THE COMPARISON OF FIGURES OF SPEECH USED BY THE PROTAGONIST AND ANTAGONIST CHARACTERS IN THE "GLEE" TELEVISION SERIES

Thesis

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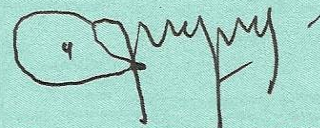
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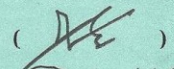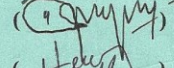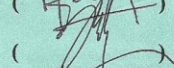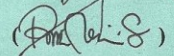
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ABSTRAK

Mandasari, Utari. 2011. "The Comparison of Figures of Speech Used by the Protagonist and Antagonist Characters in the 'Glee' Television Series". *Skripsi Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris.* Padang: Universitas Negeri Padang.

Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk membandingkan penggunaan bahasa kiasan oleh karakter protagonis dan antagonis pada serial televisi *Glee* dan bagaimana bahasa kiasan tersebut menggambarkan karakter mereka sebagai tokoh protagonis dan antagonis.Karakter yang dipilih hanya para pemeran utama yang terdiri dari masing-masing dua orang karakter protagonis dan antagonis. Penulis menggunakan teori Perrine dalam mengidentifikasi dan menganalisis jenis-jenis bahasa kiasan yang digunakan. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan menggunakan metode penelitian deskriptif qualitatif. Data yang dikumpulkan berupa kalimat-kalimat yang mengandung bahasa kiasan. Penulis mengumpulkan data sebanyak 155 bahasa kiasan dalam 5 episode dari serial televisi tersebut.

Dari hasil analisis, penulis menemukan bahwa kedua karakter protagonis dan antagonis sama-sama menggunakan 7 jenis bahasa kiasan, namun tokoh antagonis menggunakan lebih banyak bahasa kiasan dibandingkan protagonis.Tokoh protagonis menggunakan bahasa kiasan berupa alegori (22), metafora (11), hiperbola (10), symbol (9), simile (9), personifikasi (6), dan sinekdot (4), sedangkan tokoh antagonis menggunakan bahasa kisasan berupa alegori (23), metafora (21), hiperbola (13), symbol (10), simile (10), personifikasi (5), dan sinekdot (2). Bahasa kiasan yang digunakan oleh karakter protagonis memiliki banyak fungsi positif (76%) dibandingkan fungsi negatif (24%) karena bahasa kiasan yang digunakan pada umumnya digunakan untuk memberi nasehat, dukungan dan membandingkan dengan hal yang baik. Sehingga bahasa kisan yang mereka gunakan menggambarkan mereka sebagai tokoh yang baik, bijaksana, dan disukai karakter lain.

Sedangkan pada karakter antagonis, bahasa kiasan yang mereka gunakan memiliki banyak fungsi negatif (73%) dibandingkan fungsi positif (27%) karena bahasa kiasan yang mereka gunakan pumumnya digunakan untuk menunjukkan kelebihan, menggambarkan dan membandingkan sesuatu dengan hal-hal yang buruk, sehingga bahasa kiasan yang mereka gunakan menggambarkan mereka sebagai tokoh jahat, angkuh dan berlawanan dengan tokoh protagonis. Penulis menyimpulkan bahwa bahasa kiasan yang digunakan oleh masing-masing jenis karakter menggambarkan karakter mereka secara berbeda dan benar-benar menggambarkan karakteristik tokoh masing-masing.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Problem

A language is spoken in different variations. The variations are caused by individual's choice in using a language. People use language in their own choice as a way to identify themselves with some groups and differentiate themselves from others. Meyerhoff (2006: 23-24) states that the variations in how people use language are motivated by the intention of the individual speaker. Moreover, the choice that the speaker makes is to show how she or he is different from others.

The choice of the speaker depends on the style of using the language. Style refers to the way of how speaker use the resources of language variation. It also concerns with the strategies, actions, and performances that the speakers engage in. Wardaugh (1986: 48) explains that speakers of all languages have the wide range of stylistics varieties from their own variation. It means that the style of every individual language user is chosen and made by their intention from their variation where they belong to. The stylistics variation occurs within the speaking of a single speaker.

The style relates to how speakers show their identities. It is the basis for personal and social identity. As Coupland (2007: 60) states that the style is what an individual speaker does with a language in relation to the personal and interpersonal identities and different social relationship. It can be

explained that the language style of the speaker can reveal his or her identity. The different way of someone's speaking reflects her quality. Chaika (1989: 2) also supports this idea that language can reveal or conceal people's personal identity, character, and background whether conscious or unconsciously.

On the other sides, Crystal (1989) says that style refers to one's language habit. Style refers to the way a person uses a language which characterizes his or her uniqueness as a human being. Style is the result of linguistics choice made. It means that investigating language style can be also useful to learn about someone's characters and ways of thinking as well as the reason why he or she chooses the particular form to express their ideas in particular situation. Moreover, Crystal adds that language style is a particular way to express an idea or concept through language use. This particular way is different from one person to another. Therefore, a language style can represent someone's character.

