

JEEEL

JOURNAL OF ENGLISH EDUCATION, LINGUISTICS AND LITERATURE



STKIP PGRI
J O M B A N G



Volume 2, No. 1, September 2015





BOARD OF ADVISORS:

1. Dr. H. WINARDI, SH, M.HUM
2. Drs. H. ASMUNI SYUKIR, M.SI
3. Dra. SITI MAISAROH, M.Pd
4. Dr. AGUS PRIANTO, M.Pd

REVIEWER:

1. Prof. Dr. MOH. KHUSNURIDLO, M.Pd (IAIN Jember)
2. Prof. Dr. AGUS WARDHONO, M.Pd (Universitas Ronggolawe Tuban)
3. ERI KURNIAWAN, Ph.D. (UPI Bandung)
4. Drs. ADIB DARMAWAN, M.A (STKIP PGRI Jombang)
5. HENDRA DARMAWAN, M.A (UAD Jogjakarta)
6. RIF'AH INAYATI, M.A (Universitas Trunojoyo Madura)

CHAIRPERSON:

Drs. ADIB DARMAWAN, M.A

CHIEF OF EDITOR:

AANG FATIHUL ISLAM, M.Pd

SECRETARY:

M. SAIBANI WIYANTO, M.Pd

BOARD OF EDITORS:

1. RUKMININGSIH, M.Pd (STKIP PGRI Jombang)
2. YUNITA PUSPITASARI, M.Pd (STKIP PGRI Jombang)
3. WARDANI DWI WIHASTYANANG, M.Pd (STKIP PGRI Jombang)
4. BANU WICAKSONO, M.Pd (STKIP PGRI Jombang)
5. AFI NI'AMAH, M.Pd (STKIP PGRI Jombang)
6. DIAN ANIK CAHYANI, M.Pd (STKIP PGRI Jombang)
7. ABU FANANI, M.Pd (UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya)
8. DUMARIS E. SILALAH, M.Pd (Universitas HKBP Nommensen Pematangsiantar)
9. SUGIANTO, S.Pd, M.PD.B.I. (IKIP Mataram)
10. RIKAT EKA PRASTYAWAN, M.Pd (UNIPA Surabaya)
11. HASAN KHALAWI, M.Pd (STKIP PGRI Pacitan)

LAYOUT & COVER DESIGN

M. SYAIFUDDIN S.



SELF ES
STUDE
Bobby Pro
TEACH
SPEAKI
IN MAN
Rosi Anja
AN AN
Putu Ngu
COMP
CONTE
Abu Fana
IMPLE
Afi Niame
ERROR
FKIP U
Reina Sip
PRAGM
ABOUT
Adib Dar
APPLIE
SFL INC
Hasan Kl
I STUD
Ika Lusi
ITEM-A
THE EN
FKIP U
Dumaris
DIREC
TEACH
Hartia N
DEVEL
TEXTS
Kiwanti

Content

SELF ESTEEM AND LISTENING COMPREHENSION RELATIONSHIP OF THIRD YEAR STUDENTS IN NOMMENSEN UNIVERSITY PEMATANGSIANTAR, INDONESIA <i>Bobby Pramjit Singh Dhillon</i>	01-06
TEACHING SPEAKING BY USING TEAM-TEACHING BETWEEN NATIVE ENGLISH SPEAKING TEACHER AND NON-NATIVE ENGLISH SPEAKING TEACHER IN MAN GENUKWATU JOMBANG <i>Rosi Anjarwati</i>	07-12
AN ANALYSIS CONTENT VALIDITY OF FORMATIVE TEST ITEM <i>Putu Ngurah Rusmawan</i>	13-16
COMPARATIVE STUDY ON COMMUNICATIVE LANGUAGE TEACHING (CLT) AND CONTEXTUAL TEACHING AND LEARNING (CTL) <i>Abu Fanani</i>	17-26
IMPLEMENTING OUTDOOR ACTIVITY IN TEACHING SPEAKING <i>Afi Niamah</i>	27-29
ERROR ANALYSIS OF STUDENTS WRITING RECOUNT TEXTS AT ENGLISH DEPARTMENT FKIP UHN PEMATANGSIANTAR <i>Reina Sipahutar</i>	30-43
PRAGMATICS : A CRITICAL INSTANCE ANALYSIS OF BARRACK OBAMA SPEECH ABOUT TOLERANCE <i>Adib Darmawan</i>	37-45
APPLIED LINGUISTICS AND ITS AXIOM 'BRIDGE TO PRACTICALITY' IN THE CLASS: SFL INQUIRY TO CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS <i>Hasan Khalawi</i>	46-52
I STUDENTS' INTONATION IN NEWS DISCOURSE <i>Ika Lusi Kristanti</i>	53-59
THE ENGLISH LEARNERS' COMPREHENSION ON FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE AT FKIP UHN PEMATANGSIANTAR <i>Dumaris E. Silalahi</i>	60-69
DIRECTED READING THINKING ACTIVITY (DRTA) TECHNIQUES FOR IMPROVING TEACHING READING CLASS <i>Hartia Novianti</i>	70-78
DEVELOPING THINK-PAIR-SQUARE STRATEGY IN TEACHING READING NARRATIVE TEXTS AT SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL GRADERS <i>Kiswati</i>	79-85

