

TYPES OF LEXICAL FIGURES OF SPEECH USED IN *KAMBING*

JANTAN NOVEL



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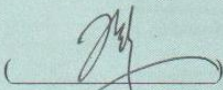


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ABSTRAK

Hidjriana, Risha. 2014. *Types of Lexical Figures of Speech Used in Kambing Jantan Novel*. Makalah. Padang. Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni. Universitas Negeri Padang.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi penggunaan *lexical figure of speech* dan maknanya dalam novel Kambing Jantan. *Lexical figures of speech* tersebut diklasifikasikan berdasarkan atas 3 tipe; simile, hiperbola, dan metafora. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori McAthur. *Lexical figures of speech* ini banyak digunakan oleh penulis-penulis dalam karya sastra, salah satunya adalah novel.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Data pada penelitian ini adalah kalimat-kalimat yang mengandung *lexical figures of speech* yang terdapat di dalam novel Kambing Jantan. Kemudian, penulis mengelompokkan tipe *lexical figures of speech* yang paling banyak digunakan dalam novel tersebut.

Hasil temuan penelitian ini mengungkapkan bahwa simile merupakan tipe *lexical figures of speech* yang paling sering digunakan dalam novel tersebut. Dari 65 data, simile digunakan sebanyak 26 kali (40%). Sementara metafora ditemukan penggunaannya sebanyak 15 kali (23,07%).

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Problem

As one of the ways of communication, whether it is spoken or written, figurative language has something more than just a usual communication function. It also has non-literal meaning of the words used by speakers or by writers. Figurative language has an important aspect for people in expressing the ideas in their mind about something they feel, touch, see, hear, and think. As what Keraf (2006:113) says figurative language is a way to express the idea through the language especially which shows the author's spirit and his behavior.

Figurative language is used for concealment when we want to cover up our real feeling. One of the ways in expressing it is to use a figure of speech. It is similar with McArthur (1992: 402) who says that figurative language is language in which figure of speech, such as metaphor and simile freely occur. This figure of speech is regarded as embellishments that deviate from the ordinary uses of language. In the specific sense, figurative language may take the form of figures of speech.

Figure of speech can be defined as a word or sentences which means something more than it seems to say, also it creates new and unusual meanings which

cannot be taken literally. It is used to achieve a rhetorical effect by using something different from the literal one. In addition, figure of speech is commonly used by writers or speakers to ensure that their words have an impact on the readers so that the readers will feel entertained and interested with it.

Figure of speech is used in any form of communication, such as in daily conversation, articles in newspapers, advertisements, poems and novels. In daily interaction, people use this figure of speech in informal communication, such as talking with friends or family because it cannot be used in formal situation. Hence, figure of speech is functioned as the way to allude and advise people in indirect way so that others cannot feel painful.

One of the ways to entertain the reader is through the use of figures of speech in communication. Figures of speech are mostly used in literary art work which expands the ordinary words to be an attractive word which is expected to entertain and surprise the readers. For example, the use of figure of speech ‘hyperbole’ in the sentence ” *gw tarok lem tikus tersebut dengan manis tepat disebelah lemari,*” which means there is no way for people to do something bad by using expression “sweetly”. Then ‘simile’ in sentence *udah kayak orang cacingan gitu,* which means “he is tired or unwell”. This figure of speech is regarded as embellishments that deviate from the ordinary uses of language. So, by studying a part of figurative language or figures of speech generally, it is expected to be useful for the people in knowing and comprehending what words used by speakers or writers in communication and

interaction. Moreover, in this paper, the writer also tries to identify any types of figure of speech in the literary work, that is novel.

Novel is a written literary work which narratively entertains the readers. The literary works is defined as reflection of life; it reflects the social reality and condition of human beings. Novel is one of literary works that explains about a sense. It conveys a message from the author to express what he/she thinks and sees in social, economic or politic life. There is a certain message that can be delivered, either directly or indirectly. The creative authors intend to deliver their messages by using something different like using figurative language or figure of speech specifically. By using it, the authors will feel free in expressing and presenting the creativity in designing ideas and make a language more attractive, more amusing and more meaningful.

