CHAPTER II LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter reviews several theories related to this research. Those are definition of figurative language, definition of type of figurative language, which types of figurative language are four kinds (comparative, contradictive, correlative, and repetition figurative language), and definition context related studies to support the analysis and studies.

2.1 Figurative Language

A figurative language or called a figure of speech is a change from the ordinary manner of expression, using words in other than their literal sense to enhance the way a thought is expressed. According to Perrine (1963: 58), figurative language often provides a more effective means of saying what we mean that does direct statement. Robert Diyanni reveals:

"Language can be classified as either literal or figurative. When we speak literally, we mean exactly what each word conveys; when we use figurative language we mean something other than the actual meaning of the words" (2003: 563).

According to McArthur (2005), The precise definition of a figure of speech that it has proved to be as difficult as determining the limits of figurative usage. For centuries, rhetoricians have debated what each presumed figure refers to and how various figures relate to each other. As a result, *metaphor* in some approaches contains metonymy, in others does not, and synecdoche may or may not be a kind of metaphor or metonymy. As a result, in recent years attempts to arrange the figures hierarchically have been abandoned in favors of lists in which

the main devices are presented each more or less in isolation, as stylistic equals, but perhaps with notes on celebrated doubts and ambiguities about their precise natures and relationships.

Figure of speech may be saidwhenever a writer or speaker, for the sake of emphasis or freshness, departsfrom the ordinary denotations of wordsfigurative Language consists of comparative, contradictive, relation and repetition figurative language. Comparative figurative language consists of Personification, Metaphor, and Simile. Contradictive figurative language consists of Hyperbole, Litotes, Paradox, and Irony. Correlative figurative languages consist of Metonymy, Synecdoche, Symbol, Allusion, and Ellipsis. Meanwhile repetition figurative language consists of Pleonasm, Climax, Anti Climax, Rhetoric and Repetition. (Kennedy, 1983: 460) For clearer information, look at these following explanation.

2.1.1 Comparative Figurative Language

Comparative figurative language consists of personification, metaphor, and smile.

2.1.1.1 Personification

Personification is a figure of speech in imaginative something, which doesn't have soul, as though theys have human characteristic. Personification is a figure of speech in which a thing, an animal, or an abstract term (truth, nature) is made human. A personification extends throughout this whole short term. A figure of speech where an inanimate object, trait, or action, is given a life like

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disposition, by giving a human quality or trait. (Kennedy: 1983:487). It is meant

that inanimate things in this world are guessed as animate by giving some

attributes in inanimate things. So that people who read it, guess it, can do

everything like human being.

Example: School alarm calls students to enter their classroom.

Calls are verb form in dictionary. Letters is addition in present tense form

because the subject is singular (alarm), alarm is inanimate thing; meanwhile it is

given attribute like activity that is done by animate. Alarm can't call, because call

is attribute of mouth that can does it.

2.1.1.2 Metaphor

Metaphor is a variety of analogy which compare two things directly, but in

short pattern. Kennedy (1983:482) affirms Metaphor is a statement that one thing

is something else, which, in literal sense, it is not. It not uses connective words

such as like or as. A metaphor is used as a figure of speech to like an object or

person to another object or person, based on certain similar qualities that both

possess. Though a direct comparison, this is a type that is not applicable literally.

The use of metaphors however, intensifies the significance of what is being said.

It is meant that between subject and object have same attributes, and writer uses it

to compares it to another.

Example: Library is science field.

Library is place where people can find many kinds of books, it is

compared with sciencefield, because both library and sciencefield have same

attribute, they can add our knowledge.

2.1.1.3 Simile

Simile is comparison which has explicit characteristic, James affirms (1989:12), Simile is figure of speech in which a likeness between two objects are directly expressed with the word, *as, like, than*. A figure of speech is used to draw a comparison between two objects, persons, or situations, by using the terms *like, as, than*. Though similar to a metaphor, the latter is a direct comparison between the two objects of comparison. It means that they state something similar with each other directly that use words likes as and like.

Example: Her face is like moon light.

The writer compares *face* and *moonlight*, because both of them have same attribute, so clear, clean, and everybody can sees it clearly.

2.1.2 Contradictive Figurative Language

Contradictive figurative languages consist of: Hyperbole, Litotes, Paradox and Irony.

2.1.2.1 Hyperbole

Hyperbole or overstatement is figurative language that contain exaggeration element about something. Hyperbole is such a style that contains an overstatement to exaggerate things. Deliberate overstatement not intended to be taken literally; it is used as a means of emphasizing the truth of a statement. This is relatively rare in Frost. The statement a penchant for fact and truth, not literal truth but use figure of speech called overstatement (Perrine, 1978:91).

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Tirajoh Frederick (1988: 48) reveals that understatement or hyperbole is an

exaggeration of fact, used for serious or comic effect. It is meant that something is

made greater than the fact.

Example: I was surprised till half-died hear his saying.

The writer explains his surprised till make him die, meanwhile in the fact it

is contrast. He still alive and does not die.

