CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of The Study

Language is a crucial element for people. Human beings use language to speak with other people in every time. Through language, humans can get specific thoughts, concept, and emotions. Otherwise, without language people will not be able to share information, express their ideas and communicate each other. It means that language can't be separated with human life.

Although, literary language is the language used by poets, writers and students. It's miles an inventive shape of regular language. At the same time as the purpose of the use of regular language is simply to speak a message or concept, the purpose of the usage of literary language is to bring a deeper meaning, feeling, or description to one's audience.

Literature is kinds of an art like painting, sculpture, music, drama, and the dance. Literature most normally refers to the creative hand work, creativeness, including poetry, drama, fiction, nonfiction, journalism and some instance such as song. Literature has three primary sorts. Those sorts are prose, poetry, and drama, or poems. From the ones genres, the researcher will pick out novel, as the object of the analysis, due to the fact a novel usually to be a part of educational material in English Language class and also novel, is become the necessary matters for students in reading abilities. Many people have their own way to fill their free time. One way that people

used to fill their free time is by reading some novels. Reading some novels is fun. Rahmawati (2013) on her Essay she stated that Novel as a literary work has discovered from the eighteenth century in England. The novel is the most adaptable of all literary paperwork. The novel usually includes figurative language.

Syarifah (2020:53) stated that figurative language consists of groups of words that are used as a means to give particular emphasis to a statement or idea. In occasion, figurative language can also seem even extra direct than literal language as it helps the reader hold close essential ideas without delay. Simile, metaphor, personification and hyperbole are parts of figurative language. X.J. Kennedy (1991:587) stated that simile is an evaluation of two subjects, indicated by way of some connective, typically like, as, or a verb which consist of resembles. It is able to be concluded that simile is the assessment of certainly one of a type disparate objects that is indicated through the phrases 'like' and 'as'. The researcher usually use simile to beautify their works. In figurative, language there are also Metaphor, Simile, Paradox, Personification, Epithet, Metonymy, Synecdoche, Paranomasia and Hyperbole.

The reason the researcher uses this topic is as it is known that a literary work such as a song, poem or novel contains figurative language. When someone uses his spare time by reading a novel, poetry or listening to a song, someone will indirectly listen to sentences that contain figurative language, and not all of that sentence is easy to understand, and it makes the researcher

interested in discussing the types of figurative language and also analyzing the meaning of each sentence that contains figurative language. The reason the researcher using this novel because this novel is a romantic genre but there are also many conflicts in it, so many words, phrases, or sentences that contain figurative language have been found in this novel.

1.2 Problems of The Study

From the background of the research, the researcher analyzed two problems in this study, those are:

1. What are the types of figurative language that found in the novel entitled *Love And A Promise*?

2. What are the meanings of figurative languages found in the novel entitled *Love And A Promise*?

1.3 Objectives of The Study

This research has two objectives as follow:

1. To identify the types of figurative language founds in the novel entitled *Love And A Promise*.

2. To discover the meanings of figurative language that found in the novel entitled *Love And A Promise*.

1.4 Limitation of The Study

In this research, the researcher analysed the types of figurative language that found in the novel entitled *Love And A Promise*. The data analysis focused to find out the types of figurative language and to discovered the

implicit meaning from the types of figurative language in the novel entitled
Love And A Promise.

1.5 Significant of The Study

The findings in this study aim to enrich the reader's knowledge about figurative language, that is simile, metaphor, personification, hyperbole, metonymy, epithet, paronomasia, synecdoche, paradox and will be fun a way to learn the types of figurative language through reading a novel. There are 2 significant of the study, they are theoretical significance and practical significant.

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

The significance of the study is expected can reach the theoretical significance as follow:

1. The finding of the study expected to give a contribution to figurative language study.
2. The study expected become reference for those who want to identify the types of figurative language in a novel.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

The significance of the study is expected to reach the practical significance as follows:

1. The finding of the study expected to offer guidance of the students to learn the kinds of figurative language in a fun way through novel

2. The analysis of this research can be applied to those who want to learn the types of figurative language that are found in a novel.

CHAPTER II

CONCEPT AND THEORIES

2.1 Literature Review

This study used three previous works which taken in review of related review. From these three literature reviews, the researcher gains knowledge about research that uses figurative language as the topic.