This paper will identify types of figure of speech used in a novel "*Kambing Jantan*" written by *Raditya Dika*. Raditya Dika is an Indonesian's author born in Jakarta, 28 December 1984. He is wellknown as a funny book author. "*Kambing Jantan*" novel is his first novel which achieves the title of best seller novel of the year and very popular in 2005. This novel is the first blog that has been published. In this novel, Dika's writing style can be said as a new genre of novel's writing style because of the way he manages his words and sentences as a comedian author is totally different from the others. He develops his novel in a crunchy way such as the use of diary writing style. Thus, it is needed to be studied why and how Dika develops and uses the figure of speech more in his novel. This study will be the study

of the use of figures of speech and their meaning found in “*Kambing Jantan*” novel written by Raditya Dika.

This research is expected to give valuable contribution for the development linguistics studies, especially in semantics theoretically and practically. Theoretically, this study will increase the understanding and knowledge about the types of lexical figure of speech and will be useful for next researchers as references to conduct further research about similar topic. This research is hoped be useful in linguistics study especially in study of figures of speech such as hyperbole, simile and metaphor.

1.2 Limitation of the Problem

There are so many kinds of figurative languages: they are litotes, hyperbole, allegory, simile, personification, satire, allusion, and hysteron. In this paper, the writer focuses on analyzing two kinds of figures of speech based on McArthur (1992); they are simile and metaphor. Moreover, in this research the writer limits the problem only on a novel entitled “*Kambing Jantan*”. This novel is chosen because this is one kind of narrative texts that has figures of speech and there are many aspects that caused deviation in language, which make language become more interesting.

1.3 Formulation of the Problem

The the problem of this paper is formulated as follows “What is the type of lexical figures of speech as comparison mostly used in *Kambing Jantan* novel written by Raditya Dika?”

1.4 Purpose of Writing the Paper

The purpose of writing this paper is to find out the type of lexical figures of speech as comparison used in *Kambing Jantan* novel written by Raditya Dika.

1.5 Technique of Collecting Data

In collecting the data, the writer did the following steps:

1. Reading *Kambing Jantan* novel.

The writer read the novel carefully in order to find out the figures of speech used in this novel.

2. Marking the figures of speech found in the novel.

The writer marked the figures of speech found in the novel by using a board marker.

3. Writing the figures of speech.

After that, the writer wrote all figures of speech found in *Kambing Jantan* novel into the note.

1.6 Technique of Data Analysis

The data that have been collected were analyzed based on the following steps:

1. Classifying the data on their types.

The data were classified into hyperbole, simile and metaphor based on the theories available in chapter 2.

2. Tabulating each of types of figures of speech based on their types.

The writer put the data into a table. To analyze the data easily, there were three tables that were used: table of simile and metaphor.

3. Finding the meaning of each type of figures of speech.

After categorizing the data into simile and metaphor, the writer described the meaning of each type of figures of speech.

4. Finding the mostly used type of figures of speech.

The writer searched for the type of figures of speech (simile and metaphor) which is mostly used in the novel.

5. Drawing conclusions.

The writer drew conclusion based on the findings.

CHAPTER 2

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 The Concept of Figurative Language

There are two kinds of language; they are literal language and figurative language. The literal language has meaning as it is uttered, while figurative language has implied meaning; it is not literally true. However, this paper focuses on figurative language only because by studying figurative language, it means that the study about language which has meaning non literal one. So, figurative language is also used in literary works such as novel. There are some theories proposed by experts about figurative language.

Mc Arthur (1992: 402) says that figurative language is “regarded as embellishments that deviate from the ‘ordinary’ uses of language”. This idea considers a figurative language as an ornament of language that makes the language more beautiful. Besides, a figurative language means more than it normally means. The word ‘star’ normally means something shiny and beautiful located around the sky. However, when the word is used in the sentence “You’re a star”, the word ‘star’ does not mean as it normally means, but it means a lady who is very beautiful.

Then, Perrine (1988: 565) also says that ‘figurative languages are the language that cannot be taken literally and say something other than the ordinary way’. It means that the figures of speech compare one thing with another thing and

find the similarity between them. Figurative languages provide a more effective means of saying what the speaker means rather than what the statement means so that figurative languages have the essence of style and beauty. Figurative languages are used in many forms of communication, like in daily conversations, newspapers, advertisements, novels, poems, and so on.

