

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Review of Related Literature

In completing this thesis, I used theory of *Conceptual Methapor* by George Lakoff & Mark Johnson (1979) and other references which are relevant to support the idea of the analysis.

Geoffrey Leech (1974:9) explains that semantics as the study of meaning is central to the study of communication, and as communication becomes more and more pressing. Semantics is also as the center of study human mind-thought process, cognition, conceptualization-all these intricately bound up with the ay in which we classify and convey our experience of the world through language.

George Lakoff & Mark Johnson (1979:4) “explains conceptual metaphor is the way to identify in detail what the metaphor are that structure how we perceive, how we think, and how we do”. This theory works solely with metaphor, not with other examples of figurative language. Its basis is the idea that metaphors are not just creative use of language, but that they are necessary to help us make sense of certain large, universal concepts that would be impossible to discuss in literal terms, like love. Conceptual metaphor as a theory of conceptual representation is critically analyzed and found wanting on both theoretical and empirical grounds. Conceptual metaphor as a theory of metaphor and idiom

comprehension is also critically examined. The available evidence is that people ordinarily understand metaphors and idioms without recourse to conceptual metaphoric mappings.

2.2 Semantic

Semantics is a sub discipline of linguistics which focuses on the study of meaning. Semantics tries to understand what meaning is as an element of language and how it is constructed by language as well as interpreted, obscured and negotiated by speakers and listeners of language (Wood : 2011).

Semantics is closely linked with another sub discipline of linguistics, pragmatics, which is also, broadly speaking, the study of meaning. However, unlike pragmatics, semantics is a highly theoretical research perspective, and looks at meaning in language in isolation, in the language itself, whereas pragmatics is a more practical subject and is interested in meaning in language in use.

Semantics looks at these relationships in language and looks at how these meanings are created, which is an important part of understanding how language works as a whole. Understanding how meaning occurs in language can inform other sub disciplines such as Language acquisition, to help us to understand how speakers acquire a sense of meaning, and Sociolinguistics, as the achievement of meaning in language is important in language in a social situation.

Semantics is also informed by other sub disciplines of linguistics, such as Morphology, as understanding the words themselves is integral to the study of their meaning, and Syntax, which researchers in semantics use extensively to reveal how meaning is created in language, as how language is structured is central to meaning. Semantics is interested in:

- **How meaning works in language:**

The study of semantics looks at how meaning works in language, and because of this it often uses native speaker intuitions about the meaning of words and phrases to base research on. We all understand semantics already on a subconscious level, it's how we all understand each other when we speak.

- **How the way in which words are put together creates meaning:**

One of the things that semantics looks at, and is based on, is how the meaning of speech is not just derived from the meanings of the individual words all put together, as you can see from the example below. (Wood : 2011).

Semantics is sometimes contrasted with syntax, the study of the symbols of a language (without reference to their meaning), and pragmatics, the study of the relationships between the symbols of a language, their meaning, and the users of the language

2.3 Meaning

Meaning of words absolutely plays a role in communication since without meaning there will be no good desired interaction. Meaning is described as the message that is intended or expressed or signified; and the idea that is intended. The term meaning is simple derived from the word mean. It is a fact that the verb to mean and the noun meaning have many distinguishable meanings.

There are some definitions, which are given by semantics about what meaning is, they are;

1. Leech (1969:5) says, *“The aim of semantics is to explain and describe meaning in natural language”*.
2. Lyons (1977:2) says that, *“The meaning can be distinguished by the technique of substituting other words in the same context and enquiry whether the resulting sentences are equivalent”*.

Meaning is described as the message that is intended or expressed or signified; and the idea that is intended. The term meaning is simple derived from the word mean. It is a fact that the verb to mean and the noun meaning have many distinguishable meanings. Speaker is meaning can be said as what the speaker means in producing utterance. In some form of language, generally, linguistics meaning of an expression is simply the meaning of that expression we can see it below:

- a. The white Christmas
- b. White collar job

From the examples above, it can be seen that the word white more than one linguistic-meaning. In the first sentence, the word white means 'so many snows'. Then, in the second sentence means employee in office'.

