CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

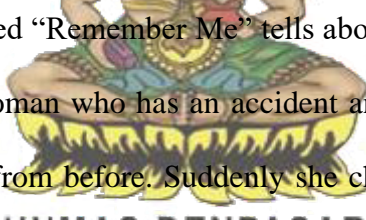## 1.1 Background of the Study

Language is the apparatus people use to communicate. It encodes towards the thing they want to convey that is composed of many components. Lindsay and Knight (2010: 27) and language is a structured system of general communication equipment used by people every day as a medium to deliver information and arguments to people.

Figurative language is generally perceived to convey a language that is adorned and uses imagery to achieve an embellishment. Perrine (1977: 583) says figurative language utilizes words with a meaning that is another from real interpretation. It is utilized in all formats of communication. To know the meaning of figurative language is important to use imagination to visualize the words used or referred to.

One of the most popular forms of literary work in the world is the novel. Newmark (1988: 39) states novel is included in expressive purposes of languages. The person that writes the novel is called a novelist. In a novel figurative language is useful, because figurative language including a novel, language is important to convey ideas. And literary works that have intrinsic and extrinsic elements, both

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of which are interrelated. Etymologically, the word "novel" is taken from the Italian language.

According to the explanation shove the writer interested in analyzing, the figurative language that existed on a novel entitled "Remember Me" by Sophie Kinsella. Madeleine Sophie Wickham, known by her pseudonym Sophie Kinsella, is an English author. The first two novels in his hit Shopaholic series, to date, she's sold over 40 million copies of her books in more than 60 countries, and she has been translated into over 40 languages. Sophie Kinsella was born in England, London, on December 12, 1969. And the author of the Sopaholic series wrote his first novel about 20 years ago.

The novel entitled "Remember Me" tells about this novel tells the story of Lexi, a 25- year-old woman who has an accident and wakes up three years later with a perfect life, far from before. Suddenly she changed into a more beautiful, beautiful body, lived in a very luxurious house, and she had a rich and handsome husband. But Lexi couldn't remember how she got all of that. His memory for three years was lost due to dizziness in his head and this book is very enjoyable to read. The conflict is up and down and fun to follow. Inserts of humor and funny thoughts from Lexi's point of view are also entertaining, typical of Sophie Kinsella.
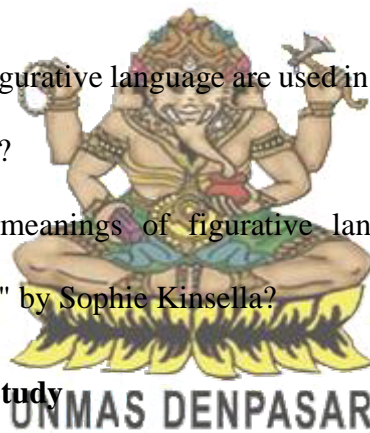
The reason the writer chooses this novel as the object of analysis in this research is because the writer finds a lot of figurative language contained in this novel. With this research, it can help some people understand figurative language. Therefore, the author has a goal for the reader, to understand the meaning of the

novel. They must understand the figurative language in the novel. The author also hopes that this research can make it easier for readers to easily understand the figurative language in the novel. In addition, what stands out in this novel is the moral message contained in the novel. Hopefully, this research is expected to give more knowledge to the research in figurative language.

1.2 Problems of the Study

Based on the background of the study above, the writer formulated the problem by making the research question below:

1) What types of figurative language are used in the novel "Remember Me" by Sophie Kinsella?

2) What are the meanings of figurative language applied in the novel "Remember Me" by Sophie Kinsella?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

There are two objectives of the study that deals with the problem, as mentioned below:

1) To identify the kinds of figurative language used in the novel "Remember Me" by Sophie Kinsella.

2) The analyze the meaning of figurative language used in the novel "Remember Me" by Sophie Kinsella.

1.4 Limitation of the Study

The researcher focused on analyzing the types of figurative language and identify the meaning of figurative language found in the novel "Remember Me" by Sophie Kinsella.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The results of this study are expected to help make it easier for readers to understand figurative language and make valuable, useful contributions to readers and learners, lecturers, and further researchers about exploring figurative language. This research will help them in researching figurative language in literary works.

