

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of the Study

Language is a systematic instrument of communicating ideas or feelings by using sounds, gestures, or signs agreed (Brown 2007: 6). So, Language can be said as a means of communication in human life. Most of the people need language as a tool of communication, interaction and getting information from the other people. it can be said that Language can be used to express someone's feelings or emotion and expressing their ideas, their thoughts and their imaginations, that can be speaking or writing. Written language can be found in the novel, newspaper, poem, subtitle of movie and magazine. While, spoken language can be found in the song, speech, movie and conversation. As human beings, people cannot separate ourselves from social communication and interaction, which certainly makes ourselves live must have language. In contrast to spoken language, written language should use the proper structure in order to make the reader can understand what the author wished to convey.

A written text can be said "good" if the reader can understand what the writers' intentions. However, sometimes the author uses words to embellish his writings in the form of a figurative language which needed more understanding to analyze the meaning inside. "Affirm that figurative language is a conspicuous departure from what users of a language apprehend as a standard meaning of words or the standard order of word, in order to achieve some special meaning or effect" (Abrams, 1999:96). Another important point of a written work is clarity. Harvey states in his journal that "clarity is the number one priority in all issues of writing style" (Ray Harvey 2015 : 1). On the other ¹ still possible for a writer to make mistakes by

choosing words wrongly. Moreover, the needs of every literary man to be able to portray their works more vivid and more interesting cannot be ruled out. So, the researcher believes that to help every literary man well transform their opinion to the readers and to help the readers visualize what is happening in the literary work they are reading is by using figurative language.

Glucksberg (2001: 56) identifies figurative language as language where the meaning does not coincide with literal language's meaning and points at metaphors and idioms as examples of it. He further discusses the topic of understanding the meaning of figurative language as depending on context.

Figurative language is very easy to find in poetry, but is used in prose and nonfiction writing, such as novel, as well. Through the beauty of the language and its out-of-usual form, figurative language can enhance every literary works and be the easiest way of getting image or a point across for every literary man. As my experience in the tomok parsoran when I was doing a field work practice. There, I heard a man said this to the women when a woman was in a party and met a man that said to her, 'Wow...*ho tarsongon bintang-bintang di langit bornginon*' Was the man really meant he literally see the stars in her? Certainly not, he wanted to say that she looked very beautiful in the party. So why doesn't he just say, 'Wow... *bagak hian ho di bornginon*'? Because that's figurative language is for. It is for clarifying and describing in more detail. As it is known, people have many different words in different level to say a woman is beautiful. It could be gorgeous, stunning, charming, perfect, admirable, pretty, cute, and many more. With no doubt, figurative language is very useful in giving accurate descriptions. However, used it incorrectly can make the readers confused or downright silly. In arranging this term paper, the researcher use a novel entitled "*Sordam*" by, SuhunanSitumorang which is a kind of culture fiction novel. The researcher also found many figurative languages like the example

above. Many novels are known in Indonesia. One of them is a novel entitled “*Sordam*” which was written by SuhunanSitumorang a famous Indonesian Novelist. Thus, the researcher is anxious to analyze the use of figurative language of this novel.

As the reader, the researcher was very easier fathoming the story in the novel and was very impressed with the beauty of words the author used which he expressed through figurative languages. The researcher does believed that many readers out there will feel the same too. Therefore, the researcher wants to understand more deeply the use of figurative language; especially the types of his found in sordam.

Based on the explanation above the writer is interested in analyzing the figurative language used in SuhunanSitumoraang’s Novel and with title “**An Analysis of Figurative Language in SuhunanSitumorang’s ”*Sordam*” Novel**”.

1.2 The Problems of the Study

In this research, the writer would like to focus on the following problems:

1. What are the types of figurative language found in the novel “*Sordam* Suhunan Situmorang”?
2. What is the most dominant type of figurative language found in the Novel “*Sordam* Suhunan Situmorang”?

1.3 The Scopes of the Study

This reaserch is focused on suhunan situmorang’s “*Sordam*” Novel” pages 1-200. In this case, the reaserch is limitted on figurative language that is used in novel of “*Sordam*” Suhunan Situmorang.