THE ENGLISH LEARNERS' COMPREHENSION ON FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE
AT FKIP UHN PEMATANGSIANTAR

Dumaris E. Silalahi

English Department

FKIP Universitas HKBP Nommensen Pematangsiantar

Abstrak: Penelitian ini dilakukan bertujuan untuk mengungkap pemahaman pelajar bahasa Inggris pada bahasa figurative melalui uraian jenis- jenis bahasa figuratif yang terdapat pada tulisan mereka yang pada hal ini adalah surat pribadi. Adapun subjek penelitian ini adalah mahasiswa semester delapan di FKIP Universitas HKBP Nommensen Pematangsiantar pada T. A. 2014-2015. Untuk mendapatkan informasi yang dibutuhkan dalam menjelaskan jenis bahasa figurative yang dipahami subjek, penelitian ini mengaplikasikan desain penelitian dalam bentuk kualitatif. Metode pengumpulan data yang dilakukan dalam penelitian ini adalah elisitasi. Peneliti menguraikan beberapa contoh bahasa figuratif untuk merangsang subjek. Kemudian peneliti meminta subjek menuliskan sebuah surat pribadi dengan bebas topik. Hasil penelitian setelah dilakukan analisis data dapat disimpulkan bahwa pemahaman subjek penelitian pada bahasa figurative adalah rendah. Hal ini disimpulkan berdasarkan temuan pada data bahwa terdapat hanya enam belas (16) dari dua puluh tiga (23) subjek membuat bahasa figurative pada surat mereka. Dan terdapat hanya enam (6) jenis bahasa figurative dari enam belas (16) jenis yang ada sesuai dengan teori Keraf (2009).

Kata kunci: *Learners, comprehension, figurative language*

Abstract: this research aims to describe the English learners' comprehension on figurative language at FKIP Universitas HKBP Nommensen Pematangsiantar. the subjects are the students who study at English department at eighth semester at 2014-2015. To find out the information the researcher applies qualitative research design since it elaborate the data in form of utterances. The technique of collecting data is elicitation by giving e few examples of figurative language which aims to stimulate the subjects. Then the researcher asks the subjects to write down personal letter with free topic. The research result shows that the subjects' comprehension on figurative language still low. It can be seen from the finding that there are only sixteen (16) people who write figurative language among of twenty tree (23) subjects. And then there are only six (6) kinds of figurative language written in their personal letter among of sixteen (16) based on Keraf's theory (2009).

Key Words: *Learners, comprehension, figurative language*

INTRODUCTION

Text is attractive and unique when it consists of figurative language. Figurative language usually found in kinds of texts such as advertisements, letter, magazines, news and etc. These texts can touch the heart of the readers because figurative languages contain of figurative meaning. It means figurative languages play very essential role in writing

like in personal letter. In personal letter figurative language take function to alive the content of the letter. Useless of figurative languages in personal letter, it turns into a piece of meaningless literary works. It is like a body without soul.

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 (Picken, 2007:2). 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.

The most importance, they have an essentials aesthetic purpose, widening and deepening the range of perception and response to the word of objects and ideas. In other words, figurative language serves to convey thoughts, feelings, and perceptions that cannot be adequately expressed in literal language.