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

This study is proposed to get a better understanding about figurative language and its meanings used in novel "Remember Me" by Sophie Kinsella. Especially, this study gives significant influence to the development and improvement of English student understanding of figurative language.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

The writer hopes that this research can be useful for many people and provide additional information about the types and meanings of figurative language and hopefully make it easier to teach figurative language or other subjects related to this topic during learning and hopefully can help facilitate further research that takes figurative language.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS AND THEORIES

The chapter was expected to serve important background information to support the study and the discussion of the findings. This study is conducted to find out the review of related literature. This study needs some concepts to accelerate in conducting it. The theories are essential for this study, to reach the purpose of the study. That was explained such as:

2.1 Review of Related Literature

There are many researchers that have examined figurative language in literary works like a novel, song lyrics, poetry & poems, etc. Here are researchers who completed their research using figurative language.

The first study is taken from a thesis entitled, "An Analysis of Figurative Language in the New Statement of the Holy Bible" by Wolo and Jayanti (2019). The objectives of that study are to find out the kinds of figurative language in Matthew and Mark books on the Bible and to analyze the meaning of the figurative language in Matthew and Mark books on the Bible. The author used the theory of figurative language proposed by Knickerbocker & Reninger (1963) and theory meaning proposed by Leech (1981). The result of these study is that there are seven types of figurative languages that can be found in Matthew and Mark books on the Bible. They are 3 hyperboles in Matthew book, 12 simile in Matthew book

and 3 simile in Mark book, 5 metaphor in Matthew book and 2 metaphor in Mark book, I synecdoche in Matthew and Mark books, 7 metonymy in Matthew book and 4 metonymy in Mark book, 4 paradox in Matthew book and 3 paradox in Mark book, 4 allusion in Matthew book. So, the total of figurative languages that are used in Matthew book is 36 and the total of figurative language that use in Mark book is 13. The similarity is used figurative language is the research subject and used theory of Leech (1981) for analyzing the meaning of figurative language. However, the differences in the study are the data source and the theory.

The second thesis is entitled "An Analysis of Figurative Language Found in Sempiternal Album by Bring Me the Horizon" by Yudhi, Utami and Candra (2020). The focus of study was to identify the types of figurative language are found in the album and to analyze the meaning of the figurative language. The writer used the theory of figurative language proposed by Knickerbocker & Reninger (1963) and theory meaning proposed by Leech (1974). The writer also resulted 4 types with 71 data which include simile (30 items or 42,9%), personification (27 items or 38,6%), metaphor (12 items or 17,1%) and hyperbole (1 items or 1,4%). The author obtained simile and personification as the most data the writer got. The similarities is used figurative language as the subject of the research. The differences were the data source and theory. They used theory Knickerbocker & Reninger (1963) and the data source taken from Sempiternal Album by Bring Me the Horizon and theory by Leech (1974) to analyzed the meaning. Meanwhile, the data source was taken "Remember Me" by Sophie Kinsella and used theory by Perrine (1977) to analyzed

the type figurative language and supported by theory Leech (1981) to analyzed the meaning.

The third is taken from an article entitled "An Analysis of Figurative Language used in Advertisements of Bali Advertiser Newspaper" by Ersa and Juniarta (2020). The focus of her study was to identify the types of figurative language are found in the "Advertisements of Bali Advertiser Newspaper" and to analyze the meaning of the figurative language. Her used the theory of figurative language proposed by Knickerbocker & Reninger (1963) and theory meaning proposed by Leech (1981). Where the research consisted of hyperbole (8), metonymy (6), personification (3), synecdoche (1), metaphor (2) in Bali advertiser newspaper. The similarity is used figurative language is the research subject and used theory of Leech (1981) for analyzing the meaning of figurative language. However, the differences in the study are the 7 data source and the theory types figurative language. Ersa used theory Knickerbocker & Reninger (1963) for analyzing the types and her data source taken Advertisements of Bali Advertiser Newspaper. Meanwhile, the data source was taken "Remember Me" by Sophie Kinsella and used theory by Perrine (1977) to analyzing the type figurative language.

