

**AN ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE  
FOUND IN "PERSUASION" NOVEL BY JANE  
AUSTEN: A SEMANTIC APPROACH**

**THESIS**



**By:  
Bertaria Nainggolan  
141210039**

**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT  
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES  
PUTERA BATAM UNIVERSITY  
YEAR 2018**

**AN ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE  
FOUND IN "PERSUASION" NOVEL BY JANE  
AUSTEN: A SEMANTIC APPROACH**

**THESIS**

**Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of  
Sarjana Sastra**



**By:  
Bertaria Nainggolan  
141210039**

**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT  
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES  
PUTERA BATAM UNIVERSITY  
YEAR 2018**



## **SURAT PERNYATAAN ORISINALITAS**

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini saya:

Nama : Bertaria Nainggolan

NPM : 141210039

Fakultas : Humaniora

Program Studi : Sastra Inggris

Menyatakan bahwa “**Skripsi**” yang saya buat dengan judul:

**AN ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE FOUND  
IN "PERSUASION" NOVEL BY JANE AUSTEN: A SEMANTIC  
APPROACH**

Adalah hasil karya sendiri dan bukan “duplikasi” dari karya orang lain. Sepengetahuan saya, didalam naskah Skripsi ini tidak terdapat karya ilmiah atau pendapat yang pernah ditulis atau diterbitkan oleh orang lain, kecuali yang secara tertulis dikutip didalam naskah ini dan disebutkan dalam sumber kutipan dan daftar pustaka.

Apabila ternyata di dalam naskah Skripsi ini dapat dibuktikan terdapat unsur-unsur PLAGIASI, saya bersedia naskah Skripsi ini digugurkan dan gelar akademik yang saya peroleh dibatalkan, serta diproses sesuai dengan peraturan perundang-undangan yang berlaku.

Demikian pernyataan ini saya buat dengan sebenarnya tanpa ada paksaan dari siapapun.

Batam, 10 Agustus 2018

Materai 6000

**Bertaria Nainggolan**

141210039

## **DECLARATION OF THE THESIS ORIGINALITY**

I, Bertaria Nainggolan, NPM No.141210039

Hereby declare that the thesis entitled:

### **AN ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE FOUND IN "PERSUASION" NOVEL BY JANE AUSTEN: A SEMANTIC APPROACH**

Is the real work of myself and I realize that thesis has never been published in other media before, partially or entirely, in the name of mine or others.

Batam, 10<sup>th</sup> August 2018

Bertaria Nainggolan  
**141210039**

**AN ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE  
FOUND IN "PERSUASION" NOVEL BY JANE  
AUSTEN: A SEMANTIC APPROACH**

**By:  
Bertaria Nainggolan  
141210039**

**THESIS**

**Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of  
Sarjana Sastra**

**The thesis has been examined on the date as indicated below**

**Batam, 10<sup>th</sup> August 2018**

**Yessie Aldriani, S.Pd., M.Hum.  
NIDN:1009066901**

## **ABSTRAK**

*Penyampaian bahasa sehari-hari memiliki beragam bahasa dan variasi bahasa yang berbeda. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menemukan jenis variasi bahasa yang ditemukan dalam novel Persuasi oleh Jane Austen dan bertujuan untuk menggambarkan bahasa figuratif dalam novel. Ada dua tujuan dari penelitian ini; yang pertama mendeskripsikan tipe-tipe dan tipe-tipe bahasa kiasan yang dominan kedua dalam novel. Penelitian merupakan penelitian kualitatif. Data dikumpulkan menggunakan metode observasi dan teknik catat. Dalam mengolah analisis data, peneliti menggunakan metode (identitas) referensial dan teknik dasar yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah kompetensi preferensial dalam membagi yang didasarkan pada Sudaryanto (2015). Hasil penelitian disajikan dengan menggunakan metode informal. Metode informal menyajikan hasil dengan menggunakan kata atau kalimat. Hasil temuan dari penelitian ini adalah Irony dan Innuendo. Jenis bahasa kiasan yang dominan adalah ironi karena novel tersebut menceritakan perbedaan status sosial dan perselingkuhan orangtua kepada putrinya dan pasangannya sehingga mereka tertunda untuk menikah delapan tahun. Ironi adalah kiasan di mana kata-kata digunakan sedemikian rupa sehingga makna yang dimaksudkan mereka berbeda dari arti sebenarnya dari kata tersebut. Innuendo seperti mengkhianati dengan penurunan atau lebih kecil yang dinyatakan sebagai kritik saran tidak langsung atau sering tampak tidak menyakiti hati.*

**Kata kunci:** Bahasa Kiasan, Novel, Semantik

## ABSTRACT

Daily language submissions have different language figurative and variations. The purpose of this study is to find the type of language variation found in the Persuasion novel by Jane Austen and aimed at describing the figurative language in the novel. There are two objectives of this research; the first to describe the types and the second dominant types of figurative language in novel. This research was a qualitative research. The data were collected by using the observation method and note-taking. In processing data analysis, the researcher uses referential (identity) method and basic technique used in this research was preferential competence in dividing which is based on Sudaryanto (2015). The research result was presented by using the informal method. Informal method presents the result by using words or sentences. The result finding of the research is Irony and Innuendo. The dominant type of figurative language is irony because the novel told the differences in social status and indiscretion of a parent to his daughter and her partner so that they were delayed for marriage eight years. Irony is a figure of speech in which words are used in such a way that their intended meaning is different from the actual meaning of the word. Innuendo is like betray with decrease or smaller one it declared a critic indirect suggestion or often seem not to hurt heart.

