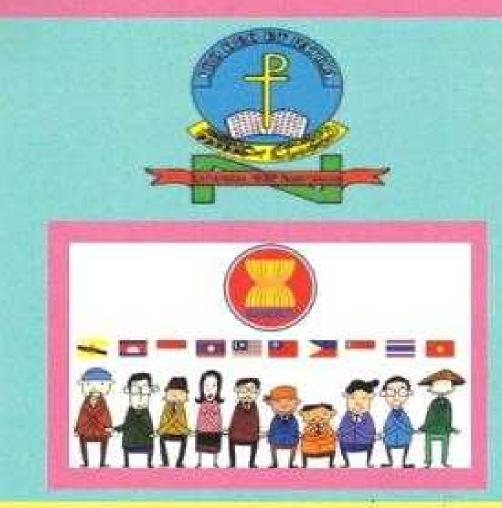# PROCEEDING IV

4th International Conference

ELT, Linguistics, Literature and Translation (ICELLT)

2nd-3th of June 2017

Place : Campus of HKBP Nommensen University
Editors : Prof.Dr. Sondang Manik., M.Hum
Prof. Dr. Himpun Panggabean., M.Hum (UMI)
Pearl Wattanakul., Ph.D (Thailand)
Rafizah Mohd Rawian., Ph.D (Malaysia)
Dr. Peter Clark (Australia)
Dr. Tagor Pangaribuan., M.Pd (UHN)

MAGISTER OF ENGLISH EDUCATION PROGRAM

GRADUATE SCHOOL OF NOMMENSEN HKBP UNIVERSITY

MEDAN – NORTH SUMATRA – INDONESIA

2017

Welcome Speech

Praise God, for all His Goodness. It gives me a great pleasure to find out that there is routine scientific discussion held every year. I cordially welcomed and opened "the 3rd *International Conference* , **Linguistics, Literature and Translation (ICELLT)** *at the 2nd – 3th of June 2017*

Looking into the importance of ELT and innovative teaching as a part of character building, we need to double our study which also focus on soft skill

As the Rector, I also want to motivate and push all the lecturers and students to do research, and published academic writings, scientific writings or books so I appreciated those who have contributed their papers / articles, research for this 3rd Proceeding

The proceeding for the inaugural conference of the International Conference on ELT, Linguistics, Literature and Translation (ICELLT) topics "Innovation On ELT And Linguistic Research" **Developing SEA ELT community in** ELT – Linguistics, Literature and Translation, and will enrich the students and the readers I also appreciate the keynote speaker who has contribute to this proceeding to all distinguished speakers Mr Dr Peter Clark, Prof Dr. Himpun Panggabean, Dr . Arsen Pasaribu M Hum., Dr.Tagor Pangaribuan. I appreciate the English Department of Graduate School, which are very active to enrich their colleges to do an academic activities further more it will be needed for the writers to published their works, to fulfill one point of the requirements, or even obligation of a lecturer, is to do research, to do publish the writing, and share the knowledge, that should be enriched readers . Once again I adress my gratitude to the committee that made the proceeding happened .

In this occasion I also appreciate the department for their intention to support "UHN Goes international" where they have made a collaboration with Graduate school of Payap University, and made an academic visiting in last September 2015

In this occasion I personally address my sincere gratitude to all the committee members who have willingly spent their valuable time and energy. To the Director of Graduate School , Bpk. Prof.Dr.Pasaman Silaban., to Head of nthe Department Dr.Tagor Pangaribuan and specifically to the coordinator of M.Pd in PPs Medan ,

Dr.Sondang Manik, M.Hum, The Chairman of the Conference Herbert Mouren Sianipar, to make this Proceeding edited, printed and published completely with the serial numbers ISSN from LIPI

In conclusion, " on behalf of the Rector of HKBP Nommensen University, I welcome the Proceeding of the 3nd International Seminar of *English Language Teaching (ELT)* Linguistics, Literature and Translation" (ICELLT) topics' "Innovation on Elt and Linguistic Research, . May God Bless us all.

Medan, June 2017

Rector,

Dr.Ir.Sabam Malau

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FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE USED BY THE STUDENTS IN WRITING A PERSONAL LETTER

BertariaSohnataHutauruk

ABSTRACT

This research presents about figurative language used by the students in writing a personal letter at grade XI in SMA Negeri 2 Pematangsiantar, which had found that the students used figurative language in their writing a personal letter.The objectives of this research are to find out the kinds of figurative language and to figure out what kinds of figurative language is dominantly used by the students in writing a personal letter. The problems of this research that solved by the writer stated as follows: (1) what kind of figurative language used by the students in writing a personal letter? (2) what figurative language is dominantly used by the students in writing a personal letter?The writer used some theories in answering the problems, namely: Quin (1982), McDonough and Shaw (1993), Gluckberg (2001), Arvius (2003), Lazar (2003), Ratumanan and Laurens (2003), Brown (2004), Harmer (2004), Heller (2006), Picken (2007), Stanley (2007), Keraf (2009), Creswell (2009), Arikunto (2010), Taylor (2009), Arnold and Von (2011), Dalman (2012), Dancygier and Sweetser (2014). The writer uses subject of the research and takes 38 from 40 students. The writer gets findings of this research, such as: (1) the writer found out seven kinds of figurative language used by the students in writing a personal letter. They are: Metaphor 41 cases (24,6%), Simile 41 cases (24,6%), Personification 24 cases (14%), Eponym 36 cases (21,6%), Metonym 18 cases (11%), Antonomasia 6 cases (3,6%) and Synecdoche 1 case (0,6%). (2) The dominantly kinds of figurative language is used by the students in writing personal letters are Simile and Metaphor with 41 cases (24, 6%). The writer draws a conclusion that a letter is very essential role as a media to convey our feelings, idea, notion which create best effect in developing comprehension or imagination in choosing and arranging the words, especially if the word used figurative language to be colorful in its contents.

