CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1   The Background of Study

Language is a way human use communicated by one another. People need language to communicate, to interact, and to get information from others. Language not only can be delivered directly face to face with the interlocutors but also can be delivered indirectly through the medium of intermediaries. The science of human language is linguistics.

Linguistics is the study of human language, rather than an attempt to learn languages or changes how people express themselves through language.The linguistics elements such as form, meaning and context. The consists of phonetic, phonology, syntax, sociolinguistics, pragmatics and semantics.

Semantics is study of word meaning and sentence meaning, abstracted away from contexts of use. In writing there must be a meaning that can be understand by the reader, so that the reader can understand the writing. In the semantics there are several parts of meaning that often appear in a writing, such as expressions, proverbs and also figures of speech.

Figure of Speech is a language that uses words or expressions with a meaning that is different from the literal interpretation. Figure of speech can be used in any form of communication, such as in daily conversation rarely, articles in newspaper, advertisements, novels, poems, bible.

According to Wren and Martin (1995:333)

"Figures of speech may be classified as:

(1)Those based on resemblance, such as Simile, Metaphor, Personification, Apostrophe.
(2)Those based on contrast, such as Antithesis, Epigram.
(3)Those on Association, such as Metonymy and Synecdoche.
(4)Those Depending on construction, such us Climax and Anticlimax"

In literary works various forms of figure of speech are produced in the form of writing or speech and daily devotional. *Daily Devotional* is a one part of bible, there are several types of figure of speech that make texts in *Daily Devotional* as Learning in the reader's life. The Bible can be interpreted as one part of religion, because the Bible is the key to Christianity knowing the story of life and Jesus in the world. In *Daily Devotional*, there are various types of words that have different meanings or different writings but the meaning remains the same.

Based on the explanations above, the writer is interested in *Daily Devotional* as the research, because in *Daily Devotional* there are many figures of speech that contain different meanings. *Daily Devotional* have been used by Christians, there are about 1 million people have used the application. The experience of the writer when reading *Daily Devotional*, there is an explanation of figures of speech and other meanings related to human daily life and also the story of God's. So the writer is interested will conduct a study entitled **"An Analysis of Figure of speech In *Daily Devotional* of My Bible Application"**

1.2   The Problem of the Study

The Problem of the Study:

1. What types of Figure of speech are found in *Daily Devotional* of My Bible Application?

2. What are the meanings of the use figure of speech in *Daily Devotional*?

1.3   The Objective of the Study

The objective of the study:

1. To find out what types of Figure of speech are found in *Daily Devotional* of My Bible Application.

2. To describe the meanings of Figure of speech that are found in *Daily Devotional* of My Bible Application.

1.4   The Scope of the Study

The writer explains that figures of speech types based on Wren and Martin (1995:333-339), Perrine (1991:28-54), Martha Pardede (2008:22-31), and the writer will focus used Wren and Martin (1995:333-339) that classified 4 figures of speech, they are those based on resemblance, those based on contrast, those based on association, those depending on construction. The writer will focus on two figures of speech, they are resemblance such as Simile, Metaphor, Personification, Apostrophe and those are association such as Metonymy and Synecdoche. The data will be taken from *Daily Devotional* of My Bible Application i.e.3 weeks or 21 days publishing, starting from 14 January – 21 February 2019.

1.5 The Significances of the Study

1. **Theoretically**

   The result of the research will be a contribution for the study of Semantics, especially in Figure of speech discussion.

2. **Practically**

1. The Writer, to understand more about the figure of speech.

2. Students of English Department, to improve their knowledge and be able to analyze speech, bible, or similar types of writing and can be used as additional references for other students who are interested in learning more about figures of speech.

3. Lecturers, as a material for teaching the figure of speech.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Theoretical Framework

As scientific study, theories are the most important things in a research. Theories also useful to applied in this research to make the concept clear and accurate. The research is based on the theory concepts to avoid misinterpretation. The concepts will lead to a better analysis of

the variable because they help a researcher limit the scope of the problem. Theory also will be useful as a theoretical foundation for analysis.

