

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of Study

Language is something that very important and can not be separated from the human life. Language is used by people to communication with each other, their thought, feeling and idea. Communication can be build if there is an understanding between speaker and hearer. with language we can deliver our feelings, idea, emotion and also our mind. In the other word it show us that language is really important in doing all kind of activities.

Karo tribes also have their own local language which is using karo language, and has a typical greeting, namely *Mejuah-juah*. The Karo tribe has a clan or is called *Merga* in karo language. The clan (*Merga*) in the Karo tribe consists of five groups of clans called (*Marga si lima*) : Ginting, Karo-Karo, Tarigan, Sembiring and Perangin-angin. These *Marga Silima* have the prohibition of clan, among the same clan (*Merga*) are not allowed to do marriage because they are one family and have a common ancestor.

While the Karo tribe also have traditional clothing is dominated by red and black colors and is full of gold jewelry. This traditional dress can be used by the bride in a wedding ceremony. Before holding a traditional wedding event in Karo, its also used a engagement event which is usually held a month before the wedding ceremony takes place. The is called MBS (*Mbaba Belo Selambar*).

Ginting (2017) *Mbaba Belo Selambar* is one of the rituals marriage of girls.. *Mbaba Belo Selambar* which means " bringing a piece of betel leaf " is one of the rituals before the Karo ethnic marriage. This ritual is carried out by both women and men. In the Karo tribe, the wedding ritual begins with a period of specialization. In this ritual, the role of men is more dominant than women. This ceremony is carried out by a family of men. This specialization is done to ask about the willingness of the girl and her family. This period in Karo called *Mbaba Belo Selambar* The purpose is to get the willingness of girl, parents, sembuyak, Anak Beru, Kalimbubu Singalo Bere-bere and kalimbubu Singalo perkempun on the proposal. Initially the event *Mbaba Belo Selambar* is done at night after finished eating. However, nowadays events are sometimes held at noon or afternoon, which begins or end by eating together. This article looks for meaning not according to the writer, but the meaning in accordance with what is expressed by the speakers.. The research method used is descriptive analysis method, where will be made a systematic and accurate description of the data under study. Descriptive method was chosen because of research done to see clearly about the object under study naturally.

Mbaba Belo Selambar begins with the submission of the kampil persentabin by the men (applicants). a man must prepare the six piece. The contents of kampil are cigarettes and betel tableware. The five skills provided by the men were handed over to the women. One other skill was given to Kalimbubu Singalo Ulu Emas. *Mbaba Belo Selambar* can be said to be completed if there has been an agreement and willingness from the female side to the application given by the man. Then, in this rite, it is done continuously.

So in *Mbaba Belo Selambar Ceremony* every conversation or utterance spoken by both men and women has language meaning and figurative language. which later is the conversation from the event that becomes the data for the writer to analyzing. In karoness *Mbaba Belo Selambar Ceremony* is the one of ritual before marriage in karo, *Mbaba Belo Selambar Ceremony* is the first step or can be said same like engagement, before heading to marriage. in this event, there will be found types of conversations between female families and men families who use figurative language to convey the intentions.

The writer is interested in choosing this topic because the writer assumed that figurative language in *Mbaba Belo Selambar Ceremony* are abundant and varied. That's why the writer chose this topic to analyzing.

1.2 The Problem of Study

The problem of analysis are founded as the following :

1. What are the types of Figurative Language used in Carel and Febrina's *Mbaba Belo Selambar Ceremony* ?
2. What is the most dominant types of Figurative Language used in Carel and Febrina's *Mbaba Belo Selambar Ceremony* ?

1.3 The Objectives of the Study

The objective of the analysis can be classified as a follows :

1. To identify the types of Figurative Language used in Carel and Febrina's *Mbaba Belo Selambar Ceremony* ?

2. To find out the most dominant type of figurative language found used in Carel and Febrina's *Mbaba Belo Selambar Ceremony* ?