**Keywords:** Figurative Language, Novel, Semantic,



## **MOTTO AND DEDICATION**

### **MOTTO**

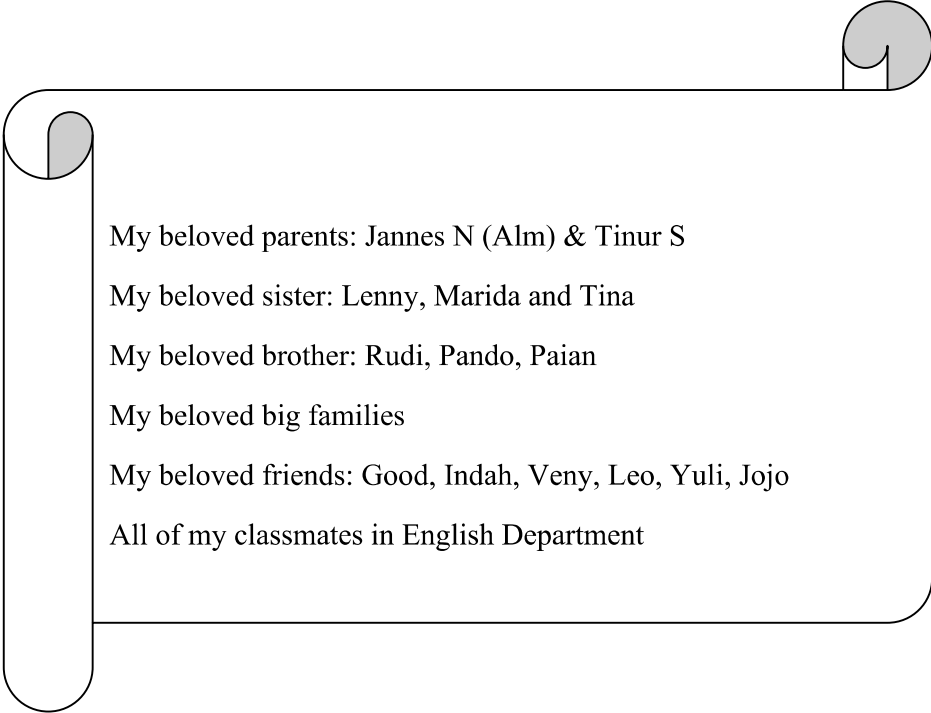
Don't take life too seriously .You will never get out of it alive.

Life is much more fun if you live it in the spirit of play and collaboration, working with instead of against others.

### **THANKS TO**

Jesus Christ is the savior of my life, nothing is impossible

### **DEDICATION**



My beloved parents: Jannes N (Alm) & Tinur S

My beloved sister: Lenny, Marida and Tina

My beloved brother: Rudi, Pando, Paian

My beloved big families

My beloved friends: Good, Indah, Veny, Leo, Yuli, Jojo

All of my classmates in English Department

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

All praise to the Almighty God for the blessing so that the researcher could complete the thesis entitled “An Analysis of Figurative Language Found in Persuasion Novel by Jane Austen; A Semantic Approach”.

The researcher realizes that this thesis is far from the perfection. Therefore, if there is critic and suggestion will always accepted by the researcher. The researcher would like to thank her beloved father, mother, sister, and brother for the endlessly love inspiring and blessing in finishing this undergraduate program. The researcher also wishes to express her gratitude and appreciation to Mrs. Yessie Aldriani, S.Pd., M.Hum as her advisor who has contributed her ideas and times in arranging this thesis.

Furthermore, the researcher would like to express here sincere gratitude to all people who involve both directly and indirectly especially to:

1. Dr. Nur Elfi Husda, S.Kom., M.SI., Rector of Putera Batam University
2. Suhardianto, S.Hum, M.Pd., Dean of Faculty of Social and Humanities of Putera Batam University
3. Afriana, S.S., M.Pd., Head of English Department of Putera Batam
4. Robby Satria, S.S., M.Hum., and all lecturers of English Department, for their knowledge, motivation and suggestion during my study at Putera Batam University
5. All of friends who are studying at Putera Batam University which have given spirit and friendship to the researcher. May God give mercy, peace, and love. Amen