The fourth article of a journal entitled "An Analysis of Figurative Language on Passenger song lyric in Runaway Album" by Yoga and Candra (2021). The writer utilized the theory of Perrine (1991) in the study to classify the types of figurative language and used the theory of Leech (1981) to analyze the meaning of figurative language covering simile is 9 data or 30%, the second types of figurative

language is metaphor with total of number 6 data or 20%, imagery category with 3 data or 10%, there is also personification with 4 data or 13.3%, symbol category with 4 data or 13.3%, and the last on is overstatement with 4 data or 13.3%, and the last on is overstatement with 4 data or 13,3%. The similarities used figurative language as the subject of the research and theory Leech (1981) to analysis meaning figurative language. The differences were the data source and theory. The writer used theory Perrine (1991) and the data source taken from Runaway album. Meanwhile, the data source was taken "Remember Me" by Sophie Kinsella and used theory by Perrine (1977) to analyzed the type figurative language.
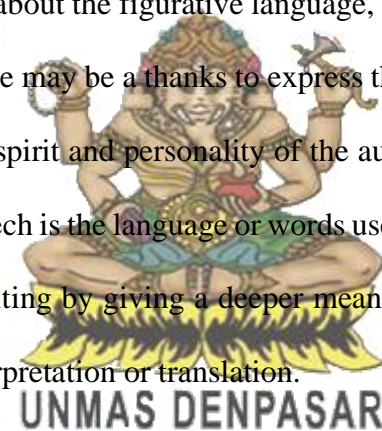
The last one is article of a journal by Wisnawa and Santika (2020) entitled "An Analysis of Figurative Language in The Poetry Entitled a Poem I Wrote for You by Adi K". This study was to identify the types of figurative language are found in the album and to analyze the meaning of the figurative language. The writer used the theory of figurative language proposed by Knickerbocker & Reninger (1963) and theory meaning proposed by Leech (1974) and the data source was taken poetry. Where the research consists of 22 figurative languages used in the A Poem I Wrote for You by Adi K. They are, 1 simile, 1 metaphor, 5 personification, and 15 hyperbole. The author obtained hyperbole as the most data the writer got. The similarities used figurative language as the subject of the research. However, the differences in the study are the data source and the theory. They used theory Knickerbocker & Reninger (1963) to analyzed the type figurative language and theory by Leech (1974) to analyzed the meaning.

2.2 Concepts

This part explains about concepts that are going to be explained in this section in order to support the overall understanding that build this study. The main idea of the analysis from this title probably still blurs or unclear, that is why the concepts below are actually needed. There are three concepts such as figurative language meaning in novel.

2.2.1 Figurative Language

The definition about the figurative language, is describe as by Keraf (2009) said figurative language may be a thanks to express thoughts through language. It's typically showing the spirit and personality of the author. Figurative language is a language figure of speech is the language or words used in a writing or conversation that gives effect to writing by giving a deeper meaning or pick some words that's different from the interpretation or translation.
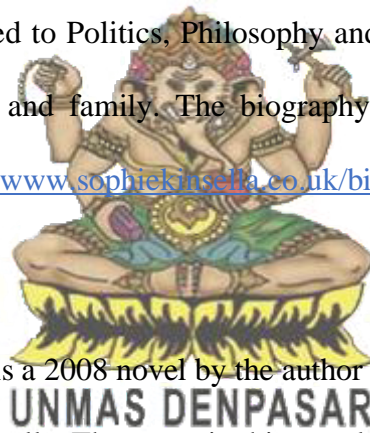
2.2.2 Novel

Newmark (1988: 39) says novel is included into expressive functions of language. Novel is kinds of literary book which is connected with human life and tells a story about people and events that are not real and Novel is the same as a short story. They both are included in prose narrative fiction. They similarity is in the intrinsic element such as plot, character, setting, etc.