Kinds of Figurative Language

Figurative language based on Keraf's (2009: 138) perception are: Simile, Metaphor, allegory, Personification, Allusion, Eponym, Epithet, synecdoche, metonymy, Antonomasia, Hipflask, Irony, Satire, Innuendo, Antiphrasis, and Paronomasia.

1. Simile

Simile is a part of figurative language in English uses the conjunction such as as, like, resemble and etc. They express the comparison of two different things. It is also meant as the comparison which has explicit nature. The explicit means 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. Addition, Lazar (2003:5) states that simile is an expression that describes something as being similar to something else, using words "as" or "like". It is the simplest kind of figurative language. E.g.:

I mean, I just felt like a fish out of water at his party.

2. Metaphor

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. In another words, Arvius (2003:90) states that metaphors are common in language use. It does not seem to require any particular effort to construct and understand them. E.g.:

No one can find us while we shrink behind the mountains

In this example the comparison is seem between word "shrink" in real context. In real context mean "menciu" or decrease in size or to be smaller. In this context means "hide".

3. Allegory

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. Allegory is understood as a short story which contains figurative language. E.g.:

He threw a pine cones at a jovial squirrel and he ran with chattering fear.

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.

4. Personification

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. Personification is a kind of figurative language which describes lifeless thing as if has human being nature (Keraf, 2009:140). E.g.:

Wet roofs beneath the lamp light; the strong crust of friendly bread; and many tasting food.

5. Allusion

Allusion is a part of figurative language which likes a hint try to suggest 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). E. g.:

- *Bandung is Paris Java*

6. Eponym

Eponym is a part of figurative language like 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). E. g.:

- *Hercules is a hero (Hercules used to say Power/hero)*

7. Epithet

Epithet is a part of figurative language like a hint to declare a specific nature or characteristic of the people or things. It is a descriptive phrase which explains or replaces the name of person or things, (Keraf, 2009:141). E. g.:

- *Puteri malam is used for moon*

8. Synecdoche

Synecdoche is the use of the part for the whole. It consists of 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). E. g.:

a. Pars pro toto, partial represent whole.

- *till evening, I haven't seen his nose.*

His nose in the sentence 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.

b. Totem pro parte, whole represent partial.

Indonesia got gold medals in the championship.

Indonesia in the sentence is meant some persons who become winner in a competition. It is not all population in Indonesia.

9. Metonymy

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) states that Metonym is a figurative Language which used a word to declare

other things, because it has relationship closely. E. g.: *He is addicted to the bottle* It is another way of saying that he drinks too much whiskey, so it is called using metonymy.

10. Antonomasia

Antonomasia is also a specific form of synecdoche which is formed as using epithets for replacing names, official, profession and etc, (Keraf, 2009:142).

E. g.: *The Majesty couldn't be able to attend a meeting.*

11. Hipalase

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).

E. g.: *He is lying on a worry pillow (Basically 'worry' is human being, not pillow)*

12. Irony

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). E. g.: *I know you're a beautiful girl in this world that able to have this position.*

13. Satire

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). E. g.: *Your voice isn't deserve to be a winner.*

14. Innuendo

Innuendo is like betray with decrease or smaller. It declared a critic with indirect suggestion, and often seem not to hurt heart if we see clearly (Keraf, 2009:142). E. g.:

a. *When the parties always be held, his face often seen clearly.*

b. *He becomes a rich man because he did a bit an official commercial.*

15. Antiphrasis

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). E. g.: *Look! A giant has already come*

16. Pun or Paronomasia

Pun is a kind of figurative language which uses similar sound. It is a playing word based on the similarity of its sound but it has much differential in a meaning (Keraf, 2009:142). E. g.: *I know you're a beautiful girl in this world that able to have this position.*

Research Methodology

This research uses qualitative as research design. Bogdan and Biklen (2007: 5) say that qualitative research is a research where data are collected in form of words or pictures rather than numbers. All the data in this research are elaborated in the form of utterances refers to figurative language implemented by the subjects in their personal letter that's why this research uses qualitative research design.

