

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 wich 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 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

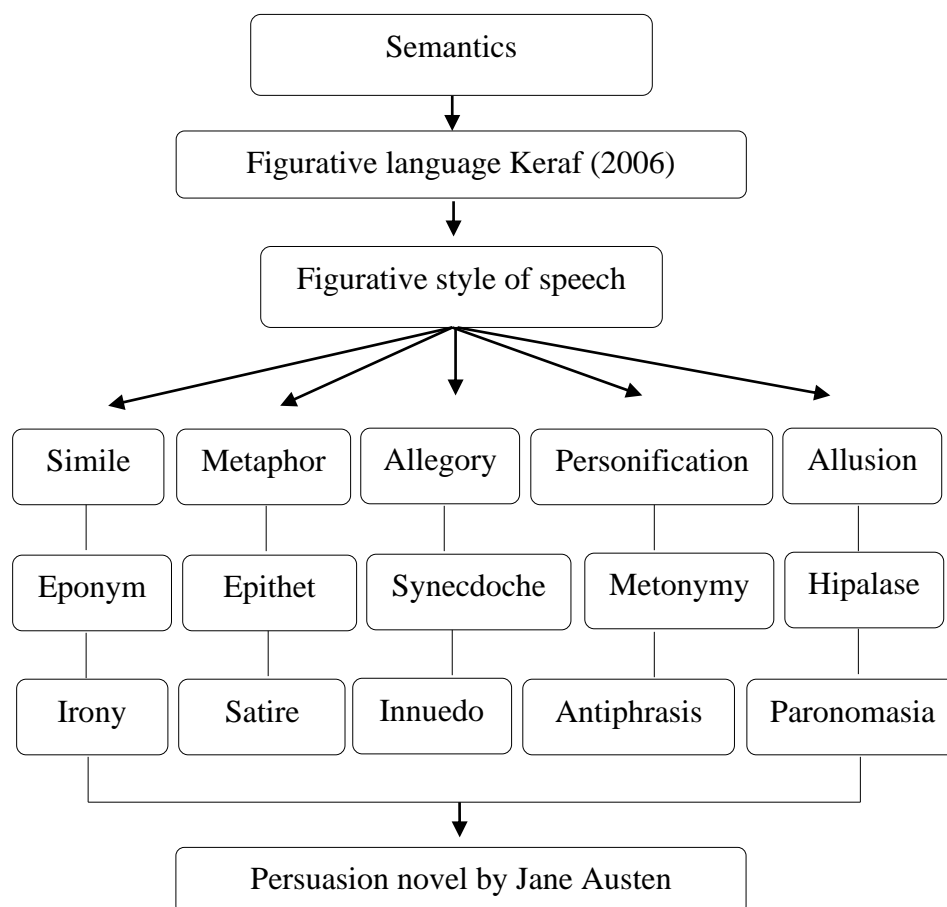


Figure 2.1. Theoretical Framework

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.