There are many types of figurative language in the Sordam Suhunan Situmorang's Novel, Siswantoro (2002) classifies figurative language into seven types. They are simile, metaphore, personification, hyperbole, synecdoche, paradox and simbol.

1.4 The Objectives of the Study

The objectives of this research are:

1. To identify the types of figurative language found in the novel "*Sordam Suhunan Situmorang*".
2. To find out the most dominant type of figurative language in the Novel "*Sordam Suhunan Situmorang*".

1.5 The Significanses of the Study

The writer expects that the result of this study can give benefits for both practical and theoretical which are described as follow:

1. Practically

1. Teachers

For the teacher, the results of this study hopefull can be a reference to the material taught in the classroom dealing with figurative language.

2. Students

For the student, it is hopefully that the results of this study can help them to increase their understanding about figurative language in *Sordam Suhunan Situmorang's* novel.

3. The Writer

For the writer, this study can help the writer to increase knowledge about figurative language and also add the ability to write.

2. Theoretically

1. The authors hope that this study may contribute to the development of literature, especially for students who are interested in the study of literature.
2. The findings of this study are expected to use as an additional reference to improve the other researcher ability in analizi of the figurative language use in the novel.
3. To give contribution to the development of literally studies in No: :bp University of Medan especially for English Language and Art.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Semantic

Semantic is the study of meaning in language (Hurford, Heasley, andsmit, 2007:1). In language learning much meaning is contained insentences spoken. Many factors affect in terms of the interpretation of asentence delivered. The term of Semantics is the recent addition to the English language. Semantics is the philosophical and scientific study of meaning. The word semantics is derived from the Greek verb semaino (to signify or to mean). Semantics is part of the larger study of signs, semiotics. It is the part that deals with words as signs (symbols) and language as a system of signs (words as symbols).(Hipkiss, 1995:9).

Semantics is one of branches of linguistics studying about the meaning, and it is considered as a major branch of linguistics devoted to the study of meaning in language (Crystal, 1991: 310). From this definition, the writers have to know what is meant by meaning.

Meaning is expressed by just one word is utterly wrong and an obstacle to recognizing the complexities in meaningful expression and in the meaning expressed (Kreidler, 1998:58).

According to the explanation on semantics, meanings are ideas or concepts that are able to be transferred from the speaker's mind to the hearer's mind by embodying them, as it were, in the forms of one language or another. There are three main ways in which linguists and philosophers have attempted to construct explanations of meaning in natural language:

1. By defining the nature of word meaning. It describes that the word meaning is taken as the construct in terms of which sentence meaning and communication can be explained;
2. By defining the nature of sentence meaning. It is a sentence meaning which is taken as basic with words characterized in terms of systematic contribution they make to sentence meaning;
3. By explaining the process of communication. It means that both sentence and word meaning are explained in terms of the ways in which sentence and words are used in the act of communication (Kempson, 1980: 11).

Figurative language is closely related with meaning, and the study of linguistic that learns about meaning is semantics. Kearns (2011:1) in her book says "Semantics deals with the literal meaning of words and the meaning of the way they are combined, which taken together from the core of meaning, or the starting point from which the whole meaning of a particular utterance is constructed." The same definition of semantics comes from James R. Hurford, Brendan Heasley, and Michael B. Smith (2007:1) in their book that more simply defines "Semantics is the study of meaning in language." Liberman (2015:1) in his online course mentioned that "Semantics can be defined as the study of meaning of morphemes, words, phrases, and sentences." Those three definitions of semantics that comes from different people share the same thing that semantics is the study of meaning in language.

Liberman (2015:3) then gives a more detail explanation about semantics that when semantics is defined as the analysis of a meaning, it is just too broad. For further comprehension, consider this example.

2.2 Figurative Language

Figurative language is saying one thing in terms of another (Rozakis, 1995: 28). Figurative language can also be called figure of speech. It is a change from the ordinary manner of expression, using words other than their literal sense to enhance the way a thought is expressed. Figurative language refers to words, and groups of words, that exaggerate or alter the usual meaning in figures of speeches of the component of words.” A figure of speech may be said to occur whenever a speaker or writer, from the sake of freshness or emphasis, departs from the usual denotations of words “(Kennedy, 1983: 479). Beckson and Ganz (1975: 80) state that Figurative language is language which makes use of certain devices called figure of speech‘, most of which are techniques for comparing dissimilar objects, to achieve effects beyond the range of literal language. As stated by Crystal (1999: 116), Figure of Speech is an expressive use of language where words are used in a non literal way to suggest illuminating comparisons and resemblances. Figurative meaning and vocabulary have a great relationship that is reciprocal relationship.

