

FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE USED BY HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSONS

IN THE LITTLE MATCH SELLER AND THE UGLY DUCKLING FAIRY

TALES

THESIS



Submitted as Partial Fulfillment the Requirements for the Sarjana Degree of

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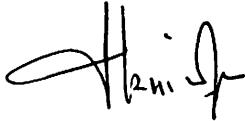
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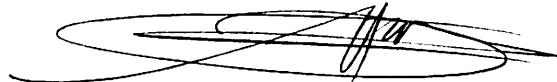
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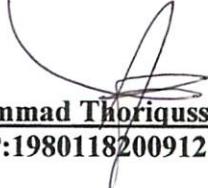
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This thesis contains materials which have been accepted for the award as Sarjana degree of English Department Faculty of Humanities UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. And to the best of my knowledge belief, it contains no material previously published or written by other person except where due reference is made in the text of the thesis.

Surabaya, July 24th, 2015

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ABSTRACT

Ayuningsih, Diyah, 2015: Figurative Language Used by Hans Christian Andersons in *the little match seller* in *the ugly duckling* fairy tales.

Advisors : Murni Fidiyanti M.A

This study is about the types and function of figurative language produced by Andersons in *The Little Match Seller* and *The ugly duckling* fairy tales. 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. 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.

In this thesis, the writer proposes two research questions. Those are the kinds of figurative language and the reason of figurative language used in *the little match seller* and *the ugly duckling* fairy tales by Hans Christian Andersons. The writer used the Perrine theory of figurative language to analyze the figurative language that is used in *the little match seller* and *the ugly duckling* fairy tales. The writer also uses reason of figurative language to analyze the reason of each figurative language that is used.

In this thesis the writer uses a qualitative approach because the data collected are in the form of words. Qualitative research is characterized by its aim, which relate to understanding some aspect of social life and its methods which (in general) generate words, rather than numbers, as data for analysis (Green, 2007:2). Which means this study served the data without numeric percentage but used descriptive approach.

Finally, the researcher find out that there were seven types of figurative language which were used in *the little match seller* and *the ugly duckling* fairy tales. They are personification, synecdoche, symbols, Hyperbole, paradox, metaphor and simile . The most often uses figures of speech is hyperbole.

INTISARI

Ayuningsih, Diyah, 2015: Figurative Language Used by Hans Christian Andersons in the little match seller in the ugly duckling fairy tales.

Advisors : Murni Fidiyanti M.A

Kata kunci : Figurative language, Literal language and Fairy Tale

Penilitian ini tentang macam – macam tipe dan fungsi dari figurative language yang digunakan oleh Anderson dalam *The Little Match Seller and The Ugly Duckling Fairy tales*. Penulis termotifasi untuk menganalisis kalimat yang diciptakan Anderson karena dia menggunakan figurative language pada dongengnya. Andersons cenderung menggunakan bahasa yang puitis pada bahasanya. Penggunaan figurative language sendiri lebih jelas dalam karya sastra yang membutuhkan alat untuk menyampaikan pesan sebaik seindah nad sejelas mungkin, yang mana hanya bisa dicapai menggunakan figurative language.

Penilitian ini, penulis mempunyai dua rumusan masalah. Yaitu macam – macam figurative language dan alasan dari figurative language yang digunakan dalam *the little math seller and ugly ducgline* fairy tales by Hans Christian Anderson. Penulis menggunakan Perrine theory untuk menganalisis *the little match seller and the ygly duckgling* fairy tales. Penulis juga menggunakan Perrine theory untuk menjawab alasan dari figurative language.

Dalam penilitian ini penulis menggunakan qualitative metode karena data dikumpulkan dari bentuk bentuk kata. Penilitian qualitative mempunyai karakter dengan menggunakan maksud, yang berkesinambungan dengan beberapa aspek dari kehidupan social dan metode ini yang mana (secara umum) menghasilkan kata, dari pada kata, sebagai data untuk analisis (Green, 2007:2). Yang mana berarti penelitian ini mencari data tanpa menggunakan presentasi nisemor tapi menggunakan deskripsi.

Akhirnya penulis menemukan tujuh types of figurative language yang digunakan dalam *the little match seller and the ygly duckgling* fairy tales. Mereka adalah personification, synecdoche, symbol, hyperbola, paradox, metaphor and simile. Yang paling sering digunakan ada hiperbola.

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 messages 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. Anderson tends to use the poetic style of language such as "it was lovely summer weather in country, and the golden corn, the green oats, 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 language 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

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 is 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 match 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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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 of 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 a allegory.

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

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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 very large, so large, 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 2004). 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

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song lyrics in her research designs. 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.

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CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter explains the way how this study was conducted. It consisted of research approach, technique of data collection (source of the data, instrument, and procedure) and technique of data analysis.

3.1 Research Approach

In order to answer the questions in the statement of the problems, the thesis writer did an observation research that is by analyzed the little match seller and the ugly duckling. The writer used qualitative method because this method is appropriate one to arrange this analysis. Qualitative research is characterized by its aim, which relate to understanding some aspect of social life and its methods which (in general) generate words, rather than numbers, as data for analysis (Green, 2007:2). Which means this study served the data without numeric percentage but used descriptive approach.

In this case descriptive approach was used for explaining the intended meaning of the speaker regarding the circumstance under context in detail. Qualitative methods are especially effective at describing complex processes (Guest,et. All, 2003:23). So that, it could obtain obvious information about language phenomenon that happened there, such as what, who, when, where, why and how.

3.2 Technique of Data Collection

3.2.1 Source of Data

The source of data for this study was a fairy tales entitled “the little match seller and the ugly duckling” by Hans Christian Anderson. The fairy tales chosen because the sentence that used by Hans Christian Andersons in both of them is suitable with object of this study. The little match seller and the ugly duckling was consist of many kinds of figurative language. Data that used were in the form of the various sentences done by Hans Christian Andersons in the ugly duckling like Metaphor, simile, personification, symbols and another.

3.2.2 Instrument

In conduct this study, the writer was the main instrument. Creswell said”the qualitative researchers collect the data themselves through examining documents, observing behavior, and interviewing participants”

(Creswell, 2007:38), based on qualitative research in natural setting, researcher as key instrument. In line with that, the writer read the fairy tales by Hans Christian Andersons.