A language style that contains deviations either from the normal construction of a sentence or from the meaning of the words in order to create particular effect can be called figurative language (Holman: 1986). However, using a figurative language in order to create the intentional effects, such as vividness and effectiveness in speaking is not easy. One must have a clear idea of the appropriate types of a figurative language she or he wants to use. The careless use of the figurative language will distort the speaker's messages conveyed in her or his speaking. It is because a figurative language is an extraordinary language and the meaning cannot be taken literally. It means

that a figurative language like figures of speech have the additional meanings that other than the common meanings which people usually share. The figures of speech contain the additional meaning, also called as the connotative meaning, which is so personal, emotional and ambiguous that it may raise the difficulty for people to agree on single meaning.

As a part of language variations, the use and function of the figures of speech also varies. One of them is the use of the figures of speech by people in television. The figures of speech that are used by the speakers are for emphasis, freshness of expression, or clarity. Relates to the fact that figures of speech have tendency to create ambiguity, the audience or hearers cannot take the figures of speech just as they appear on the surface. The audience or hearers must have the same interpretation in order to avoid misunderstandings. Television series is one of the types of television shows that attract much audience. The uses of the figures of speech by the characters in that series must be appropriate so the audience will understand them.

Related to the study of figures of speech as a kind of language style, the use of figures of speech by speakers may also have the contribution to create the personal characteristics. It can be said that the use of the figures of speech by the characters in the television series also have the function to shape their characters since the characters in a story usually consist of protagonist and antagonist characters that have the opposite characters to each other. Although the characters in the television series as in films are already characterized by the scene writers, the audience will not realize it unless they

understand the story and the language that are used by the characters. It means the language that the characters used as well as the use of the figures of speech give the contribution to the audience to understand their characters.

Based on that discussion, there are problems to analyze according to the use of the figures of speech in avoiding the misunderstanding between the speakers and the hearers and in presenting the speakers' characters. Concerning to this fact, the researcher was interested to do the research about the use of the figures of speech by the protagonist and antagonist characters in the television series because the figures of speech are not only used as a part of language style that make language sounds beautiful but also a part of language style that have function to emphasize the message and describe the characters of their users.

In this research, the writer used one of the American television series entitled "Glee" in order to know the types of the figures of speech used by the protagonist and antagonist characters there and then the researcher analyzes the meaning and relate them to the characters. Besides, the characters in this series often used different types of figures of speech while communicating with others in the dialogue in order to deliver and convey their messages. In addition, Glee viewed a story about the life of high school students in one of the states in the United Sates. It was a kind of musical comedy drama television series that casts many actors and actresses with various characters.

B. Identification of the Problem

The figures of speech belong to the language style as a part of language variety that is chosen by the individual speaker. In the stylistics study, the language style is identified and analyzed in the significance of function that the style fulfills. Furthermore, the style itself is chosen by the speaker in order to express and convey the message she or he wants others to know. Stylistics analyzes the reason for choosing a given style as in any language a single thought can be expressed in a number of ways depending on connotations, or desired result that the message is to produce. Therefore, stylistics is concerned with the examination of semantics. The semantics study of figures of speech gives the clearer understanding to the hearer or speaker about the literal and connotative meaning of the figures of speech because the meaning may do not in one agreement between the users.

On the other hand, in the pragmatics study, the figure of speech must be used appropriately in its contexts in order to produce the correct meaning that is not out of its context. In the anthropology linguistics, the study about the figures of speech relates to the culture where the speakers belong to. According to this study, speakers with different culture will use different comparison in their figure of speech and could also have different interpretation of the figure of speech used.

In the analysis of characters in a fiction there are some categories that divide the characters into different role and position in the story. Generally, there are major and minor characters in a story; however, the major characters

are the main characters that consist of protagonist and antagonist characters. Furthermore, in the analysis of the characters' description, the description is used as the methods of characters' portrayal that consists of the physical appearance description and the personality description. On the other hand, the overall characteristics of a character focus on external traits such as language, style of clothing, habits, facial, and body features.

This research focused only on the use of the figure of speech as a part of language style in the stylistics study where language that was used by the characters in the television series could describe their characters. The figures of speech used by the characters are one of the characteristics of them that exist in their language. The characters in the series were only the main characters that are divided into the protagonist and antagonist characters.

C. Limitation of the Problem

Based on the identification of the problem above, the study was limited to the analysis of the figures of speech used by the characters in the Glee television series, especially the main characters that consist of the two protagonist and two antagonist characters. The study was limited to the types of the figures of speech based on Perrine's classification of the types of figures of speech that consist of 12 types which are metaphor, simile, personification, synecdoche, metonymy, symbol, allegory, overstatement, apostrophe, understatement, paradox, and verbal irony. The source of this

research was taken from the transcripts of the Glee television series season one, especially the first five episodes that were written on July 2008.

D. Formulation of the Problem

This research described the comparison of the figures of speech used by the protagonist and antagonist characters in Glee television series. Therefore, the problem of this study was formulated as follows: "What were the figures of speech used by the protagonists and antagonists characters in Glee television series and what were their characters' descriptions from the figures of speech used?"

