#### **CHAPTER II**

#### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter discusses some theories, definition, principles and also some thesis which are related to the research of this study. There are presented in order to avoid some ambiguous explanation in the study afterwards.

### 2.1 Figurative language

The term figurative language is used to describe expressions that conform to a particular pattern or form and those patterns, each of which has a special name, have become the tools or rhetoric and poetry (Robert and Jacob, 1986:590). Thus it can be defined that figurative language as a tool to describe expressions that usually expressed in figurative meaning or has non-literal meaning. Most of people express their idea or feeling does not use direct statement. They prefer using non-literal meaning, for example when there is a statement "love is blind", the listeners already know that it is a figurative language which cannot be taken literally because in the real life, there is no love which has eyes, so it cannot be blind.

In this research, the writer uses Perrine's theory about figurative language to analyze the data. According to Perrine (1969, p. 60), figurative language are another way of adding extra dimension to language. In other words, figurative language are another way of saying something from the common way. By using this style of language, the speaker usually wants to add some special effects to their words. Those kinds of words or phrases do not have their literal meaning.

There are many kinds of theories of the classification of figures of speech, but in this research, the researcher uses Perrine's theory to analyze the data. In order to support and

clarify Perrine's theory as the main theory, the researcher also uses language reason theory by Perrine also to found out the second problem in this thesis.

According to Perrine (1992, p. 61), a figure of speech is any way of saying something other than the ordinary way. Figurative language based on Perrine's theories is metaphor, simile, personification, synecdoche, paradox, symbol, allegory, overstatement/hyperbole, apostrophe, understatement, and verbal irony.

### a. Metaphor

Comparison is implied, without using the words of comparison such as *like*, *as*, *similar to*, and *resembles* (p. 61). For example: Your *diamond eyes amaze me*. The sentence is comparing the 'eyes' with 'diamond'. In that sentence, the eyes being compared are the ordinary human eyes, but the word 'diamond' means the characteristics of the eyes.

### **b.** Simile

Unlike metaphor, in simile the comparison is explicit, indicated by adding comparative word or phrase such as *like*, *as*, *similar to*, and *resembles* (p. 61). For example: The child *resembles* his father. In that sentence, it uses the comparative word that is 'resembles'.

#### c. Personification

Personification is giving the attributes of a human being to an animal, an object, or an idea (p. 64). This figure of speech personifies inanimate being as if they can act like human beings. For example: *The powder touches the baby* gently. That sentence considers the powder as a human being which can touch the baby gently.

## d. Synecdoche

The use of the part for the whole by stating significant detail only to simplify what is being talked about (p. 65). For example: I did not see *your nose* last year. That sentence is

synecdoche because the speaker uses 'nose' as a part of a person. It means that the speaker did not see 'you' last year.

#### e. Paradox

A paradox is an apparent contradiction that is nevertheless somehow true (p. 100). As a figure of speech, paradox is a statement that seems contradictory, unbelievable, or absurd but that may be true in fact. For example: There is *a life after death*. This sentence is a contradiction because some people do not believe that there is life after death. Thus, this sentence is paradox.

# f. Symbol

Symbol portrays something that has meaning beyond what it is (p. 80). It means that a symbol uses a word or phrase which is familiar in society and has one meaning. For example: He writes the letter with *red ink*. *Red ink* symbolizes anger.

## g. Allegory

Allegory is a narrative or descriptive words or phrases that have a second meaning beneath the surface one (its ulterior meaning) (p. 88). Allegory has been defined sometimes as an extended metaphor and sometimes as a series of related symbols (p. 88). This figure of speech is difficult to be interpreted because the readers have to direct a message beyond other message. For example: Andy goes with the children. The first meaning of the sentence is Andy goes with his own children, and the second meaning is Andy goes with the children but not his own children. In that example, one sentence which has the second meaning is called aallegory.

### h. Hyperbole / Overstatement

Hyperbole is simply exaggeration but exaggeration in the service of truth (p. 101). It is used to express something or state of condition in a bigger way than its ordinary one. For example: I have *told* you that *a million times*. That sentence contains exaggeration, because

the speaker did not really mean to what he/she has said and it is impossible for a human being to speak a million times.

### i. Apostrophe

Apostrophe consists in addressing someone absent or something nonhuman as if it was alive and present and could reply to what is being said (p. 65). This figure of speech seems best adapted to the expression of deep emotion. For example: David says to his dead son, "O my son Absalom, my son, my son, Absalom! Would I have died instead of you, O Absalom, my son, my son!" (2 Sam 18:33). In that example, David is apostrophizing his dead son.

#### j. Understatement

Understatement is saying less than one means (p. 102). It does not exaggerate things and say them in ordinary way (the opposite of overstatement). For example: A king said, "Please come to my hut". It is clearly seen that the sentence is understatement because the king says less than he means; what he actually means is the palace or kingdom, not a hut.

# k. Verbal Irony

Verbal irony is saying the opposite of what one means (p. 104). For example: Your hand writing is very good that I could not read it. This sentence is an irony because the speaker says the opposite of what he/she means when he/she reads the hand writing to the hearer. Actually, the speaker means that your hand writing is very bad, but the speaker says the opposite of what he/she means.