2.2.3 Sophie Kinsella

Sophie first hit the UK bestseller lists in September 2000 with her first novel in the Shopaholic series – The Secret Dreamworld of a Shopaholic (also published as Confessions of a Shopaholic). The book's heroine, Becky Bloom wood – a fun and feisty financial journalist who loves shopping but is hopeless with money – captured the hearts of readers worldwide. Sophie wrote her first novel under her real name, Madeleine Wickham, aged 24, whilst she was working as a financial journalist. Sophie was born in London. She studied music at New College, Oxford, but after a year switched to Politics, Philosophy and Economics. She lives in the UK with her husband and family. The biography of the Sophie Kinsella was recaptured from https://www.sophiekinsella.co.uk/biography/.

2.2.4 Remember Me

Remember Me is a 2008 novel by the author Madeleine Townley under the pseudonym Sophie Kinsella. The genre in this novel is comedy and it is consists of 346 pages. The novel "Remember Me" tells about a woman who has insecurities about herself until she experiences amnesia after a car accident. When she wakes up in the hospital, she finds that she is a completely different person: she thinks it's 2004 and she's a twenty-five-year-old with crooked teeth, a disastrous love life and a dead-end job. The most recent events of her life she can remember are three years in the past. She learns it's actually 2007 – she's twenty-eight, she's the director of her department. She's fit, groomed, has a fabulous apartment, a closet full of designer clothes, and a handsome husband she has never seen before in her life,
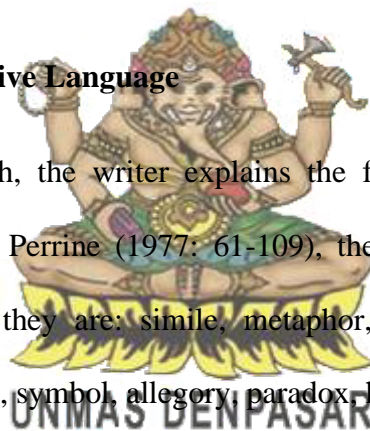
who also happens to be a multimillionaire. She finds herself without the loyal group of girlfriends she counted on to stand by her during this difficult time due to her changed attitude. As the story unfolds, she realises that she doesn't particularly like the person she's supposed to be, all the same trying to find her footing.

2.3 Theories

In theoretical bases, the writer discusses the theories that used in this analysis. Furthermore, these theories helped the writer in analyze the data. The theories that used in this analysis such as:

2.3.1 Types of Figurative Language

In this research, the writer explains the figurative language based on concept. According to Perrine (1977: 61-109), the type of figurative language consists of 11 types, they are: simile, metaphor, personification. apostrophe, synecdoche, metonymy, symbol, allegory, paradox, hyperbole, understatement.
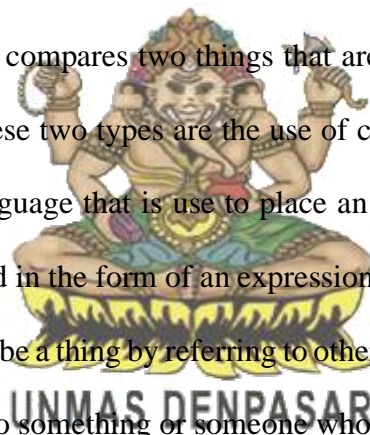
1. Similes

According to (Perrine, 1977: 61) Simile and metaphor has a similarity. These two types of figurative language compare two different things. Simile is the evident comparison of two things, represent by the word such as *like, as, than, seems.* Similes are a group of comparative figures that use words as comparison to state their goals and objectives. In simile figures of speech, the compare his ideas or ideas with parable words, objects or figures that have characteristics or closeness of meaning to describe the ideas or ideas intended by the author.

Example: My love is like a red rose (Knickerbocker and Reninger, 1974-283).

It is called simile because the word like in the sentence above as comparing two different things expressed such as word love and word red rose. The fact, there is no relation between two words above because word love is as part of human feeling but the word red rose is as part of flower but the sentence above show the similarity between my love and red rose. In this sentence, the writer wants to tell the reader that love is as beautiful as a red rose.