E. Research Questions

The problem of this research can be divided into some points in order to answer the main problems of this study. There are two main studies which are the figures of speech and the characters' description by the figures of speech. In order to make it clearer the research problem will be elaborated into several research questions as follows:

1. What were the types of figures of speech used by the protagonist characters in Glee television series?

2. What were the types of figures of speech used by the antagonist characters Glee television series?

3. What were the protagonist characters' descriptions from the figures of speech used in Glee television series?

4. What were the antagonist characters' descriptions from the figures of speech used in Glee television series?

F. Purposes of the Study

This study had several purposes. The main purposes of this study were to describe the use of the figures of speech as a language variation and to find out the use of the figure of speech in describing the characters. The more specific purposes were elaborated as follows in order to be more operational and clearer:

1. To identify the types of figures of speech used by the protagonist characters in the Glee television series.

2. To identify the types of figures of speech used by the antagonist characters in the Glee television series.

3. To analyze the used of the figures of speech in describing the protagonist characters in the Glee television series.

4. To analyze the used of the figures of speech in describing the antagonist characters in the Glee television series.

G. Significance of the Study

The figures of speech have been used widely in everyday language. The studies about the figures of speech have also been conducted in various kinds of text both spoken and written. This study was expected to give more contribution to the linguistics field especially to the study of figurative

language. Moreover, this study was also hoped to give contribution to the study of the characters description through the language used especially the figures of speech. Furthermore, the result of this research hopefully could be a reference for the next researcher who would conduct a research more about the figures of speech and characters in a story.

H. Definitions of Key Terms

In order to fix a clear definition of some key terms used in this research that would avoid misunderstanding of some conceptual terms that may occur later on. The following definitions of some key terms would help to get the idea of the conceptual terms:

a. Figure of Speech : A word that is used to create an effect which differs from its literal meaning and gives particular emphasis to an idea or sentiment.

b. Style in Language : A set of conscious or unconscious choices of expression which is used in by an individual speaker or writer.

c. Protagonist Character : The main character in a story whom usually one or other characters listen to and follow.

d. Antagonist Character : The main character who acts against the protagonist character.

e. Character Description : A process of portraying the characters that is identified from certain characteristics which are

language, style of clothing, habits, facial and body features.

f. Glee Television Series : A musical comedy drama television series in the United States which tunes on Fox television station that views a story about the life and conflicts of the students and the teachers in a choir group in a high school named Glee Club.

CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This review of related literature is divided into four parts. The first part is the underlying theories that consist of a brief discussion about the concept of language style, the theory of figures of speech, the theory about the types of meaning and the theory of characters and characters description. The second part is the supporting theory that is a discussion about the concept of television series and Glee television series as a sub-discussion. The third part is the previous studies about the figures of speech that have been done. The last part in this chapter is the conceptual framework which is made to describe the road of this research.

A. Language Style

There is no single language without variation. Because of the variation the speakers of the language speak differently. The variety depends on social factors and social dimension such as social status, age, sex of the speaker and also educational background. Rubin (1982:12) says that a variety of language use is a set of linguistic forms which is used under specific social circumstances. One of the language variations is the style of the language itself. Crystal (1989: 10) says that the way of expressing one's self speech is called language style. It is used formally and informally and it gives the meaning and because of the style in language, the development of language also becomes varies.

According to above explanation then it is true that there are some factors that cause the language vary from one speaker to another. Relate to this study, the variation that the speakers produce come from different background, sex, and status of the speakers. However, the language variation that will be discussed in this study is the figurative language that comes from the style of the different speakers and the analysis will not look up to the factors that cause it.

Style is the speaker's choice of words that is influenced by situational context. The style varies from formal to informal style. According to Renkema (1993: 50) style is the way a speaker sends her message to the listener. It means that style is the way of sending speech commonly. Styles involve a choice of form without changing the message of what message the speaker wants for her or his listener to know to. In the relation to this study, the language style that used by the speakers has the function to convey the message by using the figures of speech without changing the content of the message they aim to.

From the explanation above it can be concluded that the speaker's style is decided by her or his owns choice in using the language and it involves the linguistics items based on individual style. Relate to this research, the style here plays the role in contributing the choice of words of the speakers that differentiates them from others and furthermore in describing their individual characters. The choice can be in form of the different figures of

speech used in order to convey message of what the speaker wants other to know and describe his or her characters.

B. Figures of Speech

Figure of speech is the words used that have the literal meaning that divers from its usual meaning. According to Perrine (1993) the figures of speech are another way that adding extra dimension to language. A figure of speech is any way of saying something that other than ordinary language. The figures of speech come in many ways and variation and different experts have the different classification based on their own theory. Relate to this research, the researcher used Perrine theory that classifies the figures of speech into twelve categories which are metaphor, simile, personification, synecdoche, metonymy, symbol, allegory, overstatement, apostrophe, understatement, paradox, and verbal irony.

Most of the figures of speech types are the comparison types for example like a metaphor. It is a kind of figures of speech that used to compare things that are essentially unlike. In metaphor the comparison does not use the comparison words such as like, as, similar, and others. According to Baldick (2004: 152) metaphor can appear as verb or adjective and in form of lexical, phrase, or sentence. For example the metaphor in form of verb like in *"a talent my blossom"*, and in adjective is like in *"your diamond eyes amaze me"*. According to Perrine (1993: 581) the example is like in"*your eyes are stars"*. This example compares two things where the stars compare

to eyes. It gives the characteristics of the eyes that shine like stars. The reader can imagine how the eyes look like without using any comparison words.

