

## **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).

