

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of Study

Language is a communication tool owned by humans, namely in the form of a sound symbol system that comes from the human speech or mouth. There here are also those who explain that the meaning of language is an ability that humans have to communicate with each other by using signs or symbols, such as words and body movements. In society, language is often used in various contexts and has many meanings. Some people talk about the language of colors, the language of flowers, diplomacy, and so on. In addition, a limited group of people talk about written, spoken, and other languages.

Figurative language is a way of expressing oneself that does not use a word's strict or realistic meaning. Common in comparisons and exaggerations, it's usually used to add creative flourish to written or spoken language or explain a complicated idea. Figurative language is the language that cannot be taken literally and say something other than ordinary ways or say one thing and mean another. Figurative is used in imaginative rather than literal sense, it is used widely in daily speech and writing.

Talkshow is a television (TV) or radio programmed in which people, especially distinguished people, are invited to talk in an informal way about various topics (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Talk_show). Sometimes, Talkshow's feature a panel of guests, usually consisting of a group of

people who are learned or who have great experience in relation to whatever issue is being discussed on the show for that episode. Other times, a single guest discusses their work or are

or expertise with a host or co-host. A call-in show takes live phone calls from callers listening at home, in their cars, etc.

The proliferation of entertainment talkshow programs on several television stations lately not making Metro TV as the only television station private sector who took the news segment became daunted. Instead, Metro TV preceded by prioritizing a talkshow guided by a journalist, Andy F Noya. The show is titled Kick Andy which tells the life story humans that are sometimes hard to believe are really happening all around.

Kick Andy is a talkshow that contains a lot events surrounding succesful figures or people who have more experience and interesting to serve as a living example. In order motivate who want to watching it can see the lives of people around them, more value their life and time. Kick Andy Talkshow gives options humanist spectacle in a very different way, is serious talk about various aspects of life, and it is like watching a theatre. Watching Kick Andy is an experience. Every time kick Andy aired is an educative, informative, realistic show, and always displays different themes every show.

This study is intended to analyze the types of figurative language found in Kick Andy Talkshow Program in Metro Tv. The show's always used figurative languages to make a conclusion every show weekly, the writer choses Kick Andy as the object of the study among all other talkshow's, because it has interesting themes and concepts.

This talkshow able to attract the interest of many viewers with

entertaining, informative, educational shows and using a lot of words that contain figurative language, and the data were taken from television show on the Metro Television channel as many as 10 randomly selected show. The way of the newscaster to make a conclusion in the last Talkshow is so interesting and the topic always be waiting of all audience because Kick Andy Talkshow is an informative and inspirational TV Program.

Based on the explanation above, the writer is interest in conducting a study about figurative language. This thesis entitled "An Analysis of Figurative Language Found in Kick Andy Talkshow Program in Metro Tv".

1.2 The Problems of Study

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

1. What are the types of figurative language found in kick Andy talkshow program in Metro Tv?
2. What is the most dominant type of figurative language found in kick Andy Talkshow Program in Metro Tv?

1.3 The Objectives of Study

These objectives of the study are:

1. To identify types of figurative language are found in kick Andy Talkshow program in Metro Tv.
2. To find out what the dominant type of figurative language that is found kick Andy talkshow program in Metro Tv.

1.4 The Scope of Study

This study will focus on analyzing the figurative language using theory of Keraf (2010:135-151) there are :simile, methapor, personification, synodoche, hyperbole, allegory, sllusion, eponym, ephitet, irony /sinisme/sarkasme, hypalase, metonymy, satire, antifrasis, inuendo, pron or pornomasia found in kick Andy Talkshow program in Metro Tv and the dominant type of figurative language in Kick Andy Talkshow Program in Metro Tv.

1.5 The Significances of The study

The benefits expected from this study are as follow:

1.5.1 Theoretical Significanses

1. This study can be used as a new perspective research of Figurative language.
2. The result of this study also expects to provide more information to readers in knowing figurative language.
3. This study can be a model a new perspective about talkshow.

1.5.2. Practical Significances

1. As a reference for other researchers who use figurative language theory to analyzing.
2. The result of this study are also expected to be contributed not only for faculty of language and art specialy in english literature but also to every person in order to increase their knowledge about study of

figurative language used in talkshow.