Simile is similar with the metaphor but in this type the comparison use the comparison words (like, as, similar to, etc). The comparison style in simile is seen by adding comparative words or phrase. According to Baldick (2004: 237) the example of simile is like in *"I wondered lonely as cloud"*. Through this example the comparison word is *as* and the sentence compares the journey of the writer with the cloud. It is easier to identify than the metaphor since it uses the comparison words.

The types of the figures of speech which is used to identify something that means more than what it is being said is called symbol. It is meant as something that merely what they are and something that represented through words. According to Perrine (1993: 83) symbol depicts something that has a meaning beyond or more than what appears. It means that a symbol uses word or phrases which is familiar in society and has meaning. For example *"he gives his girlfriend a red rose"*, the word red rose here used as a symbol of physical desire.

The figure of speech that is defined as the extended metaphor and a series of symbols is called allegory. Allegory means as a narrative or description that has a second meaning beneath the surface. According to Perrine (1993: 91) the allegory emphasize more than ulterior meaning. It means that the allegory adds a second meaning to a sentence. It is difficult to interpret because the readers have to direct message beyond other messages.

For example like *"I see a star above your head"*, this sentence is said by a fortune teller. It means that the person will get a fortune or luck in her carrier.

Another type of figures of speech is called personification. Personification is a kind of figure of speech that gives attributes of human being to an animal, an object, or a concept. According to Perrine (1993: 67) the personification gives the animal, objects, ideas, or concept to act and perform like the action of human being can perform. For example like *"the coal settles comfortably in fireplace"*. This sentence is a personification of the coal that can settle like human being that is comfortably.

Sometimes in everyday language speaker may say an object simply but actually it represent to something that is bigger than he or she means. It is categorized as synecdoche in figures of speech. Synecdoche is used when a speaker mention a part as a whole. It means that the use of the synecdoche can simplify what is being talked about by stating the significant detail. According to Baldick (2004) synecdoche can be used by naming only some part of the constituent of it like in *"hand"* for *"manual labors"* and like in *"Manchester"* for one of the city's football team. Another example is like in *"Brazil won the soccer cup"*. This sentence use Brazil as the represent of the soccer team not the whole country.

Other type of figures of speech is metonymy which used to represent something in other words that the speakers are familiar with the particular details attached to a person or a thing that being discussed. It is used to say something closely related for the thing actually meant. According to Baldick

(2004: 154), the metonymy is the replacement of name of one thing with the name of something else closely associated with it. For examples the *press* for *journalism*, *skirt* for *woman*, and *the white house* for *the president* like in the sentence *"the white house announced the new constitution last night"*.

The term hyperbole in figurative language is also called overstatement in figures of speech. It is used to emphasize the speaker really mean. It means the speaker say something in a bigger way than it ordinary means. As Baldick (2004: 119) says that hyperbole is a simply exaggeration and should not be taken literally. It may be used with varieties of effects such as humors or grave, fanciful or restrained, convincing or unconvincing. The example is *"I've been waiting here for ages"*. This sentence is an exaggeration because it is impossible for the person to wait for many years. This expression is used to describe a great amount of time that the speaker waits for other person to come.

The opposite of the overstatement is called understatement. It is saying less than one means. It means that someone does not exaggerate things or say thing in ordinary way but state them less than the truth. As Baldick (2004: 142) says that understatement use as a way of being humble to the hearers. He also states that this kind of figures of speech is also defined as litotes. For example when a rich person says *"please come to my hut"*, this sentence is clearly understatement because the person says less than she means and what she actually mean is a luxury house not a hut.

Apostrophe is a kind of figure of speech that mostly used in poems. It is used to address someone's absence or something that is inhuman as it was alive and present. According to Perrine (1993: 50) the apostrophe can reply to what is being said. It also can be said that apostrophe is a way of giving life and immediacy to one's language. It is associated with the deep emotional expression. The example is like in the James Joyce poem, *"My love, my love, my love, why have you left me alone?"*. In this poem the writer is apostrophizing his departed sweetheart.

In order to say something or a situation in contrast, paradox is often used in everyday language. It is a statement that is contradictory, unbelievable, or absurd but in fact it is true. As Perrine (1993) says that paradox apparent contradiction that is nevertheless somehow true. Paradox may be either a statement or a situation. It puts two opposite statements into one. For example, *"It is always sunny after rainy day"*, this sentence is contradiction because sometimes it is true that after rainy day there will be sunny, but it is not always happen.

On the other sides, if the speaker wants to say something that is the opposite of what is being said, the speaker might uses the verbal irony of figures of speech. In complex form, the verbal irony means both what is said and the opposite of what is said at once. According to Baldick (2004) when the speaker says something ironical or bad, the speaker does not really mean what she says. It can be said that verbal irony involves discrepancy between what is said and what is really meant. For example, *"Bad news for you, you*

got A in all subjects". This sentence is ironic because the speaker says the opposites of what he means. In addition, it often used in a condition where the speakers intent to give a surprise and dramatic effect of the situation of what he or she has said.

From the description of the types of the figures of speech based on Perrine's theory above, the researcher searched the figures of speech used by the speakers in the Glee television series and classified them on each type as in each description and characteristics. Furthermore, the researcher analyzed the meaning as in the analysis of meaning of figurative language below.