Figurative meaning and semantics also have a great relationship because without the knowledge of the meaning of the word, even connotative meaning, it is difficult to understand figurative meaning, sometimes people read the newspapers, the magazines or novel, overlooked non – literal expressions and read them literally. Of course, the meaning of the expression becomes odd or not understandable. Therefore, figurative language becomes essential in the

learning of vocabularies. “While, learning of vocabularies support the learning of semantics” (Tarigan, 1995: 113).

The use of figurative language creates the literary works to have high art value. This style of language makes the language more interesting and poetic. According to Tajali (in Fadaee, 2011: 11), he stated that figurative language has the purpose in three elements as he mentioned “The language that uses figures of speech is called ‘figurative language’ and ‘its purpose is to serve three elements of clarity, forth, and beauty in the language.” The aim of figurative language is to give the clarity because it explains about the comparison of the different things which has meaning behind its expression. Furthermore, the more comparison use by the author in the short story, the better of his work to be read by the reader. It shows the ability and the creativity of the author in using the language. In addition, it also proves that the use of figurative language has made the language more colorful, rich, and aesthetic.

2.3 Use of Figurative Language

Figurative language comes in creative writers using metaphor, analogy, symbols and more to stir the reader's imagination and bring out the emotion and understanding that can't be expressed by the words dictionary meaning alone. Generally, figurative language is used to improve the speech with artificial language. It makes the sentence more interesting, fresh, and more obvious. This the way of the writer to use language as the device to expressing and the hidden feeling thought.

Figurative language makes literary work more meaningful. In addition, it also can avoid monotony on the characteristic and make easily get bored. This is can use for the reader or writer to explain their idea. Figurative language in literature has a very important role in the creations of

the image of the literary work, because the beauty of the literary work can be supported with the use of figurative language.

Figurative language in literary works can bring up and develop an appreciation of the reader. Readers can enter in a literary work with the figurative language being used.

According to Nurgiyantoro (2009: 297),” the use of figurative language or heating may generate impressions and a certain atmosphere, a certain sensory responses and embellish the narrative, which means supporting the goals of aesthetic literature.” Similarly, the use of figurative language plays a role in the delivery of a person's intent. Sometimes a person can have be different interpretations of the intent expressed through stylistic others. Sayuti (1985: 124) add that Figurative language is a means or a tool to clarify the description of the idea, concretize an idea and grow a new perspective through comparative.

2.4 The Types of Figurative Language

According to Siswantoro There are seven kinds of figurative language expressions. They are simile, metaphore, personification, hyperbole, synecdoche, paradox and simbol.

2.4.1 Simile

Simile is a comparison between two objects or objects of different types, but it has a point in common. Simile usually marked with the word: like, as, so, Appear, seem, more than (Siswantoro, 2002: 24).

Siswantoro (2002:25) gives examples of simile in (1a).

(1a) My love is like a red, red rose,

That's newly sprung in June.

(1b) My mother plant red rose.

Example (1a) is to use the sentence that contains connotative because it uses sentences that are not real. In these examples the authors want to express that the red rose is not the real flower. But the characteristic of the blooming red rose is compared to love. The red rose in (1b) mean the real flowers and rose which were planted by mother.

2.4.2 Metaphor

Metaphor is like a simile. Metaphor also compare between objects that have a common point, but without the use of certain words such as: like, axles, etc Siswanto (2002:27).

Siswanto (2002:27) gives examples of metaphor in (2a).

(2a) He was a lion in the fight.

(2b) I see the lion in the forest.

Example (2a) he acted like a lion. Lion in (2b) is actually a person having similar qualities to the lion itself. However in example (2b), lion show a denotative meaning because it is real to a wild animal, that is the king of jungle.