3. The writer also expects this study will help people who want to do new study about figurative Language.
4. The result of the study can make people interested in learning of figurative language.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Theoretical Framework

The theoretical framework is significant in study because it explains some of the concepts used in this analysis, so that there are no misunderstandings. The writer presents theory by Keraf which would be used as the basic theory for the analysis. The writer applies theories which are related to the study. There are Semantics, Figurative Language, history of Kick Andy Talkshow, and the last is theoretical application those will be explained as follows:

2.2 Semantics

Semantics means the meaning and interpretation of words, signs, and sentence structure. Semantics largely determine our reading comprehension, how can understand others, and even what decisions we make as a result of our interpretations. Semantics can also refer to the branch of study within linguistics that deals with language and how we understand meaning. This has been a particularly interesting field for philosophers as they debate the essence of meaning, how can build meaning, how can share meaning with others, and how meaning changes over time According to Saeed (2003:3) Semantics is the study of meaning of the words in language, Semantics is the study of communicated thought language, this is the study of meaning in language, semantics is the technical term used to refer to the study of meaning, and since meaning is a part of language, Semantics is part of linguistics. Semantics is part of

the large study of signs, semiotics, it is the part that deals with word as sign (symbols) and language as a system of signs (word as symbol)

Hipkiss (1995:9) Semantics is mainly

concerned with the speaker's competence to use the language system in producing meaningful utterances and processing (comprehending) utterances produced by others. Adisutrisno to (2008:4) Semantics must include the meaning of words and sentences without relation to the world outside and references the meaning of words or sentences ion relation to the world outside. Therefore, the study of meaning in language must inculed meaning of words, sentences and utterances.

2.3 Figurative Language

According to Perrine (1977:565) figurative language is language that cannot be interpreted literally (or should not be taken literally) and says something else in the usual way or says one thing and means another. Figurative language is used in an imaginative rather than a literal sense, used extensively in colloquial speech and writing. Figurative language consists of 12 kinds, they are: simile, metaphor, personification, apostrophe, synecdoche, metonymy, symbol, allegory, paradox, hyperbole/overstatement, understatement, and irony.

According to Keraf (2010:129) this figurative language of speech based on two categories: direct and indirect meaning. Numbers of speech compares one thing with another and finds similarities between these two things. In addition, we can find several examples to compare figure speech. The first is a rhetorical figure of speech and the second is a figure of speech, both can be found in parables, metaphors, allegory, personification, satire, hypalase, irony, satire, antiphrasis, and paronomasia. Figurative language style is a deviation further, especially in

the field of meaning.

According Beekman and Callow (1974:94) that the figurative language meaning is based on an associative relationship with the primary meaning. Figurative language is often used in everyday communication, literary works (novels, poems, poems, and short stories), speeches, and in advertisements. Figurative language has 16 types, but in this study the analysis focused on 4 (four) types of language figurative language that is likely to be used in internet advertising; there is personification, hyperbole, metaphor and simile.

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

2.4 Types of Figurative Language

Figurative language style is first formed based on comparison or

equality. Comparing something with something else, try find the characteristics that show the similarities between the two things. There are two comparisons, namely a plain or direct comparison and a straight comparison comparisons included in the figurative language style (Keraf, 2010:136). At first, figurative language style developed from analogy. Ratio The analogy then gives rise to various figurative language styles, as follows:

2.4.1 Simile

Simile is an explicit comparison, explicit intent is to directly state something that the same as anything else (Keraf, 2010: 138). Words that can used to show similarity can be; like, same, as, as, do, and much more. Simile is a comparison of two different things but considered same. Two different things are presented in different ways and equated with using words as an adverb similarity In other words, the presence of a word indicating comfort very important in this figurative language.

Simile is the comparison of two things, indicated by the use of word or phrase such as like, as, than, similar to, resembles or seems. Meanwhile, the comparison in metaphor is implied (Perrine, 1977:61).

Example: 1) The girl face is like the moon with its bright light.

The sentence compares a person who sees a beautiful girl's face compared to the beauty of the moonlight that illuminates the night.

2.4.2 Methapor

Metaphor is the use of words not their true meaning, but as a painting based on similarities or ratio. metaphor as figurative language is

expressed as comparison of two things. Between the two objects have properties the same (keraf 2010 :139). Metaphor states that between metaphor and simile is similar. Both of them are comparison between two things that are essentially unlike.

The only distinction between them is the use of connective words. In simile, the poet uses the connective word such as: like, as than, similar to, resemble or seems, while in metaphor the comparison is implied the figurative term is substituted for or identified with the literal term (Perrine 1977:61)

Example : Bagas is the star of the class in his class

The sentence class star is expressed as a parable which means a smart child.

2.4.3 Personification

Personification or prosopopoeia is a kind of figurative language which describes inanimate objects or things that are not animate, as if having human nature (Keraf, 2010:140). Personification is an expression of giving the attributes of human being to an animal, an object or a concept. It is subtype of metaphor and implied comparison in which the figurative term of comparison is always a human being (Perrine, 1977:64). In this case, personification decorates inanimate objects as if they act, act, speak like humans.

Example: The oil touches the baby gently.

That sentence considers the powder as a human being which can touch the baby gently.

2.4.4 Synecdoche

Synecdoche is a term derived from the Greek word *synekdechesthai* which means to accept together. Synecdoche is a kind of figurative language that uses part of something to express the whole (*pars pro toto*) or use the whole to state a part (*totem pro parte*) (Keraf, 2010:142). The use of the part for the whole by stating significant detail only to simplify what is being talked about (Perrine, 1977:65).