1.4 The Scope of the Study

This study will focus on analyzing the Figurative Language use Theory of X.J.Kennedy, 1979 According to Kennedy Figurative language is divided into eight types, they are : Metaphore, Irony, Simile, Personification, Hyperbole, Allusion, Metonymy and Symbol. The writer will do this reaserch focus to identify types and to found the dominant types of Figurative Language used in Carel and Febrina's *Mbaba Belo Selambar Ceremony in Kabanajahe desa Batu Karang*.

1.5 The Significances of the Study

The results of this study are expected to be beneficial both theoretically and practically elaborated in the following section.

1.Theoretically

The research is expected to increase the readers knowledge and which concern about types and the dominantly of Figurative Language. The results of this study also expected to provide information for the new generation in karo culture, especially in the *Mbaba Belo Selambar Ceremony*

2. Practically

As a reference for other researchers who use Figurative Languge theory to analyzing. The finding are also expected to be contributed not only for Faculty of Language and Art specialy in English Literaure but also to every person in order to increase their knowledge about culure and study of figurative langage used in

Mbaba Belo Selambar Ceremony. The writer also expected this research will help people who want to do new research about Figurative Language.

CHAPTER II

THEORYTICAL FRAMEWORK

A Theoretical Framework is a device by which a scientific understanding may be based on a subtopic and concepts involved in this project are to elaborate first to give preliminary understanding to work.

2.1 Semantics

Semantics means the meaning and interpretation of words, signs, and sentence structure. Semantics largely determine our reading comprehension, how we 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 we build meaning, how we 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 in relation to the world outside. Therefore, the study of meaning in language must include meaning of words, sentences and utterances.

2.2 Figurative Language

According Mahmood (2014), Figurative language is a type of language that uses words or phrases different from literal meaning. Figurative language is used in any form of communication, such as in daily conversation, articles in newspaper, advertisement, novels, poems, so forth. Figurative language may be said to occur whenever a speaker/ writer for the sake of freshness or emphasis departs from the usual denotations of words. Figurative language is same with Figures of speech, Figurative language are not devices to state what is demonstrably untrue. Indeed they often state truth that more literal language cannot communicate, they call attention to such truths. Every use of Figurative language involves a risk of misinterpretation, though the risk is well worth taking. the relationship between language and culture is deeply rooted. Language is used to maintain and convey culture and culture ties. Different ideas stem from different language use within one's culture and the whole aspects of these relationships start one's birth. It is

obvious that language plays a paramount role in developing, elaborating and transmitting culture and enabling us to store meanings and experience to facilitate communication. Each culture has its own peculiarities and throws special influences on language systems. Language is a key component of culture. Without language, culture would not be possible. On the other hand, language is influenced and shaped by culture, it reflects culture

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 form 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.

Figurative language is any figure of speech which depends on a non-literal meaning of some or all of the words used. There are many types of figurative language, including literary devices such as simile, irony, metaphor personification and many pun examples, to name just a few. The definition of figurative language is opposite to that of literal language, which involves only the “proper” or

dictionary definitions of words. Figurative language usually requires the reader or listener to understand some extra nuances, context, allusions, etc. in order to understand the second meaning. However, figurative language is such a common part of regular speech that adult native speakers of a language can just as easily interpret figurative language as literal language.

2.3 Theory of Figurative Language

According to X. J. Kennedy (1979) Figurative Language is language that uses figurative of speech. A figurative of speech is a way of saying something other than the literal meaning of the word. Figure of speech may be said occur whenever a speaker or writer, for the sake of freshness or emphasis, depart from usual denotation of word. According to Kennedy Figurative language is divided into seven types, they are : Metaphore, Simile, Personification, Hyperbole, Allusion, Metonymy, Irony and Symbol.

2.3.1 Metaphore

Kennedy (1979:490) Metaphor is a statement that one thing is something else, which in a literal sense, it is not. It does not use connective words such as like or as. It means that metaphor only makes sense when the similarities between the two things become apparent or someone understands the connection. Metaphor is variety of analogy which compare two things directly, but in short pattern. It means that between subject and object have same attributes, and writer uses it to compares it to another. For example:

1) *He has a heart of stone.*

2) *“Oh, my love is red, red rose*

The meaning of heart of stone is the man cannot accept opinion from others because his heart is hard like a stone. For the second example, this sentence compares a love with a rose that has a red colour, red means brave, so love is brave, brave to face obstacle and fight to get love.