Batam, 10<sup>th</sup> August 2018

Bertaria Nainggolan  
141210039

## TABLE OF CONTENT

	Page
<b>COVER PAGE</b>	
<b>TITLE PAGE</b>	
<b>SURAT PERNYATAAN ORISINALITAS .....</b>	<b>i</b>
<b>DECLARATION OF THE THESIS ORIGINALITY .....</b>	<b>ii</b>
<b>APPROVAL PAGE .....</b>	<b>iii</b>
<b>ABSTRAK.....</b>	<b>iv</b>
<b>ABSTRACT .....</b>	<b>v</b>
<b>MOTTO AND DEDICATION.....</b>	<b>vi</b>
<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENT .....</b>	<b>vii</b>
<b>TABLE OF CONTENT .....</b>	<b>viii</b>
<b>LIST OF FIGURE .....</b>	<b>x</b>
 <b>CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION</b>	
1.1. Background of the Research .....	1
1.2. Identification of the Problem .....	6
1.3. Limitation of the Problem .....	6
1.4. Formulation of the Problem .....	6
1.5. Objective of the Research .....	7
1.6. Significance of the Research .....	7
1.6.1. Theoretical.....	7
1.6.2. Practical.....	8
1.7. Definition of Key Terms .....	8
 <b>CHAPTER II REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURES AND THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK</b>	
2.1 Semantics .....	9
2.2 Figurative Language.....	9
2.3 Types of Figurative Language .....	11
2.3.1 Simile .....	11
2.3.2 Metaphor .....	12
2.3.3 Allegory .....	12
2.3.4 Personification.....	13
2.3.5 Allusion .....	13
2.3.6 Eponym .....	13
2.3.7 Epithet .....	14
2.3.8 Synecdoche .....	14
2.3.9 Metonymy .....	15
2.3.10 Antonomasia .....	16
2.3.11 Hipalase.....	16
2.3.12 Irony .....	17
2.3.13 Satire .....	17

2.3.14 Innuendo.....	18
2.3.15 Antiphrasis .....	18
2.3.16 Paronomasia .....	18
2.4 Previous research .....	18
2.5 Theoretical Framework .....	21

### **CHAPTER III METHOD OF RESEARCH**

3.1 Research Design.....	23
3.2 Object of the Research .....	24
3.3 Method of Collecting Data.....	24
3.4 Method of Analyzing Data.....	24
3.5 Method of Presenting Research Result .....	25

### **CHAPTER IV RESEARCH ANALYSIS AND FINDING**

4.1 Research Analysis .....	26
4.1.1 Types of figurative language that used in Persuasion Novel by Jane Austen .....	26
4.2 Research finding .....	38

### **CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

5.1 Conclusion .....	39
5.2 Suggestion.....	41

<b>REFERENCES .....</b>	<b>42</b>
-------------------------	-----------

### **APPENDICES**

**Appendix 1. Curriculum Vitae**

**Appendix 2. Surat Keterangan Penelitian**

**Appendix 3. Research Data**

## LIST OF FIGURE

Page

Figure 2.1. Theoritical Framework. ....	21
---	----

# **CHAPTER I**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1. Background of the Research**

In this world people use language as a tool of communication with others. People need language to communicate, get information and interaction each other. Nobody can communicate well without having the ability to understand the language used in the context of communication. Language is one of the important parts and language is also used to express someone's emotion and feeling to express the ideas, thoughts, imagination. It becomes a general statement when say that a language is a great part of human being life. Humans are social creatures who need a language that can help them to build and facilitate their relationship with others, and to help them in understanding about the world event, art and science. Thus, it is impossible for humans to live without a language because humans cannot separate themselves from the involvement of social communication or interaction.

According to Finegan (2003:6), a language is often viewed as a vehicle of thought and a system of expression that mediates the transfer of thought from one person to another which is important, it means that by communicating can share and exchange ideas with others or In everyday life language serves equally important social and emotional functions. It will be a good vehicle of thought if people understand the speaker's meaning while communicating.

In spoken and written language, sometimes the speakers use specific words that are not related to the statement they are saying. In the following conversation below, the researcher observed the examples of specific words from the following conversations:

The first example is a short conversation between brother and sister that discussed about their mother's birthday.

- Rudi : Today is mother's birthday that is why we have to prepare a special gift for her (meeting in living room).  
 Tina : I agree. That is a good idea. We have to give something special for mother because *mother is an angel for us* because we cannot be like now without her.

The statement "mother is an angel for us" mentioned in the example was considered as metaphor because it has the characteristic in comparing two different things that are not alike but have something in common. The word "angel" was used to compare the figure of mother who is very precious, wise, and kind as an angel.

The second example is the conversation between Marry and Anne when Anne visited Marry's house.

- Marry : 'So, you are come at last! I began to think I should never see you. I am so ill I can hardly speak. I have not seen a creature the whole morning!'  
 Anne : 'I am sorry to find you unwell,' replied Anne. 'You sent me such a good account of yourself on Thursday!' (Austen, 1818, p.43).