Meaning has been given different definitions in the past.

2.2.2 Denotation

The denotation is the true meaning of meaning contained in the word. Alternatively, simply the meaning interpreted as meaning actual denotation. Real meaning in question is the basic meaning of words contained in the dictionary.

For example;

a. Anton buys black sheep yesterday afternoon.

The "*black sheep*" in the sentence has the meaning of an animal (goat) that it is black. Meaning "*black sheep*" in the sentence is called the meaning of denotation.

2.2.3 Connotation

The meaning of connotation can be interpreted as meaning not actually on the word or group of words. Therefore, the meaning of connotation often referred to as the meaning of allusion. Furthermore, the meaning of connotation can translated as meaning given to the word or

group of words as a comparison for what intended to be clear and interesting.

For example;

a. *Anton became a scapegoat in the case.*

The word "*scapegoat*" in the sentence shall not be interpreted as an animal (goat) that it is black. Because, if so interpreted, the meaning of whole sentences are not logical or cannot be understood.

The meaning of the word "*scapegoat*" in the sentence is a suspect in a case that was not done. Meaning "*black sheep*" in the sentence this is called the meaning of connotation.

2.3 Definition of Figurative Expression

There are two important different kinds of meaning in semantics, such as speaker meaning and linguistics meaning. Speaker meaning is what a speaker means in producing an utterance either literally or non-literally. We mean exactly base on the dictionary usage when we are speaking literally. We are speaking non-literally when we mean something different from what our words mean.

When the sentences has hidden meaning, non- literally meaning or figurative meaning exist beside it. Non-literal meaning would be more difficult to understand without knowing the context, the situation or atmosphere of sentence being expresses.

Figurative expression is the opposite of literal language. In literal language, we mean exactly and completely, we do not in figurative language. In our everyday speech and writing, we are constantly using figurative expression to add vividness or clarity to our idea. Some of them have become so commonplace that we do not realize that literal meaning of the words is different from our meaning, and that we are making a demand on the imagination of listener or reader to complete our meaning.

Figurative expression is a form of expression other than those normally used. They serve to intensify meaning. They make their point indirectly by stating things vividly in terms of something else. They are not literally meant or interpreted. There are two purposes of figurative expressions; its referential purpose and its pragmatic purpose. Its referential purpose is to describe a mental process or state, a concept, a person, an object, a quality or an action more comprehensively and concisely than in literal language. Its pragmatic purpose is to appeal to senses, interest, to clarify, to please, to delight, and to surprise.

2.4 Kinds of Figurative Expression

There are many kinds of figurative expression. The description of the figurative expressions below is derived from Holman (1992), Hornby (2000), Halliday (1985), McArthur (1992), Larson (1998) and Keraf (2002).

2.4.1 Hyperbole

Hyperbole is an exaggeration or over statement, usually deliberate and not meant to be taken literally (Larson;1998).

It may be used to evoke strong feelings or to create a strong impression, but is not meant to be taken literally.

Hyperbole is a figure of speech, which is an exaggeration. Such statements are not literally true, but people make them to sound impressive or to emphasize something, such as a feeling, effort, or reaction.

For example :

She rushed out of the room in floods of tears → crying a lot

Let's have dinner, I am starving → very hungry

When she was in Paris, she spent ton of money → a lot of money

2.4.2 Metaphor

Metaphor is a figure of speech which concisely compares two things by saying that the one is the other (McArthur, 1996:653)

Typically, a first object is described as being a second object. In this way, the first object can be economically described because implicit and explicit attributes from the second object can be used to fill in the description of the first. More simply, this

means using one thing to describe another thing (a 'rhetorical trope', by the way, means 'using words where their meaning is changed', also known as a 'figure of speech').

Lakoff & Johnson (1979:3) says, metaphor is for most people a device of the poetic imagination and the rhetorical flourish, a matter of extraordinary rather than ordinary language. The essence of metaphor is understanding and experiencing one kind of thing in terms of another”.

