

## **CHAPTER II**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

This chapter mainly discusses about the theories of the experts that later will be used by the writer in finding and discussion.

#### **2.1 Figurative Speech**

Some definitions about the figurative speech are given by the experts that explain figurative speech as a non-literal expression. According to Morner and Rausch (1991, p.83) figurative language is a language that contains figurative speech, such as metaphor, simile, personification and hyperbole, namely expressions that make comparisons or associations which are meant to be interpreted imaginatively rather than literally. Saputri (2014) defines figurative speech as expressions or words in which their meanings are literally different. She also added that it is the use of expressions that go beyond their meaning. Similarly, Dancygier and Sweetser (2014, p.9) in Hutasoit (2016, p. 38) says figurative speech refers to words, and groups of words, that exaggerate or alter the usual meanings of the component words. Figurative speech is often found in literary work, especially in the novel. When a novel author writes his or her book, he or she is not simply only stating the facts as they are, but he or she usually uses exaggerations or alterations to make a particular linguistic point.

Furthermore, Perrine (1982) in Saputri (2014) gives four main reasons why figurative language is important. Firstly, figurative language presents the imaginative pleasure to the readers. Secondly, it is a mean to bring the parable into verse, to convert abstract into concrete, and make the literary work sensuous. Thirdly, to add emotional intension to merely informative statements and express the manners along with the output. Lastly, it is a way to tell much in a concise orientation.

#### **2.2 The Types of Figurative speech**

Mulyana (2005) explains that there are five kinds of figurative speech that are commonly used as follows.

## 1. Metaphor

Metaphor is a kind of figurative speech that usually use words with figurative meaning.

Example:

**The opposition has a story heart**

## 2. Simile

Simile is a kind of figurative speech which compare two things or persons and is often introduced by as and like.

Example:

**Breakfast without orange juice is like a day without sunshine**

## 3. Metonymy

Metonymy is a kind of figurative speech that has to do with the substitution of the name of one thing or another.

Example:

A good housewife has **a good table**. (table means cooking)

## 4. Synecdoche

Synecdoche is the use of a part of a thing to stand for the whole of it.

Example:

We are **sixty soul** here in the room. (sixty soul means sixty people).

## 5. Personification

Personification is a kind of figurative speech that gives life and personal attributes to inanimate objects.

Example:

**The floods** *clap* their hands

Meanwhile, Leech (1989) says that there are eight kinds of figure of speech.

## 1. Personification

Personification is a kind of figure of speech that is used to humanize the objects as if they were doing something as human do. In other words, the objects like animals or animate objects are given the human characteristics, so they will be seen as alive. Leech (1969, p.158) says in his book “personification whereby an abstraction is figuratively represented as human ... actually combines all three categories – the concreteness, the animistic and the humanizing.”

Here are the examples of *Personification* :

1. This *friendly* **river**.
2. The **wind** *blew away* the leaves.
3. The *angry* **fire** burned all villages.
4. The *foot* of the **mountain**.
5. **Her smile** *hides* a bunch of secrets.
6. That **preach** *gave* us the courage to stand.

From the examples, the bold words are the animate object or ideas or emotion that are explained by the characteristic or behavior of the human which make the object similar to human in some ways.

## 2. Simile

Simile is a figure of speech which compares two things that is basically not alike. Simile directly expresses a comparison between things which are common, and be recognized by the word “like” or “as” as the conjunction, in which becomes the means to compare between the two words. Leech (1969, p. 156) says simile can be devised roughly. By writing the word like, as, or some other formal indicators and the similarities between them.

The examples :

1. The ship goes through the waves **like** *a plough ploughing the land*.
2. The sky looks bright at dawn **like** *someone rejoicing in a birth*.
3. I wandered lonely **as** *a cloud*

Taken from *A Linguistic Guide to English Poetry* by Leech (1969)

From above, the bold words are the conjunction to the both nouns after and before it which makes us certain that two of them are alike in some characteristics.

### 3. Metaphor

The third type is metaphor, it is quite similar to *simile* as it is comparing two unlike objects or ideas. However, metaphor doesn't use the word "as" nor "like" to connect the two words or sentences that is being compared. Leech (1969, p. 151) also explains in his book that "Metaphor ... – making believe that tenor and vehicle are identical. But as many writers have observed, the pretence often seems more serious and more real than the real world of literal understanding ... Nevertheless, from a linguistic point of view, the literal meaning is always basis, and the figurative meaning derived."

Belows are example that is given by Listian (2015, p.13):

- 1) He has **a heart** of *stone*.
- 2) **I** am a **big**, *big world*.

The meaning of heart of stone is the man who cannot accept opinion from others because his heart is hard like a stone. For the second example, the first main word is connected with the second main word directly. Thus, "I am" connected with "big world" directly. The both of statement above compares two things that different."