The statement "So, you are come at last!" was one of the example that was taken from the Persuasion novel. This example was considering as figurative language satire because it has the characteristic to say critic to the other person.

Based on two examples above, the researcher concluded that people used figurative language in daily conversation. In the novel, many types of figurative language that were used by the author, simply just to attract the readers become more interesting to read the novel.

Figurative language is a language that used words or expressions with a meaning which has the different from the literal interpretation. It is used in any form of communication and it can be found such as in advertisement, in the poem, article, novel and daily conversation. However, figurative meaning is difficult to understand because its meaning cannot be found in dictionary just like the other vocabulary words that usually use in daily conversation. Therefore, to know the meaning of figurative language the reader need to use his or her imagination to image what the words are said. Style language has a purpose to describe something by using uncommon sentences and it contains meaning and needs to be interpreted to make easy understand the meaning of the sentences or phrase.

According to Gerow (2014), figurative language is used to express emotions, value judgments and beliefs as well as to blend and create new concept. One way to come to this purpose is by applying figurative language. Many authors use figurative languages in their works by using a word, a phrase, or even a sentence to make their works more interesting, and the readers will be interested when reading the literary works because it contains with the beautiful language. In addition, each author has different style of language that is used in his or her works.



Based on the explanation above, there were some previous researches that had already analyzed about the figurative language. The first research was conducted by Yeibo (2012). He investigated the stylistic value of figuration as semantic signifiers or reinforcers in the poetry. Specifically, with M.A.K. Halliday's three metafunctions of language viz: ideational, interpersonal, and textual, as the analytical model, the study examines the use of figurative devices such as imagery, metaphorization, rhetorical operations, humour, and figures of sound, to foreground aspects of meaning in the texts, in relation to context of situation and textual function. The study posited that any serious stylistic exploration of J.P Clark-Bekederemos poetry and poetry in general, must foreground the role figurations play in conveying textual messages and producing aesthetic effects.

The second research was conducted by Fomukong (2016). This study discussed the advertisement of Dangote Cement on billboards in Bamenda, North West Region, Cameroon, analysing what was communicated, how it was communicated and the interpretation. The analysis used as tools the Textual Conceptual Functions as given by Jeffries (2016), uncovering ideologies and social meanings expressed in Dangote Cement advertisement using the following apparatus: prioritisation, implying and assumption, listing, naming and description. The study had emphasized the structural analysis and the role of context to reveal functions and underlying meanings of the text. It also concluded that the advertisers used different stylistic devices that carried positivity, and a

common ground that made the readers identify with the advertisements, urging them go for the Dangote Cement.

Finally, based on the explanation above, the researcher realized that either the previous researches or the present research had the similarity in conducting figurative language research. However, the present research was different from the previous researches. The first, this research was applying figurative language theory of Keraf (2006), which was different from the previous researches. Second, the data were taken from Persuasion novel, which was a different source. Third, this research only focused to describe the types of figurative language and effects of figurative language existence in Persuasion Novel by Jane Austen.

Therefore, the present researcher was interested in analyzing more deeply about the figurative language found in Persuasion novel by Jane Austen. With all these consideration, the researcher chose persuasion novel as subject of the research because this novel could attempt a person's beliefs, attitudes, intentions, or behaviors and as a process which aimed to change person's attitudes or behaviors toward some ideas and events. The researcher also interested in finding out what are the kinds of figurative language in the novel.

## **1.2. Identification of the Problem**

Based on the background, the researcher gets the identification of the problem as follow:

1. The types of figurative language that used in persuasion novel by Jane Austen
2. The numbers of figurative language that used in Persuasion novel by Jane Austen
3. The reason why novel uses figurative language
4. The effects of figurative language existence in Persuasion novel by Jane Austen

### **1.3. Limitation of the Problem**

Based on the identification of the problems above, the limitation of the problems are as follow:

1. The types of figurative language that used in Persuasion novel by Jane Austen
2. The effects of figurative language existence in Persuasion novel by Jane Austen

### **1.4. Formulation of the Problem**

Based on the limitation of the problem, the formulations of the problems are stated as follows:

1. What are the types of figurative language that found in Persuasion novel by Jane Austen?

2. What are the effects of figurative language existence in Persuasion novel by Jane Austen?

### **1.5. Objective of the Research**

Based on the formulation of the problem, the objective of the problem as follow:

1. To describe the types of figurative language in Persuasion novel by Jane Austen.
2. To describe the effects of figurative language existence in Persuasion novel by Jane Austen.

### **1.6. Significance of the Research**

#### **1.6.1 Theoretical Significance**

The theoretical of significances of the research are:

1. This research is expected to enlarge the knowledge of figurative language.
2. This research may also be a reference for those who are interested in analysing or learning about figurative language.
3. This research can motivate other students or readers to choose figurative language as their undergraduate thesis.