The first study come from Harun, et al (2020) entitled "Figurative Language Used in a Novel by Arafat Nur on the Aceh Conflict". In this study, the researcher analyzed the use of figurative language in the novel entitled *Burung Terbang di Malam*. The researcher's data is taken from every word, sentences, and also paragraphs which can be the form of descriptions or dialogues for each character in the novel. In this study, the researcher used Stylistic analysis to analyze the data. The results of this study indicate that the most common type of figurative language in this novel is simile with a percentage of 32% followed by satire as much as 22%, hyperbole as much as 18%, metonymy as much as 16%, metaphor as much as 13%, sarcasm as much as 11%, synecdoche as much as 9% and personification with the same percentage, that is 8%. The comparison of previous study with this study includes similarities and differences between the two studies. The difference between the previous study and also this study is that the previous study used several theories in explaining the types of figurative language, while in this

study only used the theory from Kennedy (1995). The similarities in this study are that this study and the previous study used descriptive qualitative method to analyze the data.

The second review is come from a thesis Harya (2016) entitled, "An Analysis of Figurative Languages Used in Paulo Coelho's novel entitled *The Alchemist*". The purpose of this study is to explain the types of figurative language contained in the novel entitled *The Alchemist*, and also to analyze the contextual meaning of figurative language. The results from of the study found that there were 70 sentences containing figurative language. From the 70 sentences that contain the figurative language, it can be concluded that the novel contains 42.9% of simile, 38.6% of personification, 17.1% of metaphor, and 1.4% of hyperbole. The difference between Harya's study and this study is that in Harya's study, the researcher describes 5 categories of figure of speech from Merriam-Webstre"s encyclopedia of Literature (1995:415), while in this study, only describes the type of figurative language from Kennedy (1995). The similarities in this study are that this study and the previous study used novel to collect the data and also used descriptive qualitative method to analyze the data.

The title of the third research that reviewed is come from Padillah, *et al* (2016) "Simile, Hyperbole, Personification and Metaphor Used In Gayle Forman's *If I Stay*". In this study, the researcher only focuses on analyzing 4 types of figurative language, including personification, metaphor, simile, and hyperbole in the novel "*If I Stay*". There are 169 figurative languages found

after analyzing the four types of figurative language, 74 times or (44%) of simile, 72 times or (43%) of hyperbole, 12 times or (7%) of personification, and 11 times or (6%) of metaphor. Simile is the most type found in this novel. The comparison of previous study with this study includes similarities and differences between the two studies. The similarity between the previous study and this study is the use of the theory of figurative language from Kennedy (1995), for the difference is that the previous study only explained 4 types of figurative language, while this study describes 9 types of figurative language.

2.2 Concepts

There are two concepts that used as the reference to do this research. Those concepts are defined obviously so the meanings could be applied related to the context of this research. This part explained about some aspects that built this study in order to make it easier for the readers to understand what actually the study is about.

2.2.1 Figurative Language

Figurative language is a phrase or word that does not have literal meaning. Harya (2017:46) states that figurative language can be used in every shape of communication, together with in every day conversation rarely, articles that found in a newspaper, classified ads, poems, novels, etc. Figurative languages use a few phrases that move beyond their ordinary meaning. So, the reader may use their illusion to know about the author's

meaning from their literature. Figurative meaning is known as something that is very difficult to be learnt by the student because it is rarely used in the daily communication. Our imagination is the key that we need to use to identify the means of the figurative language.

2.2.2 Novel

According to Wallek & Warren (1948:212) novel is one of a literary work, a novel in the form of a narrative story that always prioritizes experience and conflicts in life as important points that can be devoted to entertaining the readers. As an interesting story, fiction must remain, as a coherent structure and has an aesthetic purpose.

2.3 Theories

To analyze the data, there are some descriptions that used on theoretical bases. The theory in this analysis was taken from two main theories. The first theory is from Kennedy (1995). The second theory is come from Leech (1974) to discover the meanings of the figurative language that found in the novel entitled *Love And A Promise*. Those theories was help the researcher to answer the question in the research problem.

2.3.1 Types of Figurative Language

Based on Kennedy (1995) There are 9 types of figurative language:

2.3.1.1 Simile

Kennedy (1995:680) says simile is a comparison of two things which usually uses a connective like, as or a verb such a resembles.

Example:

"your fingers are like sausages"

From the example above, is to use a simile. It is comparing between finger which looks like sausage.

2.3.1.2 Metaphor

Kennedy (1995:680) says metaphor is a figure of speech that contains more than one thing but does not use a connective.