Moreover, Lukens (2007: 297) argues that figurative language is another way to give the meaning beyond without changes the real one, namely non-literal meaning. This idea proves that figurative language is an extension of a basic meaning in semantics. Figurative language is not intended to be interpreted in a literal sense. It provides other ways to look at the world. It has been used in communication through indirect words or analogical words so that it produces a connotative meaning. So figurative language is the expression on which words are used out of their literal meaning or in conceptual combination to add beauty and strength.

Furthermore, Lakof and Johnson (2003: 53) give a notion that language expressions can be said as figurative or imaginative, if languages including words, sentences, or clauses change the domain of usual meaning into something different from literal meaning itself. They may change the meaning of the words or sentences, their structures or substitute them into well accepted form. The use of figurative language will make the differences of using words in order to be effective by having indirect one.

Besides, Griffiths (2006: 79) assumes that figurative usage can be inspirationally fresh, and it seems that it is worth asking how it differs from real

language and how it is signaled and construed. It usually compares two things that are different in enough ways, so that their similarities are interesting, unique, and wonderful. It makes people's words more colorful and the images related to what they say are more vivid. It shows that figurative language is more effective to express what the writer or speaker intends because figurative language often provides a more effective meaning. In other words, figurative language gives a different way in delivering a message. The kinds of figurative language can be distinguished based on their form, because the use of the term figurative language covers a universal practice in which sound, spelling, grammar, vocabulary, usage, and meaning are adapted to achieve special stylistic effects.

In addition, Saeed (2009: 15) says that figurative language is the non-literal use of language. This means that figurative language means more than it literally means. In understanding a figurative language, the hearer must make inferences in order to make sense out of a non-literal utterance. In other words, understanding non-literal language or figurative language might require a little more interpretative effort from the hearer.

In conclusion, figurative language is a non-literal language whose meaning is different from what it should normally mean. The hearer or the reader must be able to interpret the figurative language in order to understand its meaning.

2.2 Figure of Speech

Figures of speech are the words or sentences that construct a figurative language. There are some theories about figure of speech proposed by some experts. The first one comes from Lakoff (1987: 84) who states that figure of speech is another term of figurative language. It is about using analogical words and producing a non-literal meaning. Figure of speech provides new ways of looking at the words. It compares two things that are different in enough ways, so their similarities when pointed out are interesting, unique and surprising.

However, McArthur (1992: 404) differentiates figures of speech from figurative language. He views figure of speech as a rhetorical device that achieves a special effect by using words in distinctive ways. This means that figures of speech are elements or constituents of figurative language that act as vehicles to achieve the use of figurative language. For example, an expression ‘tons of money’ contains exaggeration which normally means ‘a great deal of money’. Here, a word usually associated with weights and measures has been moved out of context to refer to money, with which it is not normally associated.

Meanwhile, Katz et al (1996: 4) say that traditionally metaphor and other kinds of figures of speech have been taken as a property of, and a problem for, language, not surprising because figures of speech are naturally expressed in language and not in some other medium. There are, for instance, no obvious idiomatic facial expressions or gestural indirect request or tactile proverbs. He argues

that figure of speech creates a special effect or feeling by making some types of interesting or creative comparison.

Figurative language creates figure (pictures) in the mind of the reader or listener. These pictures help convey the meaning faster and more vividly than words alone. Figurative language has been distinguished into several types. McArthur's (1992: 402) classifies figures of speech into four kinds. They are phonological figures, orthographic figures, syntactic figures, and lexical figures. Phonological figures are somehow related to sounds which include alliteration, assonance, and onomatopoeia. Orthographic figures use visual forms created for effect. Syntactic figures may bring the non-standard into the standard language. The last one, lexical figures extend the conventional so as to surprise or entertain. This is done through exaggeration (hyperbole) and comparison (simile and metaphor).

Then, according to (Keraf 2006: 117-145) is differentiated into four types. They are: (i) figure of speech based on diction such as formal figure of speech and informal figure of speech and conversational figure of speech, (ii) figure of speech based on tone such as giving instructions, (iii) figure of speech based on sentence structures such as climax and anticlimax, and (iv) figure of speech based on indirect meaning such as simile, metonymy, euphemism, personification, litotes and irony and so forth.