2.2   Language

Language is one of the most important tools in human beings to communicate with one another. Without language, people will never to communicate with one other. People need language to communicate, to interact, and to get information from others. In human life, to establish there must be communication, it can be through body language, feelings, and that is a component of language.

According to Harmer (2007:14) that language is used widely for communication between people who do not share the same first (or even second) language. It means that language can be a primary necessity in human life. It has a big role for every people in making good relationship with others.

Language is a means of communications. Through language, people can express their ideas, thought, and feelings. A language is a system of symbols through which people communicate. Kreidler (1998:19) state, "The symbols may be spoken, written, or signed with the hands. People who used a language to communicate with one another constitute a society, a language community, the English language community, for instance."

From the definitions of language above, the writer can understand that language is a communication tool used in the form of ideas, feelings, sounds, systems, symbols and the use of certain words by readers and listeners.

2.3 Semantics

Semantics is the study of meaning, semantics is part a Language. Semantics is one of linguistics branches that studies about meaning and writing use it to get the meaning of word of sentences. Semantics also focuses on the study about figurative language. The formal study of semantics intersect with many other independently, semantics is also a well-defined field in its own right, often with synthetic properties in the philosophy of language, the formal study of semantic can therefore be manifold and complex.

In linguistics, the study about meaning is called semantics. A part of semantic studies is literal and non-literal meaning. Literal meaning is the opposite of non-literal meaning. When the speaker says something that has natural meaning or does not have other meaning it can be defined as literal meaning. When the speaker utters something who has different meaning of what his/her words or has hidden meaning it can be said as literal and non-literal meaning, or it can be said that meaning the most important thing in studying semantics term.

According to Lyons, (1984:136) " widely accepted theory of semantics, meanings studies about ideas or concepts, that can be transferred from the mind of the speaker to the mind of the hearer by embodying them, as it were, in the form of one language   or another ".

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Leech (1981:9) "semantics breaks down meaning" in widest sense into seven different types giving primary importance to logical or conceptual meaning. The six other types are

connotative meaning, social meaning, affective meaning, reflected meaning, collocative meaning
and thematic meaning.

Based on the explanations above, the writer can grasp that Semantics is study of meaning about ideas or concepts, there are connotative meaning, social meaning, affective meaning, reflected meaning, collocative meaning and thematic meaning, that can be transferred from the mind of the speaker to the mind of the hearer .

2.4   Figure of Speech

Figure of speech is used to obtain certain effects that create a literary work more lively, it is a typical way to express thoughts and feelings, either orally or in writing that is used by the writer. A figure of speech analyzes the word in terms of aesthetic point of view on how to distinguish deviation which is meaningful and one which is deviation. It expresses an idea of thought or image with words which carry meanings beyond their literal ones.

According to Arvius (2003:9) "Figures of Speech is a linguistic semantics and other related disciplines that deal with meaning and thinking have seen a steadily increasing interest in figurative language that explain or suggest by using words and ideas differently from literal meaning". There are ten types of figures of speech. They are simile, metaphor, personification, oxymoron, hyperbole, understatement, metonymy, pun, synecdoche, and symbol"

Tarigan (1986:112*)"majas, kiasan, atau 'figure of speech' adalah bahasa kias, bahasa*
indah   yang   dipergunakan   untuk   meninggikan   serta   meningkatkan   efek   dengan   jalan

memperkenalkan serta memperbandingkan suatu benda atau hal tertentu dengan benda atau hal lain yang lebih umum". Figurative language and semantics are interconnected because without the knowledge of the meaning of words, especially connotative meaning, it is difficult to understand the figurative language that diverse. Figurative language divided into four types, namely, comparison figurative language includes simile, metaphor, personification, and allegory, opposition figurative languages includes hyperbole, understatement, irony, antithesis, paradox and apostrophe, linkage figurative languages are metonymy, symbol, synecdoche, and euphemism, and repetition figurative languages are antanaclasis, alliteration, chiasmus and repetition.