Key Words*: Figurative language, writing, personal letter*

I.INTRODUCTION

Figurative language is a word or phrase that departs from every literal language which is very difficult to be understood by people even students because it has differentiation from its context and reality in meaning, in order to know that figurative language formed based on comparison and similarity Keraf (2009:136) in *"Diksidan Gaya Bahasa"*. From the definition above, it can be concluded that is to compare one thing with other things, means try to find out the features which showed the comparison and similarity of both. It must need fully understanding for people about figurative language when translating the content in its meaning that can be found from communication or writing products that conveyed by the people. The aim of understanding the figurative language in writing is human beings are able to cultivate and color the words beautifully in the content of writing. For communication, it has a function for avoiding bad assumption or misunderstanding in a conversation's content on what people said exactly.In writing process absolutely tight between word per word, sentences, paragraphs even chapters logically so that it can be fully understood by the readers. By this process which will encourage a writer

systematically thinking and also creatively in conveying the ideas that the authors had already made and it all be conveyed in the writing products. There are several products of writing that human being as social creature need asmedia to share and get information or idea for their daily life. Brown (2004:335) declared that "written products are often the result of thinking, drafting, and revising procedures that required specialized skills, skills that not every speaker develops naturally". By means of it, The unique of the author's writing is when their products such advertisements, letter, magazines, news, poetry and etc can touch the heart of the readers, usually it is written not released from the usage of figurative language. It means that figurative languages play very essential role in writing's product. As an example of writing products is letter.

Dalman (2012:273) declared that "letter is a place to deliver the result of thinking, heart, meaning to other people through written language". Writing a letter needs figurative language to alive the content of the letter but without figurative languages the letters turn into a piece of meaningless literary works which the social value is just stated, not more or less and might lose attractiveness, meaning, value and beauty.In addition to that, the letter without using figurative language is also likes a body without soul, because the function offigurative language as a kind of language which departs from the language employed in literal ways of describing person or object in order to make imaginative description in fresh way. So, it can be said personal letter is one of the example of writing products thatcan be used figurative language in its content as the aim to color the contents so people can receive it easily understand and the contents are touchable of readers personally.Basically, there are two types of letters such as personal letter and official letter. Personal letter is a letter that written for personal needs or business not for institutional and organization. Dalman (2012:287) declared that "official letter is a letter that written for taking on the institution business, organization, instance and etc". The importance of writing can be seen from the fact such as scientific books, novels, reports, letter, newspaper, magazines, brochures, commercial advertisements as products of writing. Most of those products use unique sentences to abduct the readers 'attention of it.

However, figurative language is very essential to be understood when analyzing the writing products to the get meaning inside. Most teachers and students are familiar with writing products such letters. In other side,teachers and students used figurative language in their daily communication in speaking or even it is in their writing especially writing proverb, or other essays writing. But, they didn't recognize of the words or sentences whether it's figurative language or not, because they didn't too aware of knowing kinds figurative language that they had already used.For example: (1) *He smiles flowery.*
The example above is figurative language such *metaphor*. It can be said because it described a comparison that showed how two things are different. It broadly defined a figurative language is any way of saying something other than the ordinary ways.
Therefore, the problem that the writer found is many students in his teaching practice program while the students were asked to write impression letter in piece of writing,

the students were able to write well about impression letter which was figurative languages were found in their writing such as "Dear sir, time met us with you and time also took away of our meeting''. Based on their statements that they used figurative language in their writing about impression letter and also it is used in their communication to deliver farewell speech for us as their teachers for several months, the writer realize that they are able to make a letter colorfully by using figurative language but when they were asked what kinds of figurative language that they used in their writing or communication, they just threw their smile. It means that the students learnt English language and literature only as just the way that they knew, not entirely understanding deeper about the kinds figurative language that the students used in writing to deliver their expression in a piece of writing. Based on the background above, the writer formulates the problems as follow:

1. What kinds of figurative language used by the students in writing a personal letterat grade XI in SMA NEGERI 2 PEMATANG SIANTAR?
2. What figurative language is dominantly used by the students in writing a personal letter at grade XI in SMA NEGERI 2 PEMATANG SIANTAR?

Based on the problems of the research above, the objectives of this research are: **(1)** To find out the kinds of figurative language used by the students in writing a personal letter. **(2)** To figure out and analyze what figurative language is dominantly used by the students in writing a personal letter.