Research Subject

The subjects of this research are the students who study English at the eighth semester 2014-2015 at FKIP UHN Pematangsiantar. The selection of subjects of eighth semester by consideration that they have studied figurative language in compulsory subjects such as Reading I-IV, Critical Reading, Literature, Novel, Drama, and Correspondence. The data are taken from the students who study in Seminar on ELT II subject, group J. They are consists of 26 students, but when the data are taken, three students are absent.

Technique of Collecting Data

The data are taken by asking the subjects to write down personal letter in given piece of paper. This task is watched by the researcher herself in classroom. It is done to avoid plagiarism of the letter from other subjects. In this technique the researcher did elicitation data collection. Elicitation is meant that the researcher express a few vocabularies in form of figurative language. It aims to stimulate the subjects to use of figurative language in their personal letter (Ritchie and Bahtia's

1996: 367) and (Gass and Selinker, 2008: 64).

Technique of Analyzing Data

After collecting the data, the writer analyzes data by following steps, they are (1) Reading the students' handwriting of personal letter. (2) Typing the subjects' personal letter. (3) Identifying each of figurative language used. (4) Coloring the figurative language indeed in students' personal letter (5) Interpreting the meaning of all the figurative languages used. (6) Classifying on what kinds of figurative language are used in the personal letter. (7) Listing the most figurative language used in their writing. (8) Concluding the analysis.

Discussion and Finding

The total of subjects who write personal letter is 23 students. Based on the analysis there are 16 subjects who involved figurative language in their personal letter. The figurative language are analyzed based on theory of Keraf (2009: 138) they are consisted Simile, Metaphor, allegory, Personification, Allusion, Eponym, Epithet, synecdoche, metonymy, Antonomasia, Hipflask or Hivalase, Irony, Satire, Innuendo, Antiphrasis, and Paronomasia. In this discussion the researcher describes only one example of the same kinds of figurative language. It done if there are more than one example of the same kinds of figurative language founded in one' personal letter. It is done because the purpose of this research not to count the number of figurative language used by the subjects but to know their comprehension by applying kinds of figurative language as mentioned above in their personal letter.

Data 1:

a. METAPHORS

- I begin my letter sadly through the tears fall down **heavily**.
- **heavily**

It is constructed on the spot by the author to give an illustration of his feeling. It is one which is understood only after paying special attention to the comparison between heavily in real context and in its context. There is comparison meaning

between *HEAVILY* in real context always used to measure (*WEIGHT, RAIN OR BERAT AND DERAS*). But in this context it can be called *TERSENDUH-SENDUH OR SADLY* which related on the author's feeling. The meaning of metaphor is translated by keeping the topic and adding point of similarity related to the text.

b. PERSONIFICATION

- **This lonely always touch** in my heart
It can be said as a personification because in the real context the word "*touch*" always refers to the human action which is used anatomy such *Hand to touch* somebody/things. But by looking the data above that it is used a personification because the word "*lonely*" as if a human being which has a nature such able to describe a human action.

c. SIMILE

- **It was like a drama** on the stage
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 and it describes the expression of sadness of authors 'feeling who has a love problem. So, he compares his separation with a drama because in a drama can be seen as a play game where sometimes happy or sad in role playing.

d. ANTONOMASIA

- **Prince**, I presented the beautiful jacket only for you.
In the data above it can be identified as Antonomasia because the word "*Prince*" always refers to the human who formed as using an "*Epithet*" for replacing names of him in imagination. But by looking the data above that he hope that his girlfriend called himself not use his real name but called himself *Prince*.

e. EPONYM

- **Adinda**
In the data above it 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 who has beautiful face and soft *feeling, mind to behave with* somebody/things.

f. HIPALASE

- I hope there will be me lying at **heaven door** in your heart.

In the data above it used a kind of figurative language namely as a Hipalase because in the real context the word "Heaven door" always refers to the abstract nature and the word "Heaven" is a certain word or a deserve word to express for such "abstract". The word "door" is a lifeless thing which is possible to see by human.