#### 4. Hyperbole

Leech (1969, p.168) states “Hyperbole, like the other two figures (simile and metaphor), is frequently concerned with personal values and sentiment; that is, with making subjective claims which, however exaggerate, we could not verify unless we were somehow able to get inside the cranium of the person about whom the claims are made”.

The examples are taken from “*Linguistic Guide to English Poetry*” Leech (1969) :

1. He is got **acres and acres** of *garden*. (p.167)  
“It is an overstatement if we happen to know that the plot indicated is no more than one acre in extent. We are then able to judge that the speaker means no more than “He has a very large garden”.”
2. I do honour the **very flea** of *his dog*. (p.168, When Cob, in *Every Man in His Humour* [IV.ii])  
“He maintains that his esteem for the man is so great that it extends also to the man's dog, and not only to the dog, but even to the flea battenning on the dog's blood. No one could take it upon himself to refute such an extravagant claim, which can be neither proved nor disproved. But if we change the issue from a question of truth into a question of belief, then clearly the most credulous of mortals would treat it as absurd.”
3. I wouldn't go through *that door* for **a million pounds**.  
“The intention of the speaker is to tell us that however big the inducement, he would stay away: so he thinks of some enormously large figure to represent the maximum. We would scarcely expect him to agree on an exact figure (say £1,500,000) for which he would change his mind”. (Source: Leech (1981) : *A Linguistic Guide to English Poetry*)

#### 5. Irony

H.W Fowler in Leech (1969, p.171) describes “irony as a mode of expression which postulates a double audience, one of which is in the know and aware of the

speaker's intention whilst the other is naive enough to take the utterance at its face value".

The following example is taken from *A Linguistic guide to English Poetry* by Leech (1969):

His designs were **strictly honorable**, as the saying is;  
that is, to *rob a lady of her fortune by way of marriage*.  
(Fielding, *Tom Jones*, XI, 4)

The example above shows that there is an ironic contrast between the word *honorable*, and a dishonorable doing which is done by the man. Since it cannot be taken seriously, it is treated as an exaggeration, to the point of ridicule.

## 6. Litotes

Leech (1969: 169) says in his book that "the term litotes is sometimes reserved for a particular kind of understatement in which the speaker uses the negative expression where a positive one would have been more forceful and direct."

The following example is taken from *A Linguistic guide to English Poetry* by Leech (1969, p.169)

He was a man, take him for all in all,  
I shall not look upon his like again.  
(Hamlet, Lii)

"From what we learn by Hamlet's behavior throughout the play, it is clear that these words do not do justice to his feelings. It is not that the statement is untrue: rather, it is true in the manner of a platitude – it reveals nothing of the emotion that Hamlet expresses elsewhere." (Source: Leech (1981) *A Linguistic Guide to English Poetry*)

## 7. Metonymy

*Webster's Third New International Dictionary* in Leech (1969) explains that metonymy is a figurative language that consists in using the name of one thing for that of something else with which it is associated.

The examples of metonymy :

Taken from the book *A Linguistic Guide to English Poetry* by Leech :

1. The sinless years that breathed beneath **the Syrian blue**. (*In Memoriam*)  
(A reference to the life of Christ; 'the sinless years' is approximately equivalent to 'the years lived by one who was sinless, and who breathed ....')
2. Led on the **gray-hair'd wisdom** of the east. (*The Holy Grail*)  
( 'gray-hair'd wisdom'='gray-hair'd possessors of wisdom', i.e. sages.)
3. ...and all the pavement stream'd **with massacre**. (*The Last Tournament*)  
( 'with massacre'='with the blood of massacre'.)

Metonymy can be regarded as a kind of ellipsis: its obvious advantage in poetry is its conciseness. Yet as with metaphor and synecdoche, the expanded paraphrase seems to fail in capturing the immediacy of superimposed images, the vivid insight, which is characteristic of figurative expression. With 'sinless years' we feel that the perfection of Christ's life has somehow been transferred by contagion to the years through which he lived; with 'gray-hair'd wisdom' we somehow see wisdom and hoaryheadedness merging into a single indivisible quality. The compressed allusive character of metonymy is well expressed in the following quotation by G. Esnault, which also perceptively sums up the relation between metonymy and metaphor: 'Metonymy does not open new paths like metaphorical intuition, but, taking *too* familiar paths in its stride, it shortens distances so as to facilitate the swift intuition of things already known. (Leech, 1969)

## 8. Oxymoron

Leech (1969) says 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.

