CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION & SUGGESTION

The chapter outlines the conclusion, which is formulated from two research problems that has been answered in findings and discussions. Then, the next part is suggestion for the further research.

5.1 Conclusion

The writer had read many sources and theory related to figure of speech. The writer deduces that figure of speech theory by Christina is more appropriate than the others. The book explains that figure of speech is categorized in two; *trope* that deals with a language that might have secondary meaning and *scheme* that deals with a repetition of stretch of a language or complex forms. Thus, in conducting a study about figure of speech, Christina's book is the best option for understanding. Below is the conclusion from previous chapter that answered two research problems.

1. In this study, the writer found and described 58 tropes. Since there are some expressions that indicate two or more tropes, these 58 tropes are described in 52 expressions. One line or one stretch of language might have more than one figure of speech. The most tropes that appear are metaphor, hyperbole and metonymy. These tropes are always used in poem or poetic lyric in a song. Beside it gives a poetic function, trope also convey a secondary meaning that interesting to analyze. Sometimes, these tropes have contrast meaning from what it uttered. It

is sometimes contradiction, sometimes irony and sometimes exaggeration (an emphasizing). The expression with more tropes will add the secondary meaning. Or in other word, they build the stronger meaning. That is what means by figure of speech can make the utterance more effective means than direct statement. The writer also found schemes in the songs that not only add the poetic function but also add a slight in meaning such as, repetition, alliteration, assonance, and end rhyme.

2. From figure of speech that found in previous chapter, the meanings of them are numerous. Such as, emphasizing with hyperbole and personification, make a stronger means using metaphor, saying something less than what actually means using understatement and using irony or even a sarcasm. Each version of the three songs has different characteristics. First, the original version use less metaphor and hyperbole, thus the meaning of the song is romantically deep. The writer easily interprets the meaning of figure of speech found in the first version. Second, the rap version uses the most tropes, metaphors and hyperboles are found almost in each line. Thus, the meaning of the second version is deeper but full of hatred and stronger than the other version. The writer also takes considerable time to interpret what actually the meaning figure of speech found in the lyric. The song with more tropes used deliver an imaginative and pleasure reading. Third, the women version uses many metonymies. Since a girl tend to not expose her feelings obviously, so the lyric uses much word that actually

refers to something else. Thus, the meaning of the song is obviously from girl's perspective.

5.2 Suggestion

The writer expect for the future researchers to continue the research about figure of speech. Tropes that might have secondary meaning can be analyzed again from the background of the speaker. For instance, what is the speaker's intent of using that trope? Or what the implied meaning that found? This will be appropriate if a researcher found tropes in a drama text, short story, novel or even daily conversation. Then, figure of speech can be analyzed through pragmatic study.

In other case, if future researchers want to do the same research about figure of speech, the writer suggests to use a different object. The writer recommends standup comedy as an object of the study. The writer found a man who uses many tropes in his standup comedy. The man is Wira from SUCI5. That would be interesting to conduct the study.