2.4.3 Personification

Personification is the depiction of inanimate objects or not human either invisible or abstract which are treated as if they were humans Siswanto (2002:29). Siswanto (2002:27) gives examples of personification in (3a).

(3a) The old train crept along the narrow path.

(3b) My baby starts to crept.

Example (3a) contains connotative meaning because the author wants to convey on an old train which crawled slowly along the narrow road. Heard that the train was treated like an old man with the word "crept". Example (3b) slims denotative meaning because the word "crept" is the real meaning of activity done by a baby who is learning to crept.

2.4.4 Hyperbole

Hyperbole is used by the poet in the portrayal of objects, ideas and others to give weight to excessive pressure to obtain intense effects Siswantoro (2002:34). Siswantoro (2002:34) gives example of hyperbole in (4a).

(4a) I am able to fill it with tears.

(4b) She laughed to tears.

In example (4a) the word tear mean the real tear coming out from one's eye. It shows connotative meaning representing an effort done by "I" in filling it (the river). On the other hand, the word tear in (4b) refers to the real want coming out from one's eyes. This (4b) slims a denotative meaning.

2.4.5 Synecdoche

Synecdoche is a style that is reflected in the packaging portion manifestations, but already includes a whole Siswantoro (2002:39). Most of something already covered for all cases mentioned. Siswantoro (2002:39) gives example of synecdoche in (5a).

(5a) He has many mouths to feed.

(5b) He talks with her mouths.

The word mouth in (5a) has a connotative meaning, especially means of manifestation of the people. The people mouths told is probably his family at home. On the other hand, moth in (5b) show part of one's body to eat or to speak, this is denotative meaning.

2.4.6 Paradox

Paradox is part of a style that uses contradictory phenomenon, but if examined actually show the truth Siswantoro (2002:41).

Siswantoro (2002:39) give example.

(6a) The poorest man is the richest, and the rich are poor.

(6a), Shows a contradiction between the "poorest" and the "riches" which are actually true.

2.4.7 Symbol

Symbol is something more that we can catch Siswantoro (2002:43).

Siswantoro gives example in (7a).

(7a) Some dirty dogs stole my wallet at the bus.

(7b) A black dog is rubbing its back again a wall.

Example (7a) shows a symbol used to present a thief in the form of "dirty dog". So, it is not actually the dogs which are dirty. But it symbolizes the thief's behavior which is like a dirty dog.

While in (7b), the black dog refers to dog as an animal which is black.

2.5 Suhunan Situmorang's "*Sordam*" Novel

Figurative language can be found in novels. Novel is one of literary works that usually has many contents which can be analyzed by the readers. Some of them are figurative language and also the meaning which will give different interpretation depend on the readers.

2.5.1 Suhunan Situmorang

Suhunan Situmorang who was born in Pangururan, Samosir, March 12, 1961, is known as the author of "*Sordam*" published in 2005 by Gagas Media. The author who has the full name Suhunan Madja Situmorang is a person who is humble and friendly when communicating, so that anyone who just knows him feels cared for. Suhunan, who wrote many short stories about the intricacies of life, culture, and about the Batak community, has now skyrocketed thanks to "*Sordam*." This 360-page book is not only read by Batak people who love Batak literature, but also by the readers outside the Batak ethnic group.

Suhunan Situmorang who married Hastuti Naenggolan with three children: Jogy Situmorang, Tesalonika Situmorang, and Ayu Situmorang. In addition to working as a legal practitioner at the Nugroho Partnership, he is also writing his second book, "*Terang Bulan in Rura Silindung*", which took place in the 1970s. This book is planned to be launched in 2009.

2.5.2 The Synopsis of the Novel

"*Sordam*" tells the story of the intricacies faced by the figure of the Batak youth, Paltibonar Nadeak, who went to Jakarta to try his luck. In this city, there were cultural frictions experienced by Paltibonar Nadeak as nomads. In "*Sordam*," Suhunan Situmorang also touched on the views of the people in Indonesia towards the Batak people who he considered very cliché, such as rude Batak people, loud voices, and could only sing and play chess only.