Kennedy (1983: 481)" states figurative language consists of comparative, contradictive, and correlative. Comparative language consists of Personification, Metaphor, and Simile. Contradictive figurative language consists of Hyperbole, litotes, Paradox, and Irony. Correlative figurative language consists of Metonymy, Synecdoche, Symbol, Allusion, and Ellipsis".

Figure of speech and semantics have a great relationship because without the knowledge of the meaning of the word, even connotative meaning, it is difficult to understand Figure of speech. Sometimes people read the newspapers, the magazines or novel, also Bible over looked non – literal expressions and read them literally. Of course, the meaning of the expression becomes odd or not understandable. Therefore, figure of speech becomes essential in the learning of vocabularies. While, learning of vocabularies support the learning of semantics.

From the three of expert's above, the writer can grasp that figures of speech is explain or suggest using words and ideas different from the literal meaning Forms of rhetoric as well, and the use of words in speeches and writings to persuade or influence listeners and readers.

2.4.1 Types of Figure of Speech

In this research, the writer discusses figure of speech based on Wren and Martin perception. According to Wren and Martin (1995:333-339) The figures of speech are divided into four types, they are based on Resemblance, Contrast, Association, and Construction. In the figure of speech Resemblance, are Simile, Metaphor, Personification, Apostrophe. Contrasts, are Antithesis, Epigram. Association, are Metonymy, Synecdoche. Construction, are Climax, Anticlimax.

2.4.1.1 Simile

Perrine (1991:28) says, "Metaphor and simile are both used as a means of comparing things that are essentially unlike. The only distinction between them is that in simile the comparison is *expressed* by the use of some word or phrase such as *like, as, than, similar to, resembles*, or *seems*".

According to Martha Pardede (2008:22) in Repository USU, "a simile is generally the comparison of two things essentially unlike, on the basis of a resemblance in one aspect, it is a figure in which a similarity between two objects directly expressed".

Wren and Martin (1995:334) says, "In a simile a comparison is made between two objects of *different* kinds which have however at least one point in common. The simile is usually introduced by such words as *like, as* or *so*".

From the definition above, Simile and metaphor genuinely have an identical definition. Both of them compare two things that absolutely different. Simile is the explicit comparison of two things, indicates by the word or phrase such as like, as, than, similar, resemble or seems"

Examples:

1. Abe is like an old oak.

2. She runs fast like a cheetah.

In the *first example*, to say <u>Abe is like an old oak</u> might mean that he is experienced, strong, grounded. The *second example*, <u>she runs very fast</u> mean that girl running.

2.4.1.2 Metaphor

Perrine (1991:29) says, "In metaphor the comparison is implied—that is, the figurative term is substituted for or identified with the literal term".

According to Martha Pardede (2002:23) in Repository USU, "metaphor is an analogy identifying one object with another and ascribing to the first object one more of the quality of the second".

Wren and Martin (1995:334) says, "Metaphor is an implied simile. It's does not ,like the simile, stated that one thing is *like* another or acts as another , but takes that for granted and proceeds as if the two things were one".

From the definition above, a metaphor is a comparison of two different things, without "like" or "as."

Examples:

1. You are tulip seen today, but dearest, of short a stay. There were you grew scarce man can say.

2. A dirty dog stole my money.

In the *first example*, means that to express his feeling to his sweetheart. He images his sweetheart with beautiful and charming tulip. Here both the comparative words appear, <u>you</u> (girl) between <u>tulip</u> are explicit. In the *second example*, the word <u>dirty dog</u> is one of the comparative word, but it is not collocated with the word <u>steal money</u> because literally the dog (animal) has no meaning to steal the money, thus the word "dirty dog" have the shift meaning followed with the word "steal money" change the reference to the "man" that can use the money and steal the money full of tricks just like the character of a dirty dog.