The Compact Oxford English Dictionary defines 'metaphor' as:

1. A figure of speech in which a word or phrase is applied to something to which it is not literally applicable.
2. A thing symbolic of something else.

Metaphors used to help us understand the unknown, because we use what we know in comparison with something we do not know to get a better understanding of the unknown.

For example:

Our love's burning down.

In this sentence, love compared with *burning down*. Burning down means fire. Love is not same with fire. So , in sentence our love's burning down, love is equated with waste that can be burn or something else like that.

2.4.3 Personification

Personification is the assigning of human characteristics to non human (Keraf, 2002)

According to Webster Dictionary (1971:123), “personification is a kind of figurative expression that personifying an object as an attribution of personal qualities (as a form characters) representation of a thing or abstraction as a person or by human form...”

For example:

Sad eyes never lie

In this sentence, we can see that *sad eyes* as a condition, which lie like human being. As we know, sad eyes are not a mouth that it has the ability to say something as human. The possible interpretation for this expression is the conditions being cannot deceit people who see the sad eyes, everybody absolutely will know that the condition of it is being sad.

2.4.4 Simile

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)

A simile is a figure of speech that indirectly compares two different things by employing the words "like," "as," or "than" and allow them to remain distinct in spite of their similarities.

Examples:

a. Tom is running like Ferrari

We can find the simile in the expression above by word like. This expression compares two things, *he* and *Ferrari*. The ability of Tom in running compared with Ferrari. The word Tom indicates male (human being). Ferrari is a fast car that can reach 300 km/hour speed. Therefore, the sentence means that Tom can run fast.

b. Tina swims like a fish

Ability of Tom in swimming *compared* with a fish. Fish an animal that lives in the water, breaths through gills and uses fins a tail for swimming. Therefore, the expression above means that Tina can swim well.

2.4.5 Irony

Irony refers to word with an implication opposite to their usual meaning. Ironic coment may be humorous or mildly sarcastic (McArthur, 1996:532)

Ironic statements (verbal irony) often convey a meaning exactly opposite from their literal meaning. In ironic situations (situational irony), actions often have an effect exactly opposite from what is intended.

The discordance of verbal irony created as a means of communication (as in art or rhetoric). Descriptions or depictions of situational ironies whether in fiction or in non-fiction, serves a communicative function of sharpening or highlighting certain discordant features of reality.

Example:

Bandung city is very beautiful with the garbage.

It is irony because this statement is contrary to fact. It is impossible if a city look beautiful with *garbage* in everywhere. It means that *the city is not beautiful*.

2.4.6 Litotes

Litotes is expression of one's meaning by saying something is the direct opposite of one's thought, it to make someone's remarks forceful (Hornby, 2000:451)

In speech, it may also depend on intonation and emphasis; for example, the phrase "*not bad*" can be said in such a way as to mean anything from "*mediocre*" to "*excellent*."

Example:

1. Welcome to my ugly palace

is a luxury place, where the king lives with luxurious.

2.4.7 Metonymy

It is a words which is use for something related to taht which it usuallt refers to (Halliday, 1985:319)

Metonymy is a figure of speech consisting of the use of the name of one thing fo r that of another of which it is an attribute or with which it is associated.

Here are two senses for metonymy:

1. Metonymy is, broadly defined, a trope in which one entity is used to stand for another associated entity.
2. Metonymy is, more specifically, a replacive relationship that is the basis for a number of conventional metonymic expressions occurring in ordinary language.

Example:

It won't happen while I still breathe (*breathe* is used figuratively to mean live)

The kettle is boiling (the kettle is used in a figurative sense to mean water)

He bought a Chevrolet (Chevrolet is used to mean car)

2.4.8 Synecdoche

Is a figure of speech concerned with parts and wholes (McArthur, 1996:1014). A synecdoche is a figure of speech in which the one of the following (or its reverse) is expressed:

- A part stands for a whole
- An individual stands for a class
- A material stands for a thing.