C. Meaning

Meaning can be understood as anything that affects the relative normality of grammatical expression. The theory of meaning is analyzed in the semantics study. According to Cutting (2002), semantics is a study of language meaning. Furthermore, semantics studies what the words mean by themselves, out of context, as they are in the dictionary. Another expert Campbell (2002: 7) says that the semantics' theory is aimed to account for the concept and conceptual relationships that explain the meaningfulness of language and thereby make specification of meanings for the significant pieces of particular languages.

In figures of speech there are two types of meanings such as literal and figurative meaning which can be compared with the idea of denotation and connotation meaning. On the other hand, according to Leech (1981), the idea

about the literal and figurative meaning can be compared with the cognitive and associative meaning. However, the basic concept of connotation and associative meaning is similar. Since this research will analyze the figurative meaning of the figures of speech sentences, then only the explanation of the connotation meaning that will be used by the researcher.

A word may also have connotations meaning beyond its dictionary meaning. According to Jackson (1988) the term connotation refers to the association that a word has and above its literal with the intended meaning because it does not state directly the meaning of the word. For example the word *"home"* in the denotative meaning means the place where someone lives. However, in the connotative meaning the word *"home"* can be interpreted as love, family, security, and comfort. Therefore, the connotation provides the rich interpretation for different imaginative possibilities of a language.

According to Leech (1981) the connotative meaning of a language is the communicative value of an expression has by virtue of what if refers to, over, and above its purely conceptual content. It associates something about the real world experiences with an expression. For example, the word *"child"* is usually defined as the young human being. However, there are many other characteristics which different people associate with the word "child" for example noisy, amusing, irritating and sweet.

This research used the connotation meaning in analyzing the figurative meaning of the figures of speech. The connotative meaning analysis in this study was used to analyze the meaning of the figures of speech used by the characters because the aims of the figures of speech used are to express the ideas of the speaker that have the implied meanings that need interpretation of the comparison. The connotative meaning can make the understanding of the figurative meaning clearer.

D. Characters

Characters are the center of attention. Characters are involved in everything, especially in the point of view and in the action of the story. According to Kenning (2006: 51-52) characters perform the action, and the action reveals the characters, it is that cause and effect relationship again. A character is developed in relation to other characters; he must act upon, react to, and in turn, be acted upon by others. A character is revealed by encounter, decision, action, and reaction. If the character's actions determine the plot, and characterization determines the actions of the character, then characterization is determined or caused by the goal. That's why it is important to know each character's goal, especially the protagonist.

In fiction, there are major and minor characters that build the whole story. According to Parker (1999: 26) major character is the group that includes the people that the audience care about, love or hate them, fear them or hope they succeed. They show up again and again in the story. The story is, to one degree or another, about them, and the audiences expect to find out

what happens to them by the end. Their desires and actions drive the story forward and carry it through all its twist and turns. On the other hand, minor characters may make a difference in the plot, but the audiences are not supposed to get emotionally involved with them, either negatively or positively. They do one or two things in the story and then disappear.

1. **Protagonist and Antagonist Characters**

The major characters are divided into the protagonist and antagonist characters. They are the people that build the conflict of the story. Kenning (2009: 52-54) says that the protagonist in a story is a major or lead character who aspires to reach a goal that sends him or her and the audience on a journey to achieve that goal. The protagonist should be someone the audience can root for and genuinely care about throughout the journey. The protagonist is someone who makes decision or assumes the leadership role, the one the other characters listen to and follow.

On the other side, the antagonist is the force that directly opposes the protagonist. Not all the antagonist is bad, in fact, some of the best antagonist posses' sympathetic and attractive qualities. The antagonist is also a major or lead character. The antagonist is an inner struggle within the protagonist, the opposition or conflict is called an internal opposition. Although the protagonist is the hero or heroine of a screenplay, this does not mean that he or she must be 100 percent likeable. Likewise, the antagonist need not be 100 percent evil at all.

According to Droughon (2003: 216), there are some requirements for protagonist which are presents some mystery about the main character the moment the character is presented, if not before. The main character must have something to lose. Establish the importance of the main character by showing that she or he has a combination of attributes some other characters need or that the solution of the problem needs. Decide what other character appeals the main character will have. On the other hand, the antagonist must actively and deliberately work against the protagonist. The antagonist must be powerful and vicious, since the level of power and viciousness puts a ceiling on the level of threat. For this reason, the antagonist is the best a coalition or else several characters acting independently against the protagonist.

Related to this research, the researcher only analyzed the main characters that consist of the protagonist and antagonist characters. This is due to the fact that the protagonist and antagonist characters are the main characters that build the conflict and the story in fiction while the supporting characters are only the supporting characters that do not necessarily play important role in a story.

2. Characters' Description

The word describe means say what somebody or something is like. In fiction and literary study description is one of the methods of character portrayal (Wellek and Warren: 1994). The description's function is to

convey some things of the object's meaning. Moreover, the description is a process of presenting the ideas about of a certain object. According to Olson (1991: 50), there are three ways of presenting the ideas of an object that are depiction, portrayal, description, and discussion.

