CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter will discuss about the review of the related theories and related studies. The review is very important because it used as the basis of analysis of the study.

2.1 Figurative Language

Robert Diyanni reveals: *"Language can be classified as either literal or figurative. When we speak literally, we mean exactly what each word conveys; when we use figurative language we mean something other than the actual meaning of the words" (2003: 563).*According to Kennedy (1983:481), figurative Language consists of comparative, contradictive, relation and repetition figurative language. Comparative figurative language consists of Personification, Metaphor, and Simile. Contradictive figurative language consists of Hyperbole, Litotes, Paradox, and Irony. Correlative figurative languages consist of Metonymy, Synecdoche, Symbol, Allusion, and Ellipsis. Meanwhile repetition figurative language consists of Pleonasm, Climax, Anti Climax, Rhetoric and Repetition. For clearer information, look at these following explanation.

2.1.1 Comparative Figurative Language

Comparative figurative language consists of personification, metaphor, and smile.

2.1.1.1 Personification

Personification is figure of speech in imaginative something, which doesn't have soul, as though they have human characteristic (Potter, 1967: 54). It is meant that inanimate things in this world are guessed as animate by giving some attributes in inanimate things. So that people who read it, guess it, can do everything like human being.

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Example: School alarm calls students to enter their classroom.

Calls are verb form in dictionary. Letter *s* is addition in present tense form because the subject is singular (alarm), alarm is inanimate thing; meanwhile it is given attribute like activity that is done by animate. Alarm can't call, because call is attribute of mouth that can does it.

2.1.1.2 Metaphor

Metaphor is a variety of analogy which compare two things directly, but in short pattern (Keraf, 1994:139). It is meant that between subject and object have same attributes, and writer uses it to compares it to another.

Example: Library is science field.

Library is place where people can find many kinds of books, it is compared with science field because both library and science field have same attribute, they can add our knowledge.

2.1.1.3 Simile

Simile is comparison which has explicit characteristic, it means that they state something similar with each other directly that use words likes as and like (Potter, 1967: 54).

Example: Her face is like moon light.

Writer compares face and moon light because both of them have same attribute, so clear, clean, and everybody can sees it clearly.

2.1.2 Contradictive Figurative Language

There are four kinds of contradictive figurative languages which consist of hyperbole, litotes, paradox, and irony.

2.1.2.1 Hyperbole

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Hyperbole or overstatement is figurative language that contain exaggeration element about something (Potter, 1967: 135). Tirajoh Frederick (1988: 48) reveals that understatement or hyperbole is an exaggeration of fact, used for serious or comic effect. It is meant that something is made greater than the fact.

Example: I was surprised till half-died hear his saying.

Writer explains his surprised till make him die, meanwhile in the fact it is contrast. He still alive and doesn't die.

2.1.2.2 Litotes

Litotes is figurative language that contains statement which made smaller from original (Potter, 1967: 135). M. Brumer in his blog defined litotes as a figure of speech consisting of an understatement in which an affirmative is expressed by negating its opposite (1 November, 2011). It is meant that people usually use it to make it simple. So that they are not arrogant because they guess something invaluable although exactly is so valuable.

Example: I hope you can receive this invaluable giving.

Invaluable thing that writer said in the fact is valuable giving, but he says it as invaluable.

2.1.2.3Paradox

Paradox is variety of figurative language which has a real contrasted with a fact. It can be meant all of things that interest because of their truth (Potter, 1967: 136). According Tirajoh Frederick (1988: 49), a paradox is statement that seems at first glance self-contradictory or opposed to common sense.

Example: I feel sad in the middle of wedding party happiness.

Writer compares sad and happiness in the sentence to explain that he isn't happy in the wedding party. Meanwhile most of people feel happy when they are in wedding party.

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2.1.2.3Irony

The last contradictory figurative language is irony. Perrine (1956: 93) defined irony as saving the opposite of what one means, is often confused with sarcasm and with satire.

Example: He's clever, that's why he got 5 in English.

Clever man normally gets more than 7, if he gets under 6 so it's opposite from the clever category.

2.1.3 Correlative Figurative Language

There are Correlative figurative languages consist of:

2.1.3.1 Metonymy

Metonymy is figurative language that uses character or name of thing that relate to name of person, something as pronoun, uses words to describe another things closely associated with it (Potter, 1967: 142).