Paltibonar's existence began to be questioned when this figure could not be contacted and his family was not known to exist in the village, especially by his elderly mother. Through

Sordam the family meeting process was conducted. Sordam is an inflatable device made of bamboo which is larger in size than flute (sulim). This inflatable device is a medium to summon the spirits of people to die mysteriously, also missing people and so on.

2.6 Review of The Previous Research

In this research, the writer would like to analyze the use of figurative languages used in *Sordam* Suhunan Situmorang's novel. To make sure that this research is original, the writer would like to present other researches that have been in close relation with this study.

The first research is conducted by M Sulkhan Habibi (2016). In his research, the figurative language that he used was Edensor novel by Andrea Hirata. The result of analysis have assumed 3 researches questions: the first is what are type of figurative language found in the novel "Edensor"? The second is what is the meaning of figurative language found in the novel "Edensor"? The third is what is the implementation of the results of this study toward English Language Teaching?. This is descriptive qualitative which the object of the research is any sentences containing figurative language in the Edensor Novel.

The results of this research demonstrate that there are 6 types of figurative language in the Edensor novel. There are 20 sentences of simile, 8 sentences of metaphor, 6 sentences of personification, 5 sentences of hyperbole, 1 sentence of synecdoche, and 4 sentences of symbol.

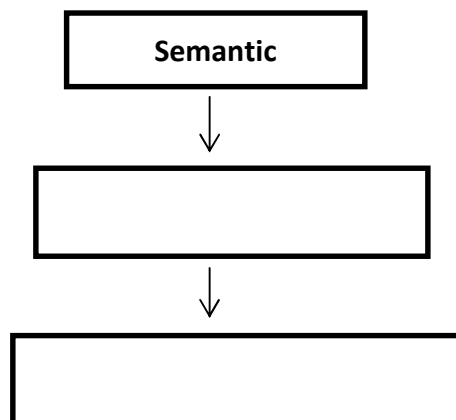
The second research was by Trisna Dinillah Harya (2016). In her thesis, "An Analysis of Figurative Languages Used in Paulo Coelho's novel Entitled "The Alchemist". The objectives of the study are to describe the types of the figurative language found in the book and to identify the contextual meaning of the figurative language. The method used in collecting the

data related to the subject of this research is documentation method because the researcher collected the data from novel. This study was conducted by collecting any relevant data and information about the topic or problem of the study from novels and internet that are available for the analysis. she found that there are 70 sentences that have figurative language. From all the sentences, there are 30 items or 42.9% of simile, 27 items or 38.6% of personification, 12 items or 17.1% of metaphor, and 1 item or 1.4% of hyperbole. It can be indicated that the dominant type of figurative language in the novel is simile. The author uses simile to explain circumstances, to describe the characters, to express emotion of the characters, and to make his writing more vivid and entertaining. It can be concluded that figurative language has important roles in this novel. That's why the author used so many sentences that have figurative language in this novel. Using figurative language makes the novel more interesting to read, and helps the readers to imagine the story, the character based on the illustration that the author has already given in the story.

The third research conducted by Fitria Lonanda (2013). In this research, the use of figurative language in characterization of the nightingale and the rose short story by Oscar Wilde. The result of analysis have assumed 2 researches question: The first is What are the types of figurative language in characterization of the characters in the short story The Nightingale and the Rose? The second is How are figurative languages related to the characterization of the characters in the short story The Nightingale and the Rose? The objective of this research is to analyze the types of figurative language characterizing the characters in the short story The Nightingale and the Rose. Besides, the researcher also wants to describe the relation of figurative language use to the characterization in the short story The Nightingale and the Rose. In her thesis, she has analyzed that From the results of the analysis

found 14 Figurative Languages details: eight similes, one metaphor, two personifications, two irony, and one hyperbole. Based on findings this, the simile is the most widely used type of speech Oscar Wilde in story writing. The relationship between the simile and character characterization is describing character physically and mentally. Can be concluded that the reasons for using similes are predominantly influenced by the target readers of the story short The Nightingale and the Rose, namely children, because of similes describe two things directly by using comparative words.