In addition, Blumson (2007: 5) states that descriptions are connected with representation and speaker meaning to the object he purposes to. It defined in terms of syntactic and semantic properties. It is a distinctive kind of representation. Moreover, he added that the representation of the fiction is a kind of descriptive since it is written in conventional language but the events of the fiction also represent a real situation. It is related to the condition of the actual speakers of a language where they use their conventional language that is from their variation in describing their real identity. Relates to this study, the description used here is to the abstract object that is the characters of a speaker. The figures of speech used are to represent the speakers' ideas in describing the other speaker as their object.

According to Wellek and Warren (1994) there are two ways in describing the characters in fiction. They are the description of the physical appearance and the description of the personality. Each of them has the different methods and aspects. In describing the physical appearance the aim is to demonstrating the connection that may exist between the external appearance and the personality traits. Therefore, it is important to look at the visible elements of the character, that is, the

physical appearance and clothing. On the other hand, in describing the personality, it is important to announce what kind of a person the character is that reveals from her or his moral make-up. It is usually done by the language and choice of words by the characters.

However, the overall characteristics of a character focus on external traits such as language, style of clothing, habits, facial, and body features. Characteristics create real and a believable character because external traits are often related to the internal characterization a character possesses. Characterization focuses on the internal matters that define a character. It refers to depth, dimension, and dynamics of the characters, including the protagonist, the antagonist, and the supporting characters.

According to this study, the language used by the characters in the television series was one of the characteristics of a character that shape and describe his or her character. It was one of the aspects that can define the characters role and position in the story. The figures of speech used by the protagonist and antagonist were analyzed as a part of the language that can describe and shape the characters.

E. Television Series

Television series is a group of programs created or adapted for television broadcast with a common series title, usually related to one another in subject or otherwise. Television series appear once a week during a prescribed time slot, however, they may appear with more or less

frequency. Television series are usually created for some episodes in each season. In a fiction series, the programs typically share the same characters and basic theme.

The television series is a kind of fiction because it is categorized as the narrative story like other written or spoken fiction. Butler (2007: 37-39) says that the serial is another form of story telling that successfully made the transition from radio to television. The serial expects the audience to make specific and substantial narrative connections between one episode and the next. However, he also states that the television series used to be the least respected narrative forms.

According to Aronson (2001: 1-2), the serials contains a number of ongoing serial stories of equal importance about a group of regularly appearing characters. The serials usually created in house by one or more writers. Each writer contributes to the matters of the plotlines, characterization, serial element of the series, and others aspect of the story. The successful drama series or serials usually present the audience with a family, the village community or other community with its own style.

The series usually contain a cast of about six to ten characters who appear every week regularly and others who may be utilized occasionally or semi-regulars. The serial's content often follows the personal lives of the regulars but many also deal with their professional lives. The television series always have to be written to a very specific length for about 47

minutes of material which will be edited back to 45 minutes with the commercial.

Furthermore, Aronson (2001: 3) states that there are other elements of series that over time has proved crucial to success that are the characters and setting factors. The characters play an important role in stealing audience attention. There must be a central character and the other characters must be thought of in terms of how useful they can be in providing stories. Each regular character needs to be able to earn its keep dramatically. Then, an interesting setting is also a key success for a series. Interesting setting permits new stories to walk in the door where the audience will feel connect with each week they are watching.

The serials like other stories have a good story structure. Each episode in a series is structured with several plots that consist of the main plot and some subplots. Aronson (2001: 4) states that a good television series must have good stories which exist to bring the conflict and characteristics of each character. The characters in the stories have to have the ability to catch the audience attention and sympathy.

The television series has various kinds or categories but the most categories that tune on the television are the drama and comedy categories. There are many television series that famous in the United States. According to this research, the television series that was chosen was a kind of a drama musical series that contained various characters and static

setting that have stolen much attention of many American audiences. The television series was titled Glee.

1. **Glee Television Series**

Glee is a kind of musical drama comedy series that stories about the life of high school students with various conflict and characters. Based on Tarrace (2009: 62) in his book "A Catalog of New and Continuing Series", Glee is a kind of series that categorized as the musical comedy series. Glee occupies the subbasement of school activities. It focuses on the high school glee club New Directions competing on the show choir competition circuit, while its members deal with relationships, sexuality and social issues.

The series was created by Ryan Murphy, Brad Falchuk and Ian Brennan, who first conceived Glee as a film. The three write all of the show's episodes and Murphy and Falchuk serve as the show's main directors. The pilot episode was broadcast on May 19, 2009, and the first season aired from September 9, 2009 to June 8, 2010. Glee features on screen performance based musical numbers that were selected by Murphy, who aimed to maintain a balance between show tunes and chart hits. The music of Glee has been a commercial success, with over twenty-one million digital single sales and nine million album sales.

According to Terrace (2009: 63) during its first season, Glee received generally favorable reviews from critics and the season was

nominated for nineteen Emmy Awards, four Golden Globe Awards, six Satellite Awards and fifty-seven other awards, with wins including the 2010 Golden Globe Award for Best Television Series-Musical or Comedy, and Emmy awards. In 2011, the show once again won the Golden Globe Award for Best Television Series-Musical or Comedy.