Example: I did not see your eyes last month.

That sentence is synecdoche because the speaker uses "eyes" as a part of a person. It means that the speaker did not see "your" last month.

2.4.5 Hyperbole

Hyperbole is simply exaggeration but exaggeration in the service of truth (Perrine, 1977 101). It is used to express something or state of condition in a bigger way than its ordinary one.

Example: I have told you that a million times.

That sentence contains exaggeration, because the speaker did not really mean to what he/she has said and it is impossible for a human being to speak a million times.

2.4.6 Allegory

Allegory is a short story that contains a figure of speech. The figurative meaning is drawn from the surface of the story. Parable is (*parabola*) is a short figure of speech with typically human characters, who always contains a moral theme. Fable is a metaphor in the form of stories about the animal world. In the fable of the animal world described as

animate like humans. Fable goal to convey a moral message through analogy (Keraf, 2010: 140). Allegory has been defined sometimes as an extended metaphor and sometimes as a series of related symbols (Perrine 1977: 88). This figure of speech is difficult to be interpreted because the readers have to direct a message beyond other message.

Example: Gio goes with the auntie

The first meaning of the sentence is Gio goes with his own auntie, and the second meaning is gio goes with the children but not his own autie. In that example, one sentence which has the second meaning is called alegory.

2.4.7 Allusion

Allusion is a style of language that is a kind of reference that tries to suggest similarities between people, places or events. Usually, this allusion is an explicit or implicit reference to events, characters, or places in real life, mythology, or in famous literary works (Keraf, 2010: 141). Allusion is a figure of speech that indirectly points to an event or characters based on presuppositions or shared knowledge owned by the author and reader as well as the ability to readers to catch the reference (Tarigan, 2010: 134).

Example : The story of grandfather and grandmother is similar to the story of Habibie and Ainun.

This meaning of the sentence is Habibie and Ainun as events related to the past.

2.4.8 Eponym

An eponym is a style of language in which a person whose name is often associated with certain properties, so the name is used for states that trait (Keraf, 2010:141). There are similarities in properties between objects with the name for comparison. The eponym is also giving a name to someone because it is juxtaposed with the nature of certain, so between the name and the object used comparison there are similarities in terms of properties.

Example : I hope that the noses of the officials in this country have a nose like Pinocchio's, so that they don't dare to lie to the people.

The meaning of the sentence above is that the character I hope that officials have awareness so that they do not dare to lie to the people. This awareness is then likened to the nose of a fictional character, namely Pinocchio.

2.4.9 Ephetet

Epithet is a kind of reference that states a trait or characteristic something special about someone or something. Description can be a descriptive phrase that describes or replaces a person's name or an item (Keraf, 2010:141). Epithet is a style of language that contains a reference that states a characteristic or characteristic of someone or something (Tarigan 2013: 128).

Reference to a special trait or characteristic that a person can give a new interpretation in the form of changing the name of a person or thing. Interpretation The information is conveyed by way of description. The description aims to provide information or change the name of an object

or someone's name. Usually, the name change that is attached to a person or thing. To achieve common ground in terms of this trait usually delivered with a description.

Example : The valiant warrior is used to express strength.

The meaning of this sentence express a trait or characteristic something special about someone or something.

2.4.10 Irony, Cynicism, Sarkasme

Irony is saying the opposite of what one means (Perrine, 1977:104).

For example: Your hand writing is very good that I could not read it.

This sentence is an irony because the speaker says the opposite of what he/she means when he/she reads the hand writing to the hearer. Actually, the speaker means that your hand writing is very bad, but the speaker says the opposite of what he/she means.

Cynicism is a satire in the form of doubt that contains ridicule of sincerity and sincerity (Keraf 2010: 143). Cynicism is louder than irony. We can do that Look at the use of language. Cynicism is the use of words with the aim of being satirical and sounding harsh. Usually the use of words in cynicism is so straightforward that it means easy to convey to the person who is the target of delivery cynicism. However, sometimes the language style is cynical with the language style irony is also hard to find the difference. Sarcasm is a reference which is harsher than irony and cynicism. Cynicism contains bitterness and bitter reproaches (Keraf, 2010:143). Sarcasm style use harsh words even harsher than words that are used in ironic style. Sarcasm language style using words of

comparison that are reproachful and hurtful. Meaning of sarcasm is to express annoyance or anger. Usually the words used can be conveyed directly to the person to whom the sarcasm is conveyed of several The explanation of the theory above, more details can be seen from the following example:

1. Your heart is a subtle spirit helpless under the crush of the hands of your rebellious lust (cynicism)
2. Sukesi, what you see now is a helpless creature, your own heart, the gift that commands (irony).
3. Sukesi, love is in your own mind. Your mind is what be a source of love, not your lust (sarcasm)

2.4.11 Hypalase

Hypalase is a kind of figurative language in which a certain word used to describe a word that should be used in another word (Keraf, 2010:142). Hypalase figurative language means the use of a word which is actually the function of the word to explain another word. Hypalase is the use of a certain word to describe a word, which should be applied to another word (Tarigan, 2013:89). The purpose of using certain words is to refine its true meaning. Usually the choice of words This is based on the similarity of the nature with the word you want to explain actually.