2. Metaphor

Perrine (1977: 61) affirms metaphor and simile has a similarity. These two types of figurative languages compares two things that are primarily unequal. The only differences between these two types are the use of connective words. Metaphor is a type of figurative language that is use to place an object that is the same as the message to be conveyed in the form of an expression. In addition, metaphor is also uses to explain or describe a thing by referring to other things that considered having similar characteristics to something or someone who wants to be described.

Example: Life's but a walking shadow.

(Knickerbocker and Reninger, 1963-367). He expression above instead of saying "life is like a walking shadow", Metaphor and simile have close relation because comparing the different things, but the differences is simile using words "as and like" to compare two differences things but metaphor compares the thing implicitly.
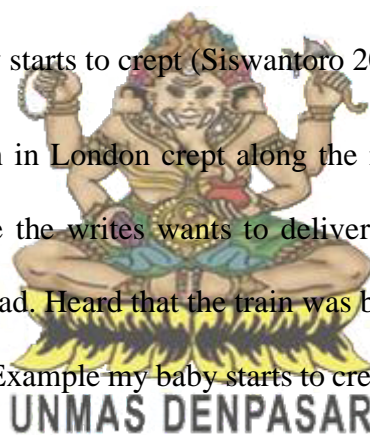
3. Personification

According to (Perrine, 1977: 64) Personification has a meaning giving the trait of human to animal, and other inanimate objects. Personification is sub type of

metaphor, an insert comparison in the figurative term of the comparison is always human lives. In art, personification means representing non-human things as if they were human. Personification gives human traits and qualities, such as emotions, desires, sensations, movement and speech, often expressed in a metaphorical way. In addition, personification is widely used in the visual arts. In straightforward languages personification only provides examples of living things for inanimate objects.

Example:(3a) The old train in London crept along the narrow path

(3b) My baby starts to crept (Siswantoro 2002:27)

Example: The old train in London crept along the narrow path is categorized as personification because the writes wants to deliver on an old train that crawled slowly in the narrow road. Heard that the train was behave toward like an old man with the word "crept". Example my baby starts to crept contain denotative meaning because the word "crept" is the real meaning and refers to a baby that is learning to crept.

4. Apostrophe

According to (Perrine, 1977: 65) Apostrophe defines as greeting someone who does not exist or something that is not human as if it is alive and present and can answer what is being said. (Perrine, 1977: 65) gives an example of apostrophe in poetry entitled Bright Star by Keats, and it the word apostrophe is Bright star, would I were steadfast as thou art, Keats apostrophizes a star as he does with autumn in his poetry entitled Autumn. Example: The poorest man is the richest, and the rich
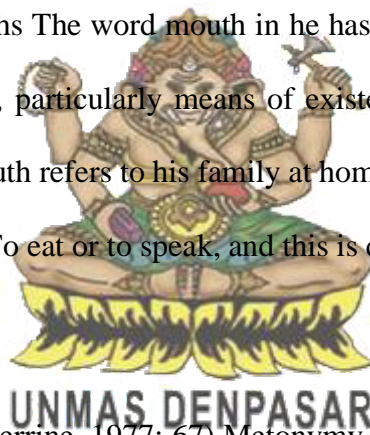
are poor. (Perrine, 1977: 65) The examples in shows an opposition between the "poorest" and the "riches" which are actually the reality.

5. Synecdoche

According to (Perrine, 1977: 67) Synecdoche can be defines as the use of the part of word for the whole word. Synecdoche is a style that reflected in the bundling segment manifestations, but already includes a whole.

Example: He has many mouths to feed (Perrine, 1977: 64)

He talks with her mouths The word mouth in he has many mouth to feed contains a connotative meaning, particularly means of existence and characteristic of the people. The people mouth refers to his family at home. Meanwhile, mouth in show part of human's body. To eat or to speak, and this is denotative meaning.

6. Metonymy

According to (Perrine, 1977: 67) Metonymy is the use of something that is closely related to the real thing. It can be said that metonymy is the substitution of a word that is names an object with another word that is closely. related to it. Metonymy often used to replace the name of an item or object by using other words such as special characteristics, brands, etc.