II.REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Figurative Language

Picken (2007:2) declared that "figurative language is noticed and frequently interpreted inconsiderable detail, and evaluation takes place". From the definition above, it can be concluded that figurative language is a form of language that departs from normal word or sentence on form common literal meaning of word or sentence to form common literal meaning and goes beyond the literary meaning of words to achieve a particular effect. A figure of speech is more narrowly definable as a way of saying one thing or meaning another and also as it is certainly true that the perceived presence of figurative languageoften seems to increase at points of emotional and dramatic intensity.The function of figurative language is to stimulate a certain image. It affects the language beauty of work in both oral and written communication. Figurative language serves a variety of purposes. They are used to clarify meaning, to provide vivid examples, to emphasize, to stimulate associations and emotions, to give a life to inanimate object, to amuse or to ornament. On the other side, it is also related with understanding of Lazar (2003:1) declared that "figurative language can provide a useful springboard for integrated skills work and to stimulate reading, speaking, and writing skills". It also includes activities which are designed to improve the students' overall language awareness and to encourage them to use English more confidently and imaginatively.The most important thing in using figurative language that the students have an essentialaesthetic purpose to widening and deepening the range of perception and response to the word of objects and ideas to be discussed. In other words, figurative language serves to

convey thoughts, feelings, and perceptions that cannot be adequately expressed in literal language. It is declared also by Keraf (2009:129) that figure of speech has function to explain, strengthen, a live, stimulate, decorate an object. It gave beneficial for the teachers and students for focusing on figurative language in the classroom which provide a way of exposing students to use it in leaning writing literary terms. Examples: (2) *The stars dancing* happily in the sky, (3) *The cold night touch* my deepest skin. In the examples showed that figurative language used is "Personification" because the stars and cold night as if as human being who is able to do their activities such as touch and dancing in human's daily life.

2.2 Kinds of Figurative Language

In this research, the researcher discusses the figurative language based on Keraf's perception. Keraf (2009:138) declared that "figurative language consists of 16 kinds, they are: Simile, Metaphor, allegory, Personification, Allusion, Eponym, Epithet, synecdoche, metonymy, Antonomasia, Hipflask or Hipalase, Irony, Satire, Innuendo, Antiphrasis, and Paronomasia".Simile is a part of figurative language in English uses the conjunction such as as, like, resemble and etc to express the comparison two different things. Lazar (2003:5) declared that "simile is an expression that describes something as being similar to something else, using words ''as or like". In other side, Keraf (2009:138) declared that"simile is the comparison which has explicit nature". The explicit meaning is to say something directly which is same with other things. So, it needs the way explicitly that showed similarity, by the word or phrase such as like, as, than, similar, resemble or seems.Simile is the simplest kind of figurative language to certain something. Here the example of simile from Lazar.*(4)*My life is*like* empty room without your coming.The kind of figurative language is simile. It can be clearly and easily seen that the data uses simile as a kind of figurative language because the statement above use *Like*as a characteristic of simile. By using simile the word *like empty room* is an utterance of somebody who declares his life becomes zero without his girlfriend.

Metaphor is a part of figurative language using an analogy or close comparison between two things that are not normally treated as if they had anything in common. Metaphor is common means of extending the uses and references of words. Arvius (2003:90) declared that "Metaphors are common in language use, and ordinarily it does not seem to require any particular effort to construct and understand them".Metaphor is a kind of figurative language to think something analogy. Here is the example of metaphor.(5) *You are the beautiful wealth* sent by God to me.

The example above it can be said as a metaphor because it is constructed on the spot by the author to give an illustration of his feeling that*his girlfriend is compared with beautiful wealth*which is related to his imagination only. It is one which is understood only after paying special attention to the comparison between wealth in real context

as noun and in its context is his girlfriend. There is comparison meaning between *you and wealth.* But in this context compare that *You* as human with *wealth as noun*.

Allegory is narrative or description that has meaning beneath the surface one. Allegory is description that has another meaning. The meaning beneath is different from its description. Keraf (2009:140) declared that "allegory is a short story which contains figurative language". Here is an example below.*(6) He threw a pine cones at a jovial squirrel and he ran with chattering fear.*The example is allegory because the meaning in the sentence is definitely different from its description.Based on the context, the sentence means a man does not feel guilty as leaving his regiment to get his own salvation. He thinks that his act is wise and true things. More over, as he sees a squirrel save itself, he thinks that everything in nature operates upon the principle of self-preservation.

Personification is a part of figurative language that is giving the attribute of human beings to animal, an object or a concept. It is sub type of metaphor, an implied comparison in which the figurative term of the comparison is always human being. Keraf (2009:140) declared that "personification is a kind of figurative language which describes lifeless thing as if has human being nature". The example*(7) How poor are words* in*conveying* the heights of splendor. The example above it can be said as a personification because in the real context the word *Conveying* always refers to the human action which is used anatomy such *Mouth to speak an utterance to* somebody. But by looking the data above that it is used a personification because the word *poor words*as if a human being which has a nature such able to describe a human action in conveying something. But it is totally a thing which can be a human being as called personification. Allusion is a part of figurative language which likes a hint to try suggesting the similarity between people, places, and events. Basically, it is a reference which explicit and implicit to the events, figures, or places in real life (Keraf, 2009:141). Here are the examples of allusion. *(8) **Bandung** is Paris Java, (9) **Kartini** is also took a part to struggle her similar rights.*In the examples above can be said as allusion because Bandung is a name of city which has a hint to show Paris Java. Kartini is a name of a figure from a strong woman to struggle her rights and for the others woman rights.Eponym is a part of figurative language which likes a name of people always connected with specific nature, so the names is used for declaring its nature. Include: Hercules, Spiderman and etc (Keraf, 2009:141). Here are the examples. *(10) Adinda (Adinda used to say beautiful and gentle woman)(11)* Darling(*Darling used to say Boy or girlfriend*). The examples above can be identified as eponym because it uses a name of people which always connected with nature. In the real context the word *Adinda*related to the girl specific nature that has beautiful face and soft *feeling, mind to behave with* somebody. In other side, *Darling* is to describe a name for a boy or girlfriend that someone's love very much.Epithet is a part of figurative language which likes a hint to declare a specific nature or characteristic of the people or things. That explanation is a descriptive phrase which explains or replaces the name of

