	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

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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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