Data 2

a. METAPHORS

- **Because you are able to give the light in my heart.**

In the data 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 Light*" which is related to his imagination only. It is one which is understood only after paying special attention to the comparison between light in real context and in its context. There is comparison meaning between *you and light* in real context al. But in this context compare that "*You*" as human is able to give "**Light**". It can be called *KEBAHAGIAN OR HAPPINESS* which related on the author's feeling. The meaning of metaphor is translated by keeping the topic and adding point of similarity related to the text.

b. PERSONIFICATION

- **Your attitude and smile bring myself** to one of place

In the data above it can be identified as a personification because in the real context the word "*Your attitude and smile*" always refers to the non-human or lifeless thing which did an action of human being such "*bring*" which is used anatomy such *hand as a tool to bring* things. By looking the data above that it is used a personification because the nature of personification is a kind of figurative language which can describe *things as if it has a human nature*.

c. HIPALASE

- It is called **loves' heaven**.

In the data above it used a kind of figurative language namely as a Hipalase because in the real context the word "Heaven" always refers to the abstract nature and the word "Heaven" is a certain word or a deserve word to express for such "abstract". The word "love" is a lifeless thing or concrete noun which is possible an expression of feeling had by human.

d. SIMILE

- We looked for some books as my **guidance books to make a proposal.**

In the data above it can be clearly and easily seen that the data uses simile as a kind of figurative language because the statement above use *AS* as a characteristic of simile. By using simile the word "We looked for some books as my **guidance books to make a proposal.**" is an utterance of a thing which declares in the same condition with equal things.

Data 3

METAPHORS

- I hope our **friendship never broken.**

In the data 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 "friendship never broken." which is related to her imagination only. It is one which is understood only after paying special attention to the comparison between "broken" in real context and in its context. In real context "broken is Hancur so, There is comparison meaning between broken in real context and its context as *Putus*. In this context compare the word "broken" with "friendship" as a measurement of feeling.

Data 4

SIMILE

- I hope you get close friend like me

In the data above 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 "You get close friend like me." is an utterance of her feeling as a hope of herself to her friend so she can get a friend such herself.

Data 5

HIPALASE

- Hmmm... give my deepest greet to the other friends there.

In the data above it used a kind of figurative language namely as a Hipalase because in the real context the word "DEEPEST" always refers to the measure the deepest things such "hole" and the word "greet" is a certain word or a deserve word to express feeling in abstract noun. The word "greet" is a lifeless thing or which is impossible can't be known whether it has a "hole".

Data 6

a. ANTONOMASIA

- How are you dear?

In the data above it can be identified as Antonomasia because the word "DEAR" always refers to the human who formed as using an "Epithet" for replacing names of her boyfriend. By looking the data above that it can be identified as Antonomasia because it tells about the usage of it which uses epithet such "dear" to replace the names of people.

b. METAPHORS

- I love the way your eyes sparkly when you tell a funny story?

In the data 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. It is one which is understood only after paying special attention to the comparison "sparkly" as "BERKILAU" in its context. In this statement the writer try to describe by making a comparison meaning between *sparkly used by eyes but Sparkly* in explicit meaning is always used to describe a star.

Data 7

a. SIMILE

- I hope you're okay like me.

In the data above 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 "you're okay like me." is an utterance of her feeling to her father that

she asked himself to have same condition with herself.

b. METAPHORS

- you always **fight in our field**

In the data above it can be said as a metaphor because it is constructed on the spot by the author's feeling. It is one which is understood only after paying special attention to the comparison the word "fight" as "berhantam" in real context. But in this statement the writer try to describe by making a comparison meaning between "*fight in the field*", and *fight in real context refers to BERHANTAM. But* in implicit meaning above is always used to describe *as work or job.*

Data 8

a. SIMILE

- **you've been like a brother for me.**

In the data above 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 "**you've been like a brother for me.**" is an utterance of her feeling to his friend that he has already regarded as his brother.

b. METAPHORS

- **But all memories of you always live in my mind.**

In the data above it can be said as a metaphor because it is constructed on the spot by the author's feeling. It is one which is understood only after paying special attention to the comparison the word "live" as "hidup" in real context. But in this statement the writer try to describe by making a comparison meaning between "*all memories of you always live*", and *the word live* in implicit meaning above is always used to describe "*an existence or ada*".