3.2.3 Procedure

In case of data collection, the writer used an observation. The observation concern about figurative language used in *the little match seller* and *the ugly duckling* fairy tales. In this case, the writer did several steps as follow:

- a. Downloaded the fairy tales, from

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file:///D:/refrensi/Hans%20Christian%20Andersen%20%20The%20Ugly

%20Duckling.htm for the ugly duckling and from

file:///D:/refrensi/Hans%20Christian%20Andersen%20%20The%20Little

%20Match-Seller.htm for the little match seller.

- b. Read the fairy tales clearly.
- c. Sorted sentence on the fairy tales.
- d. Underline the sentence which indicated in figurative language.

3.3 Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the writer analyzed the data in order to answer the problems; the writer will use some steps as follows:

1. Read the whole sentence in both fairy tales.
2. Explained the meaning of figurative language then classified its types based on theory of figurative language by Perrine.
3. Explained the function of the sentence that used in *the little match seller* and *the ugly duckling* based on theories of Perrine as explained in chapter two.
4. Concluded the result of the study.

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSIONS

In this chapter the writer presents the finding of her research about figurative language and its function used by Hans Christian Andersons in “*Little match seller* and *the ugly duckling*” fairy tales. This chapter consists the findings types of figurative language and its functions that occur in Anderson’s sentences.

4.1 Findings

The finding focuses on analyzing the data taken from Hans Christian Andersons fairy tales entitled *the little match seller* and *the ugly duckling* fairy tales. They contain of figurative language then related the reason of figurative language. Afterward, kinds of figurative language that found in Hans Christian Andersons fairy tales entitled *the little match seller* and *the ugly duckling*. It is explained below.

4.1.1 Kinds of figurative language in the fairy tales.

In order to find out the kinds of figurative language , the writer analyzes all the data those are, *the little match seller* and *the ugly duckling* fairy tales. In finding the figurative language of the fairy tales, the writer paids attention to their sentence. The findings are described below.

4.1.1.1 Hyperbole

Hyperbole is a way to say our ideas or feeling in a form of exaggeration to the truth to make interested the hearer or reader (Perrine,

1974:650). In this research the writer finds four sentences contains of hyperbole. The following is the analysis of hyperbole.

Data 1

They were very large, so large, 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.

The underline words are hyperbole. We can see that the word *very large, so large, and indeed* are taken in one sentence. Anderson repeats word “*large*” with *very* as first emphasize and then *so* in that word and the last emphasize Anderson by using *indeed*. The repetition in this sentence is to make the reader feels what the little girl feels. Then the researcher finds the same kinds of figurative language in data two that is explained below.

Data 2

Thousands of tapers were burning upon the green branches, and colored pictures, like those she had seen in the show-windows, looked down upon it all.

Andersons uses “*Thousands*” it shows the exaggeration because it is impossible to have thousand of tapers. The burning tapers not thousand in really, the tappers are so much to see and the little match seller cannot count all of them and call it as *thousand* because of it. This sentence is hyperbole. The next sentence of hyperbole is found in data three also, it is explained below:

Data 3

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 sentence is hyperbole. The researcher finds **golden corn** in this sentence. Andersons uses golden to show that the corn is ready to eat; it is yellow as a golden. Here the golden is like highest boundary of expensive things. It is non literal meaning because the word has more than one meaning. Then the researcher finds another hyperbole sentence in data four. It is explained below:

Data 4

The corn-fields and meadows were surrounded by large forests, in the midst of which were deep pools. It was, indeed, delightful to walk about in the country.

The researcher finds the word **indeed** and **delightful** adding in one sentence. It is hyperbole sentence because both of the word has same meaning. Putting two of them in one sentence is exaggeration because of that the researcher takes this sentence in hyperbole sentence. Then the researcher finds the same kind of figurative language in data five, it is explained below.

Data 5

He turned away his head to hide it under his wing, and at the same moment a large terrible dog passed quite near him. His jaws were opened, his tongue hung from his mouth, and his eyes glared fearfully.

There was impossible an ayes can be glared, the dog eyes cannot bright a shine. It is exaggeration expressions, the dog eyes just scary to see when the dog knows the enemy. Here Andersons uses Glared to showing

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the situation. The impossible thing, it makes the sentences as hyperbole.

Then the researcher finds the same kind of figurative language in data six, it is explained below.

Data 6

“Delightful, indeed!” said the hen, “why you must be crazy! Ask the cat, he is the cleverest animal I know, ask him how he would like to swim about on the water, or to dive under it, 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.

The word *delightful* and *indeed* have same meaning. So we can use one of them because that has the same meaning. And the word *crazy* is not a sentence to show about uncontrolled something. This word just to show how suppressed the hen. It is hyperbole sentence. The researcher finds hyperbole sentence also in data seven, it is explained below.

Data 7

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

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It is impossible that there is no one cleverer than the old woman in the world. It is impossible because many people in the world are cleverer than the old woman. The researcher decides to put this utterance as hyperbole because the cleverest in the world is impossible. Anderson wants to show that the old woman is the true place to get answer from all questions. The next hyperbole is found in data eight.

Data 8

Autumn came, and the leaves in the forest turned to orange and gold. then, as winter approached, the wind caught them as they fell and whirled them in the cold air.

The word *orange and gold* is impossible gotten in the forest became gold. The tree and the leaf are become gold. The ground becomes like an orange colour. It is impossible thing that the forest becomes as gold. Andersons wants to show how the situation at the time, when we see the forest we fell like see gold, and all forest are like orange color, although it is not all. The orange color is dominant, because it is autumn. This sentence is impossible that is why the writer takes this sentence as hyperbole.

4.1.1.2 Personification

Personification is a language style that describes animals, plants and inanimate object act, speak, and talk like human being. These sentences are categorized as personification because personification consists in giving the attributes of human being to an animal, an object, or an idea

(Perrin, 1974:612). The data of personification is an explained below.

Data 1

She drew one out—“scratch!” how it sputtered as it burnt! It gave a warm, bright light, like a little candle, as she held her hand over it.