2. Characters in Glee Television Series

Glee is also famous for its characters that are distinct from other series that have aired in America. Wilson (2010: 1-3) says that Glee is one of the multidimensional, surprising, entertaining, and inspirational series ever. In many ways, it is more real than anything else on the television. One that transforms both its characters and its audience on a weekly basis and bring valuing people on its characters for who they are.

The main characters are William Schuester (Matthew Morrison), Sue Sylvester (Jane Lynch), Emma Pillsbury (Jayma Mays), Rachel Berry (Lea Michelle), and other supporting characters. The protagonist characters are the singing teacher of the Glee Club, Will; the school counselor, Emma; and the antagonist characters are the teacher of the cheerleader club, Sue; the student who is also the member of the Glee club, Rachel; although Rachel is a talented student in the club but she has a bad personality.

Will Schuester is a McKinley High's Spanish teacher who becomes director of the glee club, hoping to restore it to its former glory and Emma Pillsbury is the school's mysophobic guidance counselor who has feelings

for Will. While the antagonist characters are Sue Sylvester who is characterized as the head coach of the Cheerios cheerleading squad, and the Glee Club's first enemy and Rachel Berry is a character who is a talented star of the glee club who is often bullied by the Cheerios and football players but she always show off her talents and acts selfish to the other members of the club.

F. Review of Related Studies

There were some studies before which related to this research. The first was the research by Santoso (2008) and the title of his research was The Figures of Speech in Simon Cowell's Criticism on American Idol Season Seven. He studied the figures of speech in Simon Cowell's criticisms on American Idol Season Seven to all the contestants. He collected thirty seven criticisms and identified twenty one figures of speech during the top 24 until top 8. From the analysis, he found that in giving his criticisms, Simon Cowell used five types of figures of speech. They were metaphor, simile, symbol, allegory, and metonymy. Regarding the topic of the criticisms, the addressee's performance was the most discussed topic. He concluded that in a male-to-male conversation, Simon Cowell had a tendency to make implied comparison regarding the topic while in a cross gender conversation Simon also liked to make comparison although the comparison was not explicitly stated.
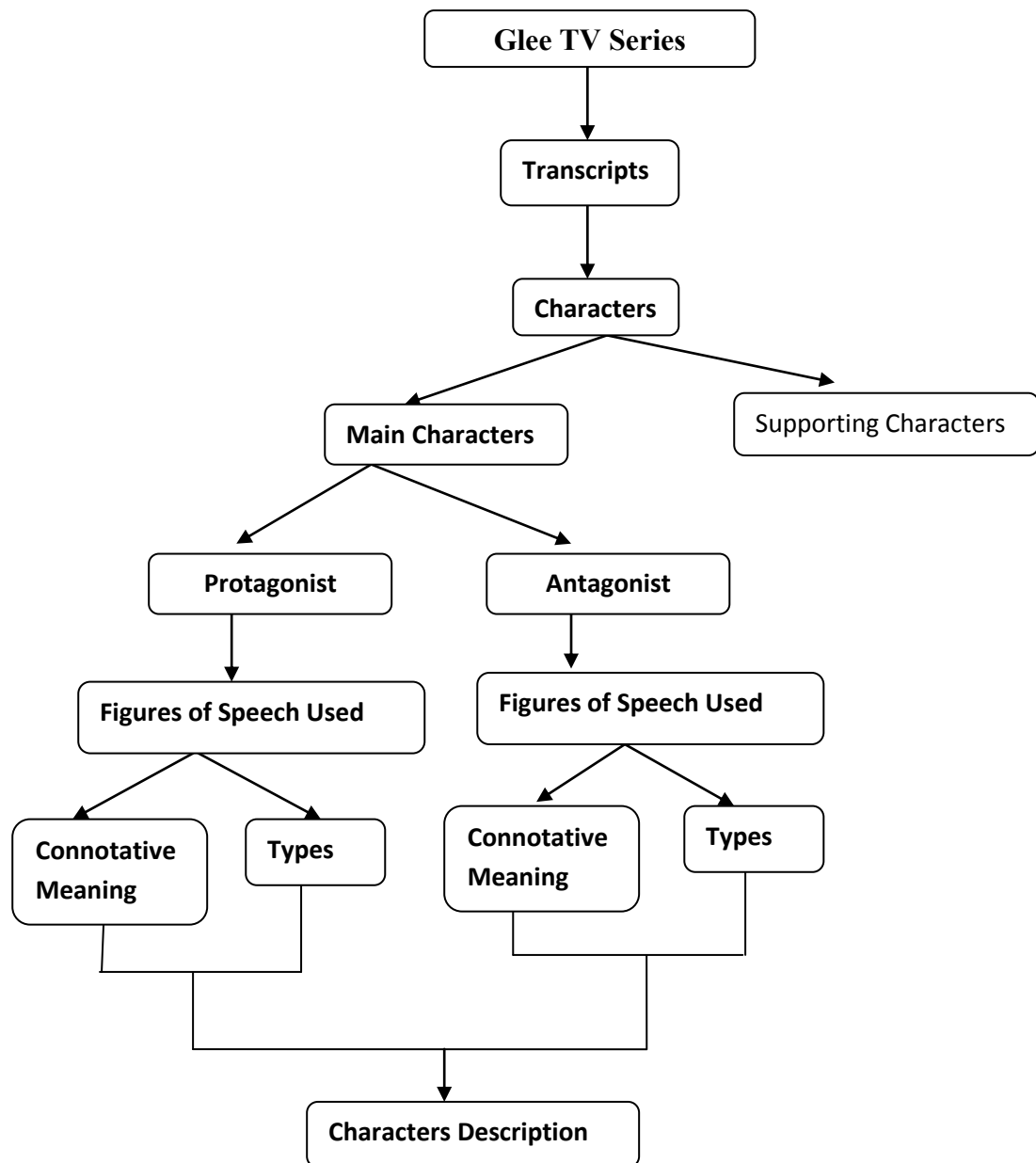
Second, the research was done by Maryana (2004). She did a research titled The Study of Figures of Speech in the Language of Body Care Advertisement for Adults in Cosmopolitan and Men's Health Magazine. She collected twenty body care advertisements randomly (ten advertisements from Cosmopolitan and ten advertisements from Men's Health) and there were few number of body care advertisements in Men's Health magazine in one edition. She found that body care advertisements in Cosmopolitan and Men's Health magazines used several figures of speech. They were metaphor, simile, personification, metonymy, and hyperbole. Among those figures of speech, the most often used figures of speech was hyperbole because hyperbole gives intensifying devices by exaggerating the language of the advertisement in advertising the product to attract the reader's attention.