Meanwhile, Suparyanta (2006: 40-41) classifies these types of figurative speech related to their usage in three forms. They are (i) figures of speech based on comparison such as metaphors, personifications and parables, (ii) figures of speech

based on contradictory such as irony, hyperbole, and litotes, and (iii) figure of speech based on relationship such as metonymy, synecdoche, euphemism, and pleonasm.

In short, lexical figure of speech is any words used by changing literal meaning into figure of speech. It functions as a vehicle to construct a figurative language. The theory proposed by McArthur is used in this paper as the main reference for the analysis. More specifically, the analysis focus one of its category, that is lexical figure of speech. This theory is chosen because it is more comprehensive in explaining the indicators of figurative language.

2.3.Types of Lexical Figure of Speech

There are many types of lexical figure of speech. However, in this paper, only two of them are discussed as they are the important elements of lexical figure of speech. As Saeed (2009: 358) says that metaphor has traditionally been viewed as the most important form of figurative language use, and is usually seen as reaching its most sophisticated forms in literary or poetic language.

2.3.1 Simile

McArthur (1992: 935) defines simile as a figure of speech, in which a more or less fanciful or unrealistic comparison is made, using *like* or *as*. It means that in saying something, equal comparison is used in delivering it. Consider the examples below:

1. *run like the wind* (it means fast)

2. *like a fish out of water* (uneasy in an unfamiliar situation)

Moreover, he argues that simile and metaphor are close and sometimes confusing to determine. However, he states that metaphor is often being defined as condensed simile. For example are *runs like lightning* and *lightning runner*. *Runs like lightning* is considered as simile while *lightning runner* is defined as metaphor.

In addition, the word simile is derived from the Latin word ‘Simile’, meaning ‘resemblance and likenesses’, technically it means the comparison of two objects with some similarities (Fadaee, 2011: 19). It means that simile shows likeness of two things in one or two attributes. So, there is an explicit comparison occurred.

2.3.2 Metaphor

McArthur (1992: 653) says that metaphor is “a figure of speech which concisely compares two things by saying that one is the other”. Just like mentioned before, metaphor is different to simile. It also comparison between two things in saying something; however, it does not use words like *as* or *like*. McArthur adds that it is often used in naming and in extending the sense of the words. There is a direct comparison between one thing and another thing which exists in nature. For example, human becomes animals.

Related to this, Fromkin et al (2003: 222) says that a fundamentally figures of speech that shows a comparison between a thing or a concept which is literal meaning, to designate another thing or concept which is non-literal one, thus creating implicit comparison is called as metaphor. A metaphor is important part in semantics

because it is important component of language creativity. It means that metaphor is kind of semantic change in general extension of the meaning that involves the transfer of term because of an imaged similarity. It means that metaphor change the meaning of a language from a concrete into the abstract one or something beyond. Moreover, Cruse (2000: 202) the use of a word or phrase to mean something different from the literal meaning defines as metaphor. It is different from simile because in metaphor the similarity or the analogy of the word is not stated explicitly. Metaphor is a comparison of two domains or two unlike thing in which no word of comparison is used.

Then, back to McArthur (1992: 653), he gives example by illustrating a warrior compared to a lion becomes a lion that is *Achilles was a lion in the fight*. He explains that in such usages, the perception of something held from different fields. Warriors and lions share bravery and strength, and so the warrior is a lion among men and the lion is a warrior among beasts. Consider other examples below:

1. He was a lion in the fight (he was brave in the fight)
2. He has a stone head (he is stubborn)

So, from the explanation above, it can be concluded that figures of speech are form of figurative language. It can also be defined as a devices used to make something different from the literal one by comparing one thing and another thing. There are three types of figures of speech proposed by Mc Arthur (1992: 653), they are hyperbole, simile, and metaphor. These three types have the same characteristic that is using hints to describe something.

2.4 Meaning in Figurative Language

Meaning can be divided into some types. Some experts say there are two types of meaning, and others say there are more types of meaning. Leech (1981: 9) offers seven types of meaning including conceptual meaning, connotative meaning, social meaning, affective meaning, reflected meaning, collocative meaning, and thematic meaning.

