#### **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 feelling 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.

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 *"Thousand"* 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

<u>It was lovely summer weather in the country, and the golden corn</u>, 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. <u>His jaws were opened, his tongue hung from his mouth, and his eyes glared fearfully.</u>

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 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

<u>"Delightful, indeed!</u>" said the hen, "<u>why you must be crazy</u>! 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.

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

It is impossible that there is no one cleverer then 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! <u>It gave a warm, bright</u> light, like a little candle, as she held her hand over it.

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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 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

<u>And so he lay quite still, while the shot rattled through the rushes</u>, 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

<u>Autumn came, and the leaves in the forest turned to orange and gold</u>. 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

<u>The winter grew colder and colder</u>; 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 likes a people or plant, from little till big or from child to old it was not. Impossible a winter growth likes 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 thing. 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, <u>a poor little girl</u>, 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 <u>pair of slippers</u> 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* 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 <u>two</u> <u>carriages</u> 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

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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 <u>largest holes</u> 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 <u>saw a star fall</u>, 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.

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 <u>she seldom had any visitors</u>.

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 <u>lie</u> 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, <u>therefore you have</u> <u>foolish fancies</u>. 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 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; <u>she had been frozen to death on the last evening of the year</u>; 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 below.

#### Data 2

Poor thing! he had no thoughts of marriage; <u>all he wanted was permission to lie</u> <u>among the rushes</u>, 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 whom they will marriage. Next paradox is found in data three, it is explain below.

He went into the water without touching him, "Oh," sighed the duckling, <u>"how</u> 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 trough the use a 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, <u>like a little candle</u>, 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 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 totally different. The light from candle is more long standing from the matches. This comparison using *like*, that is why Data 1 is take 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 show that this sentence is simile. Andersons comparing colored picture and something she is 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.

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

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 synecdoche: *Synecdoche pras 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 <u>the child stretched out her</u> <u>feet as if to warm them</u>, 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.

Now the tom cat was the master of the house, and the hen was mistress, and they always said, "<u>We and the world</u>," 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.

## 4.1.1.6 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 <u>matches</u>, 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.

She drew one out—"scratch!" how it sputtered as it burnt! It gave a warm, bright light, like a little <u>candle</u>, 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. <u>"Grandmother,</u>" 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 <u>Christmas-tree</u>."

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 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.

But just look at all the others, are they not the prettiest little <u>duck</u>lings 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 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 <u>eel's head</u>, 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.

They were <u>swans</u>, 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 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.

<u>Thousands of tapers were burning upon the green branches</u>, 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, <u>indeed, delightful</u> 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. <u>His jaws were open, his tongue hung from his mouth, and his eyes glared fearfully.</u>

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

#### Data 6

<u>"Delightful, indeed!</u>" said the hen, "<u>why you must be crazy</u>! 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.

Autumn came, and the leaves in <u>the forest turned to orange and gold</u>. 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! <u>It gave a warm,</u> 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, <u>and the light shone round her</u>; 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.

And so he lay quite still, <u>while the shot rattled</u> 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

<u>Autumn came</u>, 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, <u>the wind caught</u> 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.

<u>The winter grew colder and colder</u>; 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 <u>lark singing</u>, 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.

I 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, <u>a poor little girl</u>, 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.

It is true she had on a <u>pair of slippers</u> 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  $\underline{\text{two}}$  <u>carriages</u> 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 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.

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 <u>largest holes</u> 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 <u>saw a star fall</u>, 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 <u>she seldom had any visitors</u>.

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.

Poor thing! he had no thoughts of marriage; all he wanted was permission to <u>lie</u> 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 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, <u>therefore you have</u> <u>foolish fancies</u>. 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; <u>she had been frozen to death on the last evening of the year</u>; 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.

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, <u>like a little candle</u>, 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

<u>He whirled himself in the water like a wheel</u>, 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

## Data 1

How the fire burned! and seemed so beautifully warm that <u>the child stretched</u> <u>out her feet as if to warm them</u>, 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.

Now the tom cat was the master of the house, and the hen was mistress, and they always said, "<u>We and the world</u>," 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 <u>matches</u>, 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 <u>candle</u>, 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.

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. <u>"Grandmother</u>," 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 <u>Christmas-tree</u>."

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 <u>duck</u>lings 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.

When they reached the farmyard, there was a great disturbance, two families were fighting for an <u>eel's head</u>, 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 <u>swans</u>, 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 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	Fairy tales	Total
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	Language	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

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.



## **CHAPTER V**

# **CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**