Example : I got into the restless car. it's me, not the vehicle that's
The meaning of this sentence is it's me, not the vehicle that's restless, is

the opposite of a natural relationship between the two components of the idea.

2.4.12. Metonymy

Metonymy is a style of language that uses a word to state something else, because it has a very close relationship close (Keraf, 2010:142). Metonymy is the use of something closely related to the thing actually meant (Perrine, 1977: 67). Metonymy is figure of speech that used word closely associated with another word. It means that metonymy associated closely with the name of things, a person or characteristic as something itself.

Example : The pen is mightier than the sword.

The meaning of this sentence is in a sense, of course the goal is not to reveal that the "pen" is much stronger than the "sword". Because if we take the statement literally, then the sentence becomes meaningless, how can a pen be stronger than a sword right, of course the sword is stronger.

2.4.13 Satire

Satire is an expression that laughs or rejects something. Satire contains criticism of human weakness. Destination The main thing is to make improvements ethically and aesthetically (Keraf 2010:144). In satire, the reader needs to interpret the meaning of a sentence with good and extensive knowledge. This is due to the implications contained in the style implied satire. Satire is the use of words that aims to laugh at or reject something but conveyed by words imposed on other words.

Example : It's so comfortable to eat here, until even rats and

cockroaches join us.

2.4.14 Antiphrasis

Antiphrasis is a kind of irony in the form of usage a word with, or the opposite meaning, which may be considered as irony itself or the words used to counteract evil, evil spirits, and so on (Keraf, 2010: 145). The truth of the antiphrase will be understood after the reader or listeners are faced with the fact that what is actually it has been said otherwise.

Antiphrasis is a style of language that use words that have the opposite meaningnactually. The use of these words as a form of satire to actual reality. The antiphrase style has similarity with irony language style when the interpreter has not know the real meaning of what you want to convey, it's just that the antiphrasis language style is conveyed with words that smooth and does not require any action from the object of conversation after speaker

Example : You are a noble and honorable person.

2.4.15 Inuendo

Inuendo is a kind of satire by belittling reality the truth (Keraf 2010:144). In the Inuendo style, the choice of words aims to criticism but with indirect but painful suggestions. Innuendo figurative language is a language that aims to express criticism with indirect suggestion. The choice of words in the Innuendo is usually satirical but delivered with expressions that are the opposite of reality actually.

Example: You will feel how hard it is to live without compassion.

2.4.16 Pun or Pornomasia

Pun or poronimasia is a figure of speech by using resemblance sound. Pun or pornomasia is a pun based on the similarity of sound, but there is a big difference in the meaning (Keraf, 2010:145). Paronosia is a style of language that contains the juxtaposition of words that sound the same but have different meanings: words that sound the same but the meaning is different (Tarigan, 2013:64). Parnomasia figurative Language is a language style that uses word game based on sound equations. Even though the words that used has the same sound but has a different meaning different.

Example : You have intended to live well, but you always fall into in revenge.

2.5 Kick Andy Talkshow

Kick Andy is a talkshow in Metro TV hosted by Andy F. Noya. Kick Andy is broadcast every Sunday at 19:05 WIB. The theme of the talk of this event is very diverse and Andy F. Noya also often presents speakers from remote places whose works and life stories have inspired many people. This event has several derivative events namely Kick Andy Heroes, Kick Andy Young Heroes, Kick Andy Hope, Kick Andy On Location and Kick Andy Double Check.

Kick Andy Heroes is a derivative event that takes place once a year and awards prizes to inspiring characters who are considered heroes. Kick Andy Young Heroes is a derivative event held once a year by recognizing inspiring personalities considered heroes by young people. Kick Andy

Hope is a derivative event held on the 3rd Friday of every month, providing motivation from people capable of surviving adversity and even achieving success. Kick Andy on location is a derivative event of Kick Andy recorded right where the speakers are located.

At the end of the event, Kick Andy always distributes books for free to all visitors. Sometimes it is also in the form of other items from the sponsor that are in synergy with the theme being raised. Free books can also be obtained through a raffle on the official kick Andy website. In addition to books, financial assistance is sometimes given by sponsors to inspirational figures who need help to continue their struggles.

(<http://www.togamas.co.id/kick-andy/> Minggu, 27 Desember 2009 Pukul 14:45).

2.6 Metro TV

Metro TV is Indonesia's first 24-hour news channel, based in West Jakarta. The station was established on 25 November 2000 and now has over 53 transmission sites all over the country. It is owned by Surya Paloh who also owns the Media Indonesia daily. These two, along with other newspapers distributed in different parts of Indonesia, are part of the Media Group.

