

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

There is no one in this world that can live without the other. In this case they form a relationship. This is prove that humans are social beings. People used language to communicate, to interact and to get information from other people. As human beings, we cannot separate ourselves from involvement of social communication and interaction, which certainly makes ourselves impossible to stay without language. Language is a complex and subtle, capable of expressing whatever its speaker need to express and capable of changing to most the changing needs of the speakers. Spoken is the process of expressing ideas and feelings or giving information orally. Written is done in writing activity, available in short story, article, poetry, poem, song lyrics, and etc.

In linguistics, it is the study of signs or symbols as used by agents or communities within particular circumstances and contexts. Within this view, sounds, facial expressions, and body language have semantic or meaningful content and each has several branches of study. In written language, such as paragraph structure and punctuation have semantic content. In other forms of language, there is other semantic content. Linguistics is concerned with identifying the meaningful elements of specific languages. It is concerned with describing how such elements go together to express more complex meanings. Linguistics also deals with the meanings expressed by modulations of a speaker's voice and the processes by which hearers and readers relate new information to the information they already have.

Semantics is the study of linguistics meaning. It is concerned with what sentences and other linguistics object express. Semantics also is the scientific study of the meaning of words.

There are many ways for human to express the ideas or situations which are happening. There are three major forms of literature: prose, drama and poetry. Prose is the written expression of thought which conveys some of point of view, such as novel, short story, and etc. Drama is the specific mode of fiction by expression of imaginative thought and feeling. Poetry is written expression that designed to convey experiences, ideas, or emotions in a vivid and imaginative way, characterized by the use of language chosen for its sound and suggestive power. As the object analysis, the book of *Angka Ende* (Songs of Salomon) is one kind of poetry that contains figure of speech.

Figures of speech are nonliteral ways of saying things, that is the words have to be interpreted in order to understand the intended meaning. When words are literal, they mean exactly what they say. For example, the literal meaning of the expression: "His heart is a stone" is exactly what it says: the persons's heart is made of stone (which could not actually be the case). However, the figurative meaning is that he's hard-hearted, that he has no more feeling than a stone would. Figure of speech important for human to understanding the meaning of words. The figure may be achieved by employing repetition of words in a specific patterns, making an interjection, stating or implying a comparison, using synonyms or using a specific pattern of argument.

Angka Ende (Songs of Solomon) is a one part of Bible in old testament. The first verse of the Book of *Angka Ende* (the Songs of Solomon) mentions King Solomon as its author, and this is why it is often called the Song of Solomon. It is also referred to as Canticles (Latin) or the Song of Songs (Hebrew) because it is considered the finest of all songs. It is clear that this poetry

is a wedding song and it reveals the glories of love. It exalts physical love, erotic love, and everything about love. The time is springtime and two lovers are full of passion and delight. The words in the poetry are very descriptive and romantic. When their love is finally consummated the bond is so durable that nothing can destroy it. The poetry is clearly describing God's love for his people, he is the bridegroom and his people are his bride. He is deeply in love with them and ultimately there will be a wedding day, and how excited they both are for that day. Over time it has been difficult for anyone to give a clear interpretation to the Book of the Song of Solomon. there are three primary interpretations that have been accepted. The first is literal interpretation, which treats this poetry as a historical factual event. There were two actual lovers who were unselfishly devoted to one another and they were finally married. Second is an allegorical interpretation, which treats this poem as an allegory, for God loves his people, Christ loves his bride, and his bride loves Him. Third is the final interpretation is that Solomon was a type of God who is deeply in love with his bride who is a type of the church. The wedding is a type of a future wedding that will exist between Christ and his bride the church. Figures of speech make the language that uses words or expression with a meaning that is different from the literal interpretation, when a writer uses literal language, he or she is simply stating the facts as they are. The writer interested to conduct this research because generally the readers including the writer herself as a Batak people sometimes found some difficulties and curious in understanding the meaning from the book of *Angka Ende* (Songs of Salomon). Too many readers misunderstand about this chapter .The writer choose the figures of speech because are meaningful and enjoyable to be read. The book of *Angka Ende* are typically of a poetic. It is caused because the author of *Angka Ende* “King Solomon” merely use figures of speech in order to be more interesting, memorable, and aesthetic.

Based on the explanation above, the study will explore the figures of speech in the book of *Angka Ende* (Songs of Salomon). *Angka Ende's* verses use many figures of speech. It makes the writer takes the book of *Angka Ende* as her sample of the study. There are ten types of figures of speech based on “Arvius’s theories (2003: 87). They are simile, metaphor, personification, oxymoron, hyperbole, understatement, metonymy, pun, synecdoche, and symbol”.