2.1.2.2 Litotes

Litotes is figurative language that contains statement which made smaller

from original. Litotes as a figure of speech consisting of an understatement in

which an affirmative is expressed by negating its opposite. It is meant that people

usually use it to make it simple. So that they are not arrogant because they guess

something invaluable although exactly is so valuable.

Example: I hope you can receive this invaluable giving.

Invaluable thing that writer said in the fact is *valuable giving*, but hesays it

as invaluable.

2.1.2.3 Paradox

Paradox is variety of figurative language which has a real contrasted with

a fact. It can be meant all of things that interest because of their truth.Paradox is

apparent self-contradiction or deliberate inconsistency. A statement or situation

containing apparently contradictory or incompatible elements, but on closer

inspection may be true (Kennedy, 1983:488). A paradox is statement that seems at

first glance self-contradictory or opposed to common sense.

Example: I feel sad in the middle of wedding party happiness.

The writer compares *sad* and *happiness* in the sentence to explain that *he isn't happy in the wedding party*. Meanwhile most of people feel happy when they are in wedding party.

2.1.2.4 Irony

The last contradictory figurative language is irony. Perrine (1956: 93). Irony is a manner of speaking that implies is a discrepancy. If the mask says one thing and we sense that the writer is in fact saying something else. A disparity between what is said and what is actually meant can sum up the meaning of irony. Often used to express humor and sarcasm, irony is another form of figurative language that enables the truth to be expressed in a subtle, and sometimes, a blatant manner. A figure of speech when an expression used is the opposite of the thought in the speaker's mind, thus conveying a meaning that contradicts the literal definition. Irony has meanings which extend beyond its use merely as a figure of speech (Kennedy, 1983:13).

It is defined that irony as saving the opposite of what one means, is often confused with sarcasm and with satire.

Example: He's clever, that's why he got 5 in English.

Intrinsically, *Clever man* normally gets more than 7, if he gets under 6, so it is opposite from the clever category.

2.1.3 Correlative Figurative Language

Correlative Figurative Languages consist of Metonymy, Synecdoche, Symbol, Allusion and Ellipsis.

2.1.3.1 Metonymy

Metonymy is figurative language that uses character or name of thing that relate to name of person, something as pronoun, uses words to describe another things closely associated with it. Kennedy affirms metonymy is the name of things substituted foranother closely associated with it. Metonymy refers to the use of a phraseassociated to an actual concept of metaphorical in nature are attributed toan animal. A type of metaphor in which distinct human qualities,

Example: honesty, emotion, volition, object or idea.

Example: Students in our school like to read St. Alisyahbana.

Alisyahbana in the sentence refers to book that he has made.

2.1.3.2 Synecdoche

Synecdoche is figurative language that say name of partial to represent whole or oppose.

a. Pars pro Toto, partial represent whole.

Example: till evening, I haven't seen his nose.

His nose in the sentence is meant whole of body that consists of head, neck, stomach, hands, feet, etc. It is not just nose as because it represents person as whole.

b. Totem pro parte, whole represent partial.

Example: Indonesia got gold medals in the championship.

Indonesia in the sentence is meant some persons who become winner in a competition. It is not all population in Indonesia.

2.1.3.3 Symbol

Frederick (1988: 49) reveals that: A symbol is a sign that points to a meaning beyond itself. In this sense all words and all signs of every kind are symbols.

Example: When she I loved looked every day, fresh as a rose in June.

2.1.3.4 Allusion

Allusion is a figurative language that show indirectly forwards a person or event that people have known together.

Example: Many victims caused by Nazi.

Nazi was a military organization that was leaded by Adolf Hitler. This organization was known as cruel organization. It members might be kill all its enemies and did not pay attention toward its enemies, women, children, old people, all were killed by them.

2.1.3.5 Ellipsis

Ellipsis is a figurative language that eliminates word or part of sentence.

Example: She and her mom to Bandung (eliminate verb go).

The sentence *eliminate verb* in it, because the correct sentence is *she and* her mom go to Bandung.

2.1.4Repetitive or Enforcement Figurative Language

Repetitive or Enforcement Figurative Languages consist of Pleonasm, Climax, Anti-Climax, Rhetoric and Repetition

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2.1.4.1 Pleonasm

Pleonasm is a figurative language that uses words improperly to

emphasize meaning of word.

Example: He falls down to the ground.

The verb falls in the sentence means something or person who rare to the

bottom (ground) and down also has same meaning with falls that rare to the

bottom. So, both words fall and down are force one to another.

2.1.4.2 Climax

Climax is a figurative language that states something from small to

great.

Example: Children's, teenagers, old people have same right in laws.

Subject in the sentence are consecutively based of age. It begins from

young to old.

2.1.4.3 Anti-Climax

Anti-Climax is opponent of climax figurative language.

Example: Head master, teachers and students have attended in the ceremony

field.

Subject in the sentence are consecutively based of job level. It begins from

senior to the junior level in job.

2.1.4.4 Rhetoric

Rhetoric is a figurative language in question that the answer has known by

questioner.

Example: Who are people don't want to be happy?

The question in the sentence is not needed answer from everybody. Because everybody knows that the answer is *yes and all people want to be happy*.