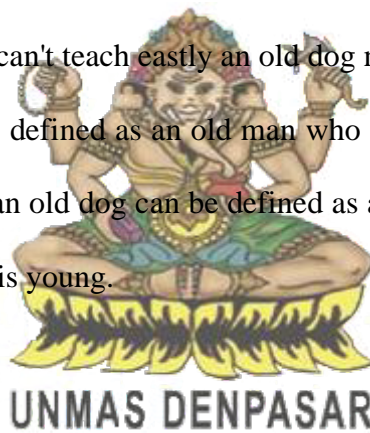Example: She is very addicted to the bottle. (Perrine, 1977: 64)

The example: in the line above means if that word is another way of convey that she drink too much wine, so it is called using metonymy.

7. Symbol

According to (Perrine, 1977: 81) Symbol can be understood as something that has more meaning than existing meanings. Symbols are often interpreted as an implied metaphor: Symbol describes something using symbol like, animals, plants, etc. This figurative language is quite difficult to understand because this figurative has a similarity with figurative language metaphor. This figurative language has the main function that is to refine the true meaning to be conveyed by giving an interesting effect to the listener or reader.

Example: You can't teach eastly an old dog new tricks. (Perrine, 1977: 82) Here an old dog can be defined as an old man who in his old age he cannot think like he is young. Here an old dog can be defined as an old man who in his old age he cannot think like he is young.

8. Allegory

According to (Perrine, 1977: 88) Allegory is descriptive or narrative that has meaning below the surface. If a metaphor or simile is a figurative language used in a sentence, allegory uses one paragraph and even the whole text to compare something

Example: He threw pinecones at a cheerful squirrel and he ran with babbling fear. (Fadhilah, 2004: 50)
The example sentence above has a meaning that the man does not feel guilty for his actions of harming others in order to seek his own safety.
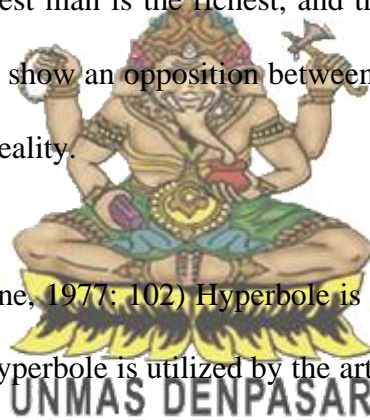
9. Paradox

According to (Perrine, 1977-101) paradox is a clear inconsistency that is nevertheless somehow true Paradox is a part that utilizes conflicting wonder, however if examined actually show the reality. Paradox normally has a characteristic compares the real situation with the opposite situation. In writing or novels, paradox is often used to describe conditions or describe something that give example, contradictory.

Example: The poorest man is the richest, and the rich are poor. (Siswantoro, 2002: 39) The example show an opposition between the "poorest" and the riches" which are actually the reality.

10. Hyperbole

According to (Perrine, 1977: 102) Hyperbole is an exaggeration statements of the ministry of truth. Hyperbole is utilized by the artist in the depiction of objects, ideas and others to overload and to excessive pressure to obtain intense effects Siswantoro (2002: 34). Hyperbole is a figurative language that used to express something with an exaggerated impression, even almost absurd. Hyperbole will not be used in non-fiction works, such as medical journals or research papers; however, they are perfect for works of fiction, especially for adding color to characters or story humor Hyperbole provides the effect of excitement and excitement.

Example: Go and catch falling star. (Knickerbocker and Reninger, 1963: 367) It is impossible to catch a falling star. This sentence is hyperbole because in the example above is describes the illogical thing since no one is able to catch the

falling star. As we know, the word star in the sentence above is kind of a fixed point in the sky which has the bigger size. Literally, it is impossible to be done, but this figurative language means that someone has high expectation even though impossible to be done and also giving a message in order that we can go and catch our dream and wish in this life.

11. Understatement

According to (Perrine, 1977:102) understatement is to say less than one way that may be in   what was said or only in the way someone said it. Here is the figurative languages used to make satire. The impact will strengthen the satire given so that it is more striking but in a more elegant way. Irony can also produce a funny effect by contrasting what is meant by the opposite.