person or things (Keraf, 2009:141). Here is the example of allusion. *(12) Baliis used to say (world heaven)(13) Puteri malam is used for moon*
The examples can be identified as epithet because it uses a name of places which always connected with nature. Which is as a hint to describe its place from its nature, by saying *world heaven in tourism spot in Indonesia* people can be guessed easily it is *BALI*. And also *PuteriMalam*can be known easily by people to declare from its nature is *Moon*. Synecdoche is the uses of the part for the whole divides synecdoche into two parts: they are Pars pro toto and Totem proparte. Pars pro toto is a part for the whole and Totem proparte is when the whole things stand for its part (Keraf, 2009:142). Here are the examples (13) Pars pro toto, partial represent whole. *(14)* Till evening, I haven't seen his *nose.*The example can be identified as synecdoche (Pars pro toto) because it is as a hint to describe his nose in the sentence which 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. (15) *Indonesia got gold medals in the championship.* The example above it can be identified as synecdoche (Totem pro parte) because it as a hint to describe Indonesia in the sentence. Which is meant some persons who become winner in a competition and it is not all population in Indonesia take a part in that competition.Metonymy is the use of something closely related to the thing actually meant . It can be considered that metonymy is the substitution of a word naming an object for another word closely. Keraf (2009:142) declared that "Metonym is a figurative Language which used a word to declare other things, because it has relationship closely". Here is the example *(16)* He is*addicted to the bottle*
The example above can be identified as metonym because it is as a hint to describe addicted to the bottle has function to show object bottle has a closely to word addicted. It is another way of saying that he drinks too much whiskey, so it is called using metonymy.Antonomasia is also a specific form of synecdoche which is formed as using epithets for replacing names, official, profession and etc (Keraf, 2009:142). Here are the examples: *(17)*My sweet little *darling!(18)Prince*, I presented the beautiful jacket only for you.The examples above can be identified as Antonomasia because the word *Darling and Prince* always refers to the human who formed as using an *Epithet* for replacing names and profession. But by looking the data above that he or she hope that his or her boy or girlfriend called him or herself not use his real name but called himself *Prince.* Hipflask or Hipalase is a kind of figurative language where a specific word used to explain that word, which should be affected with another word (Keraf, 2009:142). Here is the example: *(19)* He is*lying on a**worry pillow.* The example above is Hipflask or Hipalase which is worry that affected by the word pillow. Basically 'worry' *is human being, not pillow.* And the word worry is not suitable combined with pillow. Worry is suitable affected by man. It can be combined such as *worry man*.
Irony is the opposite of what one means. Irony is a hint that wants to say something with other meaning on what it contains in the words (Keraf, 2009:142). Here are the examples: (*20) I know you're a beautiful girl in this world that able to have this position.*

(21) Not to worry of your capability anymore that you are the people who are able to finish this task in a day well.

The examples above can be identified as Irony because the both sentences are said in other meaning on what it contains of the words in reality *I know you're a beautiful girl in this world that able to have this position, Not to worry of your capability anymore that you are the people who are able to finish this task in a day well* is always refers to say something true for the human when the position is owned with suitable performances.

2.1.3.12Satire

Satire is an expression which rejects someone or something. This formed is not needed should have irony nature. Satire contains a critic about the weakness of human being. It main purpose is there will be improvement esthetically (Keraf, 2009:142). Here are the examples.*(22) Your voice isn't suitable to be a winner.(23) Your capacity is not able to do this task.*

The examples above can be identified as Satire which has almost same nature with Irony because the both sentences are said in other meaning to reject and critic to the other persons *Your voice isn't suitable to be a winner, Your capacity is not able to do this task* is always refers to say critic and rejection for the human when the position is owned with not suitable performances.

2.1.3.13Innuendo

Innuendo is like betray with decrease or smaller someone. It declared a critic with indirect suggestion, and often seem not to hurt heart if we see clearly (Keraf, 2009: 142) Hereare the examples: *(24) When the parties always be held, his face often seen clearly.(25) You become a rich man because you did a bit an official commercial.*

The examples are Innuendo which is to clarify a critic with indirect suggestion but not to hurt people heart. *When the parties always be held, his face often seen clearly* from this statement it is to critic someone who always come in all parties be held, he or she comes to party is invited or uninvited by the owner of party. *You become a rich man because you did a bit an official commercial* from the statement it's like to betray someone who gets a position without knowing clearly status.

Antiphrasis is like irony which formed of using a word with contrary meaning, which is able regarded as irony or the words used for denying a criminal, bad spirit and etc (Keraf, 2009:142). Here are the examples: *(26) Look! A giant has already come. (27) You are an honorable and respected man for waiting longer in this   meeting.*

The examples above can be identified as Antiphrasis which has same nature with Irony because the both sentences are said in contrary meaning in its contain which is to deny and criminal or bad spirit to the other persons *Look! A giant has already come; you are an honorable and respected man for waiting longer in this meeting.Giant* is always refers to say *Thin or smallest people" in* reality but used the word *Giant* is to deny the criminal and it rejects for the human when the position is owned with not suitable performances to be honorable and respected man.