The sentence “*as she had her hand over it*” is personification, this sentence is like the warm from match light can hold on the little match seller’s hand it is like human being and it bring this sentence to personification. Actually fire from little candle cannot hold hand of some on or something because it will makes big fire. The sentence can give explanation that the match light is like her little hope to be warm to have

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someone hugs her. Then the researcher finds another personification in data two. This is explained above.

Data 2

She again rubbed a match on the wall, and the light shone round her; in the brightness stood her old grandmother, clear and shining, yet mild and loving in her appearance.

The light shone around her it is like the light can around the little match seller like human being. Actually the light is only bright the little girl, not really around her. The light is like human being it makes this sentence as personification. Then the researcher finds another personification in data tree, it is explain below.

Data 3

And so he lay quite still, while the shot rattled through the rushes, and gun after gun was fired over him.

The sentence **shot rattled** it is personification. Here shot from a gun is like going confused to shot the ugly duckling. The shot is like can be thinking like human being. Actually a shot of course cannot think like human, it just shot out from the gun if the rifleman shot it. The shot likes human being here make this sentence as personification. The next personification finds in data four. Here the explaining.

Data 4

Autumn came, and the leaves in the forest turned to orange and gold. then, as winter approached, the wind caught them as they fell and whirled them in the cold air.

Autumn came this phrase is like the autumn came meet someone in this world, or it likes the autumn is a man who comes to meet his

girlfriend. The really it was time to autumn, like the time to summer, winter or another month. The word *come* is a human activity, when the word come added in word autumn it makes this phrase as personification. Then the researcher finds the same kinds of figurative language in data five. It is explained below.

Data 5

Then, as winter approached, the wind caught them as they fell and whirled them in the cold air. The clouds, heavy with hail and snow-flakes, hung low in the sky, and the raven stood on the ferns crying, “Croak, croak.”

This phrase is personification. Wind can not catch anything, the wind just blow. Caught is human being. The wind did not have hand to catch people. In this sentence is like wind as like a human who have hand and foot to catch them, it is impossible to happen. Catch here is just to show that the wind blow nicely like a people hug. It is because the wind in

winter is nice. Next personification finds in data six, it is explained below.

Data 6

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.

Here the researcher found phrase winter grew. It is not the winter grow up like a people or plant, from little till big or from child to old it was not. Impossible a winter growth like human or plants, the winter just happened when that time. Actually here the winter was happened at the time. The word grow is like human being that is why this phrase include in

personification. The next personification finds in data seven, it is explained below.

4.1.1.3 Metaphor

Metaphor is a direct identification of two essentially unlike things.

Metaphor compares two different objects directly without using introductory words as, like, resembles, seems, and so on. Metaphor may take one of four forms. In the first form, as in simile, both the literal and the figurative terms are named.

The metaphor occurs in the fairy tale is:

Data 1

In the cold and the darkness, a poor little girl, with bare head and naked feet, roamed through the streets.

In this context, the writer “catch” one thing that the word unlike thing “*poor little girl*” means that here a little girl did not have anything.

The word ***poor*** emphasize how lonely she was. The word “***little girl***” emphasize that how the girl did not have power she was little and she just a girl who did have much energy than a boy or man.

Data 2

It is true she had on a pair of slippers when she left home, but they were not of much use.

Andersons make the main character use ***pair of slipper***. Here the match girl did not use pair of shoes to cover her feet because she does not have any shoes or standard slipper for walk in the snow. ***Pair of slipper*** here makes the little girl condition clearly, and the adding of ***not much use***

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show how the condition perfectly poor. The unlike condition was done in this fairy tale.

Data 3

The poor little creature had lost them in running across the street to avoid two carriages that were rolling along at a terrible rate.

Carriages make the one and only slipper the little girl has. The carriages are like make the little girl hopes to save from cold was gone. The carriages make the condition of little girl more terrible than before. The carriages are has big power to get her hopes to the slipper, her little hopes was carried away with big power who did not have respect to the little hopes. It was unlike condition.

Data 4

Shivering with cold and hunger, she crept along; poor little child, she looked the picture of misery

Picture of misery means that the pain of little girl is perfect. She was hungry and cold no one respect to her although at that time was many people, because at the time was New Year eve. No one want buy her match although just for help him. It is unlike condition as picture of misery. It is metaphor phrase.

Data 5

Her father would certainly beat her; besides, it was almost as cold at home as here, for they had only the roof to cover them, through which the wind howled, although the largest holes had been stopped up with straw and rags.

Largest holes here could show the condition of the little match girl family condition. Here the author tells that her father will beat him if she

went home without a penny. For a daughter father is like a guardian angel, father is a first love for daughter. Her father never bring a warm for her live, her father is like a monster for the little girl. Her father is her largest hole in her house.

Data 6

Then she saw a star fall, leaving behind it a bright streak of fire. “Someone is dying,” thought the little girl, for her old grandmother, the only one who had ever loved her, and who was now dead, had told her that when a star falls, a soul was going up to God.

Saw a star fall is one of beautiful scenery, but in this context saw a star fall is a signal to someone will die. Here the little girl was saw her die itself. And she has enjoyed it. Actually it was beautiful things by the little girl, but it was a unlike condition by the reader. That is show the metaphor.

Data 7

In this snug retreat sat a duck on her nest, watching for her young brood to hatch, she was beginning to get tired of her task, for the little ones were a long time coming out of their shells, and she seldom had any visitors.

When the mother of ugly duckling decides to brooding on the little one, there was no one come to visit her. This situation is not same whit the first brood, another duckling crack their egg with happy and answered with smile and happiness by their father and mother, but for the ugly duckling comes without any happiness from the family. It shows that the ugly duckling did not receive from the first time. It was unlike condition that is why this sentence is metaphor.

Data 8

Poor thing! he had no thoughts of marriage; all he wanted was permission to lie among the rushes, and drink some of the water on the moor

The little duckling must lie to another duckling; because he did not want get any bullying. He said that he did not have any thinking about marriage. Another duckling said the ugly duckling cannot marriage duckling from their family. It is unlike condition for the ugly duckling. It is metaphor sentence. The reason of this sentence is to develop the reader imagination. The metaphor of 'lie among the rushes' has many meaning, because has many meaning it makes the reader develop their imagination.

Data 9

"What an absurd idea," said the hen. "You have nothing else to do, therefore you have foolish fancies. If you could purr or lay eggs, they would pass away."