2.4.1.3 Personification

Perrine (1991:30) says, "Personification consists in giving the attributes of a human being to an animal, and object, or a concept. It is really a subtype of metaphor, and implied comparison in which the figurative term of comparison is always a human being. Personifications differ in the degree to which they ask the reader actually to visualize the literal term in human form. In Keats's comparison, we are asked to make a complete identification of autumn with a human being"

According to Martha Pardede (2008:24) in Repository USU, "personification is the arbitrary of human qualities to inanimate object".

Wren and Martin (1995:335) says, "In personification inanimate objects and abstract nations are spoken of a having life and intelligence."

From the definition above, Personification is when a human characteristic is given to something that is not human, such as an object or an animal. Writers personify objects to provide good descriptions.

Examples:

1. My pen was flying across the page

2. The leaves danced in the wind.

   In the *first example*, my pen was flying across the page means <u>that I was writing very fast</u>. In the *second example*, the leaves danced in the wind means, <u>the wind was blowing the leaves around</u>.

2.4.1.4 Apostrophe

Perrine (1991:31) says, "Closely related to personification is apostrophe, which consists in addressing someone absent or dead or something nonhuman as if that person or thing were present and alive and could reply to what is being said".

According to Martha Pardede (2008:29) in Repository USU, "apostrophe: is a figure of speech in which the poet address an exclamatory fashion with a person, an inanimate object, or a personalified abstraction".

Wren and Martin (1995:335) says, "An Apostrophe is a direct address to the dead, to the absent, or to the personified object or ideas. This figure is a special from personification".

From the definition above, apostrophe is a form of personification in which nonhuman or in animate thing is directly addressed as if it were human or animate.

Examples:

1. Sweet Thames! Run softly till I end my song.

2. <u>Death be not proud</u>, though some have called the Mighty and dreadful, for, thou art not so, for, those, whom thou think, thou dost overthrow, Die not, poor death, nor yet canst thou kill me.

In the *first example*, Sweet Thames! Run softly till I end my song, means that poet greets <u>Thames River in London to flow gently until he finishes his song</u>. And the *second example*, means that <u>the speaker speaks to death, an abstract idea,</u> as if it were a person capable of comprehending his feelings.

2.4.1.5 Antithesis

According to Martha Pardede (2008:26) in Repository USU, "antithesis is a device for placing opposing ideas in grammatical parallel"

Wren and Martin (1995:336) says, "In Antithesis a striking opposition or contrast of word or sentiments is made in the same sentence. it is employed to secure emphasis".

From the definition above, antithesis is a device for placing opposing ideas in grammatical parallel opposition or contrast of word or sentiments is made in the same sentence. Examples:

1. Man proposes, God disposes

2. Not that I loved Caesar less, but that I loved Rome more.

In *the first example*, means that the word Man <u>proposes</u>, God <u>disposes</u>. In the *second example*, means that Not that <u>I loved Caesar less</u>, but that <u>I loved Rome more.</u>

2.4.1.6 Epigram

Wren and Martin (1995:336) says, "An Epigram is brief pointed saying frequently introducing antithetical ideas which excite surprise and arrest attention".

From the definition above, epigram is introducing antithetical ideas which excite surprise and arrest attention".

Examples:

1. *I can resist everything but temptation*

2. *Experience is the name everyone gives to their mistakes.*

In the first example, means that something we attempt to resist. By saying he <u>can resist everything but temptation</u>, the speaker is also saying he can resist nothing. In the second example, means that wit and brevity communicate the larger idea that <u>people often their mistakes</u> by claiming to learn from the experience.

2.4.1.7 Metonymy

Perrine (1991:32) says, "The use of something closely related for the thing actually meant are alike in that both substitute some significant detail or aspect of an experience for the experience itself".

Wren and Martin (1995:337) says, "In Metonymy (literally, a change of name) an object is designated by the name of something which is generally associated with it".