Example:

"Oh, my love is a red, red rose."

The example show that the love is red, red rose, and there is no connective in the statement in the example.

2.3.1.3 Personification

Kennedy (1995:686) says that personification is a type of figurative language where an abstract term, a things or an animal have characters like humans.

Examples:

"The wind stood up and gave a shout"

Stood up and gave a shout is the things that humans do, but in the example above, it is the wind that is said to stood up and gave a shout.

2.3.1.4 Hyperbole

Kennedy (1995:687) says hyperbole is one of the figurative languages that using excessive sentences that far from the literal truth in emphasizing something.

Example:

"I've told him a thousand times"

It's means that someone who has tried so hard to tell someone more than once.

2.3.1.5 Metonymy

Kennedy (1995:687) says that metonymy is a metonym is a figurative language that replace the name of something with another name that is still closely related to it.

Example:

"The White House decides"

The White House from the example is refers to a President.

2.3.1.6 Synecdoche

Kennedy (1995:688) says synecdoche is a sentence that contains a word that can be represented the whole of it.

Example:

"She lent a hand"

The sentence above uses the word hand that means she lent her entire presence to someone.

2.3.1.7 Epithet

Kennedy (1995:687) says Epithet is a figurative language that is emphasis of one thing on another while still having a close attachment.

Example:

"Nimble blue plateaus"

When Hart Crane watched the earth from airplane, he attributes the airplane's motion with the earth.

2.3.1.8 Paradox

Kennedy (1995:688) says paradox is a contradictory statement but on reasonable reflection.

Example:

"lives in a larger world than globe-trotter"

There are two different meanings of "larger" which are contradictory: "greater in spiritual values" and "greater in miles".

2.3.1.9 Paronomasia

Kennedy (1995:689) says paronomasia is the type of figurative language that known as "pun" or play on words. There will be other words with identical sounds but with different denotations.

Example:

"sprinkling and mystifying the gardens of the deep"

The creature both mystifies and mystifies at once.

2.3.2   Theory of Meaning

According Leech (1981), word is the smallest unit of spoken language which has meaning and stand alone, it is a written representation of one or more sounds which can be spoken to represent an idea, object, and action. In order to make people understand it, a word must have a meaning and there are seven types of meaning:

2.3.2.1   Connotative meaning

Connotative meaning is the communicative value that is referred to beyond the natural conceptual material (Leech 1981:12). On the basis of conceptual content, a woman is someone who can be described as human+female+adult. Someone who is easy to get along with and has expertise in cooking, women are also usually described as someone who wears a house dress.

2.3.2.2   Social or stylistic meaning

Leech (1981:14) says that the social type of meaning includes all the social occasion concerning the use of a piece of language. Considering the fact that those are intently associated with various social groups who are elements of these circumstances

Leech (1981:15) stated that, depending at the state of matter, the social that means also can include what is known as the illocutionary pressure of an utterance, that can be interpreted as an apology, a threat, a request, and many others.

2.3.2.3 Affective meaning

Affective meaning is closely related to social meaning. Leech (1981:15) says that deals with the manner a language can describe personal emotions of the talker might additionally consist of mindset to a listener or something he is talking about.

2.3.2.4 Reflected meaning

Leech (1981:16) stated that, In a matter of reflected meaning, it may be defined as the only appearing in conditions of a couple of conceptual meaning, when one find of a phrase influences to our response to every other feel.

2.3.2.5 Collocative meaning

Leech (1981:17) says that collocative that means communicated thru affiliation with phrases often occurs within the surroundings of any other word. Collocative meaning is related to the word which is associated with another word in order to make it becomes a good phrase and sounds correct.

2.3.2.6 Conceptual meaning

Leech (1981:9) says that conceptual, cognitive, or denotative meaning is widely considered to be important factor in linguistics communication and the most important form of meaning among the others. Conceptual meaning affects to the logical meaning of the speech and is recognizable as a primary factor of grammatical competence. It is explained as denotative meaning (denotation). For the lexical level, conceptual meaning is depicted as a set of

distinctive. The operant kinds for people lexemes are [adult], [human], [male].

2.3.2.7   Thematic meaning

Leech (1981:19) stated that the thematic meaning is depend of choice among alternative grammatical design, for example:

1)   A son is here to meet you, and

2) There is a son here to see you.

In addition, emphasis through changing one detail with any other or strain and intonation also can be very important when dealing with this type of meaning. Leech (1981:19-20).