Example: George, so this is my first and last battle with you (Fadhilah, 2004: 49) Needless to say, neither went to the first and last battles. Because in the sentence above, unfortunately it does not happen that men say success. A man who was in a nervous state just said such an expression. It is clear that what the subject said was much different from what was expected.
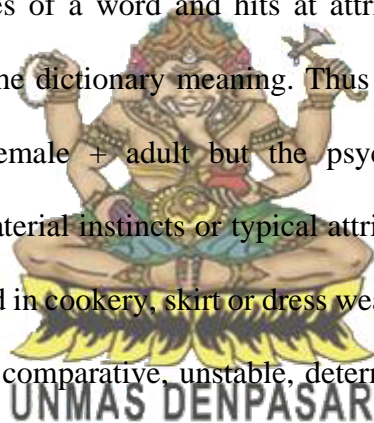
2.3.2 Types of Meaning

According to Leech (1981: 10) linguistics has brought to the subject of semantics a certain degree of analytical rigor combined with a view of the study of meaning as an integrated component of the total theory of how language works. In linguistics, meaning is the information or concepts that a sender intends to convey, or does convey, in communication with a receiver. Meaning can be defined as all that is communicated by language Study meaning is also called semantic.

1. **Conceptual Meaning**

According to Leech (1981: 9), Conceptual Meaning (occasionally known as "denotative' or 'cognitive' meaning) can be considered as a central element in linguistic communication, and can be classified as integral to the necessary purpose of language. For example: Girl is human, female and not an adult.

2. **Connotative Meaning**

Leech (1981: 23) defines that connotative meaning is communicative value of an expression over an it is purely conceptual content. It is something that goes beyond more references of a word and hits at attributes in the real word. It is something more than the dictionary meaning. Thus purely conceptual content of "women" is human female + adult but the psychosocial connotations were "gregarious" having material instincts or typical attributes of womanhood such as "babbling", experienced in cookery, skirt or dress wearing. Connotative meaning is regarded as incidental, comparative, unstable, determinant, open ended. Variable according to age, culture and individual, where conceptual meaning is not like that.

3. **Social Meaning**

The meaning conveyed by the piece of language about the social context to use is called the social meaning Leech (1981: 14). The decoding of a text depends on our knowledge of stylistics and other variations of language. That recognizes some words or pronunciation as beings dialectical as telling something about the regional or social origin of the speaker Social meaning is related to the situation in which an utterance is used. For example, some dialectical word information about regional and social background of the speaker In the same way, the stylistics used

lets us know something of the social relationship between the speaker and that hearer.

4. Affective Meaning

According to Leech (1981: 27-28), affective meaning Targely a category in the some that express our emotions, we rely on the mediation of other categories of meaning conceptual, connotative, or stylistic. In affective meaning, language is used to express personal feelings or attitudes, to the listener or to the subject matter of this discourse. It is often conveyed through conceptual, connotative content of the word used.

5. Reflected Meaning

Leech (1981: 29) stated that reflected Meaning and collocative meaning involve interconnection at the lexical level of language, it is a rises when a word has more than one conceptual meaning Reflected meaning is found in taboo words For example are terms like erection, intercourse, ejaculation The word "intercourse" immediately reminds us of its association with sex. The sexual association of the driven away is innocent sense of communication. The taboo sense almost dies out, in some cases, the speaker avoids the taboo words and uses another alternative word in order to avoid the unwanted reflected meaning.

6. Collocative Meaning

Based on Leech (1981: 30) Collocative meaning is the meaning which a word acquires in the company of certain words. Collocative meaning refers to associations of a word because of its usual meaning or habitual co-occurrence with certain types of work. "Pretty" and "handsome" indicate "good looking". The word

"pretty" collocates with girls, women, flowers, and garden. On the other hand, the word "handsome" collocates with boys or men. So "pretty women" and "handsome man".

7. Thematic Meaning

Thematic meaning or what is communicated by the way in which the speaker or writer organizes the message, in the term of ordering focus, and emphasis the thematic meaning helps to understand the messages and implications properly.

UNMAS DENPASAR