From the definition above, Metonymy is a figure of speech that uses a concept closely related to the thing actually meant.

Examples:

1. The order came directly from the White House.

2. Where, O death is your victory?

In the *first example*, means that word <u>White House</u> refers to the President of United States of America. In the *second example*, means that <u>Death is</u> an abstract thing. It cannot be touched or even hold but the writer supposes the death can hear his voice. Here, death is an idea that comes from his though. Then, the writer tries to articulate his thought.

2.4.1.8 Synecdoche

According to Martha Pardede (2008:23) in Repository USU, "synecdoche is a figure of speech that a part refers the to indicate whole"

Wren and Martin (1995:338) says, "In Synecdoche a part is used to designate the whole or the whole to designate a part"

From the definition above, synecdoche is the use of a part of a thing to stand for the whole of it or vice versa.

Examples:

1. A car. A part.

2. The White House

In the first example, means that <u>A car. A part as whole indicate ,</u> The second example, <u>the White House</u> can refer to <u>statements made by individuals within the United States government.</u>

2.4.1.9 Climax

According to Martha Pardede (2008:28) in Repository USU, "climax is a figure of speech in which ideas are arranged in ascending order of importance"

Wren and Martin (1995:339) says, "Climax (Gk. Klimax = a ladder) is the arrangement of a series of ideas in the order of increasing importance"

From the definition above, climax is a figure of speech in which ideas are arranged in the order of increasing importance.

Examples:

1. Simple, erect, severe, austere, sublime.

2. What a piece of work is men, how noble in reasons, How infinite in faculties.

In the first example, means that <u>Simple, erect, severe, austere, sublime</u> are order of increasing importance. In the second example what <u>a piece of work</u> is men, how <u>noble in reasons, How infinite in faculties</u>.

2.4.1.10 Anticlimax.

According to Martha Pardede (2008:28) in Repository USU, "anticlimax is a figure of speech in which or ideas are arranged in descending order of importance"

Wren and Martin (1995:339) says, "Anticlimax is the opposite of climax a sudden descent from higher to lower. it is chiefly used for the purpose of satire or ridicule"

From the definition above, anticlimax is a figure of speech in which or ideas are arranged in descending order of importance or opposite of climax.

Examples:

1. Here thou, great Anna, whom three realms obey.

2. He lost his wife, his reputation and his fortune.

In the first example, means that <u>Here thou</u>, great Anna, <u>whom three realms obey. from</u> <u>the example, the</u> sudden descent from higher to lower. In the second example, means that He <u>lost</u> <u>his wife</u>, <u>his reputation and his fortune</u> is<u> the </u>sudden descent from higher to lower.

2.5 Daily Devotional of My Bible Application

Daily Devotional is writing that contains Bible verses, which are explained in words that support Bible verses, and make stories meaningful and interesting for people to read. Daily Devotional is very easy to read and understand. *Daily Devotional* also to motivate the reader and make the best way in his own life, especially for people who rarely read Bible verses.

The steps to get this application are opening the play store on the mobile phone, and then download the application with name *Alkitabku*. There will be appear various types of Bible or *Daily Devotional*, but we only choose my Bible: Bible & Devotional by Icon Media Software. This application has reached 65,000 reviews and 1 million people who have used the application. So that this application is one of the best applications that are popularly used by people, especially for Christians. In my Bible application there are many features that can be obtained, namely church songs, Bible, *Daily Devotional*. In this application, we can also change the language of this application into English automatically.

In *Daily Devotional* of My Bible Application has been the functions, there are, *Daily Devotional* can be use for motivation of broken life or everything that problem in self, the *Daily Devotional* is a one to better a life for who read the

stories of *Daily Devotional* in My Bible Application*,* the *Daily Devotional* is to helped for the people, because has a problem or something for that, so read the Online *Daily Devotional* of My Bible application*,* and use for teaching material in the church. This is very useful as part religion and culture in public society.