1.2. The Problem of the Study

Related to the background of the study above, the problems of the study are formulated as follows:

1. What types of figures of speech are used in the book of *Angka Ende* in Batak Toba Bible?
2. What type of figures of speech is most dominantly used in the book of *Angka Ende* in Batak Toba Bible?

1.3. The Objective of the Study

The objectives of the study are:

1. To find out the types of figures of speech that are used in the book of *Angka Ende* in Batak Toba Bible.
2. To find out the type of figures of speech that is most dominantly used in the book of *Angka Ende* in Batak Toba Bible.

1.4. The Scope of the Study

This research is limited on the figures of speech used in the book of *Angka Ende*. The most dominant type of figure of speech used in the book of *Angka Ende* from Chapter 1 to 8 would become the focus of the study.

1.5. The Significances of the Study

The significances of this study are purposes to:

1. Theoretically, this study adds the vocabulary of literary study in terms of figures of speech. Then, this for further study of figure of speech and can help to develop of the figures of speech theory.
2. Practically, this study is directed to students of literature to find out the insight of literature which is different from kinds of figures of speech used in the book of *Angka Ende* and it can help the students of English and literature department who study figures of speech to help them understand and comprehend it moreover it well enrich their knowledge about figures of speech and they can use it correctly and beautifully.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1. Theoretical Framework

Theories are the most important things to be presented in a research, because they can be related to the scientific study itself in order to get the same perception on every variable between the reader and the writer, the concept will lead to a better analysis of the variable because they

help the writer limit the scope of the problem. In addition, the theories will also be useful as the theoretical foundation for analysis.

2.2. Language

A language is a system of symbols through which people communicate. The symbols may be spoken, written, or signed with the hands (Kreidler 1998 : 19). People who use a language to communicate with one another constitute a society, a language community, the English language community, for instance. Within that community there are differences in the way different people use the language, chiefly of a geographical or social nature. When people who have the same native language can understand one another but still notice consistent differences in each other's speech, we say they speak different dialects of that language. It's easy to illustrate dialect differences : vocabulary differences like *petrol* versus *gasoline*, *lift* versus *elevator*, alternative ways of framing certain questions : *Have you a pencil?* versus *Do you have a pencil?* versus *Have you got a pencil?*, for instance. It is extremely difficult to say how many differences there are between dialects or to recognize where one dialect ends and another begins. Language is the principal means of human being to communicate one another. It is a method of conveying or delivering something. Knowing language is knowing how to relate sounds and meanings and enables human to combine words to form phrases and phrases to form sentences (Fromkin 2010 : 15). Not every speaker of a language can create great literature but all persons who know a language can and do create new sentences when human speaks and understands new sentences created by others. By absorbing the definitions, the writer conclude that language allow information to be conveyed even when the specific words used are not known by the reader or

listener. People connect words with meaning and use words to refer to concepts. A person's intentions affect what is meant.

2.3. Semantics

Semantics is one of linguistics branches, which studies about language meaning or it can be said that meaning as the main study in semantic term. Patrick Griffiths (2006:15) stated: Semantics is the study of word meaning and sentence meaning, abstracted away from contexts of use, a descriptive subject. It is an attempt to describe and understand the nature of the knowledge about meaning in their language that people have from knowing the language and also the study how language organize and express. Semantics is the systematic study of meaning and linguistic semantics is the study of how languages organize and express meanings (Kreidler 1998 : 3). Semantics is the important thing in language when people wants to make a conversation. The meaning covers very aspects of language and there is not very general agreement either about what meaning is or about the way in which it should be described.

Sometimes people find that sentence or phrases could have meaning. If people want to make the definition clear, it is therefore necessary for them to redefine semantics into more specific definition, the one that limit semantics into the study of more specific types of meaning only. For the sake clarity, perhaps people could redefine semantics into more specific definition such as semantics is study of meaning in language or simply semantics in the study of linguistic meaning.

These more specific definitions have led people to an important basic assumption that meaning is the part of speaker's knowledge about their language. The speakers of language have

different types of linguistic knowledge, including how to construct sentences and about the meaning of individual words and sentences.