Pun is a kind of figurative language which uses similar sounds. It is a playing word based on the similarity of its sounds but it has much differential in a meaning (Keraf,

2009:142). Here are the examples: *(28)* I *can* find *can* in the canner, (29) I am able to *see* a *sea* that there is a *sheep* in the *ship since* departure   came and it *seen*in the seashore.

The examples above are Pun or Paronomasia which uses similar sounds but it has totally different meaning such as *Can* and*Can*has different meaning. It can be translated into two parts namely: *Dapat*or*Bisa*and*Kaleng.* It is also different meaning in two words *See* and *Sea*. *See* can be translated Melihat, *Sea* is Laut and etc.

2.3 Letter

Letter is a piece of paper or more that used as a communication tool to deliver the statement or information in written form, from one person to another. It is usually contains of feeling expression, private thing, and important thing. Concerning to personal letter is a way to send message in written form.There are many types of personal letters, and they are written for a wide variety of reasons. Personal letter is also known as friendly letter. Furthermore, personal letter is a type of friendly letter which provides communication between a small numbers of people, usually two. It contains of feeling expression, private things, and important things as a way to communicate and allows a person to leave a message and to keep in touch. Letter is a handwriting which is paper as a media to put our idea, our messages and etc. Dalman (2012:273) declared that "a letter is a place to convey thought, feeling, meaning, or willing to another person through written language by using paper as media". By this explanation above, we can understand that one of written language is a letter for delivering what we want to do, feel, see in a piece of paper on what already happened in our life so that it can be a flashback later on.Dalman (2012:275) in writing a letter, the parts of letter that should be concerned such as:Head of Letter, Number of Letter,Date, month, and year, Attachment, Thing or subject, Mail address, Opening greeting, Content of letter, Closing greeting, Position of writing, Signature, True name (sender), Copying, Initial.In addition to that, as written communication way, letter consists of main part of the letter. Generally, the main part of letter consists of heading, the salutation, the body of letter, the complimentary close and the signature.

(1) Heading is put at the right or the left side of the paper. It is includes the address and the date.

2. The salutation is greeting. A comma follows the follows in personal letter. The salutation begins at the left hand margin. The following are typical salutations in friendly letters. For example:

3. The body of letter usually consists of at least three paragraph, they are:

According to Dalman (2012:287) kinds of letter consist of two kinds, such as: (1) Personal letter is a letter written for personal business not for an institution or organization. Personal letter can be divided into two kinds, such as:a. Family business letter and official personal letter.

III. METHODOLOGY OF THE RESEARCH

3.1 **The Design of the Research**

The writer uses a qualitative research; the writer concentrates with the process and the result. Creswell (2009:4) declared that "qualitative research is means for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe a social or human problem". By means of it, it gives closer attention to the interpretive nature of inquiry and situating the study within the participants, and the readers of a study. In other side, it is also supported by Arikunto (2010:22) that "the data's source of qualitative research is the view which is formed of words spoken and written observed by the researchers, and also the objects were observed by the detail in order to be taken the meaning implied in the document or objects". Therefore, the writer also uses qualitative research for this research design by looking the existences of the participants, situating the study and etc above.

3.2 Subject of the Research

The subjects of this research are the students in SMA NEGERI 2 PEMATANGSIANTAR AT GRADE XI- IPA. The number of IPA classes at second grade are four classes but the writer focuses on the students are XI- IA 1 which is the number of students are 40 students which consist of 17 male and 23 female students but to find out the data the writer only got 38 data because there were 2 students got absent at that time. In the choosing the subject of the research, the writer uses technique of purposive sampling. The writer uses purposive sampling because the writer sure for the ability of students are able to write a personal letter figuratively, then the students XI- IA 1 are able to cover or represent the other second grade students to write a personal letter because they are choices students who have high intelligence and also had ever learned in writing letter.

3.3 Object of the Research

The object of the research is focused on the students' handwriting in writing personal letter.

3.4 Instrument of the Research

In this research, the writer uses test to get the data of the students. The test is essay test. The number of test given is an instruction for the students to write a personal letter freely about the topic. Arikunto (2010: 193) stated "that test is used to measure the skills, knowledge, intelligence, achievement aptitude, and another capability of someone or a group of people".

3.5 Technique of Collecting Data

The technique that used in this research has aim to prepare the data that related to the subject of the research exactly the students at grade XI IA-1 in SMA NEGERI 2 PEMATANGSIANTAR which consist of 40 students but the writer got 38 personal letter as data because there were two students got absent at that time. The data were collected by using the following steps, they are:

(1) Doing observation
(2) Asking the students to write personal letter
(3) Collecting their personal letter.

3.6 Technique of Analyzing Data

After collecting the data, the writer analyzes data by using the theory of Keraf (2009:138-145). The data analysis is the process of systematically searching of figurative language produced on the students' writing personal letter and figuring out the kinds of figurative language dominantly used by the students in their writing about personal letter. In figuring out the kinds of figurative language dominantly used by the students in their writing about personal letter, the writer applies the formula.

The writer applies some steps in analyzing the data; the steps are:

1. Reading the students' handwriting of personal letter
2. Coloring the figurative language used by the students in their writing about personal letter
3. Identifying each of figurative language used
4. Interpreting the meaning of all the figurative languages used.
5. Figuring out the kinds of figurative language dominantly used in their writing about personal letter.
6. Calculating the percentage
7. Concluding the analysis and presenting the result.