This sentence is unlike thing to the ugly duckling. He cannot make his want to be real. The ugly duckling just wants to swim on the lake, but another duckling it was just a foolish fancies. The simple wish from the ugly duckling to swim it's like big dream to impossible become true, it was like foolish want.

4.1.1.4 Paradox

Perrine explained that "paradox is any apparent contradiction that is nevertheless somehow is true" (1969, p. 109). The paradox style always used the opposite of what is previously said and it may be either a situation or a statement. In paradoxical statement, "the contradiction

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usually stems from one of the words is being used figuratively or in more than one sense" (1993, p. 620)

The paradox in the fairy tales is:

Data 1

In the dawn of morning there lay the poor little one, with pale cheeks and smiling mouth, leaning against the wall; she had been frozen to death on the last evening of the year; and the New-year's sun rose and shone upon a little corpse! The child still sat, in the stiffness of death, holding the matches in her hand, one bundle of which was burnt

The sentence shows the paradox. The little girl was died under the snow; she was tried to warm herself. She had frozen when the town celebrates Christmas and New Year's Eve. It two cross event, one is the died of the girl under the snow and another event is the environment was celebrate the Christmas and New Year's eve, really contrast even between sad and happy. How there is not respect each other. Then the researcher finds the same kind of figurative language in data two, it is explained

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Data 2

Poor thing! he had no thoughts of marriage; all he wanted was permission to lie among the rushes, and drink some of the water on the moor.

This sentence is unbelievable, the ugly duckling too sad with his face till he did not think about marriage like another duck. The little duck cannot show her felling and wanted to their brother. It is like paradox that someone cannot show their want and heart feeling and the other was show their wanted. The ugly duckling brothers was has thinking a lot whit

digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id whom they will marriage. Next paradox is found in data three, it is explain below.

Data 3

He went into the water without touching him, “Oh,” sighed the duckling, “how thankful I am for being so ugly; even a dog will not bite me.”

The dog did not catch the ugly duckling and the other duckling thinks that the ugly duckling did not catch by the dog because his face so bad. The other duckling did not understand how terrible his felling just because he was different. It contradiction condition, when the ugly duckling felt sad because his face whereas the other duckling did not understand and do not want to receive his. Then the researcher finds some kinds of figurative language in data four, it is explained below.

Data 4

“I will fly to those royal birds,” he exclaimed, “and they will kill me, because I am so ugly, and dare to approach them; but it does not matter: better be killed by them than pecked by the ducks, beaten by the hens, pushed about by the maiden who feeds the poultry, or starved with hunger in the winter.”

When the little duckling felt give up in his condition, he want someone kill him. He did not have power again to facing the world. The ugly duckling just waited the death. It is a paradox sentence, when someone is waiting for his death is like nothing to do in this world till he wants going up to the heaven.

4.1.1.5 Simile

Perrine defined that “*metaphor* and *simile* both used in comparing things, which are essentially like. However, the differences are that in the

simile, simile is clearly seen through the use of words or phrase, such as *than, like, to, as similar to, seems, and resembles*" (1969, p. 65). "The comparison of style in *simile* is indicated by adding comparative phrase or word. Simile is a figure of speech, in which a more or less fanciful or unrealistic comparison is made, using like or as (McArthur, 1996:935).

The simile occurs in the fairy tales is

Data 1

How it sputtered as it burnt! It gave a warm, bright light, like a little candle, as she held her hand over it. It was really a wonderful light.

This sentence is simile because simile is usually indicated by like and as, and in this sentence the writer finds two *like* that showing comparisons. Here the author compares the bright from match and the bright from candle. The light looks same in the little match seller imagination, although it is totally different. The light from candle is more

long standing from the matches. This comparison using *like*, that is why

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Data 1 is taken in simile. Then the researcher finds the same figurative language kinds in data two, it is explained below.

Data 2

Thousands of tapers were burning upon the green branches, and colored pictures, like those she had seen in the show-windows, looked down upon it all.

The writer finds the comparisons word shown in *like* sentence. The word *like* it was shown that this sentence is simile. Andersons comparing colored picture and something she has seen on the window. The researcher finds that the comparison is clearly enough in the little girl imagination.

This comparison uses word '*like*', that is why the data two is includes in simile. Then the researcher finds the same kinds of figurative language in data three, it was explained below.

Data 3

The Christmas lights rose higher and higher, till they looked to her like the stars in the sky.

Comparison between the Christmas light and star in the sky uses "*like*", it indicates that this sentence includes on simile in figurative language. Christmas tree and star is two things that have differences, but Andersons put two of them in as comparisons. This comparison makes the data three in simile. Then the researcher finds another data of simile in data four, it is explained below.

Data 4

He whirled himself in the water like a wheel, stretched out his neck towards them, and uttered a cry so strange that it frightened himself.

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Here the ugly duckling makes comparison between him and a wheel. The ugly duckling makes that comparison because she feels shy with his face. Andersons take wheal as the comparisons of the ugly duckling. Wheel takes as comparisons because the ugly duckling does an activity in the water like a wheel. This comparison makes this sentence as simile.

4.1.1.6 Synecdoche

Synecdoche is the use of a part for the whole (Perrine, 1987, p.585).

There are two kinds of syncdoche: *Synecdoche pars pro toto* and

Synecdoche totum pro parte. Synecdoche pras pro toto is a figurative language that mention the part for the whole thing. On the contrary, synecdoche totum pro parte is a figurative language that mention the whole thing for the part.

Data 1

How the fire burned! and seemed so beautifully warm that the child stretched out her feet as if to warm them, when, lo! the flame of the match went out, the stove vanished, and she had only the remains of the half-burnt match in her hand.

The phrase is considered as synecdoche. In the sentence above, it does not just the little girl feet need warm. It actually expresses that the little girl wants all of the body gets warm. Feet are a little part of body that can represent to all body. This sentence is included in the synecdoche in pras pro toto, because in this sentence the feet is a part in the whole. The next paradox is found in data two, here the explanation.

Data 2

Now the tom cat was the master of the house, and the hen was mistress, and they always said, "We and the world," for they believed themselves to be half the world, and the better half too.