2.4. Figure of Speech

Figure of Speech is words or phrase used for dramatic effect and used out of their literal meaning to add emotional intensity. Figure of speech is connotative meaning that concerned with meaning of the unfamiliar word in which most words have several meaning. 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 (Arvius 2003 : 9). Figures of speech is part of language that using words to mean something different from their ordinary meaning in order to emphasized an idea. There are many kinds of figures of speech where in its basic function is always depart from literal meaning to achieve a special effect or meaning. In traditional analysis, words in literal expressions denote what they mean according to common or dictionary usage, while the words in figurative expression connote they add layers of meaning. To convert an utterance into meaning, the human mind requires a cognitive framework, made up of memories of all the possible meanings that might be available to apply to the particular words in their context. The basic function of figures of speech is to carry meaning from literal level to the figurative one. It can communicate the poet's and the writer's, for example the book of *Angka Ende's* author or speaker's emotion and attitude toward a certain kind of experience and feeling. Figures of speech are known respectively as simile, metaphor, personification, hyperbole, metonymy, synecdoche, symbol, oxymoron, pun, and understatement.

2.4.1. Simile

Simile is a trope which like metaphor describes one thing by comparing it with another, suggesting similarities between them, although they are also clearly different and often uses the words “like” or “as”(Arvius 2003:125).

The reader can see a similar connection with the words resemble, compare and liken. Simile allow an author to emphasize a certain characteristic of an object by comparing that object as unrelated object and example of that characteristic. Examples:

1. Oh my love’s like a red, red rose
2. Gary dancing like a polar bear with its paw in a splint
3. She was as sweet as honey

2.4.2. Metaphor

Metaphor typically say something about more abstract matters, and as result the character of metaphor is easily confused with that of abstract language senses(Arvius 2003:72). In connecting one object, event, or place to another a metaphor can uncover new and intriguing qualities of the original thing that we may normally notice or even consider important. Metaphoric language is used in order to realize a new and different meaning. As an effect, a metaphor functions primarily to increase stylistic colorfulness and variety. Metaphor is great contributor to poetry when the reader understands a likeness between two essential things.

Examples:

1. Nobody invites Andry to party because he is a wet blanket
2. The road was ribbon of moonlight

3. The ship plows through the waves

2.4.3. Personification

Personification is a figure of speech when something that is not human given human characteristics (Arvius 2003:129). By giving human characteristics to things that do not have them, it makes these object and their actions easier to visualize for a reader. Examples:

1. The wind stood up gave a shout
2. The leaves are dancing by the wind
3. Love comes to my heart

2.4.4. Hyperbole

A hyperbole is figures of speech that is grossly exaggerated description or statement (Arvius 2003:135). In literature, such exaggeration is used for emphasis or vivid description. Many other examples of hyperbole can be found in the romance fiction and comedy. Examples:

1. I will catch falling stars
2. The statement of something is over
3. There is no limitation is raising or mocking someone

2.4.5. Metonymy

A metonymy is figure of speech which substitutes one terms with another that is being associated with the term (Arvius 2003:153). A name transfer takes place to demonstrate an association of a whole to a part or how two things are associated in some way. It may provide a

more common meaning to a word. However, it may be a parallel shift that provides basically the same meaning, it is just another way. Examples:

1. He has Sampoerna in his bag
2. My mother makes a cup of Sariwangi
3. He always goes everywhere with his Honda

2.4.6. Synecdoche

Synecdoche is a figure of speech that using part of an object to stand for whole thing.

Examples:

1. Indonesia won the match yesterday
2. The pen is mightier than the sword
3. Australia lost the match last morning

2.4.7. Symbol

A symbol occurs when a word or object which has meaning in itself is used to represent something entirely different. The word or object can be seen with the eye or not visible.

Examples:

1. A dove stand for Peace
2. Red, symbol of braveness
3. Garuda, symbol of the great and strong country

2.4.8. Oxymoron

Oxymoron is a paradoxical combination of words or expressions with opposite, that is more or less straightforwardly antonymic senses. Examples:

1. She is the only man around here
2. We chastise those whom we love
3. They seemed to be stuck in a love-hate relationship

2.4.9. Pun

Pun is a kind of word play that is made possible by the ambiguity. A pun consists in the use of a word in such a way that it is capable of more than one application, the object being produce a ludicrous effect. Example:

1. Is life worth living?- It depends upon the liver

2.4.10. Understatement

Understatement is the opposite of hyperbole, because a strictly literal reading of such a turn of phrase makes something more insignificant or presents the subject matter in a more negative light than the speaker or writer really intended after all. Understatement commonly involves negation of some sort and the last sentence below could function as an ironic request. Examples:

1. Not at all/ Don't mention it/ Think nothing of it!
2. I'm a little tired

2.5. Song of Solomon (Angka Ende)

The first verse of the Book of *Angka Ende* (the Songs of Solomon) mentions King Solomon as its author, and this is why it is often called the Song of Solomon. King Solomon is

the King of Israel. His first wife's name is Sheba, who is the Egyptian Pharaoh. But King Solomon cemented alliances with the other neighboring Moabite, Ammonite, Edomite, Zidonian, and Hittite monarchs by marrying to their eligible young women whose polytheistic religious practices he allowed, that's why Solomon had hundreds of wives and hundreds of concubines. The book of *Angka Ende* (Song of Solomon) also referred to as *Canticles* (Latin) or the *Song of Songs* (Hebrew) because it is considered the finest of all songs. It is clear that this poetry is a wedding song and it reveals the glories of love. It exalts physical love, erotic love, and everything about love. The time is springtime and two lovers are full of passion and delight. The words in the poetry are very descriptive and romantic. When their love is finally consummated the bond is so durable that nothing can destroy it. The poetry is clearly describing God's love for his people, he is the bridegroom and his people are his bride. He is deeply in love with them and ultimately there will be a wedding day, and how excited they both are for that day.

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Angka Ende “King Solomon” merely use figures of speech in order to be more interesting, memorable, and aesthetic.

2.6. Previous Research

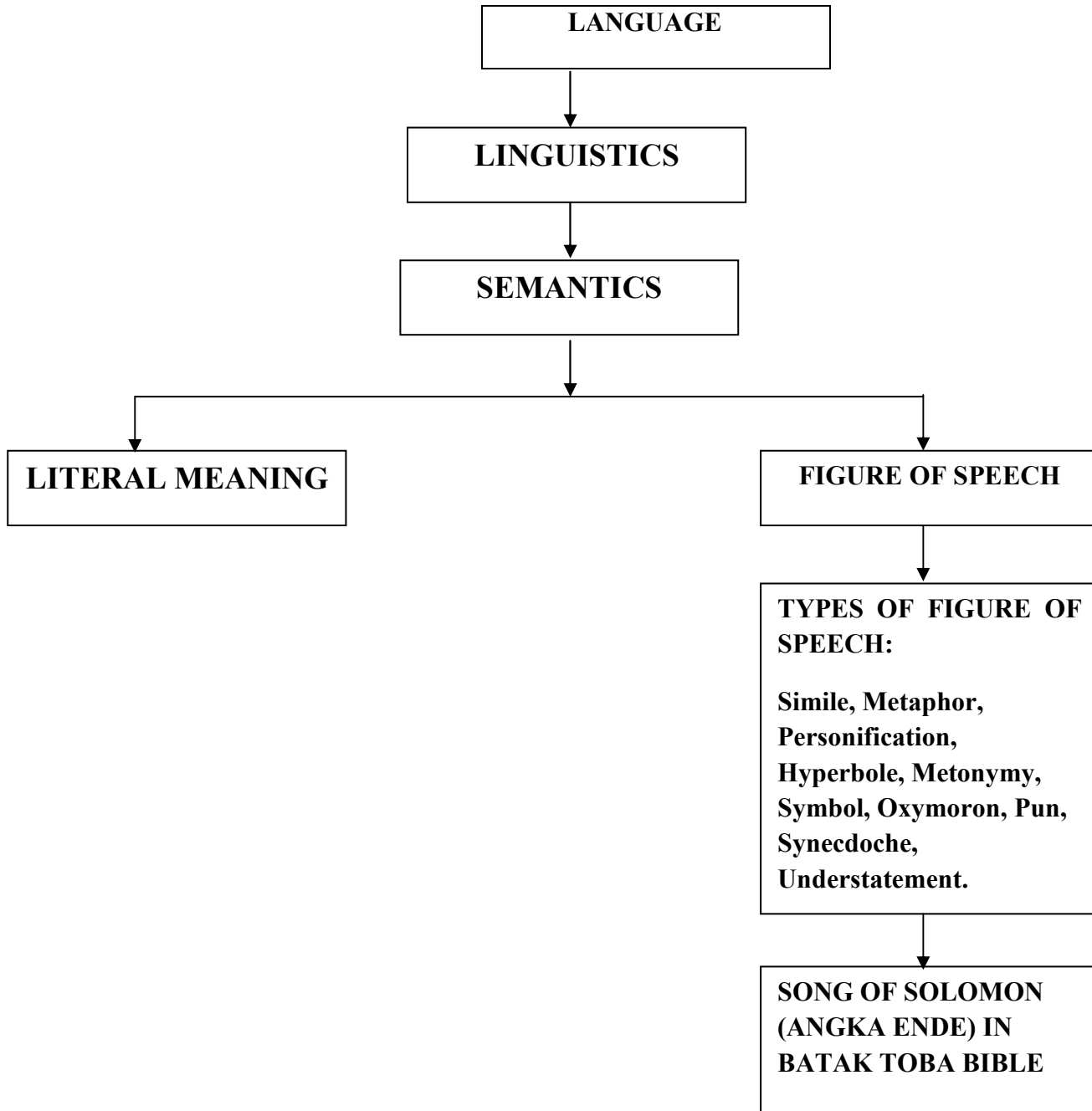
Chaysin (2011) studied the figure of speech in *Print Advertising of Food Products From A Food Magazine*. The aim of this research was to investigate the use of figure of speech, analyze which types of figurative language are most frequently and study whether the type of product has some correlation with the specific figure of speech presenting the message and whether in each element in the advertisement employs any similar technique of using figure of speech. In this research, the writer had found sixteen types of figure of speech, they were : alliteration, hyperbole, metaphor, personification, parallelism, question, simile, ellipsis, assonance, repetition, rhyme, onomatopoeia, irony, antithesis, litotes, and paronomasia.