My Bible Application is an Application developed by an Indonesian developer, *Ikon Media*, this does not discuss storing the Bible on an Android device, but also the texts of church song and *Daily Devotional*. On the Google Play Store there are a number of applications that provide bible text for Android devices. Some are spoken also provide song and texts. But for daily devotional, you could say My Bible is the only application that provides it. There are different closeness and feelings when open the Bible pages and read them. But there is nothing wrong with storing biblical texts on mobile devices that are always carried, to be accessible at times. My Bible provides a number of very useful features. There is a History that stores the data of what books you last opened. In addition there are also Bookmark and Search features which are of course very useful. The reader can also share Verses that you like through the Share feature on facebook and twitter social networks directly from within the application.

2.5.1 Daily Devotional

Daily devotional is an idea of someone who makes a written work in spirituality that explains the bible verse, so that in *Daily Devotional* it becomes a fact based on the biblical verse. In *Daily devotional* focuses the bible verse and give a broad and long explanation to make the story useful for the reader, especially for adults who have understand the *Daily Devotional*. The *Daily Devotional* that have been published in the application, have been published on the

internet. So that when you want to see the *Daily Devotional* of the month, readers can re open on the internet.

Daily Devotional, it has been explored that the dominant reading starts from adults to the elderly people. *Daily Devotional* have been used of many peoples, they are students or church congregations and general people. This *Daily Devotional* also can be used as teaching material for children Chruch, or learning material in schools and colleges. This daily devotional will never go extinct and will continue to grow, and will always be used of many peoples, especially Christians in society.

The difference between *Daily Devotional* and bible, that *Daily Devotional* are written works in the form of devotional stories, which are elaborated from the biblical verse. Then summarized and explained in the form of religious sentences, which make the reader interested and easy to understand. While the bible are a collection of sacred writings that tell of god's relationship with humans, and cannot be changed at any time.

The Example of the *Daily Devotional* are, "Are you concerned? Looking inside" this title is published on Monday, January 14, 2019. Then in this title, a Bible verse is taken to support *Daily Devotional*. The second example is Tuesday, January 15, 2019 as titled "Are you concern: comfort and hope". From the both examples above, there are various figures of speech that exist in *Daily Devotional*.

2.6 Previous Research

This study was conducted by reviewing some relevant thesis concerned with figure of speech in the *Angka Ende* and novel, particularly written by some students. The investigation the figure of speech strategies found in the thesis by Eva Ervina Widi Saputri (2014), Dian Nuswantoro Semarang University. Studied the *An Analysis of Figurative Language Used in Rick Riordan's Novel Entitled   The Heroes of Olympics,* Book Three: The Mark of Athena . Yanti ester Sitompul (2018), Nommensen HKBP University. Studied the Figure of Speech in the book of *Angka Ende.*

Eva Ervina Widi Saputri (2014), Dian Nuswantoro Semarang University. Studied the *An Analysis of Figurative Language Used in Rick Riordan's Novel Entitled   The Heroes of Olympics,* Book Three: The Mark of Athena . The objectives of the study are to describe the types of the figurative language found in the novel 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 books and internet that are available for the analysis. The data collection used the following steps: reading the full novel, and then selecting the data that used the types of figurative language. While the steps to analyze the data are identifying the types of figurative language according to Leech, identifying the contextual meaning of the figurative language, and the last is interpreting the data. The result shows that they are 93 sentences that have figurative language. From 94 sentences, there are 52 items or 55.9% of simile, 18 items or 19.4% of personification, 16 items or 17.2% of hyperbole, 6 items or 6.4% of metaphor, and 1 item or 1.1% of metonymy. 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
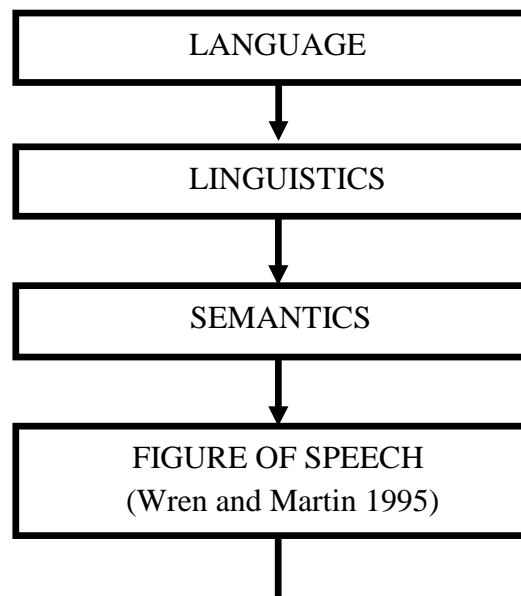
emotion of the characters, and to make his writing more vivid and entertaining. It can be concluded that figurative language has important roles in this novel. That's why the author used so many sentences that have figurative language in the novel. Using figurative language makes the novel more interesting 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. So that the imagination created by the reader is still in context of the story.