IV. RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Data

In the data analysis the writer presented the data that analyzed in the figurative language fields. The data are the sentences of the students' handwriting exactly about personal letter. The number of the data is 38 personal letters. Based on the data, the writer will find out each of figurative language which appeared in the students writing about personal letters as data through 16 kinds of figurative languages. The sixteen kinds of figurative language namely: Simile, Metaphor, Allegory, Personification, Allusion, Eponym, Epithet, Synecdoche, Metonym, Antonomasia, Hipflask or Hipalase, Irony, Satire, Innuendo, Antiphrasis and Paronomasia.

4.2 The Kinds of Figurative Language Found in Students' Writing Personal Letter

The kinds of figurative language are used by the students in writing a personal letter are Metaphor, Simile, Personification, Eponym, Synecdoche, Metonym and Antonomasia.The seven (7) kinds of figurative language used by the students in writing a personal letter above can be seen detail below. In addition to that, the writer present more comprehension in *the table 4.1.2.1* and *Diagram Column 4.1.2.2* column which will give clearly comprehension to understand the kinds of figurative language that were found in the students writing personal letter.

No	Kinds of Figurative Language	Sentences	Data
1	Simile	1. *You came like white horse prince* who helped goose ugly [4]	1
		2. I felt *my life like empty class* [10]	2
		3. *You and I like cat and mouse* [14]	3

		4. You like moon and I like earth(15)	3
		5. we played shoot and run in Bogor *like point blank game*(19)	4
		6. I regarded you *as my parents, brother and sister*(25)	5
		7. *You are like a light* that always shining on my heart(30)	6
		8. *My soul was like a melting ice* (37)	7
		9. To be love you *as simple as finger nail* (40)	8
		10. *It's like a miracle to be a winner* (45)	9
		11. Your school is good too and can a winner *such as our school* (46)	
		12. *I'm like a luckiest man* (47)	
		13. I can come into XI IA 1 *as the best class* (48)	
		14. *Met you like a dream* (54)	10
		15. *You like electric shock* (55)	
		16. Did you know that for me *you are like the clouds* (64)	12
		17. When I closed to you, *you looked like a white swan* (67)	13
		18. *You're like a sun* that brightens my day(72)	14
		19. We can share our story *as long as we never met* (79)	15
		20. I'm waiting you here *like waiting rain in a summer* (80)	
2	Metaphor	21. *My life like the flower garden without flower* (85)	16
		22. *You're like a light in the darkness* (90)	17
		23. Have you ever missed me *like I miss you here?* (92)	18
		24. *You like the stars* that always illuminate my activities(93)	
		25. *I feel like lost a mood booster like you* (94)	
		26. *My world like a paradise* (108)	19
		27. I can't find someone *like you* (109)	
		28. I have too much friends that love me *like you* (110)	
		29. My bedroom *like a wrecked boat* (111)	
		30. *It feels as empty without your laugh* (123)	21
		31. I'm very miss someone friend *like you* (125)	22
		32. *You're like an angle in my life* (128)	23
		33. *You like my spirit* (131)	24
		34. We become hostile *like cat and dog* (135)	26
		35. *You're like* a rainbow which fill my day with funny(137)	27
		36. *They're like a devil* (140)	28
		37. We hadn't met *like 1001 years* (149)	32
		38. Our friendship is very harmonious and will not separated*like sugar* (150)	
		39. *You like* light for your brother journey to success(159)	36
		40. *You looked like a white swan* (162)	37
		41. I wish you to be the best there *like you* (166)	38
3		42. *You are the bright beam of light in the darkness* (2)	1
		43. *You come to give my world* (3)	

4		44. *You are my idola*[9]	2
		45. *You're my real gamer* [23]	4
		46. *You're my hero* [26]	5
		47. *I find a lot of beauty emanate from you* [33] 48. *You're my symbol of affection* [34] 49. *You're the love* [35] 50. *You're always the most beautiful among the flowers* [36]	7
		51. *To love you is a big wealth in my life* [41]	8
		52. *You're my queen*[51]	9
		53. *You're one of the best stars* in my life [56]	10
		54. *You're my angle*[61]	11
5 6		55. *Th*e *taste* of your *dress is impressive*[70]	13
		56. *You are the wonderful gift sent God to me* [73] 57. *My life was empty*[74]	14
		58. *You're my best friend forever*[82] 59. *You're my stars*[83] 60. *My life* is so *dark* without your smile [84]	16
		61. *My days are happier*[88] 62. *My world happier and complete*[89]	17
7		63. *You're my best friend forever*[95] 64. *You're my spirit*[96] 65. *You're a half of my soul*[97] 66. *Our sweet moments*[98] 67. *Our crazy things*[99] 68. *Our sad moments*[100]	18
		69. *You're the only one steel woman*[104] 70. *I missed your magic smile*[105] 71. *We were soul mate*[106] 72. *We were mate*[106] 73. *Annoyed City*[107]	19
		74. He has sent one of his *angle* without wings to become my *mother* in this world [119] 75. *You are a miracle*[120]	20
		76. *You're my life ray*[127]	23
		77. *I have no rainbow in my days*[138]	27
		78. *You're always be number one*[141]	28