Examples :

- *The rustler bragged he'd absconded with five hundred head of longhorns.*

Both "*head*" and "*longhorns*" are parts of cattle that represent them as wholes

- *Listen, you've got to come take a look at my new set of wheels.*

One refers to a vehicle in terms of some of its parts, *wheels*

- *"He shall think differently," the musketeer threatened, "when he feels the point of my steel."*

A sword, the species, is represented by referring to its genus, *"steel"*

2.4.9 Oxymoron

An oxymoron is a figure of speech that combines contradictory terms. Oxymoron appear in a variety of contexts, including inadvertent errors such as ground pilot and literary oxymoron crafted to reveal a paradox.

The most common form of oxymoron involves an adjective-noun combination of two words.

For example, the following line from Tennyson's *Idylls of the King* contains two oxymorons:

"And faith unfaithful kept him falsely true."

Other oxymorons of this kind examples are;

- *Dark light*
- *Living dead*

- *New Classic*
- *Open secret (supposedly a secret but it has leaked)*
- *Vintage Modern*
- *Virtual reality*
- *Jumbo Shrimp (Shrimp and jumbo have two different meanings)*

Less often seen are noun-verb combinations of two words, such as the line "The silence whistles" from Nathan Alterman's *Summer Night*, or in a record album title like *Sounds of Silence*. Oxymorons are not always a pair of words; they can also be devised in the meaning of sentences or phrases.

2.4.10 Repetition

Repetition is the simple repeating of a word, within a sentence or a poetical line, with no particular placement of the words, in order to emphasize. This is such a common literary device that it is almost never even noted as a figure of speech.

Example :

Inside the ocean I see fish.

Inside the waves I hear a splash.

Inside the water I felt a fish.

It seems so big, as big as a whale.

2.4.11 Paradox

Paradox is a term in rhetoric for a situation or statement that is or seems self contradictory and even absurd, but may contain an insight into life (McArthur. 1996:248)

A paradox is a seemingly true statement or group of statements that lead to a contradiction or a situation which seems to defy logic or intuition. The term is also used for an apparent contradiction that actually expresses a non-dual truth such as two true sentences which put together seem incompatible as both being true.

Typically however, quoted paradoxical statements do not imply a real contradiction and the puzzling results can be rectified by demonstrating that one or more of the premises themselves are not really true, a play on words, faulty and/or cannot all be true together.

The word paradox is often used interchangeably with contradiction. Literary and other artistic uses of paradoxes imply no contradiction and may be used to describe situations that are

ironic. Sometimes the term paradox is used for situations that are merely surprising.

Example :

What a pity that youth must be wasted on the young

The expression above can be considered as irony because the real meaning and condition of youth is opposite with old age.

2.4.12 Euphemism

It is the use of a mild, comforting, or evasive expression that takes the place of one that is taboo, negative, offensive, or too direct (McArthur, 1996:387).

For example:

Terminate, kill → She terminated her pregnancy.

Pass water, urinate → I think he's passing water.

2.4.13 Idioms

Idioms are expressions of at least two words which cannot be translated literally and which function as a single unit semantically (Holman, 1992).

For example:

We spent two weeks in the hotel living in the lap of luxury → the life style of a rich person.

He kicked the bucket. → He died.

You steal my heart → you make me fall in love with you

2.5 Use of Figurative Expression

Figurative expression is the use of language for a stylistic effect rather than plain, normal, straight forward language. It add colour and imagination to a person's writing. Using figurative expressions is describe something by comparing it with something else. Any language that goes beyond that literal meaning of words is in order furnish new effect or fresh insight into an idea or a subject.

The use figurative expressions according to Parrine are, first is to visualize the literal term in concrete object, second is to gain vividness and meaning by using metaphor rather than literal language, the last is to give the reader imaginative pleasure, and to satisfy them by providing a source of pleasure in the exercise of the imagination

The function of extended figure of speech are, first to characerize something vividness without impeding the flow of the literary work, second it is sometimes that of drawing attention to it self (Potter, 1967:64)