Data 9

a. SIMILE

- **I really hope you are really fine like me..**

In the data above 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 "**I really hope you are really fine like me.**" is an utterance of her feeling to her friend that she asked her friend to have same condition with herself.

b. ANTONOMASIA

- **My dear**

In the data above it can be identified as Antonomasia because the word "*DEAR*" always refers to the human who formed as using an "*Epithet*" for replacing names of her boyfriend. By looking the data above that it can be identified as Antonomasia because it tells about the usage of it which uses epithet such "dear" "to replace the names of people.

c. PERSONIFICATION

- My heart **jumps fast** when I see his smile

In the data above it can be identified as a personification because in the real context the word "

jumps" always refers an action did by human being such which is used anatomy such *foot as a tool to jump*. By looking the data "*my heart "as if a human* which is able to do the human activity. It is called a personification because the nature of personification is a kind of figurative language which can describe *things as if it has a human nature.*

Data 10

a. METAPHOR

- **the simple smile you make.,**

In the data above it can be said as a metaphor because it is constructed on the spot by the author's feeling. A metaphor can be described as a comparison that shows how two things that are not a like in most ways. There is comparison meaning between word "*simple*" in explicit meaning or real context in the sentence above. In its meaning actually called "*sederhana*" means look in size. But in implicit meaning above can be understood as *senyuman manis or sweet smile.*

b. SIMILE

- I keep hoping that this will never end **as same as** with our parents that they never stop loving each other.

In the data above it can be clearly and easily seen that the data uses simile as a kind of figurative language because the statement above use "as" as a characteristic of simile because it has a nature to declare directly of something which is same with the others things.

Data 11

a. SIMILE

- I felt **like** someone that stayed in forest.

In the data above 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 "I felt **like** someone that stayed in forest." is an utterance of her feeling to feel lonely.

b. PERSONIFICATION

- **The distance** make me become the oldest person

In the data above it can be identified as a personification because in the real context the word "**make**" always refers a process of an action did by human being such which is used anatomy *as a tool*. By looking the data "*The distance "as if a human* which is able to make the human become better. It is called a personification because the nature of personification is a kind of figurative language which can describe *things as if it has a human nature*.

c. METAPHOR

- **Mom** you are **best partner**

In the data above it can be said as a metaphor because it is constructed on the spot by the author's feeling. A metaphor can be described as a comparison that shows how two things that are not a like in most ways. There is comparison meaning between words "*mom is compared with best partner*".

Data12

a. PERSONIFICATION

- **Sun never talks fakely.**

In the data above it can be identified as a personification because in the real context the word "**talks**" always refers a process of an action did by human being such

which is used anatomy such a mouth *as a tool to communicate with somebody*. By looking the data "*Sun "as if a human* which is able to do communication with the human. It is called a personification because the nature of personification is a kind of figurative language which can describe *things as if it has a human nature*.

b. PERSONIFICATION AND METAPHOR

- **She** always **talk** to me through **her light**

1. Talk

In the data above it can be identified as a personification because in the real context the word "**talks**" always refers a process of an action did by human being such which is used anatomy such a mouth *as a tool to communicate with somebody*. By looking the data "*Sun "as if a human* which is able to do communication with the human. It is called a personification because the nature of personification is a kind of figurative language which can describe *things as if it has a human nature*.

2. She and Light

In the data above it can be identified as a metaphor because in the real context the word "**she**" always refers to human being as a singular person and **light** is always refers *to lifeless thing* which is impossible for human being have *a light*. *She* in implicit meaning or in its context is a word that refers to "*Sun*".

Data 13

a. SIMILE

- The sun shine brightly looks **like** a beautiful lamp in the darkness, don't stop to read **dear**.

In the data above 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 "The sun shine brightly looks **like** a beautiful lamp." is an utterance of his feeling to feel his happiness of someone that he loved and he compare unconsciously" *the sun shine with lamp*".

b. ANTONOMASIA

- **Dear**, How is your study?

In the data above it can be identified as Antonomasia because the word "DEAR" always refers to the human who formed as using an "Epithet" for replacing names of her boyfriend. By looking the data above that it can be identified as Antonomasia because it tells about the usage of it which uses epithet such "dear" to replace the names of people.

Data 14

a. ANTONOMASIA

- Hey my **prince** charming.