		79 *I find a lot of beauty emanates from you* [143]	29
		80. *I find a lot of beauty emanates from you* [152] 81. *You* are always the most beautiful among *all flowers* [153]	33
		82. *You* are a stick when I fall [155]	34
	Personification	83. I felt *the cold night whispered* about love me [6] 84. In all *your attention* can s*hake my heart* [7]	1
		85. *Angle accompany* you in the heaven [11] 86. *His hand delete* my sadness [12]	2
		87. Today my day become deserted [16]	3
		88. *The game made* me to remember you [20]	4
		89. *Your love touch my heart* [27]	5
		90. *Which always taught me every fault* [31]	6
		91. *Oceans also will certainty* [39]	8
		92. *The condition of my new class touch me* [50]	9
	Eponym	93. *It's hard to say* goodbye [53]	10
		94. *This feeling* is too fast and sometimes *make you strange* [62]	11
		95. *The clouds bring* rain to cover up all of my sadness [65]	12
	Synecdoche Metonym	96. *Your voice* is so smooth, soft *make* my heart beat fast [68] 97. *Your voice make* my heart beat fast [69]	13
		98. *Your pretty face that always pictured my heart lately* [113] 99. *This paper* won't be able to *accommodate* the feeling [114] 100. *God has sent* one of his angel without wings become my mother in this world [115] 101. *Your smile is bursting* all my tired [116] 102. *Your laugh removes* all of my pain [117] 103. *Your arms give* me passion [118]	20
		104 *There are no words can exceed this longing* [122]	21
		105. *My time awake until I felt asleep* [133]	25
	Antonomasia	106. *Your voice makes my heart beat fast* [163]	37
		107. *Dear* [1,8, 13, 17, 24, 28, 32, 38, 52, 66, 71, 75, 81, 87, 91, 103, 112, 121, 124, 126, 129, 132, 134, 136, 139, 142, 144, 147, 151, 154, 156, 158, 161, 164,)	1-8, 10-31 33-38
		Adinda [43] 142	9
		143. *SMA 2* got a winner as a cleanest school in my city [116]	9
		144. We *listen the music* [21] 145. *We watch movie* with we parents [22]	4
		146. *Read* all *book* [49]	9

		147. I like to *write poems*[57] 148. Don't forget me to *send* me a *letter*[58]	10
		149. I have *fallen* in *love* with you [60]	11
		150. I'm very happy to be back for *writing* you a *letter* [63]	12
		151. We can *spend* the *time* together[76] 152. I'll be waiting you to *reply my letter* [77] 153. I will be waiting for you to *hear* your *story* [78]	15
		154. I hope you to *reply* my *letter* [86]	16
		155. I'll wait you to *reply my letter* [101] 156. I want to *read* your *letter* [102]	18
		157. To be back for *writing* you a *letter* [145] 158. *Keep spirit* my friends I hope you happy[146]	30
		159. I'm *sending* this *letter* to give you some good news[157]	35
		160. And don't forget to *reply* my *letter* [160]	36
		161. I wish there was a *reply* to my *letter* from you[167]	38
		162. You came like a white horse prince who helped goose ugly[5]	1
		163. Hey *Bro* [18]	4
		164. Dear my *Queen* dearest[29]	6
		165. My *honey* [42]	4
		166. My beloved prince[59]	11
		167. Hay *bro* [130]	24

Table 4.1.2.1
ThePercentage of Figurative Language in Students' Writing Personal Letter

No	Kinds of Figurative Language	Number of Each Figurative Language	Percentage (%)
1.	Simile	41	24.6%
2.	Metaphor	41	24.6%
3.	Personification	24	14%
4.	Eponym	36	21.6%
5.	Synecdoche	1	0.6%
6.	Metonym	18	11%
7.	Antonomasia	6	3.6%
Total		167	100%

Based on the analysis of the students' handwriting about personal letter, table 4.1 shows that there are 167 numbers of figurative languages are used and applied by the students at grade XI Pmia 1 in SMA Negeri 2 PematangSiantar in writing personal letter. The total of figurative language used by the students in writing personal letter are 167 kinds which consist of Simile (41), Metaphor (41), Personification (24), Eponym (36), Synecdoche (1), Metonym (18), and Antonomasia (6), but the figurative languages that weren't used by the students are *allegory, antiphrasis, Allusion, epithet, hipalase, innuendo, pun, irony and satir*e. These are not used because always found or used in conversation (dialogue, utterances) even speech.

Diagram Column 4.1.2.2
The Percentage of Figurative Language in Students' Writing Personal Letter

Based on the analysis of the students' handwriting about personal letter, and after the writer counted, the diagram Column 4.1.2.2 shows that there are(41)Simile, (41)Metaphor, (24)Personification, (36)Eponym, (1)Synecdoche, (18)Metonym, and (6)Antonomasia. Tthe figurative languages that weren't used by the students are (0)*allegory,* (0)*antiphrasis,*(0) *Allusion,*(0) *epithet,*(0) *hipalase,*(0) *innuendo,*(0) *pun,*(0) *irony and* (0)*satir*e.The Diagram column above makes the writer and readers can be easily seen to comprehend the percentage of kinds figurative language, such as: Simile consists of 41 sentences (24.6%), Metaphor consists of 41 sentences (24,6%), Personification consists of 24 sentences (14%) Eponym consists of 36

sentences (21.6%), Synecdoche consists of 1 sentence (0,6%), Metonym consists of 18 sentences (11%) and Antonomasia consists of 6 sentences (3.6%).

