CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of study

Language has an important role in our daily life. By using language people can communicate with other people. Language has close relationship with our activities, such as thinking (making conversation with ourselves), listening, reading, and writing (Hayakawa, 1964, P.18). Hence, it means that we as human use language for communication with others in our daily life. In communicating, they can express their idea, thought and feeling towards others. Language allows individuals to communicate, to interpret the word and themselves, to express logic causes and outcomes, to establish relationship within group (Reah, 1981, p.41). In every dialogue or text of curse carried meaning, and the meaning of it can be interpreted in the part of figurative speech. In other word, language always occurs within a context, and as a social users of language individuals know how to responds to linguistic triggers relating to the context of the language situation, the intended meaning, the feedback and input from others (Reah,1998, p.40). System for analyzing language is divided into two parts: literal and non-literal meaning (figurative) connotes more than one meaning. When people find a new word or message that consist of system analyzing language, the mind must interpret the data to convert it into meaning. This set of memories will give understanding to the most literal meaning.

The writer uses *the little match seller* and *the ugly duckling* fairy tales to analyze the kinds of figurative language and each reason. The writer is motivated to observe Anderson's sentence because he uses figurative language on his fairy tales. Andersons tends to use the poetic style of language such as "it was lovely summer weather in country, and the golden

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corn, the green outs, and the haystacks piled up in the meadows looked beautiful". This kind of sentences is usually found in a written text or spoken dialogue, sometimes in fairy tales or novel. The word can be classified as the figures of speech of hyperbole.It is because the word "golden corn" contains exaggeration in which the writer want to show her corn as beautiful as golden. The gold is used as the highest boundary of expensive things. It was non literal meaning because the word has more than one meaning.

Every sentence that contains figurative language could make the reader or hearer confused and tried to imagine what the real meaning of it. Figurative languages surprises the reader because the statements or ideas expressed do not make sense on the surface level, and since literal meaning is denied, an act of required before the intended meaning becomes clear (Richard Taylor, 1981, p. 165). The use of figurative language itself is most noticeable in literary works because literary works need tools to convey messages as well as beauty and clarity, which can only be achieved by using figurative language. The message itself can be represented in the form of oral or written. In oral language, the message is given and received through conversations. While in written language, the message given can be in the form of letter, poem, essay, and even fairy tales that are also called a literary work.

One interesting product of literary work to be analyzed is fairy tale. Fairy tales is the most common thing in people or children daily life because fairy tales can give various impacts to the readers. In this research, the writer chooses Andersons fairy tales entitled *the little match seller* and *the ugly duckling* because it contains many figurative language and suitable with this research. The other reason is that the perception of the meaning in fairy tales is different from one person to another.

Most of people use figurative language to avoid the direct statement. People try to interpret deeper meaning like reading fairy tales. According to Perrine (1983, p. 581), figurative language is "a language that cannot be taken literally (or should not be taken

literally only)." The researcher was reveal the non-literal meaning as my object because writer worthy for the reader who are interested in meaning especially figurative language.

1.2 Statement of the problem

Related to the background of the study, the writer like to focuses in analyzing the figurative language in fairy tales entitled *the ugly duckling* and *little matches seller*. In this case, there are two problems in the study:

1. What are kinds of figurative language used by Hans Christian Andersons in *the little match seller* and *the ugly duckling* fairy tales?

2. What are the reason of figurative language that found in Hans Christian Andersons in *the little match* seller and *the ugly duckling* fairy tales?

1.3 Purpose of the study

Based on the statement of the problem above, the writer wants to find out the kinds of fairy tales characters figurative language (personification, apostrophe, simile, metaphor, synecdoche, metonymy, symbol, paradox, allegory, overstatement or hyperbole, understatement and verbal irony) in their sentences.

The writer hopes that thought this research, the result will give a better understanding in meaning of fairy tales and the reason of figurative of language produced by Hans Christian Andersons in *the ugly duckling* and *the little match seller* fairy tales.

Moreover, the result also of this study will give more knowledge about the use of figurative language in showing words. For fairy tales readers, hopefully it will give more knowledge about the meaning that are implied in the figurative of language, so they can understand the texts better.

1.4 Scope and limitation

The scope of analysis focused on semantic component, i.e. figurative language: personification, apostrophe, simile, metaphor, synecdoche, metonymy, symbol, paradox, allegory, overstatement or hyperbole, understatement and verbal irony that the researcher used to analyze figurative language that found in fairy tales entitled *the ugly duckling* and *the little matches' seller* by Hans Christian Andersons.

The researcher uses theory from Perrine's theory to analyze the data. In order to support the analysis, the writer also uses reason of each figurative language by Perrine also.

1.5 Significant of the study

The writer expects that the reader can understand the kinds of figurative language and understand the reasons of figurative language that used in the little math seller and the ugly duckling fairy tales. This study gives two contributions: theoretically and practically. Theoretically, this study is expected to be strengthened proof of studying meaning through the fairy tales in semantics study, especially in figurative language and the reason of figurative language that found in *the little match seller* and *the ugly duckling*. Practically, this study is expected to be references, especially the student of English Letters at Adab Faculty, the state Islamic university of Sunan Ampel Surabaya who interested to analyze figurative Language and the functions of figurative languages that found in fairy tales.

1.6 Definition of key terms

This study consists of three main terms that are necessary to be described. To avoid the mistakes of little consideration, the writer wants to clarify the meaning briefly:

1. Figurative language   : a language that cannot be taken literally (perrine.1992:61).

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2. Literal language   : a processed automatically " without conscious control by

    the listener " (Miller and Johnson,Laird,1976: 166)

3. Fairy tales   : a simple children's story about magical creatures (

    Merriam Webster's, 1993:115)

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