It is the only TV station to offer Mandarin news and no sinetron (soap opera) programs in Indonesia, although recently the station has also begin to broadcast entertainment and multicultural programs such as the tech show "e-Lifestyle," the satirical news and current affairs show "Republik Mimpi" (The Dream Republic), musical programming such as Musik

Indonesia+ and other special or regional programming.

Metro Tv was established October 25, 1999 initially planned test of transmission born name as Metro Tv (Media Televisi Indonesia) operated by Media Indonesia by Figurative Language Theory director's father Surya Paloh. Metro Tv was launched on November 25, 2000 by Putra Nababan as first news anchored and first newcast. Metro Tv was first Indonesia television company to have been officially inaugurated by the President of Indonesia himself. ([MetroTVhttps://g.co/kgs/43KpWr](https://g.co/kgs/43KpWr)).

The Mapping Theoretical Framework



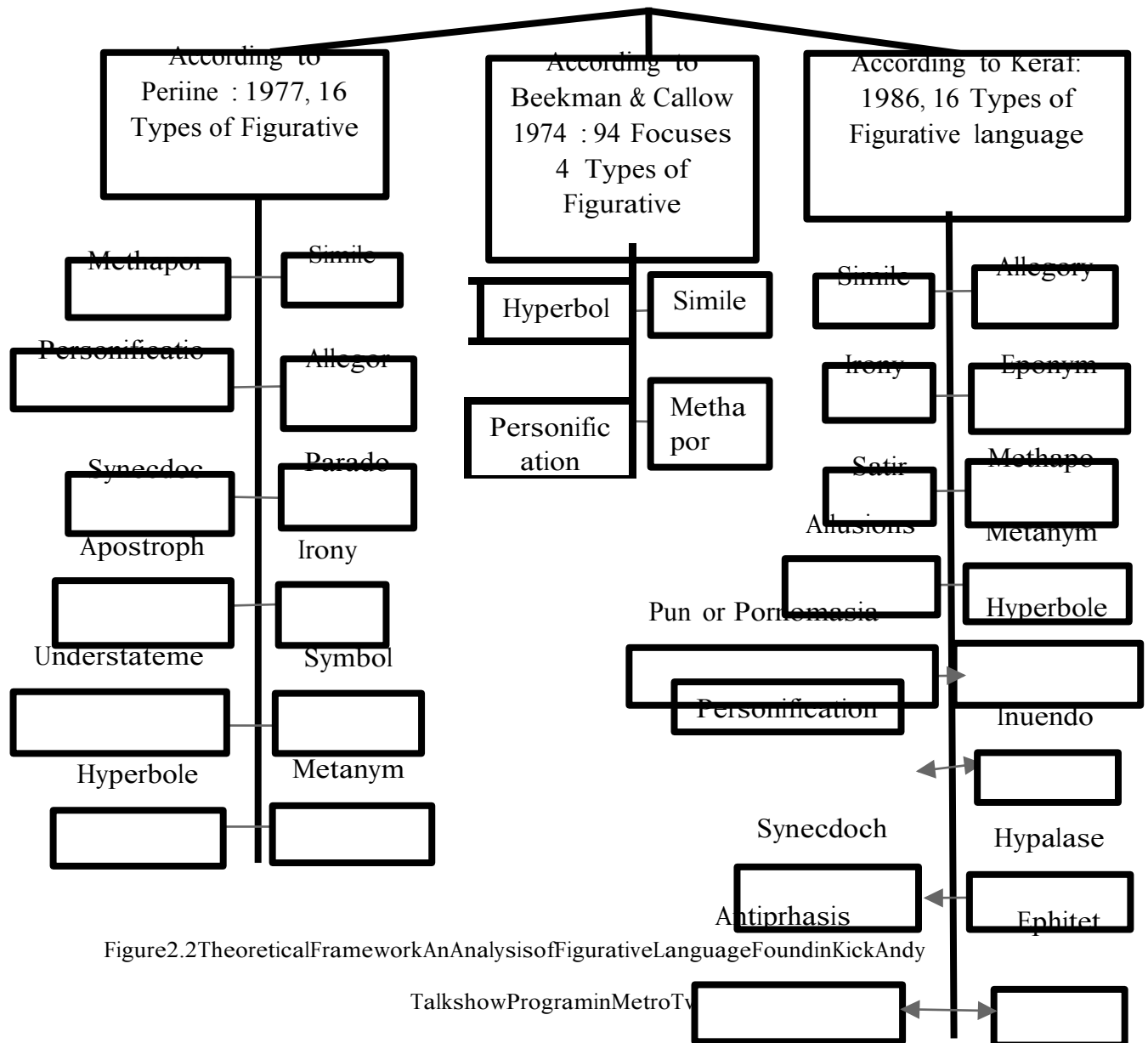


Figure 2.2 Theoretical Framework An Analysis of Figurative Language Found in Kick Andy

Talkshow Program in Metro Tv

2.7 Previous Study

There are several studies that have been done previously by some

writers that are relevant to this study. To prove the authenticity of this study the writer to present the previous study that deals with analysis of figurative language.