### 1.6.2 Practical Significance

Practically, the finding of this research has the benefit as the following:

1. This research can be useful for the researcher to enrich the knowledge of figurative language in semantic field.
2. This research can be applied as a reference for subsequent researchers in conducting similar research.

### 1.7. Definition of Key Terms

**Figurative Language** : A conspicuous departure from what users of a language apprehend as the standard meaning or words or else the standard order of words, in order to achieve some special meaning or effect (Abrams, 2005).

**Novel** : A long written story about imaginary people, events with the prose form in long shape, this long shape means the story including the complex plot, many character and various setting (Sumardjo 1998:29).

**Semantics** : The study of the linguistics meaning or morphemes, words, phrases, and sentences and also a part of the grammar, phonology, syntax, and morphology are the other parts (Riemer, 2010).



## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURES AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

The researcher discusses the review on related literatures and theoretical framework of the research in this chapter.

#### **2.1. Semantics**

Knowing the meaning of each word is the important thing, it is possible without knowing the meaning it will be difficult to understand or know what meant by the author of work is. The term of semantic is derived from Greek, Semantic from the word '*semanio (to signify or mean)*'. Semantics is the study of the linguistics meaning or morphemes, phrases, words, sentences and it is only concerned with the aspects of meaning in a language. Considering that language is the tools to inform the meaning, it means that when the study a language also studying about the meaning automatically (Riemer, 2010).

In semantics, there are two parts: Literal and Non literal meaning. Firstly, Literal meaning is the opposite of non-literal meaning it means when the speaker says something that has the natural meaning or does not have other meaning or the actual meaning and the secondly, non-literal meaning is when the speaker says something that has different meaning of what his or her words or sometimes a phrase means something different from each separate word.

Based on the definition above, the researcher concluded that Semantics is not only the center of communication study but also the center of the study of the human mind-thought processes, cognition, conceptualization-all. These are intricately bound up with the way in which classify and convey our experience of the world through language.

## **2.2. Figurative Language**

In human life, language is very important, without language no one can communicate with one to each other. Language also system of arbitrary vocal symbols used for human communication. There are two kinds of language: literal language and figurative language. Figurative language is a language that uses figures of speech; it means that a way of saying one thing and the meaning another.

According to Keraf (2006), mentioned that Figurative language is divided into two kinds, such as rhetorical language style and figurative style of speech. Rhetorical style is a style of a language whose meaning must be interpreted according to the value of original form. Language which used is a language that contains continuity element of meaning whereas figurative language is a language style whose meanings of words that makes it up.

The first, Rhetorical language consists of twenty one kinds, they are alliteration, assonance, anastrof, apofasis, apostrophe, asindeton, polysindeton, kiasmus, ellipsis, euphemismus, lilotes, proton hysteron, pleonasme and tautology, periphrasis, prolepsis or anticipation, erotic or rhetorical question,



silepsis and zeugma, koreksio or epanortesis, hyperbole, paradox, and oxymoron. And another is figurative style of speech consists of 16 kinds: Simile, Metaphor, Allegory, Personification, Allusion, Eponym, Epithet, Synecdoche, Metonymy, Antonomasia, Hipflask or Hipalase, Irony, Satire, Innuendo, Antiphrasis, and paronomasia.

In this research the researcher uses the figurative language (style of speech) which consists of 16 kinds by Gorys Keraf. In this research the researcher uses Gorys Keraf's theory in analyzing figurative language of the data.

### **2.3. Types of Figurative Language**

In this research, the researcher uses Keraf's perception to discuss the types of figurative language. Keraf (2006:138) mentioned that "figurative language consists of 16 kinds, they are: Simile, Metaphor, Allegory, Personification, Allusion, Eponym, Epithet, Synecdoche, Metonymy, Antonomasia, Hipflask or Hipalase, Irony, Satire, Innuendo, Antiphrasis, and paronomasia".

#### **2.3.1. Simile**

Simile is the part of figurative language which uses the conjunction such as 'as, like, resemble, and etc to express the comparison two different things or unlike things. According to Keraf (2006:138) stated that "Simile is the comparison which has the explicit nature. The meaning of explicit nature is to say something which is same with the other things and simile is the simplest kinds of figurative language to certain something.

Example:

1. Time is as valuable as money
2. Her life is like empty room without his coming

From the example above, the word as is the kind of figurative language simile. It can be easily seen that the example uses simile as a kind of figurative language because as a characteristic of simile. For the next example is the kind of figurative language. The sentence use word like is utterance of somebody or someone who explain her life become empty without his coming. So, word like is included as a characteristic of simile.

### 2.3.2. Metaphor

A part of figurative language that used to make a comparison between two things that are not alike but do have something in common or it is not meant to be taken literally.

Example:

You are the beautiful wealth sent by God to me

From the example above, it is a metaphor because it gives an illustration of his feeling that his girlfriend is compared with beautiful wealth which is related to his imagination only. It is one which is understood only after paying special attention to the comparison between wealth in real context as a noun and in its context is his girlfriend. In here, there is comparison meaning between *you* and *wealth*. But in this context compare that You as human and wealth as a noun.