### 2.1.1. Reasons of Figurative Language

When we read description of a topic or any scientific explanation, we just can understand the content as given in the description. If we already know about the content then we do not try to visualize it. If something is written or described objectively which we do not

know about, it will be difficult for the reader to visualize it. It is important for the reader to visualize the description in order to develop interest in the subject that he is reading as well as understand it properly. An objective description cannot make the reader to look in to the content deeper but a figurative language will certainly make the reader to easily understand the topic that is explained. Instead of reading a story in a book, watching it as a video and picturization of the story can make us really enjoy the essence of the story.

The author use similar situations to describe the current situations and make the reader to imagine. The reader is made to imagine and feel the emotions. The figurative language of the authors will thus make the readers to understand very well a situation that could not be expressed through words in the dictionary. The figurative language will drive the reader to drown into the topic or story and convince him about what idea the author is expressing.

Figurative language elaborates the topic to the reader, exemplifies the current situation in the novel or context, repeats something that is important to be followed allows usage of some colloquial words commonly used to explain an action, emphasize a topic very much, that uses idioms that make readers understand the topic easily, compares something that is away from real to make the reader understand better, exaggerates a statement to highlight it or helps to speak in ironical manner and so on. For the above significant reasons authors use figurative language in their works.

Perrine (1974: 616) says that there are four reasons that figures of speech often provides a more effective means of saying what we means than does direct statement. The following are four reasons of figures of speech:

## a. Type 1

Figurative language is afford people to develop their imagination. People in the world have different imagination when they express their ideas or feelings. Let's see the example of the reason of figurative language type 1.

For I will not speak of my own opinion: ask our mistress, the old woman-There is no one in the world more clever than she is."

This example is taken in theory of reason in type 1; this sentence is to develop the reader imagination. The sentence 'there is no one in the world more clever than she is' make big imagination about the old woman. It is can be the face, hair, body or another about the old woman and every reader have different imagination in the old woman.

## b. Type 2

Figurative language are a way of bringing additional imagery into verse, of making the abstract concrete, of making poetry more sensuous. The author of the poem or lyric can interest imagination of the reader so the lyric can be looked more interesting. Te example for type 2 is explained below:

It was lovely summer weather in the country, and the golden corn, the green oats, and the haystacks piled up in the meadows looked beautiful.

This example is includes in theory of reason type 2, this sentence is to making this sentence more sensuous. In this sentence the writer takes some word like golden corn, green oats etc to describe the beauty of this situation in this fairy tale. It makes this sentence more sensuous and looked interesting to read.

## c. Type 3

Figurative language is a way of adding emotional intensity to otherwise merely informative statements and conveying attitudes along with information. Figures of speech can

appear her/ his ideas, feeling and emotion into lyric. The example for the reason of figurative language is explained below.

They were <u>very large</u>, so <u>large</u>, indeed, that they had belonged to her mother, and the poor little creature had lost them in running across the street to avoid two carriages that were rolling along at a terrible rate.

This sentence is including in reason type 3, it is to adding emotional intensity. This is informative sentence. The writer shows how poor the little girl at the night it makes this sentence emphasis to the emotional of the reader.

# d. Type 4

Figurative language is a means of concentration, a way of saying much in brief compass.

To understand clearly let's see the example below.

The winter grew colder and colder; he was obliged to swim about on the water to keep it from freezing, but every night the space on which he swam became smaller and smaller.

This sentence is include in theory of reason type 4, this sentence is to take concentrate the reader in the winter and condition of the ugly duckling feeling. It focuses in the duckling confusion. Data six was contain of brief compass. The duckling wants to swim but the space to swim is become smaller.

### 2.2 Review of Related Studis

In review of literature, the researcher find out some previous study about figurative language that the writer intends to have research. This thesis belongs to Kumalasari, a student of Petra University entitled *The use of figurative language in the three selected chapters of the Proverbs of the New International Version Bible*. In this research, the researcher focuses on the sentence in international bible. She used quantitative to find out her problem.

The next previous study is Mariana's research was aimed to find out the use of figures of speech in the language of body care advertisements for adults in Cosmopolitan and Men's

health magazines. The research was based on stylistics study and semantics in order to classify and find the meaning of the figures of speech based on Perrine's. classifications. Mariana used written data which were taken from women magazine (Cosmopolitan, October 2003 until April 2004) and men magazine (Men's Health, December 2003 until April 20044). The approach of this research was qualitative descriptive and the writer was the key instrument.

Then, in "Analysis of figurative expressions used by david archuletha in his twelve selected song" by ummu hanifah (2014). She investigated twelve song lyrics in her research desighn. She used descriptive quantitative approach. The result of her research showed that there were thirty five kinds of figurative expressions. Percentage of kinds of figurative expressions were from twenty nine percent of hyperbole, eleven from thirty one of metaphor, twelve from thirty four percent of personification, one from three percent of simile, and one from three percent of irony. She counted the data and found the most dominant of figurative expressions in her research is personification.

Based on the previous study above, the writer analyzed about figurative language itself but in case of different object. The researcher chooses Hans Christian Andersons fairy tale *the little match seller* and *the ugly duckling*. The researcher here used qualitative approach to analyze her object. The researcher also used the reason figurative language by Perrine to find out the researcher problems.