2.7 Conceptual Framework



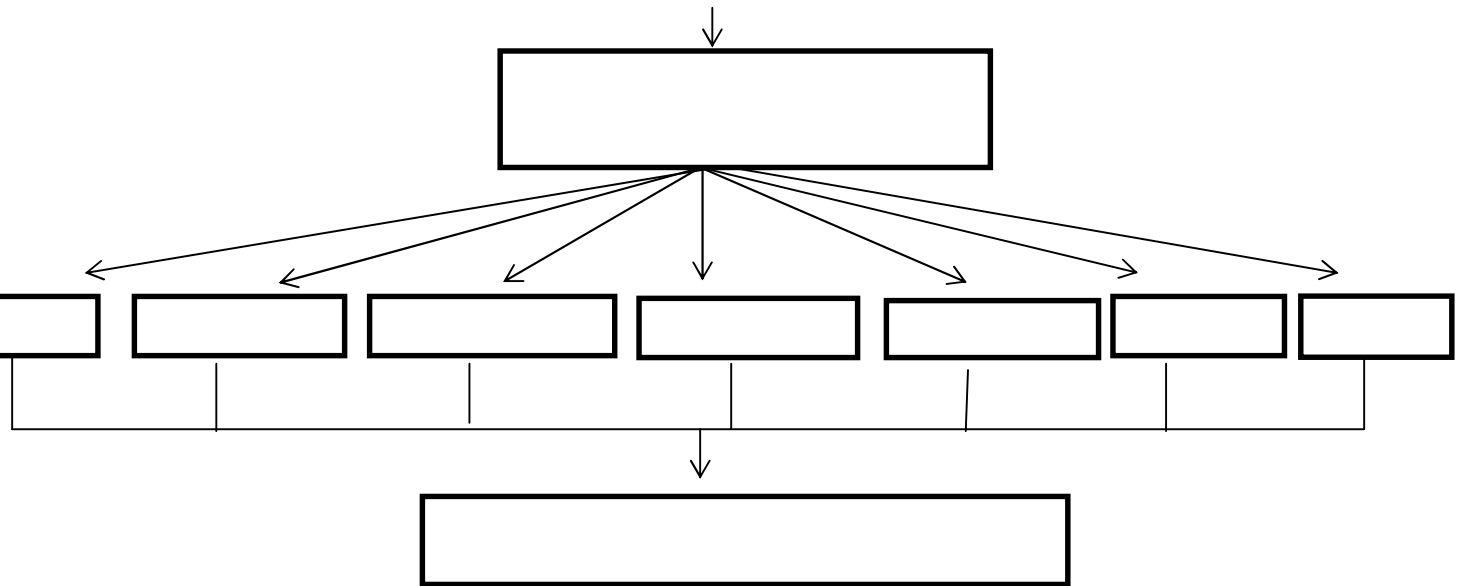


Figure 1. Figurative Language in Suhunan Situmorang's "*Sordam*" Novel.

(Malau Obet, 2019)

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research method

In this chapter the writer discussion the research methodology including general methodology, procedures of collecting the data, and procedures of data analysis. Furthermore, it will assist the author in collecting the data in chapter IV. The research is

Descriptive qualitative

The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative method. According to Van der voortd (2002:5), descriptive research is about describing how reality occurs. Descriptive research focuses not only on collecting data, but also focuses in the meaning of the data that has been taken.

Qualitative research is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of speech or writing and behaviors of people are observed.

3.2 The Procedures of Collecting Data

The Procedure of collecting data will using technical documentation. So, the writer requires the note for records to collect data. Here are the procedures of collecting data that had been used by the writer:

1. The writer reads trough the Suhunan Sitomorang's "*Sordam*" Novel and read the story containing in the novel.
2. Then, the writer will search any expressions using figurative language in the novel.
3. The writer will take some notes about figurative language and put in.
4. The writer will make the code about kind of figurative language. That was Simile (Sim), Metaphor (M), Personification (Per), Hyperbole (H), Synecdoche (Syn), symbol (sym) and Paradox (Par).

3.2 The Procedures of Data Analysis

The writer will use the technique in collecting data by documentation. Sordam will be analyzedby using procedures below:

1. The writer rewrites the sentence of figurative language contained in Suhunan Situmorang's "*Sordam*" Novel.

2. The writer will classify the most dominant show of the sentences from figurative language containing Suhunan Situmorang's "Sordam" novel.