### 2.3.3. Allegory

A narrative or description that has meaning beneath the surface one and allegory has another meaning. Beneath it means that is different from its description. Allegory is a short story which contains figurative language Keraf (2006:140).

Example:

He threw a pine cones at a jovial squirrel and He ran with chattering fear.

Based on the example, the sentence above means a man does not feel guilty as leaving his regiment to get his own salvation. The example is allegory because the meaning in the sentence is definitely different from its description.

### 2.3.4. Personification

Personification is the part of figurative language that is giving the attribute of human being to animal, an object or a concept or a type of figurative language where non-humans are given the human characteristics. Keraf (2006:140) declared that “personification is a kind of figurative language which describes lifeless thing as if has human being nature”.

Example:

*How poor are words in conveying the height of splendor.*

In the real context the word “conveying” always refer to the human action which is used anatomy such *mouth to speak an utterance* to somebody. From the example above that it is sed personification because the word *poor words* as if a

human being which is has a nature such able to describe a human action in conveying something. From the example above, it can be said as a personification.

### **2.3.5. Allusion**

Keraf (2006:141), allusion is the part of figurative language which likes hint to try suggesting the similarity between people, places and events.

Example:

Bandung is Paris Java

In the example above, Bandung is a name of city which is has a hint to show Paris Java. This is the example of allusion.

### **2.3.6. Eponym**

Eponym is a figurative language which likes a name of people always connected with the specific nature, so the name is used for declaring its nature such as Hercules and Spiderman Keraf (2006:141).

Example:

1. Adinda (to say beautiful and gentle woman)
2. Darling (used to say Boy or friend)

The example above, it can be identified as eponym because it uses a name of people which always connected with nature. In the real context, the word Adinda is related to the girl specific nature that has a beautiful face and soft feeling, mind to behave with somebody. Example of Darling is to describe a name for a boy or girlfriend that someone's love very much.

### 2.3.7. Epithet

A figurative language which likes a hint to declare a specific nature or characteristics of the people or things Keraf (2006:141).

Example:

Puteri malam is used for moon

The example above, it can be identified as epithet because it uses a name places which always connected with nature. Puteri Malam can be known easily by people to declare from its nature is moon.

### 2.3.8. Synecdoche

According to Keraf (2006:142) mentions that synecdoche is the uses of the part for the whole divides synecdoche into two types namely Pars Pro Toto and Totem Proparte. Pars Pro Toto is the part of the whole and the Totem Proparte is when the whole things and stand for it parts.

Example of Pars pro Toto,

Untill evening, I haven't seen his *nose*

The example above can be identified as par pro toto because it is a hint to describe his *nose* in the sentence which is meant whole of body that consists of head, neck, hands, and etc.

Example of Totem Proparte,

Indonseia got gold medals in the championship

The example above it can be identified as totem proparte because it is a hint to describe Indonesia in the sentence. Which is meant some persons who become

winner in a competition and it is not population in Indonesia take a part in that competition.

### **2.3.9. Metonymy**

Metonymy is the use of something closely related to the thing actual meant. Keraf (2006:142), metonymy is a figurative language which used a word to declare other things because it has relationship closely.

Example:

He is *addicted* to the bottle

The example above is a hint to describe addicted to the bottle has function to show object bottle has a closely to word addicted or another way of saying that he drinks to much whiskey. It is an example of metonymy.

### **2.3.10. Antonomasia**

Antonomasia is also a specific form of synecdoche which is formed as using epithets for replacing names, official, profession and etc according to Keraf (2006:142).

Example:

My sweet little *darling*

From the example above, the word *Darling* always refers to the human who formed as using an epithet fro replacing names and profesion and when called not use the real name but called as *Darling* and it is categorized as antonomasia.

### 2.3.11. Hipalase

Hipalase according to Keraf (2006:142), is a kind of figurative language where a specific word used to explain that word, which should be affected with another words.

Example:

Jhony is lying on a *worry pillow*

It means that *worry* is a human being not pillow. And the worry is not suitable combined with pillow but *worry* is suitable affected by man. It can be combined such as *worry man*.

### 2.3.12. Irony

According to Keraf (2006:143), Irony is a hint that wants to say something with other meaning on what it contains in the words Keraf (2006:143) or irony is an opposite of what one means in the simple words, it is a difference between with the appearance and the reality.

Example:

The writing is too good to be unreadable.

From the example above, it can be identified as irony because the sentence said in other meaning on what it contains of the word in reality 'The writing is too good to be unreadable.

### **2.3.13. Satire**

Keraf (2006:144), mentions that satire is an expression which rejects someone or something which is contained a critic about the weakness of human being.

Example:

Your voice is not suitable to be a winner

Your capability is not able to do this task.

This is always refers to say critic and rejection fro the human when the position is owned with not suitable performances. From the example above, can be identified as satire because said in other meaning to reject or critic to the other person and for the second sentences are always refers to say critic and rejection for the human when the position is owned with not suitable performance.