The word world here is synecdoche in totem to parte. The word world is represented the ugly duckling environment not real world. The world is the whole for the part, here the part is the environment itself, because of it the data two is take in synecdoche in totem to parte.

4.1.1.7 Symbol

In this study, the writer discovers symbols of figurative language.

The writer finds nine symbols in the little match seller and the ugly

duckling fairy tales. These sentences are included into symbol because symbol can be form and object, a person, a situation, an action, or some other item that has literal meaning in the story but suggest or represents other meaning as well. The data is analyzed below.

Data 1

In an old apron she carried a number of matches, and had a bundle of them in her hands. No one had bought anything of her the whole day, nor had anyone given her even a penny.

The researcher can find many times the word **match**. For the researcher match here has another meaning, it not just a match to get a fire.

Why Andersons chose match in his fairy tale not torch, lamp, flash light or another thing that has a ray? Match here as the source of a fire. Although fire from match is not bigger than the fire from torch but the match here can make the fire by itself. It means that the match girl create her spirit by herself like the match create the fire by itself. The spirit not comes from

another aspect, not from her environment and not from her family also.

The spirit is pure from her. Then the researcher finds the same kinds of figurative language in data two, it is explained below.

Data 2

She drew one out—"scratch!" how it sputtered as it burnt! It gave a warm, bright light, like a little candle, as she held her hand over it. It was really a wonderful light.

The meaning of candle here is has connected with the first symbol.

The second symbol is candle. If the fire from match takes in the candle the fire will blaze more a long time. Here the match seller after gets spirit likes

a match she wants the spirit come to be the power to hold her from the snow. But in this story the candle just her imagination. The little girl wants to have power to save her, but he does not have. So the candle here is symbols of the little girl hopes. The researcher also finds the same symbols in data three, it is explained below.

Data 3

She again rubbed a match on the wall, and the light shone round her; in the brightness stood her old grandmother, clear and shining, yet mild and loving in her appearance. “Grandmother,” cried the little one, “O take me with you; I know you will go away when the match burns out; you will vanish like the warm stove, the roast goose, and the large, glorious Christmas-tree.”

In this fairy tales was tell the grandmother of little girl. Her grandmother is one and only people who loves her so much. The grandmother was passing away many long times ago. Her grandmother is the one people who loved her. Although, her grandmother was died the

little girl fell very happy went meet her grandmother. The little girl gets

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her warm from her grandmother in the heaven. Andersons tries to tell about the happiness is not just in the world but also in the heaven. Where a place we can meet our beloved people who was passed away.

Christmas tree is symbols of happiness. The little girl wants to be happy in this word and in every condition also in the New Years Eve. One again this Christmas trees just an imagination of the little girl. She just can imagine the happiness of New Years Eve. Then the researcher finds same kinds of figurative language in data four, it is explained below.

Data 4

But just look at all the others, are they not the prettiest little ducklings you ever saw? They are the image of their father, who is so unkind, he never comes to see.”

The researcher takes the symbol duck, duck is a symbol of the obedient of rule. We can see that the duck always follow their mother, so when there was come out the ugly duckling that has differences with them, they cannot receive it. Like in the society, almost all people cannot receive the differences of another people. The society just takes to follow the habit all time. The researcher finds same kinds of figurative language in data five, it is explained below.

Data 5

At length one shell cracked, and then another, and from each egg came a living creature that lifted its head and cried, “Peep, peep.” “Quack, quack,” said the mother, and then they all quacked as well as they could, and looked about them on every side at the large green leaves.

Live is started from an embryo and become baby and growth all day
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long. In this fairy tale the ugly duckling egg was crack need more long
time as compared that other egg. It is makes as symbol of the differences
between the ugly duckling and another was shown from them come in this
world. Egg here makes a symbol of a place of starting anything. Then the
researcher finds same kinds in figurative language, it is explained below.

Data 6

When they reached the farmyard, there was a great disturbance, two families were fighting for an eel's head, which, after all, was carried off by the cat. "See, children, that is the way of the world," said the mother duck, whetting her beak, for she would have liked the eel's head herself.

In this fairy tale eel is a food a duckling. Here Anderson shows two duck faith to get the eel head. It shows that how important a food for their live. The eel is a symbol of the main requirement it could be an honorary, cloths and also a food to eat. The researcher finds another symbols in data seven, it is explained below.

Data 7

They were swans, and they curved their graceful necks, while their soft plumage shone with dazzling whiteness. They uttered a singular cry, as they spread their glorious wings and flew away from those cold regions to warmer countries across the sea. As they mounted higher and higher in the air, the ugly little duckling felt quite a strange sensation as he watched them.

Swan is a symbol of love. In some fairy tale and storytelling also is

told as lovely animals. Swan in the lake, make warm to the other who see them. Here the swan can receive the ugly duckling like her son. The ugly duckling felt happy with the new family. The beauty of the swan show about the beauty of attitude also. That swan is needs metamorphosis from ugly to beauty. Is like a human live, almost all human is needs process from the bottom to the top. The symbol of swan is like a massage also for the reader.

4.1.2 The reason of each figurative language in *the little matches seller* and *the ugly duckling* fairy tales.

Here the researcher uses theory of reason by Perrine. To find out the reason of each figurative language that use, the researcher focus on the sentence on every figurative language. This reason describes below.

4.1.2.1 Hyperbole

Data 1

They were very large, so large, 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. The next reason of data two is explain below.

Data 2

Thousands of tapers were burning upon the green branches, and colored pictures, like those she had seen in the show-windows, looked down upon it all.

This sentence is including in reason type 1, it is to develop imagination of the reader. The reader can imagine about the little match seller doing. The reader must be imagining about how much tappers she had seen in her imagination. Every reader has imagination about the tappers in this fairy tales. The next reason in hyperbole is explain below.

Data 3

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.

Data three is include 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. Then the researcher finds another reason in hyperbole. It explained below.

Data 4

The corn-fields and meadows were surrounded by large forests, in the midst of which were deep pools. It was, indeed, delightful to walk about in the country.

Data four include in theory of reason in type 1, this sentence is to

develop the reader imagination. This sentence depicts the situation of their duckling place so well. So the reader can develop their imagination about take place in the ugly duckling fairy tale. The next reason in hyperbole is explained in data 5.