In the data above it can be identified as Antonomasia because the word "Prince" always refers to the human who formed as using an "Epithet" for replacing names, title, profession, and official. But in this case she called *prince* is refers to a name of her boyfriend. By looking the data above that it can be identified as Antonomasia because it tells about the usage of it which uses epithet such "dear" to replace the names of people.

b. HIPALASE

- I don't know why but I am feeling love you in my **deepest heart**.

In the data above it used a kind of figurative language namely as a Hipalase because in the real context the word "DEEPEST" always refers to the measure the deepest things such "hole" and the word "heart" is a certain word or a deserve word to express feeling in abstract noun. The word "heart" is a lifeless thing or which is impossible can't be known whether it has a "hole".

Data 15

a. METAPHOR

- The wind **wave** in our face

In the data above it can be identified as a metaphor because in the real context the word "Wave or mengombak" always related with *sea-water*. But by looking the data above the word "wave" is suitable used "Menerpa". Because the meaning of the metaphor is translated without keeping the metaphorical imagery.

b. SIMILE

- To have a friend **like** you is the lucky day that I have ever have.

In the data above 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 "a friend" it compares *she herself with lucky day* as she hoped to be.

c. PERSONIFICATION

- I see the doll **smiles** to me

In the data above it can be identified as a personification because in the real context the word "Smile" always an action did by human being not for a thing such a doll. By looking the data "doll" as if a human who is able to do an action. It is called a personification because the nature of personification is a kind of figurative language which can describe *things as if it has a human nature*.

Data 16

a. SIMILE

- It **like** knife in my heart.

In the data above 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 "It" it compares *with knife* and it is an utterance of her feeling to feel his sadness of long distance with someone that she loved"

b. PERSONIFICATION

- I felt the stars and moons **shrink** behind my sadness.

It is personification because it constructed on the spot by the author to give an illustration of his feeling. It is one which is understood only after paying special attention to the comparison between heavily in real context and in its context. There is comparison meaning between *Shrink* in real context "*menciut*" always used to measure (*Size or decrease*). In this context as implicit meaning it can be called "*Bersembunyi or Hide*" which related on the author's feeling. The meaning of metaphor is translated by keeping the topic and adding point of similarity related to the text. It is called a personification because the nature of personification is a kind of figurative

language which can describe *things as if it has a human nature*.

c. HIPALASE

- You can set my love **on fire**.

In the data above it can be clearly and easily seen that the data uses "Hipalase" as a kind of figurative language. Because the statement above in the real context the word "on fire" always refers a thing such *match fire "Api"* but in this statement above related with love of course it can be called or replaced *on fire "api"* become *sprit "semangat"* in emotion as human feeling "Emotion" is a word or to express for human body.

d. METAPHOR

- **You're one package** in all my dream.

In the data above it can be identified as a metaphor because in the real context the word "You" always related with **human as a person**. But by looking the data above the word "you" is compare as "package" Because the meaning of the metaphor is translated without keeping the metaphorical imagery.

CONCLUSION

The data analysis shows that there six (6) kinds of figurative language involved in subjects personal letter, they are Metaphor, Personification, Simile, Antonomasia, Eponym, and Hipalase. The six kinds of figurative language are part of figurative language among of sixteen kinds based on Keraf (2009) as mention in previous paragraph. It can be concluded that there are only six kinds of figurative language comprehended by the subjects. The six kinds founded in the subject's personal letter indicate that the subjects do not comprehend figurative language yet.

References

- Arvius, Christina. 2003. *Figures of Speech*. Swede: Studentlitteratur.
- Bogdan, Robert C. & Sari Knopp Biklen. 2007. *Qualitative research for Education: An Introduction to Theories and Methods*. New York: Pearson Education Inc.
- Gass, Susan M. & Larry Selinker. 2008. *Second language Acquisition: an Introduction Course*. New York: Taylor and Francis Ltd.
- Keraf, Gorys. 2009. *Diksi dan Gaya Bahasa*. Jakarta: Gramedia Pustaka Utama.
- Konvecess, Zoltan. 2010. *Metaphor , A Practical Introduction*. New York: Oxford University.
- Lazar, Gillian. 2003. *Meaning and Metaphors*. London: Cambridge University Press.