Sihite (2016) studied stylistic analysis of figurative language style found in English News Broadcasting program". The data were collected through downloading the video of the news program from Metro tv, watching and listening attentively to the utterances of the news broadcaster, and transcribing the utterances into the form of transcription. This research used theory According Perrine theory. This research applied a qualitative method that produces results in the form of description. Findings that the most dominantly expressed is personification 61 (38.36%). Metonymy 31 (19.49%). Synecdoche 24 (15.09%). Understatement/overstatement 18 (11%). Allgory 9 (5.66%). Paradox 6 (3.77%). Methapor 3 (1,88%). Simile 2 (1.25%). Symbol 2 (1.25%). Hyperbole 2 (1.25%). Irony 1 (0.62%) and Apostrophe 0 (0%).

Ilham (2019) explored figurative language in Jodi Picoult's small great thing. The data were analyzed using qualitative descriptive method. The study used human instrument as the instrument to find out the valid data. This study focuses on the Leech's theory to categorize types of figurative language in Small Great Things. The findings show that were 157 data about types of figurative language in Picoult's novel "Small Great Things" with used twelve types of figurative language based on Leech's theory, and they are: 6 data of oxymoron, 3 data of paradox, 3 data of Synecdoche, 9 data of qmetaphor, 12 data of metonymy, 42 data of simile,

9 data of symbolism, 26 data of allegory, 36 data of Hyperbole, 5 data of irony, 5 data of litotes, and 2 data of personification. The study concluded the figurative language of Hyperbole as the dominant form that used in Jodi Picoult's novel "Small Great Things.

Dwi (2020) investigated figurative language used in Maher Zain Song lyric's". The data were obtained from selected Maher Zain's song lyrics, Hold My Hand, For The Rest of My Life, Number One For Me, Open Your Eyes and Awaken. This study applied descriptive qualitative approach. This study used According to theory Abrams, Keraf and Reaske. To analysis it, used observation, note-taking and transcribing. The result of the research showed that from 5 songs, there are 42 lyrics containing figurative language. Those 42 lyrics comprise 8 types of figurative languages. They are simile, metaphor, personification, synecdoche, paradox, hyperbole, understatement and irony. The percentage of each type of figurative language found in Maher Zain's songs was 14% contained simile and personification types, 5% contained metaphor and irony types, 2% contained synecdoche and understatement types, 7% contained paradox type and 51% contained hyperbole type.

Wahyuni (2017) researched an analysis of figurative language used in Markus Zusak's novel the book thief. This study used descriptive qualitative method, explains some theories that related to Figurative Language, and then collects the data from the novel. Based on the theories, the writer selects some sentence which are contained of figurative language and a analyzes them one by one to know the kinds of

figurative language used, and the meanings of them. The written refers to figurative language theory according to Rozakis (1995). Having analysis the data, the written concludes that there are simile is 26 (40.6%). Personification 16 (25%). metaphor 15 (23.5%). Symbol 3 (4.7%) irony 2 (3.1%) and hyperbole 2 (3.1%) However the writer didn't find litotes, onomatopoeia, oxymoron and metonymy in the novel.

Fitratunnas (2017) investigated figurative language analysis on advertisement of the Jakarta post newspaper". This study used descriptive qualitative method, data source was taken from advertisements of the Jakarta post newspaper which were published on Augustus 2, 2017 to Augustus 30, 2017. This study focuses on observing the words which contain Figurative language by using Reask"s theory. The study has found that there are 5 kinds of figurative language which appeared in advertisement of the Jakarta post newspaper, such as are alliteration, metonymy, metaphor, simile and hyperbole.

Nurmaini (2018) uncovered analysis of figurative language used in Twilight Movie". This study used two theories, the theory of figurative language is adopted the theory of Perrine and Richard E.Mezo. The second theory is adopted the theory of meaning by Lichao song to support the analysis. The writer choose descriptive study as the kind of the research and presented the results in qualitative way. In collecting the data, the writer used document analysis. The instruments were checklist, to help the researcher collecting the complete data of figurative language in analyzed the meaning of figurative language. The result of this study

shows that there are eight types of figurative language found, they are simile, metaphor, personification, synecdoche, hyperbole, paradox, litotes, irony. The writer use situational context to know the meaning of each figurative language which appear in Twilight movie.