Data 5

He turned away his head to hide it under his wing, and at the same moment a large terrible dog passed quite near him. His jaws were open, his tongue hung from his mouth, and his eyes glared fearfully.

In data five the researcher include this data in theory of reason type 4, this sentence is to concentrate the reader. This sentence shows in brief compass. The ugly duck shy in his face because he was so ugly. Reader concentrates how shy the ugly duckling condition till the dog did not bite

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the ugly duckling. Next data is also hyperbole in another reason, explained below.

Data 6

“Delightful, indeed!” said the hen, “why you must be crazy! Ask the cat, he is the cleverest animal I know, ask him how he would like to swim about on the water, or to dive under it, 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.

Researcher includes the data six in theory of reason type 4, this sentence is to concentrate the reader. Here the writer gives brief compass about the environment of the ugly duckling live in his colonies. It is about another duckling refusal the ugly duckling. Then the researcher finds another reason in same figurative language. It is explained below.

Data 7

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.”

Data seven 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. The next reason in hyperbole is explained below.

Data 8

Autumn came, and the leaves in the forest turned to orange and gold. then, as winter approached, the wind caught them as they fell and whirled them in the cold air.

In data eight the researcher includes this sentence into theory of reason in type 1. This reason of this sentence is to develop the reader imagination. Anderson as the writer descripts detail of the autumn in the ugly duckling take palace. Every reader can develop their imagination about the autumn. Their imagination is of course different each other.

4.1.2.2 Personification

Data 1

She drew one out—“scratch!” how it sputtered as it burnt! It gave a warm, bright light, like a little candle, as she held her hand over it.

Data one in personification is included in theory of reason type 2, of this sentence is making this sentence more sensuous. Anderson uses this personification is to make this sentence looked more interesting to read. Data one is bringing additional imagery into this sentence. Then the researchers find out the reason in data two. The next reason of personification is taken in data two, it is explained below.

Data 2

She again rubbed a match on the wall, and the light shone round her; in the brightness stood her old grandmother, clear and shining, yet mild and loving in her appearance.

Data two is included in theory of reason type 2, the reason of this sentence is to making the sentence more sensuous. Personification ‘light shone around her’ is makes this sentence interesting to read. Have more than one meaning also makes this sentence looks more interesting to read. The reason in another personification is taken in data three, it is explained below.

Data 3

And so he lay quite still, while the shot rattled through the rushes, and gun after gun was fired over him.

The researcher takes data three into theory of reason type 1, this sentence is to develop the reader imagination. Personification of ‘the shot rattled through the rushes’ is make the reader imagine how the gun can rattled in shouted. Every reader have different imagination when the reader read the sentence, they can express their idea or feeling by their self. Then the reason in same kinds of figurative language is explained below.

Data 4

Autumn came, and the leaves in the forest turned to orange and gold. then, as winter approached, the wind caught them as they fell and whirled them in the cold air.

The researcher takes data four in theory of reason type 2, this sentence is sensuous. Here Andersons use poetic word to describe the situation of autumn. This personification makes interesting the reader to understand well about this sentence. The next reason in personification is explained below.

Data 5

Then, as winter approached, the wind caught them as they fell and whirled them in the cold air. The clouds, heavy with hail and snow-flakes, hung low in the sky, and the raven stood on the ferns crying, “Croak, croak.”

The researcher takes data five into theory of reason in type 3, this sentence is to adding emotional intensity. Data five is merely informative

statements. Anderson describes how nicely when the winter comes and the wind at the time. The situation at that time makes the reader also fell the winter. It make emotional sense to the reader. Next reason in personification is explained below.

Data 6

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.

Data six is taken 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. Then another reason in personification is explained below.

Data 7

He felt the warm sun shining, and heard the lark singing, and saw that all around was beautiful spring. Then the young bird felt that ~~his wings were strong, as he flapped them against his sides, and~~ rose high into the air.

In data seven the researcher include theory of reason in type 3, it is adding emotional intensity. This data is merely informative sentence. Here the duckling fell happy in the winter time. Andersons make good sentence to taking emotional of the reader. The reader also fell happy in the duckling happiness.

4.1.2.3 Metaphor

Data 1

In the cold and the darkness, a poor little girl, with bare head and naked feet, roamed through the streets.

Data one in metaphor is included in theory reason type 3, this sentence is to adding emotional intensity. Data one is conveying attitudes along with information. Anderson describes the little girl used poor word. It means that the little girl was in so sad condition. It makes the reader fell the condition of the little girl also. This sentence makes the emotional of the reader grow up when read this sentence. Next type of reason is taken in data two, it is the explanation.

Data 2

It is true she had on a pair of slippers when she left home, but they were not of much use.

Data two in metaphors is included in theory of reason in type 3, this sentence is to adding emotional intensity. Here show that informative statement. This sentence is showing the condition of the little girl. Anderson describes details about it, this details make this sentence emotionally for the reader. Next type of reason is analyzed in data three, it is explained below.

Data 3

The poor little creature had lost them in running across the street to avoid two carriages that were rolling along at a terrible rate.

The researcher takes data three on theory of reason in type 1, this sentence is to develop the reader imagination. The reader can imagine that

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situation on their minds. Andersons is just showing the narration about carriage in the street. The reader may develop their imagination about the color of carriage, which one people in the carriage or another. Then the researcher finds another reason type in personification, it is taken in data four. Here the explanation.

Data 4

Shivering with cold and hunger, she crept along; poor little child, she looked the picture of misery

The researcher takes data four in theory of reason in type 1, this sentence is to adding emotional intensity to the reader. This sentence is conveying attitudes along with information. The metaphor of 'picture of misery' is made the reader fell emotionally. The emotion of the reader brings in this situation. The next reason type finds in data five, here the explanation below.

Data 5

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Her father would certainly beat her; besides, it was almost as cold at home as here, for they had only the roof to cover them, through which the wind howled, although the largest holes had been stopped up with straw and rags.

Type of the theory of reason in data five is taken in type 4, this sentence is made concentrate to the reader. it is one way of saying much in brief compass. In this sentence the reader makes concentrate in the condition of the little girl house. It is just concentrate about the little girl house. Then the researcher finds another reason in personification in data six, it is explained below.