### **2.3.14. Innuendo**

According to Keraf (2006:144) states that innuendo is like betray with decrease smaller someone and it declared a critic with indirect suggestion, often seem not to hurt if it see clearly.

Example:

When the parties always be held, his face is often seen cearly.

From the example above, is a critic someone who always come in all parties be held, he or she comes to the party is invited or uninvited by the owner of party. The example is Innuendo which is to clarify a critic with indirect suggestion but not to hurt the people heart.



### 2.3.15. Antiphrasis

Keraf (2006:144), states that antiphrasis is like irony which formed of using a word with the contrary meaning, which is able regarded as irony or the word used for denying a criminal, bad spirit, and etc.

Example:

Look! A giant has already come

*Giant* is always refers to say thin or smallest people, in reality but used the word giant is to deny the criminal or bad spirit to the other persons and it rejects for the human. The example above is antiphrasis.

### 2.3.16. Paronomasia

According to Keraf (2006:145) mentioned that Paronomasia is a kind of figurative language which uses similar sounds and it is a playing word based on the similarity of its sound but it has much differential in a meaning. Example: My sister ever said that the rich man is rich overseas artist. (Rich first means a lot of wealth, Rich both mean like or similar). It is an example paronomasia.

## 2.4. Previous Research

The phenomenon of various figurative languages, the first was conducted by by Hariyanto (2017). This research analyzed the figurative language used in the lyric of firework by Katy Perry. The aims of this research were to find out the figurative languages used in the lyric of firework and to analyze the contextual meaning of figurative language used in that song. The design of this research was

descriptive qualitative research. The data of song was got from [kapanlagi.com](http://kapanlagi.com) entitle firework. The result found that there were some kinds of figurative language used in Katy perry's song entitle firework, such as simile, metaphor, hyperbole, affiliation, symbolic, paradox, and personification. The contextual meaning of each figurative language was also stated clearly.

The second study was conducted by Daniswara (2016). The purpose of this study to identify and classify the key words that found in Four Iron Maiden Songs and also explained the meaning in the four songs. The data source was taken from the popularized by British heavy metal band Iron Maiden. The two songs were Run to the Hills, Hallowed be Thy name, Rime of the Ancient Mariner and two minutes to midnight. Method was used in this research qualitative method and there were eight kinds of figurative language found in four songs by Iron Maiden such as metaphor, hyperbole, irony, imagery, metonymy, personification and symbol. The meaning that used to analyze the figurative language founds are conceptual, connotative, and affective meaning.

The third study was conducted by Harya (2016). The objectives of the study were to describe the types of the figurative language found in the book and to identify the contextual meaning of the figurative language. The method used in collecting the data related to the subject of this research was documentation method because the researcher collected the data from novel. The result shows that there are 70 sentences that have figurative language. From all the sentences, there are 30 items or 42.9% of simile, 27 items or 38.6% of personification, 12 items or 17.1% of metaphor, and 1 item or 1.4% of hyperbole. It can be indicated

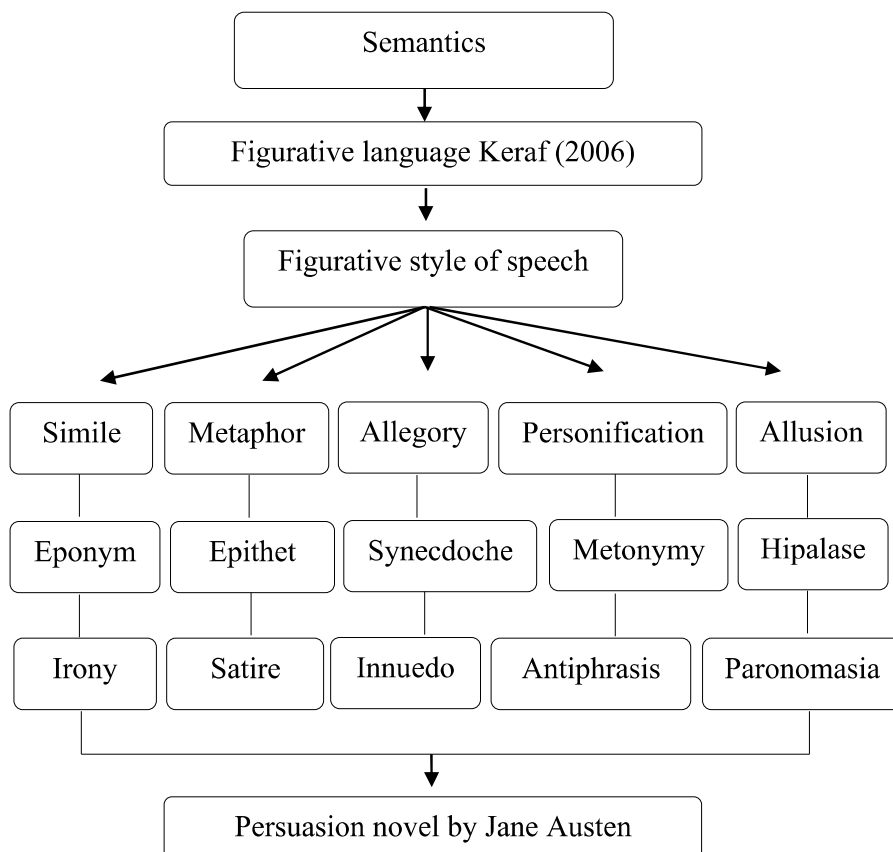
that the dominant type of figurative language in the novel is simile.