Dedi Effendi (2009) studied the Figure of Speech in three poems of John Donne (*Hymn to God my God, in my sickness, A Hymn to God the Father and Death, be not proud*). The aim of this research was to find out the kinds of figure of speech and their meaning of figure of speech in three metaphysical poems. From three poems, the writer had found eight types of figure of speech, they were : personification, metaphor, paradox, synecdoche, hyperbole, symbol, metonymy and apostrophe. The three poems have different theme, the first poem, *Hymn to God my God the Father in my sickness* was a poem about preparation to face the death. The second poem, *A Hymn to God the Father* was a poem discussed about poet’s regret in his life. And the last poem *Death, be not proud* was the most religious value. These poems discussed about considerably more positive about death and dying.

Almost similar with the previous research above, Euis Tiyanah (2011) studied the figure of speech in Countee Cullen's Poems. The aim of this research was to know the meaning of them and their contribution in building themes of the poems. The writer selected two poems as the objects of the study, they were: *The Loss of Love* and *Songs in Spite of Myself*. In this research, the writer found five figures of speech. Those were: overstatement or hyperbole, symbol, metonymy, understatement and personification.

The previous research above are few references related to what the writer is going to conduct about. The next study will analyze Figure of Speech in the book of Angka Ende in Batak Toba Bible.

2.7. Conceptual Framework



Language is the principal means of human being to communicate one another. Language allow information to be conveyed even when the specific words used are not known by the reader or listener. Language is a complex and subtle, capable of expressing whatever its speaker need to express and capable of changing to most to changing needs of the speaker.

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Figure of speech is words or phrase used for dramatic effect and used out of their literal meaning to add emotional intensity. Figure of speech is connotative meaning that concerned with meaning of the unfamiliar word in which most have several meaning. There are ten types of figure of speech : simile, metaphor, hyperbole, personification, oxymoron, understatement, metonymy, pun, synecdoche, and symbol (Arvius 2003:87). In this research, the writer analyze the type of figure of speech in the book of *Angka Ende* in Batak Toba bible.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1. Research Design

This research was conducted by using descriptive qualitative design. “*Metode deskriptif adalah suatu metode dalam meneliti status sekelompok manusia, suatu objek, suatu set kondisi, suatu system pemikiran, ataupun suatu kelas peristiwa pada masa sekarang* (Nazir 2003:55)”. In the case of this research, the descriptive qualitative design was used to analyze figures of speech that were found in the book of *Angka Ende* (Songs of Salomon) in Batak Toba Bible.

3.2. The Source of Data

The source of data in a research is the subject where the data will be collected (Arikunto 2006:128). In this study, the source of data were taken from the book of *Angka Ende* in Batak Toba Bible. There are 8 chapters that will be analyzed.

3.3. The Technique of Collecting Data

The data in this research were collected by :

1. Reading the eight chapters of the book of *Angka Ende* in Batak Toba Bible
2. Underlining the eight chapters that used the figure of speech
3. Classifying the data of the figure of speech that are found in the eight chapters to the table

3.4. The Technique of Analyzing Data

The data were analyzed by the following procedure:

1. Identify the figure of speech in the book of *Angka Ende*
2. Classify the dominant type of figure of speech in the book of *Angka Ende*

3. Conclude the total of figure of speech that are used in the book of *Angka Ende* with using the formula :

$$X = F/N \times 100\%$$

Where :

X = Percentage of the type of figure of speech

F = Frequency of the figure of speech

N = Total number of the figure of speech