Data 6

Then she saw a star fall, leaving behind it a bright streak of fire. “Someone is dying,” thought the little girl, for her old grandmother, the only one who had ever loved her, and who was now dead, had told her that when a star falls, a soul was going up to God.

The researcher takes data six into the theory of reason type 3, this sentence is adding emotional to the reader. in this sentence is consist of informative statement. This sentence is containing the process when the little girl passes way. This sentence makes emotional sense to the reader; the reader can fell the sadness of the little girl well. The next reason in personification type is taken in data seven. It is explanation below.

Data 7

In this snug retreat sat a duck on her nest, watching for her young brood to hatch; she was beginning to get tired of her task, for the little ones were a long time coming out of their shells, and she seldom had any visitors.

The reason of this sentence is to develop the reader imagination, data seven is taken in theory of reason in type 1. The reader could be imagining the take place at that time. How the situation when the duck mother brooding in her eggs. Then the researcher finds another reason type in personification is taken in data eight, it is explained below.

Data 8

Poor thing! he had no thoughts of marriage; all he wanted was permission to lie among the rushes, and drink some of the water on the moor

The researcher takes data eight in theory of reason in type 1, this sentence is to developing the reader imagination. The metaphor of ‘lie among the rushes’ has many meaning, because has many meaning it

digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id makes the reader develop their imagination. Every people have different imagination about the rushes. The next reason type in personification is taken in data nine, it is explain below.

Data 9

“What an absurd idea,” said the hen. “You have nothing else to do, therefore you have foolish fancies. If you could purr or lay eggs, they would pass away.”

The researcher is taken data nine in theory of reason in types 4, this sentence is concentrate the reader. Data nine contain of brief compass. Here the reader only must to concentrate in the duckling want. The reader did not need to imagine the duckling wants because the narration of the condition is clear enough.

4.1.2.4 Paradox

Data 1

In the dawn of morning there lay the poor little one, with pale cheeks and smiling mouth, leaning against the wall; she had been frozen to death on the last evening of the year; and the New-year's sun rose and shone upon a little corpse! The child still sat, in the stiffness of death, holding the matches in her hand, one bundle of which was burnt

The data one the researcher includes the theory of reason in types 3, this sentence is to adding emotional intensity. This sentence is informative sentence. Paradox of ‘she had be frozen to death on the last evening of the year’ is show a cross condition between the little girl and the environment. It is make a sad sense to the reader. This sentence is so smooth touching the reader heart. Then the researcher finds another reason in same figurative language type, it is explained below.

Data 2

Poor thing! he had no thoughts of marriage; all he wanted was permission to lie among the rushes, and drink some of the water on the moor.

Data two is taken in theory of reason in types 3, it is adding emotional sense to the reader. This sentence is conveying attitudes along with information. No one in this world likes to lie, because lie is when people can say the true. The ugly duckling did not want to lie among the rushes. It is sad condition from the duckling. This sentence brings the reader common their heart to fell the duckling felling also. The next reason in personification is explained below.

Data 3

He went into the water without touching him, “Oh,” sighed the duckling, “how thankful I am for being so ugly; even a dog will not bite me.”

Data three in metaphor is included in theory of reason in type 1, this

sentence is to developing the reader imagination. The readers have different imagination in express their idea about the conversation. The sentence contains of a conversation between the ugly duckling and the wild duck. Here the reader can imagine how environment refusal the ugly duckling. The reader is developing the imagination in this conversation. The next reason is explain below.

Data 4

“I will fly to those royal birds,” he exclaimed, “and they will kill me, because I am so ugly, and dare to approach them; but it does not matter: better be killed by them than pecked by the ducks, beaten by the hens, pushed about by the maiden who feeds the poultry, or starved with hunger in the winter.”

Data 4 is including the theory of reason in type 1, this sentence is to adding emotional intensity to the reader. Here this sentence is to showing the duckling feeling to give up. This sentence emphasizes to reader felling.

4.1.2.5 Simile

Data 1

How it sputtered as it burnt! It gave a warm, bright light, like a little candle, as she held her hand over it. It was really a wonderful light.

The researcher takes data 1 in the theory of reason in type3, this sentence is to making this sentence more sensuous. This sentence is merely informative sentence. Here Anderson takes comparison between match light and the candle light. The comparisons make this sentence interesting to read. The next reason for simile is found in data two, it is explained below.

Data 2

Thousands of tapers were burning upon the green branches, and colored pictures, like those she had seen in the show-windows, looked down upon it all.

Data 2 is taken in theory of reason in type 3, this sentence is to making sensuous. Andersons uses beauty sentence to describe the little girl imagination. It makes the reader more interesting to read this sentence. Another thing is this sentence has more than one meaning, it also makes the reader interesting to understanding well in this sentence. Then the researcher finds another type of reason in simile, it takes in data three. It is explained below.

Data 3

The Christmas lights rose higher and higher, till they looked to her like the stars in the sky.

The researcher takes data three in theory of reason in type 2, this sentence is sensuous. The comparison between the light and star in the sky is made the sentence look more interested. This comparison make the reader imagine about the light in the sky. The next reason type is taken in data four, it is the explanation.

Data 4

He whirled himself in the water like a wheel, stretched out his neck towards them, and uttered a cry so strange that it frightened himself.

The researcher takes the data four in the theory of reason in type 3, this sentence is to adding emotional intensity. The comparison between the duckling and the wheel is bringing emotional sense to the reader.

4.1.2.6 Synecdoche

How the fire burned! and seemed so beautifully warm that the child stretched out her feet as if to warm them, when, lo! the flame of the match went out, the stove vanished, and she had only the remains of the half-burnt match in her hand.

In data one the researcher takes the theory of reason in type 1, this sentence is to developing the reader imagination. Anderson gives good narration in this sentence. He is telling well about the little girl burn match. The reader can imagine in the little girl imagination. Then the reader finds out the reason of paradox, it is explained below.

Data 2

Now the tom cat was the master of the house, and the hen was mistress, and they always said, "We and the world," for they believed themselves to be half the world, and the better half too.

The researcher takes data two in the theory of reason in type 1, reason of this sentence is to developing the reader imagination. This sentence makes the reader develops their imagination about the cat. Every people have different imagination to express sentence in data two. So the readers can develop it, how the cat condition color and another.