2.1.4.5 Repetition

Repetition is a figurative language that uses repetition word to emphasize meaning.

Example: Good by my girls, good by my sweet heart, good by my angel.

The sentence uses repetition words *good bye* and just changes the word after *good bye*.

2.1.5 The Use of Figurative Language

Based on Perrine (1956: 58), a figurative language often provides a more effective means of saying what we mean than does direct statement and it has some reason. First, figurative language affords us imaginative pleasure. Imagination, in one sense, might be described as that faculty or ability of the mind that proceeds by sudden leaps from one point to another. Figures of speech are therefore satisfying in themselves, providing us a source of pleasure in the exercise of the imagination.

Second, it is a way of bringing additional imagery into verse, of making the abstract concrete, of making poetry more sensuous. Figurative language is a way of multiplying the sense appeal of poetry. Third, figures of speech are a way of adding emotional intensity to otherwise merely informative statements and of conveying attitudes along with information. Fourth, figurative of speech are a means of concentration, a way of saying much in brief compass. Like words, they may be multidimensional.

Figurative language is used by writer to describe something fully and effectively, it makes the reader more clearly. The difference between literal and figurative language is that when you speak, read or write literal language. It includes any word or phrase not to be taken literally. It enhances your wordin fiction and can be a way of getting an image or straight of that a point. However, used incorrectly. It is mean Imagery; a word or phrase that relates toreal experience, helps create a physical experience and adds words for thereader to literary language. It makes imaginations, finding the likeness incompatible unrelated things.

Obviously one of the necessary abilities for understanding literature is the ability to interpret figurative language. Every use figurative language involves a risk of misinterpretation, though the risk is well worth taking. For the person who can translate the figure, the dividends are immense. Fortunately, all people have imagination to some degree, and imagination can be cultivated. By practice one's ability to interpret figures of speech can be increased.

Generally, Figurative language is essential in certain types of writingto convey meaning and expression. It is necessary to explain the exact meaning in a vivid, artistic manner and to the point manner to your reader. The writer has a story to tell and uses figurative language to show everyemotion and feeling on the paper. The writer's goal, if the writer does not create an image in the readers mind, he will lose the readers attention and holding the attention of the reader. It is

language that uses words or expressions with a meaning that is different from the literal interpretation. When a writer uses literal language, he or she is. Figurative language, in comparison, uses exaggerations or alterations to make a particular linguistic point. It is not only common in poetry but also in prose and nonfiction writing as well.

2.2 Previous Studies

The writer of this thesis attempts to present several related studies or researches to this thesis. It is supposed to be a comparison and comprehension to the knowledge of figurative language. Therefore, the previous researches would be classified in the following below:

The first review related to this research is "An Analysis On Figurative Language In Michael Jackson's Song Lyric Heal The World" which has been research by Imro'atul Husna Afriani in 2014, the student of 17 Agustus 1945 University Banyuwangi.According to her analysis, there are 15 figurative language found in Michael Jackson's Songs. In song "Heal The World" (Metaphor, Antithesis, Synecdoche and Personification). (Afriani, 2014: 30).

The second review related to this research is "The Study on Figurative Language Used in English Songs in Dewa's Album "Republik Cinta"" by Endah Wahyuningsih K in 2007, the student of State Islamic Studies Institute (STAIN) Salatiga. In her graduating paper, there are 27% figurative languages used in all of songs. In her research she found: Lover's Rhapsody (Anaphora, Polisandaton), Flower in The Desert (Hyperbole, Simile, and Metaphor), and Live On (Hyperbole, Apophasis, and Synecdoche). (Wahyuningsih, 2007:32).

The third review related to this research is "The Using of Figurative Languages in Twilight Movie" by Okta Friantina Rahardianing Tyas in 2010, the student of State Islamic Studies Institute (STAIN) Salatiga. According to her analysis, there are 10 figurative languages in this movie; (a). Comparative Figurative Language (1. Metaphor, 2. Similes, 3. Personification, 4.metonymy), (b). Imagery Figurative Language (1.symbol, 2.Synecdoche), (c). Contradictory Figurative Language (1. Paradox, 2.Hyperbole, 3.litotes, 4.irony). The messages in this twilight is the movie teach us about loyalty and optimistic. (Rahardianing Tyas, 2010: 81-82).

This research has same theme with the first and the second review related literature research that is analyzing the figurative language, but the objectives of this research is not concern to song's lyrics but then concern with dialogue in the movie.

In brief, those previous researches indicate difference and similarity. The difference of those previous research with this thesis is available in the object taken to be analyzed. In addition, the similarity of those previous researches is available on the linguistic issue in the research, that is figurative language. Therefore, it can be summarized that although several previous researches have done the analysis of figurative language on their object, but this research would like to bring an analysis of figurative language on one of movie entitled *A Great Gatsby* byF. Scott Fitzgerald and it uses the descriptive qualitative method.

So, in this study, the writer focuses on sentences in script of *GreatGatsby* that is included in a figurative language and it will be described detail one by one the function based on the types of figurative language with Kennedy's theory.