The fourth study was conducted by Malini (2017). In this study as for the theory in use it from a book entitled *Translating Literature* by Knickerbocker (1963) and besides that it also used the theory that Leech (1974) found with the title of *Theory of Semantic*. As for the type of figurative language find like, simile, hyperbole, metaphor, synecdoche, personification, reference, and irony. In addition, there are meanings that can be found in the novel, whereas conceptual meaning, connotative meaning, affective meaning and meaning are reflected.

The fifth study was conducted by Ural & Akdag (2017). The aim of this study was to determine the figurative language in the novel *Ateşten Gömlek* by Adivar and analyzed the English translation of those elements. Of the figurative elements, hyperbole, irony, metaphor, personification, and understatement were included in analyzing the figurative language. Following a detailed reading of the book in Turkish, figurative elements were determined by the researchers. In analyzing the data from the translated text, Kasar and Tuna's (2017) *Systematics of Designificative Tendencies* was adopted as the guide.

Finally, based on the explanation above, the researcher realized that either the previous researches or the present had the similarity in conducting figurative language. However, the present research was different from the previous researches. First, this research was applying figurative language theory of Keraf, which was different from the previous researches. Second, the data were taken from the novel, which was a different source. Third, this research only focused to describe the types of figurative language and effects of figurative language existence in Persuasion Novel by Jane Austen.

## 2.5. Theoretical Framework



**Figure 2.1.** Theoretical Framework

Figure 2.1. described about the theoretical framework according to Keraf (2006). Keraf states that figurative language can be distinguished into two kinds; rhetorical language style and figurative style of speech. The researcher only focussed to use figurative style of speech. To guide the researcher in collecting, analyzing, and drawing conclusion of the data, the researcher applied figurative language theory of Keraf (2006) to describe the types of figurative language and effects of figurative language existence in Persuasion Novel by Jane Austen.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **METHOD OF THE RESEARCH**

This chapter consists of the research design, object of the research, method of collecting data, method of analyzing data and method of presenting research result. The researcher will explain all in this chapter.

#### **3.1. Research Design**

A Research design is the plan and procedure of research in such a way that the author will get the answer to the problems formulated. The research design is needed to facilitate smoothness in the research process so that researchers easily to get the information. With the research design, the researcher can conduct research directed by using effort or energy, time and money efficiently (Kothari, 2004).

This is qualitative research by Sugiyono (2009), in which the data are described systemically to get an accurate and factual result. Qualitative research is related to the some opinions, ideas, perceptions or beliefs of the people studied and all can not measured by the number.

This research moved from the researcher's observation about figurative language phenomenon in *Persuasion* novel by Jane Austen. Therefore, in doing this research, the researcher used a qualitative descriptive research in analyzing figurative language found in *Persuasion* novel by Jane Austen.

### **3.2. Object of the Research**

A research needs the data to solve a problem that appears. In this research, the object of the research is figurative language in the novel. The data source was taken from *Persuasion* novel by Jane Austen.

### **3.3. Method of Collecting Data**

An important thing in the research is data. The researcher uses method of collecting data from Sudaryanto (2015), and the researcher chose the suitable method in order to find the qualified data. The method of collecting data in this research is observation method with note taking technique that proposed by Sudaryanto (2015), in order to find identify and classify the data. There were several steps in collecting data, as follow:

1. Read *Persuasion* novel many times in order to understand the intended meaning in the novel.
2. Highlighted the sentence contained figurative language found in novel
3. Took notes the figurative language

### **3.4. Method of Analyzing Data**

After collecting the data, the next step was data analysis. In analyzing the data, the researcher applied referential identity method with preferential competence in dividing technique by Sudaryanto (2015).

As far as the technique of analyzing the data is concerned, the data was analyzed through several stages:

1. Describing the meaning of the data based on the situation context which stated in the novel.
2. Analyzing figurative language types of the data based on the theory.
3. Explaining the types of figurative language.
4. Analysing the effects of figurative language existence in the data
5. Finally, the researcher made the conclusion based on the analysed data.

### **3.5. Method of Presenting Research Result**

After analyzing the data, the next step was presenting the research result. In presenting the research result, the researcher used informal method (Sudaryanto, 2015). This method was used because all of the data were presented in descriptive form by using words and sentences without involving any chart, graphic, or diagram.