Yanti Ester Sitompul (2018), Nommensen HKBP University. Studied the Figure of Speech in the book of *Angka Ende.* The objectives of this study are to find out the types of figure of speech and most dominantly of figure of speech in the book of *Angka Ende*. The descriptive-qualitative was used in the analysis of the figure of speech. The data of this study is derived from the underline of the sentences in the book of *Angka Ende* that contains the figure of speech. The result showed that there were 66 sentences. The findings indicated that the book of *Angka Ende* applied ten types of Figure of Speech based on Christina Arvius : Simile, Metaphor, Personification, Hyperbole, Oxymoron, Understatement, Pun, Symbol, Metonymy, and Synecdoche. The total calculations and percentages of Figure of Speech in each type are 34 Simile (51.51%), 16 Metaphor (24.24%), 3 Personification (4.55%), 7 Hyperbole (10.61%), 4 Oxymoron (6.06%), 2 symbol (3.03%). The dominant type of Figure of Speech in the book of *Angka Ende* is Simile 34(51.51%).

From the both studies above, can be concluded that the similarities from the both researchers, namely the same to analyzing the figure of speech. The difference between the researchers above is having different data and different titles. From the differences and

similarities of the two studies above, the writer will compare the research of the both researchers above and compare with the research of the writer. The author will analyze the *Daily Devotional* from my Bible application.