Example: Students in our school like to read St. Alisyahbana.

Alisyahbana in the sentence refers to book that he has made.

2.1.3.2 Synecdoche

Synecdoche is figurative language that say name of partial to represent whole or oppose (Potter, 1967: 143).

a. Pars pro Toto, partial represent whole.

Example: till evening, I haven't seen his nose.

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His noise in the sentence is meant whole of body that consists of head, neck, stomach, hands, feet, etc. it isn't just nose as, because it represents person as whole.

b. Totem pro parte, whole represent partial.

Example: Indonesia got gold medals in the championship.

Indonesia in the sentence is meant some persons who become winner in a competition. It is not all population in Indonesia.

2.1.3.3 Symbol

Frederick (1988: 49) reveals that: A symbol is a sign that points to a meaning beyond itself. In this sense all words and all signs of every kind are symbols.

Example: When she I loved looked every day, fresh as a rose in June.

2.1.3.4 Allusion

Allusion is figurative language that show indirectly forwards a person or event that people have known together (Potter, 1967: 145).

Example: Many victims caused by Nazi.

Nazi was a military organization that was leaded by Adolf Hitler. This organization was known as cruel organization. It members might be kill all its enemies and didn't pay attention toward its enemies, women, children, old people, all were killed by them.

2.1.3.5 Ellipsis

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Ellipsis is figurative language that eliminates word or part of sentence (Potter, 1967: 146).

Example: She and her mom to Bandung (eliminate verb go).

The sentence eliminate verb in it because the correct sentence is she and her mom go to Bandung.

2.1.4 Repetitive or Enforcement Figurative Language

Repetitive or Enforcement Figurative Language According to Keraf (1994: 140), repetitive figurative language consists of:

2.1.4.1 Pleonasm

Pleonasm is figurative language that uses words improperly to emphasize meaning of word (Keraf, 1994: 145).

Example: He falls down to the ground.

Verb falls in the sentence means something or person who rare to the bottom (ground) and down also has same meaning with falls that rare to the bottom. So, both words fall and down are force one to another.

2.1.4.2 Climax

Climax is figurative language that states something from small to great (Keraf, 1994:145).

Example: Children's, teenagers, old people have same right in laws.

Subject in the sentence are consecutively based of age. It begins from young to old.

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2.1.4.3 Anti-Climax

Anti-Climax is opponent of climax figurative language (Keraf, 1994: 145).

Example: Head master, teachers and students have attended in the ceremony field.

Subject in the sentence are consecutively based of job level. It begins from senior to the junior level in job.

2.1.4.4 Rhetoric

Rhetoric is figurative language in question that the answer has known by questioner. (Keraf, 1994: 146).

Example: Who are people don't want to be happy?

The question in the sentence is not needed answer from everybody. Because everybody knows that the answer is yes and all people want to be happy.

2.1.4.5 Repetition

Repetition is figurative language that uses repetition word to emphasize meaning (Keraf, 1994: 146).

Example: Good bye my girls, good bye my sweet heart, good by my angel.

The sentence uses repetition words *good bye* and just changes the word after *good bye*.

2.2 The Use of Figurative Language

According to Perrine (1956: 58), figurative language often provides a more effective means of saying what we mean than does direct statement and it has some reason. First, figurative language affords us imaginative pleasure. Imagination, in one sense, might be described as that faculty or ability of the mind that proceeds by sudden leaps from one point to

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another. Figures of speech are therefore satisfying in themselves, providing us a source of pleasure in the exercise of the imagination.

Second, it is a way of bringing additional imagery into verse, of making the abstract concrete, of making poetry more sensuous. Figurative language is a way of multiplying the sense appeal of poetry. Third, figures of speech are a way of adding emotional intensity to otherwise merely informative statements and of conveying attitudes along with information. Fourth, figurative of speech are a means of concentration, a way of saying much in brief compass. Like words, they may be multidimensional.

Obviously one of the necessary abilities for understanding literature is the ability to interpret figurative language. Every use figurative

Language involves a risk of misinterpretation, though the risk is well worth taking. For the person who can translate the figure, the dividends are immense. Fortunately, all people have imagination to some degree, and imagination can be cultivated. By practice one's ability to interpret figures of speech can be increased.

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