The third research was conducted by Marlina (2006). Her research is similar to previous research. She did a research about the figures of speech and its figurative meaning in the language of cosmetics advertisements in Cleo magazine. The data were in the form of written texts in cosmetics advertisements in Cleo magazine. She found that the type of figure of speech mostly used in cosmetics advertisements in Cleo was personification in order to give a clue so that the audiences or readers could easily capture and understand the message of the advertisement.

Related to those previous researches, this research had a similarity and a difference. The similarity of these researches was related to the topic which was about the figures of speech used in a language. However, the difference was on the analysis of the figures of speech in describing the characters in a story. This research analyzed the used of the figures of speech by the protagonist and antagonist characters in the television series and the object of this research was the language used by the characters in that series.

G. The Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework of the research was figured in the following diagram. This diagram was a kind of theoretical formulation of conducting the research. Other basic operational works or ideas can be seen in essays form of this proposal. The conceptual framework showed the road of the research.

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┌─────────────────────┐
│   Glee TV Series    │
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          │
          ▼
┌─────────────────────┐
│     Transcripts     │
└─────────────────────┘
          │
          ▼
┌─────────────────────┐
│     Characters      │
└─────────────────────┘
        ╱        ╲
       ▼          ▼
┌──────────────┐   ┌──────────────────────┐
│Main Characters│   │Supporting Characters │
└──────────────┘   └──────────────────────┘
   ╱      ╲
  ▼        ▼
┌───────────┐  ┌───────────┐
│Protagonist│  │Antagonist │
└───────────┘  └───────────┘
     │              │
     ▼              ▼
┌──────────────────┐  ┌──────────────────┐
│Figures of Speech │  │Figures of Speech │
│      Used        │  │      Used        │
└──────────────────┘  └──────────────────┘
    ╱      ╲              ╱      ╲
   ▼        ▼            ▼        ▼
┌──────────┐ ┌─────┐  ┌──────────┐ ┌─────┐
│Connotative│ │Types│  │Connotative│ │Types│
│ Meaning  │ └─────┘  │ Meaning  │ └─────┘
└──────────┘          └──────────┘
         │                 │
         └────────┬────────┘
                  ▼
        ┌──────────────────────┐
        │Characters Description│
        └──────────────────────┘
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CHAPTER V
CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions

As it was stated in the introduction, this thesis analyzed the comparison of the use of the figures of speech by the protagonist and antagonist characters in the Glee television series. In this thesis, the researcher analyzed about the types of the figures of speech used and the characters description from the figures of speech used. After analyzing the data, the researcher found out that there were 7 types of figures of speech that were used by the protagonist and antagonist characters in the Glee television series which are allegory, metaphor, simile, personification, symbol, hyperbole and synecdoche. Although the types were the same for both characters, they showed and described different descriptions to each type of the characters.

The figures of speech used by the protagonist described the character as the good person, likeable, and be the role model for the other characters. On the other hand, the figures of speech used by the antagonist characters describe them as the bad character that oppose the protagonist, arrogant, and intimidated the other characters. Moreover, the protagonist characters used the figures of speech mostly to give advice and describe good things. However, the antagonist characters mostly used the figures of speech to describe bad things and show off their strength. They used more

negative comparison and character in their figures of speech. The writer concluded that the figures of speech used by the protagonist and antagonist characters really showed their characteristics as the protagonist and antagonist in the series. In this case, the writer of the series used the figures of speech appropriately toward each type of the characters.

B. Suggestions

The research about the figures of speech was done in different object of the research. The studies about the figures of speech were also conducted in various kinds of text both spoken and written. This study can be a reference for anybody who wants to study about this topic further as the study of the figures of speech can be also analyzed base on their forms, and other functions. Moreover, for other researchers who want to do the research about the used of the figures of speech in other kinds of texts, it can also be done in other kinds of television programs, movies, novels, news's report or songs lyrics because there are many kinds of texts that can be analyzed in stylistics study.

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