The study of meaning in relation to figurative language is limited to connotative meaning. Leech (1981: 9-23) says that “connotative meaning is the communicative value an expression has by virtue of what it refers to, over and above its purely conceptual content”. In other words, connotative meaning is the additional meanings that a word or phrase has beyond its central meaning. These meanings show people’s emotions and attitudes toward what the word or phrase refers to. People sometimes need context in interpreting the connotative meaning of language.

The explanation above is related to what Keraf (2006: 29) says that is connotative meaning is a kind of meaning where the stimulus and response have emotional value. For example, ‘child’ could be defined as a young human being but there are many other characteristics which different people associate with ‘child’, such as; affectionate, lovable, sweet, noisy and grubby. Connotative meaning takes place because the speaker wants to give agreement feeling or not, happiness or not and any other to listeners. In other side, the word that is chosen to show that the speaker also have the same feeling.

Moreover, the meanings of words or sentences produced by people in communication are sometime connotative, inserting non-literal meaning or additional meaning, but from literal language. Figurative language can be categorized into connotative meaning, the meaning of language that has extensive meaning from the literal meaning toward what it refers to, because connotative meaning has also some characteristics, one of them is connotations are relatively unstable; they can be changeable depends on culture, historical period, and the experience of individual.

Furthermore, figurative languages are one form of language which deals with meaning. Figurative languages can focus on semantic study because this study only identifies and determines figurative languages with a connotative meaning. Figurative languages are mostly found in written communication especially in literary works. Proverb is one of literary works which uses figurative way in its delivered so that the clauses use indirect words and has connotative meaning. Lakof and Johnson (2003: 53) say that language expressions can be said as figurative, if language changes the usual meaning into something different of it.

In making the theory of connotative meaning clear, Leech (1981: 9-23) names three facts about connotative meaning. First, it is not specific to language, but it is hard by other communicative systems. The second fact is it is peripheral compared with conceptual meaning and connotations are relatively unstable; culture, historical period and individual experiences are made the variation. Finally, the third fact is it is indeterminate and open-ended is a sense in which conceptual meaning is not. Moreover, connotative meaning can be studied from figurative language's point of

view. It can be simply said that connotative meaning uses analogical words so that produce a meaning which has additional meaning or it is different from actual meaning. Context like culture is also needed in determining a connotative meaning.

Based on the explanations above, it can be concluded that figurative language carries connotative meaning, the meaning which is beyond its concept. In relation to literal and non-literal meaning, figurative language inserts non-literal meaning or additional meaning, but from literal language. In other words, the meaning in figurative language is the meaning which is different from its concept but it still has something to do with its concept.

CHAPTER 4

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

4.1 Conclusions

Based on the data analysis, findings and discussion in the previous chapter, the study is concluded that type of figures of speech as comparison used in *Kambing Jantan* Novel which is mostly used is metaphor. The frequent use of metaphor in this novel is partly used to give more entertaining feeling to the readers because they can see various objects compared to another object which shares few similarities. The absence of comparison markers such as “like” and “as” can deliver the ideas in a simpler way.

The 138 data containing metaphor and simile found in this study show that this novel is rich of using figurative language. This finding also shows that the writer of this novel is creative and rich in vocabulary because it is not easy to make sentences containing metaphor and simile. In writing metaphor or simile, the two objects must share similarities. Besides, the comparison should not be constant to one object to be compared, but a particular object can be compared by a number of similar objects.

4.2 Suggestions

This study was conducted in order to know what types of figures of speech used in *Kambing Jantan* Novel. There are several topics that can be studied about

figures of speech or and figurative languages. Therefore, the researcher suggest to next researchers to continue this topic or make it as a relevance research in order to develop better knowledge about figures of speech and literary works like novels.

Furthermore, as long the process of collecting and analyzing the data, the researcher found that it is really important to give more attention toward figure of speech in Novels because it gives a story which sometimes describes a real life of the writers or others. It can also be studied from pragmatics, sociolinguistics, anthropological linguistics, and psycholinguistics point of view. This is the one of interesting topics in linguistics and it can be taken from many sources such as songs, poetries, magazines, advertisements, debates, public forum interactions, novel, and etc.

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