Kwharizmi (2018) studied figurative language used in Johnny English Reborn film". The writer choose descriptive study as the kind of presented the results in qualitative way. This study used two theories, The theory of figurative language is adopted the theory of Perrine and Richard E.Mezo. The second theory is adopted the theory of meaning by Lichao song to support the analysis. In collecting the data, the writer used document analysis. The instruments were checklist, to help the researcher collecting the complete data of figurative language in analyzed the meaning of figurative language. The result of this study shows that there are eight types of figurative language found, they are simile, metaphor, personification, synecdoche, hyperbole, paradox, litotes, irony. The researcher use situational context to know the meaning of each figurative language which appear in Twilight movie.

Royeni (2020) explored figurative language used in the old man and the sea by Ernest Hemingway. The problems of this study were the kinds of figurative language, and dominantly figurative language used in the old man and the sea novel by Ernest Hemingway. The objectives of the research were to determine the kinds of figurative language used in The Old Man and the Sea Novel by Ernest Hemingway and to know the kinds of dominantly figurative language used in The Old Man and Sea Novel by

Ernest Hemingway. The result of this research showed: there were 5 kinds of figurative language that found in *The Old Man and the Sea* Novel by Ernest Hemingway which were 33 data of hyperbole, 9 data of metaphor, 17 data of paradox, 32 data of personification and 32 data of simile.

Sari (2020) investigated figurative language used in *Dear Dumb Diary* novel by Jim Benton a Bachelors's. The data collection used the following steps ia reading the novel, selecting the types of figurative language, briefly describing the meaning of figurative language, and calculating the most dominant of figurative language that were found in the novel. The method of data analysis in this research was using descriptive qualitative manner which was described in the table of percentage. The result shows that inside *Dear Dumb Diary* novel contains 66 figurative languages which are divided into 4 (6.2 %) of personification 3 (4.5%) of metaphor 20 (30.3%) of simile 36 (54.5 %) of hyperbole 3 (4.5%) of metonymy. These data show that the first dominant figurative language used in this novel is hyperbole. The second dominant of figurative language is simile.

Muttaqin (2020) researched figurative language used in movie script *Sonic the Hedgehog*". The data of this study were all the words containing figurative languages found in movie script "*Sonic the Hedgehog*". Meanwhile, the sources of all the data were taken from movie script *Sonic the Hedgehog*. Research Method: The library research uses the library sources to collect and analyze the data. The finding of this research can be classified into two main points. The first is the researcher found ten kinds of figurative language in the script of movie *Sonic the Hedgehog*.

They are simile, metaphor, hyperbole, personification, metonymy, alliteration, idiom, rhetoric, onomatopoeia, and repetition. Simile and Alliteration are figurative language that mostly appear in this movie with 7 sample data of Simile and 7 sample data of Alliteration.

Pasaribu (2021) investigated figurative language in Maher Zain selected song lyric's". The data source is all the lyrics of the songs The Rest of My Life, Hold My Hand, Palestine Tomorrow Will Be Free, and In Syaa Allah. The data analysis used the following steps: prepare the data for analysis, read all the data, begin detailed analysis with a coding proses, use the coding process to generate a description of the setting, a final step in data analysis involves making an interpretation from the data, and conclusion. The writer used library research to extend theory and references to sustain the analysis. The results of data analysis on the 4 selected songs, there are 46 lyrics that contain figurative language, from 46 lyrics there are 4 types of figurative language. They are, Hyperbole, Personification, Irony, and Metaphor. The percentage of each figurative language contained in Maher Zain's selected of songs is 47% containing Hyperbole types 26% containing Irony types, 16% containing Personification types, and 11% containing Metaphor types

Hasanah (2017) uncovered figurative language in Whil Child". The process of data analysis involves data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing. This process applies Bain theory in analyzing figurative language types and Leech theory in examining figurative language purposes. The study is conducted by using descriptive

qualitative method. The result of this research shows that there are five types of figurative language found in Wild Child movie that consists of 2 data of synecdoche 6 data of simile 12 data of metaphor 3 data metonymy and 3 data of hyperbole. There are three purposes of figurative language found in this movie, i.e. to convince something or someone (5) to describe someone or something (18) and to give clarification (3).

Fatimah (2019) studied figurative language analysis of Kpu's slogan in Instagram". This study was conducted by using descriptive qualitative research. The results of the data show that there were 14 slogans contain figurative language in KPU'S slogan in instagram. There were 20 types of figurative language, there are 1 Repetition 4 alliteration 1 elipsis 3 assonance 1 synecdoche 4 personification 5 hyperbole 1 metaphor and each semantic meaning contained in the slogan. Hyperbole was one types of figurative language most found in this study.

Rusli (2010) uncovered figurative language in the lyrics of Maroon Five". The method used in this study was descriptive method. The samples in this study were nine song from maroon five's album by using purposive sampling. Some data (words) are believed as Figurative language expressions which had determined and classified based on the types were analyzes Semantic theory. The result all the data, finally the writer found that there were seven kinds of figurative language in Maroon five's song's. Theu are Personification, Symbol, Simile, hyperbole, Methapor, Paradox, and Metonymy.