4.1.2.7 Symbols

Data 1

In an old apron she carried a number of matches, and had a bundle of them in her hands. No one had bought anything of her the whole day, nor had anyone given her even a penny.

The researcher took data one in theory of reason in type 1, this sentence is to developing the reader imagination. Anderson gives narration

about matches and the little girl condition. Here the reader can imagine by their self well in little girl condition under the snow, it can be about the little girl cloth color or the little girl apron. Next reason in symbol is explained below.

Data 2

She drew one out—"scratch!" how it sputtered as it burnt! It gave a warm, bright light, like a little candle, as she held her hand over it. It was really a wonderful light.

The researcher takes the data two in the theory of reason in type 2, this sentence is to making sentence more sensuous. In this sentence

Andersons describes the condition of the little girl uses beautiful sentence.

It makes the reader interesting to read this sentence. Then the researcher finds in another reason in same type of figurative language is explained below.

Data 3

She again rubbed a match on the wall, and the light shone round her; in the brightness stood her old grandmother, clear and shining, yet mild and loving in her appearance. "Grandmother," cried the little one, "O take me with you; I know you will go away when the match burns out; you will vanish like the warm stove, the roast goose, and the large, glorious Christmas-tree."

The researcher is taken the theory of reason in type 3, this sentence is adding emotional intensity. When the little girl meets her grandmother in the heaven little girl was fell happy. The little girl cried here make emotional sense for the reader. Then the researcher finds another reason in same figurative language type. It is explained below.

Data 4

But just look at all the others, are they not the prettiest little ducklings you ever saw? They are the image of their father, who is so unkind, he never comes to see."

The researcher takes the data four in the theory of reason in type 4, this sentence is to making the reader concentrate. Here the reader need concentrate of the mother duck feeling. The reader did not need to imagine about the situation of the time because the narration of the situation was clear enough. Next reason in symbols is found in data 5. It is explained below.

Data 5

At length one shell cracked, and then another, and from each egg came a living creature that lifted its head and cried, “Peep, peep.” “Quack, quack,” said the mother, and then they all quacked as well as they could, and looked about them on every side at the large green leaves.

The researcher takes the data five in the theory of reason in type 1, this sentence is to developing the reader imagination. The readers can imagination when the eggs are crack one by one and the little duck come out from the eggs. The reader can imagine the mother of duck smile accept her child. Then the researcher finds another reason in symbols in data 6. It is the explanation about it.

Data 6

When they reached the farmyard, there was a great disturbance, two families were fighting for an eel's head, which, after all, was carried off by the cat. “See, children, that is the way of the world,” said the mother duck, whetting her beak, for she would have liked the eel's head herself.

The researcher takes data six in theory of reason in type 1, this sentence is to developing the reader imagination. The reader can imagine the situation when the duck mother shows their farmyard. The narration of this sentence is not clear enough it makes the reader free to develop their imagination of this situation. Then the researcher finds another type in symbol. It is the explanation.

Data 7

They were swans, and they curved their graceful necks, while their soft plumage shown with dazzling whiteness. They uttered a singular cry, as they spread their glorious wings and flew away from those cold regions to warmer countries across the sea. As they

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mounted higher and higher in the air, the ugly little duckling felt quite a strange sensation as he watched them.

The researcher takes the data seven in the theory of reason in type 3, this sentence is to adding emotional intensity. In this sentence Andersons describe the situation and take place clearly. Andersons emphasize to the duckling happy feeling, so the reader can fell the duckling heart feeling. The reader can express their felling.

4.2 Discussions

After the analysis, it was found that many figurative language used in *the little match seller* and *the ugly duckling* fairy tales. Proverbs used almost all of the types of figurative language, except for Apostrophe, understatement and verbal irony. In addition, Hyperbole held the highest frequency of the types of figurative language used in the little match seller and the ugly duckling fairy tales sentence.

Through this table, we know how many cases each type of figurative language has based on their rank from the most dominant type to less one.

Number	Figurative Language	Fairy tales		Total
		The little match seller	The ugly duckling	
1	Personification	2	4	6
2	Synechdoche	1	1	2
3	Symbols	3	4	7
4	Allegory	-	-	-
5	Hyperbole	2	6	13
6	Apostrophe	-	-	-
7	Paradox	1	3	4
8	Understatement	-	-	-
9	Verbal irony	-	-	-
10	Metaphore	6	3	9
11	Simile	3	4	7

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Based on the table, we can see that in hyperbole is the dominant, the frequency of hyperbole is 13. Followed by metaphor 9, personification and symbols 7, paradox and simile, and the last is synecdoche in 2 frequency.

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CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion

As stated in the introduction, this thesis analyzed the kinds of figurative language and its reason as used in *the little match seller* and *the ugly duckling* fairy tales by Hans Christian Andersons. The researcher used descriptive approach as the approach in this study. After getting findings from analysis in chapter IV, the writer made the following conclusions.

The kinds of figurative language based on Perrine theory. According to Perrine (1992), a figure of speech is any way of saying something other than the ordinary way (p. 61). Figurative languages based on Perrine's theories were metaphor, simile, personification, synecdoche, metonymy, symbol, allegory, overstatement/hyperbole, apostrophe, understatement, and verbal irony. In this research the highest frequency of figurative language in the *little match seller* and *the ugly duckling* fairy tales is hyperbole, but the writer did not find apostrophe, allegory, under statement and verbal irony. Every figurative language also analyzed by using theory of reason by Perrine. Perrine (1974: 616) says that there are four reasons that figures of speech often provides a more effective means of saying what we mean than does direct statement.

Moreover, through this research, the writer also found that figurative language does not always make words beautifully but also make it more clearly and it also to strengthen the message and make the meaning clearer.

5.2 Suggestion

The writer hoped by this research, the reader of this research would consider the figurative language to analyze. The researcher will be more interesting to analyze by using another theory on figurative language. Such as uses the theory of figurative language by verdonks. In analyze to get deeper analysis, it will be better to analyze another object such as novel, poem, song, drama, etc. in analyzing figurative language, a writer should pay attention in the context of the object, learn context to get the proper messages of our interpretation.

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