The Example of oxymoron :

Taken From a book *Linguistic Guide to English Poetry* by Leech (1972)

*Merry and tragical! tedious and brief!*  
*That is, hot ice and wondrous strange snow.*  
*How shall we find the concord of this discord?)*

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.

Moreover, Lany (2010) gives the following eleven kinds of figurative speech as follows.

### 1. Simile

Simile is a word expression of similarity between two things that are basically unlike. In simile, the words like and as are often used. It is used to make descriptions more emphatic or vivid.

Example :

Remy is *as strong as lion*

### 2. Metaphor



Metaphor is a word expression that shows a direct comparison between two basically unlike objects. It does not use the words as or like.

Example:

**Your voice** is *music to my ear*

### 3. Personification

Personification is an attribution of human life and characteristic to inanimate species.

Example:

**The morning breeze** kisses *her pale cheeks*

### 4. Metonymy

Metonymy uses the sign for the objects meant or take part for the whole.

Example:

**Thirty hands** are employed in that factory. (means thirty workers)

### 5. Synecdoche

Synecdoche is a type of metonymy, it gives a significant part to represent the whole for a part or a part for the whole.

Example:

She has **ten hungry mouths** to feed. (It means ten children)

### 6. Alliteration

Alliteration is the repetition of a letter or sound in a succession of words. It also serves to provide emphasis on a particular point or to make some aspect of the work be more memorable.

Example:

She saw some silk

## 7. Climax

Climax is the arrangement of details so that they come in increasing important position

Example:

**I came, I saw, I conquered.**

## 8. Anticlimax

Anticlimax is the arrangement of details from the most important to the least important.

Example:

Because of **the tragic catastrophe**, he **lost his horse, his car, his family**.

## 9. Irony

Irony is the use of word to signify the opposite of what is said and meant.

Example:

The boy is so *intelligent* that he **failed in all subjects**.

## 10. Paradox

Paradox is a statement that appears at first glance to be untrue or absurd but on the second thought becomes significant and true.

Example:

I must be **cruel** to be *kind*

## 11. Hyperbole

Hyperbole is a deliberate exaggeration made for the purpose of producing a startling or alarming effect.

Example:

When he'd heard *the news*, he'd almost *died laughing*

Lastly, according to Kennedy (1966), there are eleven kinds of figurative speech. They are:

### 1. Metaphor

Metaphor involves a 'carrying across' of meaning from one object to another. Metaphor can also be said as a statement that one thing is something else which is in literal sense, it is not.

Example:

A Memoir, "**Your mind is your house** and if you fill it with rubbish from the cinemas it will not rot in your head. You might be poor, your shoes might be broken, but **your mind is a palace.**"

### 2. Simile

A simile is a comparison between two things, indicated by some connective, usually like, as, than, or verb such as resembles.

Example:

My sister's **new shoes** are like **mine**

### 3. Personification

Personification is a figure of speech in which a thing, an animal, or an abstract term (truth, nature) is given the human characteristic.

Example:

**The moon** smiles at *you*

### 4. Apostrophe

An arrangement of words addressing a nonexistent person or an abstract idea in such a way as if it were present and capable of understanding feelings.

Example:

*Death*, ain't you got no shame?

## 5. Hyperbole

Emphasizing a point with a statement containing exaggeration, what is spoken not literal but truth use a figure of speech is called hyperbole.

Example:

*I'll love you dear, I'll love you **till China and Africa meet**, and **the river jumps over the mountain**, and **the salmon sing in the street**, I'll love you till **the ocean is folded and hung up to dry**.*

## 6. Litotes

It is a figurative speech which employs an understatement by using double negatives or, in other words, positive statement is expressed by negating its positive expressions.

Example:

I am *not* as **young** as I used to be. (it means he is old)

Your **bedroom** is not *unclean*. (It means it is dirty)

## 7. Metonymy

Metonymy is a figure of speech that replaces the name of a thing with the name of something else which has a closely associated in meaning.

Example:

Let me give you a **hand**. (means offer some help)

## 8. Synecdoche

Synecdoche is a kind of metonymy. Synecdoche is “the use of a part of a thing to stand for the whole of it or vice versa.”

Example:

**All fingers** are raised up for his thought (means everyone agree with his opinion)

## 9. Transferred Epithet

It is a device of emphasis in which the poet attributes some characteristic of a thing to another thing closely associated with it.

Example:

*Dreamless* **sleep**

*Wine-dark* **sea**

## 10. Paradox

Paradox is a statement which contains a contradictory.

Example:

Truth is **honey** which is *bitter*

## 11. Pun

A pun is a play on words that produces humorous effect by using a word that suggests two or more meanings or by exploiting similar sounding words having different meanings.

Example:

What is the difference between a **conductor** and a **teacher**? The **conductor minds the train** and a **teacher trains the mind**.