2.7 Conceptual Framework

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│ 2. Metaphor  │ │ 2. Epigram   │ │ 2. Synecdoche│ │ 2. Anticlimax│
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│ 3.Personific.│ │              │ │              │ │              │
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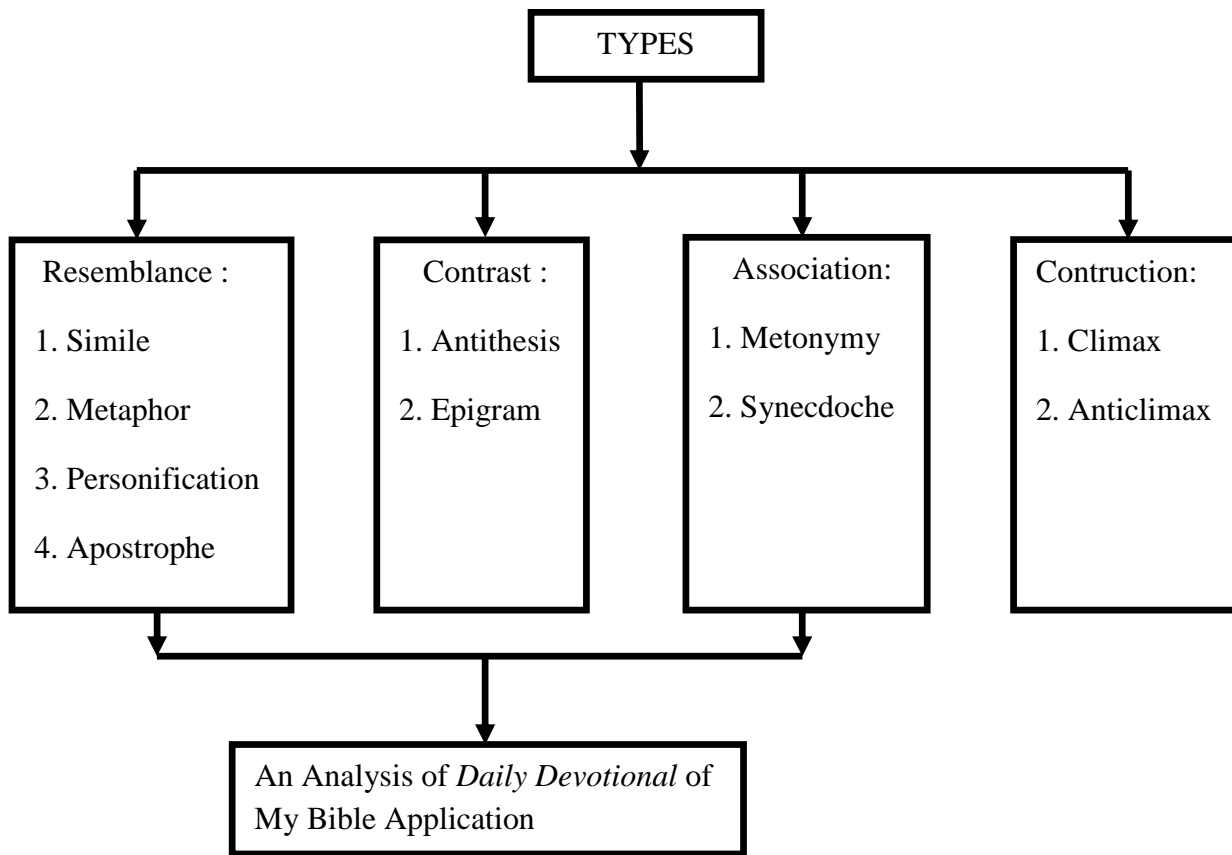
Figure 1. Figure of Speech Found in Daily Devotional of My Bible Application.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1   The Research Methods

Research Methods is important to find out the result of a research that. In this research, the writer will use the Descriptive Qualitative Method. According to Lambert (2012:7) "Descriptive qualitative method is purely data-derived in that codes are generated from the data in the course of the study. Like other qualitative research approaches, qualitative descriptive

studies generally are characterized by simultaneous data collection and analysis". The goal of Qualitative Descriptive studies is a comprehensive summarization, in everyday terms of specific events experienced by individual of group of Individual.

Meanwhile, Thimoty (2013:27) said: "A descriptive research method is a widely used qualitative research method used to gather information about particular situation". The data in this research will be taken from the *Daily Devotional* of My Bible Application.

3.2   The Source of Data

The source of data in this research will be taken from the *Daily Devotional* of My Bible Applications 21 days publishing, starting from 14 January – 21 February 2019. According to Innom (2005:41)"data is a facts collection, concept or instruction on the storage that use for the communication repair and the process automatically presenting the information which is understandable by the human".

Arikunto (2006:128)"The source of data in a research is the subject where the data will be collected". In *Daily Devotional* of My Bible Application there are so many Figure of Speech that appear in the sentences.

3.3 The Technique of Collecting Data

In collecting the data, the writer used 3 steps as follow:

1. Downloading Application in the play store (My Bible)
2. Reading the Sentences of *Daily Devotional*.
3. Underlining the Figure of Speech found in the Paragraphs of *Daily Devotional.*

3.4   **The Technique of Analyzing Data**

In analyzing the data, the writer used 3 steps as follow:

1. Classifying the figure of speech found in *Daily Devotional*, they are Simile, Metaphor, Personification, Apostrophe, Metonymy, Synecdoche.

2. Tabulating all the data into amount table.

3. Making a conclusion about the Figure of speech related to the *Daily Devotional.*