4.3 The Dominant Kinds of Figurative Language Found in Students' Writing Personal Letter

The writer had analyzed the data based on the theory's Keraf that stated in the previous chapter. The kinds of figurative language is dominantly used by the students in writing personal letters are *Simile* and *Metaphor*whichconsists of 41 sentences (24,6%).The data analysis above showed that the students used figurative languages in their writing personal letter. The number of data that analyzed by the writer are 38 data. In addition to that, after analyzing the twenty data the writer found seven (7) kinds of figurative language based on Keraf's theory that provided complete kinds of figurative language. It also given wide spaces or opportunity to the writer for analyzing the data of the students in writing a personal letter widely accordance to Keraf's theory, they are: *Eponym (opening salutation in writing a letter), Metaphor, Simile, Antonomasia, Personification, Metonym and Synecdoche.* The rest of figurative languages that weren't used by the students are *allegory, antiphrasis, Allusion, epithet, hipalase, innuendo, pun, irony and satir*e. These are not used because always found or used in conversation (dialogue, utterances) even speech, therefore these are not used by the students in their writing a personal letter.

4.4 The Research Findings

The writer had analyzed the data of the research that produces the finding of this research which some kinds of figurative languages are found in the students' personal letter and also the dominantly kinds of figurative language used by the students in writing a personal letter.

1. The seven (7) kinds of figurative language in the students' personal letter are: Metaphor consists of 41 sentences (24.6%), Simile consists of 41 sentences (24.6%), Personification consists of 24 sentences (14%), Eponym consists of 36 sentences (21.6%), Metonym consists of 18 sentences (11%), Antonomasia consists of 6 sentences (3.6%), and Synecdoche consists of 1 sentence (0.6%).
2. The writer also stated the dominantly kinds of figurative language used by the students in writing personal letter based on the data analysis previously is *Simile and Metaphor that consist of 41 sentences (24,6%).*

The students used seven kinds of these figurative languages which included Metaphor as dominantly used because the students write a letter communicatively and apply these figurative languages in their daily life. In addition to that, these are very easy which occurred in the students' experience or situation of their life.

4.5. Discussion

Based on the analysis of the students' personal letter showed that the students used figurative language when they're writing exactly a personal letter and it is also may happen in speaking such making conversation because the rest of figurative languages that the students didn't use in their writing it is probably found in a conversation. The sentences form that often used by the students in writing a personal letter is *Metaphor and Simile* as kind of figurative language dominantly used. After analyzing the data

of the students' personal letter, the writer had found seven kinds of figurative language in the students' personal letter. There were 167 sentences from 38 students's personal letters (data) that contained figurative languages, they are: Metaphor that consist of 41 sentences , Simile that consist of 41 sentences, Personification that consist of 24 sentences, Eponym that consist of 36 sentences, Metonym that consist of 18 sentences, Antonomasia that consist of 6 sentences, Synecdoche that consist of 1 sentence.

In addition to that, the students were very seldom also to use some kinds of figurative language such as *allegory, antiphrasis, Allusion, epithet, hipalase, innuendo, pun, irony and satir*e in their writing exactly about personal letter. These were not used because always found or used in conversation (dialogue, utterances) even speech. After the writer analyzed the students' personal letter detail by using the theory of Keraf that stated figurative language consists of 16 kinds, the writer saw that the theory had given wide opportunity and also had relationship with the result of data analysis. It can be understood and open wide minded from the simplest one that the word *Dear* is eponym which showed as a kind of figurative language that written in GorysKeraf's theory because that word is used to replace the name of people who always connected with their characteristics and declare a name that has a nature such beautiful, soft and etc. Therefore, the usage and application of figurative language in the lessons exactly about writing or literature by using Keraf's theory are very essential thing and it is widely necessary for writing and speaking so that the communication that will be delivered colorfully and touchable to the readers or hearers.

V.CONCLUSIONS

There are some kinds of figurative language that were used by the students in writing a personal letter namely: Metaphor, Simile, Personification, Eponym, Metonym, Antonomasia and Synecdoche. The first, metaphor used by the students in writing a personal letter is to make a comparison between two things such themselves with other thing that happened in the same spot. The second, simile, used by the students is to make a comparison between two things that they are alike simile used like and as become its characteristic. The third, Personification used by the students is for personifying an inanimate object like human ability to do something. The fourth, metonym used by the students is to connect of something closely related to the thing actually meant or a word with a word that has a close relationship. The fifth, eponym used by the students is to tell or describe a name of people always connected with specific nature, so the name is used for declaring its nature. The sixth, synecdoche used by the students is to tell or describe the uses of the part for the whole divides synecdoche into two parts: they are Pars pro toto and *Totem proparte*. Pars pro toto is a part for the whole and *Totem proparte* is when the whole things stand for its part.The seventh, antonomasia used by the students is to tell or describe a specific form of synecdoche which is formed as using epithets for replacing names, official, profession and etc.The dominantly kinds of figurative language used by the students

in writing a personal letter are *Metaphor with 33 cases* from the other kinds figurative language such asSimile with 29 cases, Personification with 21 cases, Eponym with 19 cases, Metonym with 12 cases, synecdoche and Antonomasia with 5 cases, Synecdoche with 1 cases. a name of people always connected with specific connect of something closely related to the thing a comparison between two things that they are alike simile used like and as become its characteristic comparison between two things that they are alike simile used like and as become its characteristic.

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