Surdiana (2015) explored figurative language Katty Perry's song. The

source of the data was taken from the lyrics of Katy Perry's song. Katy Perry's song is classified as pop song released on 17th October 2013. The research design used in this study is descriptive qualitative method with a document or content analysis as the study type. There were also some related theories about figurative language used to support the analysis. Thirty six have been selected to be analyzed. There were 1 type of figurative language (Personification), 5 type of figurative language (Metaphor) 10 type of figurative language (Simile) 4 type of figurative language (Hyperbole) 3 type of figurative language (Allusion) 1 type of figurative language (Repetition) 1 type of figurative language (Alliteration) 2 type of figurative language (Onomatopoeia) and 7 type of figurative language (Idiom). Then the type of figurative language were classified and analyzed

Based on the previous studies above, it can be said that the studies focus on analyzing the types and dominant type of figurative language. All of these previous studies serve as references for the writer to conduct study. These previous studies can also be a source of inspiration that will help the writer conduct research. In addition, from previous studies, the writer can also examine what advantages and disadvantages there are to developing and producing new study.

2. 8 Conceptual Framework.

This study begins with an understanding of the concept of Perine theory. In this conceptual framework, it can be seen the parts to be studied, which using Figurative Language. The writer will examine the

figurative language found in kick Andy Talkshow . The problem that become the benchmark for the author are: the types and functions of each part of the deixis. There are some types of figurative language, there are simile, methapor, personification, apostrophe, synecdoche, metonymy, symbol, allegory, paradox, hyperbole, uderstat. This study used the qualitative method. The data use to complete this study in YouTube channel Program In Metro. From the result of this study, it can be seen the types, dominant type of figurative language found in kick Andy talkshow. An explanation of how this study will be conduct is presented in the following chapters with a conceptual framework.

An Analysis of Figurative Language Found in
kick Andy Talkshow Program in Metro TV

Semantics

Figurative Language

2.8 Conceptual Framework

Types of Figurative language "According to Keraf" (2010).

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|
| 1. Simile | 7. Synecdoche. | 13. Paradox. |
| 2. Metaphor. | 8. Metonymy. | 14. Hyperbole. |
| 3. Personification. | 9. Hyperbole | 15. Inuendo |
| 4. Ephetet | 10. Pron or Pornomosia | |
| 5. Ephonym
Alusion | 11. Antifrasis | 16. |
| 6. Allegory. | 12. Irony/sinisme/sarkasme. | |

Figure2.8

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CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research method is defined as a procedure or mechanism necessary applied in finding out the solution for the problems that have been formulated within a research. The research method of the study contains: Research design, object of the research, the source of data, the technique collecting data, and technique analyzing data.

3.1 Research Design

The study mainly use a descriptive qualitative method for the research. The qualitative study utilized in this study involved description and analysis rather than the counting features related to the issue (Alwasilah, 2006:18). Qualitative research will be employed in this study since it described the writer interest in process, meaning, understanding that to be gathered through words or pictures.

This study will be conducted used descriptive design in which the objective is to describe the actual user of language for communication. The nature is not to test and to prove but to explore and to describe. As a describe one, the study is qualitative. The data collected is in the form of words rather than numbers. The qualitative data consists of detailed description of situation, events, people, interaction, and observed behaviors, direct questions, from people about their experiences, attitudes, beliefs, thoughts, and entire passage from documents, correspondence, records and case histories.

3.2 The Object of the Research

The object of this study is talkshow involve figurative language that used sent kick Andy talkshow of 10 randomly selected videos aired on the Metro Television channel.

3.3 The Source of Data

The research data is taken from the kick Andy talkshow transcripts of 10 randomly selected videos containing kick Andy conversations with the guest stars which uploaded in Metro Tv channel. The sources of all the data taken from the television and youtube. The writer use data sources taken in June 2021- December 2021 and also the figurative language theory and the other data, which can support the study.

3.4 The Technique for Collecting the Data

The technique of Collecting the data will be conduted by getting information which is needed to support the goals of study. The writer will taken the data by using following procedures :

- 1). Downloading 10 videos from kick Andy talkshow in youtube channel Metro Tv
- 2). Watching 10 videos from kick Andy talkshow in Youtube channel Metro Tv
- 3). Analyzing

3.5. The Technique for Analyzing the Data

The steps for analyzing the data are described in the explanation in below. The purpose of this study is to find out the types Figurative language and the most type Figurative language used Kick Andy Talkshow's Program in Metro Tv.

- 1). Identifying the figurative language which used kick Andy talkshow according to theory Keraf (2010:140-150).
- 2). Analyzing the data the types of figurative language language and give the arguments and explanation.
- 3). Classifying each figurative language in each conversation in the videos according to the types.
- 4). Concluding total or intepreting the precentage analysis of figurative language by using the formula.

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

Where :

X = Percentage Analysis of Figurative language

F = Frequency Analysis of Figurative Language

N = Number Analysis of Figurative language