2.3.2 Simile

Kennedy (1979:490) affirms that simile is comparison of two things, indicated by some connective, usually like, as, than or verb such as resembles. Generally, Simile is defined as a type of figurative language that used to explain the resemblance of two object (in shape, color, characteristic etc). For example :

1) As easy as shooting fish in a barrel.

2) Her eyes are like a star, east star.

The first example is doing something that people think is hard but he makes it is very easy and simple, for the second example, the word "eyes" and "east star", expression can be called explicit comparison because it express those words with the same purpose, the both of the example above used the key word like and as to compare between two unlike things.

2.3.3 Personification

Kennedy (1979:495) defines that "personification is a figure of speech in which a thing, an animal, or an abstract term (*truth, nature*) is made human. Or in

other words, when the attributions of human feelings or characteristics are given to abstractions or to inanimate objects, it can be called as a personification (Sylvan Barnet, 1963:335). Personification is used to help the authors describe a condition or something more vividly. Through personification, the reader can more easily grasp what the authors want to tell due to the fact that personification expresses the way human perspective works and can figure it out more clearly. One more thing, using personification correctly can make all the written literary works, especially novel, more interesting.. The personification can show the readers how rich the meaning of a word actually has more than the readers could have ever imagined.

2.3.4 Hyperbole (Overstatement)

Kennedy (1979:496) affirms hyperbole is emphasizing a point with statement containing exaggeration. It can be ridiculous or funny. Hyperboles can be added to fiction to add colour and depth to a character. Hyperbole is figure of speech that it is intentional exaggeration or overstating, often for emphasis or vivid descriptive. Hyperboles can be added to fiction to add colour and depth to a character. For example:

1) I had to walk 15 miles to school in the snow, uphill.

2) He was so hungry, he ate that whole cornfield for lunch, stalks and all.

The meaning of the first sentence is he walks to school in the snow it make like walk so far like 15 miles away. The second statement describe that he ate so much because very hungry. The statement above is expression of over-statement.

2.3.5 Allusion

Allusion is figurative language that show indirectly forwards a person or even that people have known together (Kennedy 1979) For example: Many victims caused Nazi was a military organization that was leaded by Adolf Hitler, this organization was known as cruel organization, it members might be killed all by the enemies and did not pay attention toward its enemies women, children, old people, all were killed by them.

2.3.6 Metonymy

According to Kennedy (1978:57), metonymy is the use of something closely related for the thing actually meant. It is figure of speech which the name of one object is replaced by another which is closely associated with it. For example:

1) Somebody wants your love so open the door.

2) The pen is mightier than the sword.

The meaning of the first sentence is someone falling in love and asking girl for accepting his love. The second example describe not only sword, weapon, knife that can hurt of someone else, but pen can hurt other as sharp as sword. Both sentences is closely related to the thing actually meant. Patrick Griffiths states “Traditional accounts of metonymy define it in terms of a person or object being referred to using as the vehicle a word whose literal denotations is somehow pertinently related.” Kennedy defines it as “the name of a thing is substituted for that of another closely associated with it.” Or it can also be stated that in metonymy, a type of metaphor, something is named by replacing with

which it closely relates to. The point of those three definitions of metonymy is the words must have a closed meaning. It can be concluded that metonymy is a figure of speech that replaces the name of a thing with the name of something else which has a closely associated in meaning. Like all kinds of figures of speech mentioned before, metonymy is also used in everyday life as well. People are likely uncommon with the term of metonymy, they use them as well, however. For a better understanding, let's have a look at this given example. The sentence "Let me give you a hand" is in fact used and heard in day-to-day life. The sentence belongs to a metonymical term. "Hand" in the example has been replaced for the word "help". Thus, it can be understood that "hand" and "help" has a related meaning.

2.3.7 Symbols

According to Kennedy (2004:569) symbol is any object or action that represents something beyond its literal self. An apple pie, for example, can represent an American Lifestyle. Natural symbols like light and darkness, fire and water can stand for contradictory things. The meaning of any symbol whether an object, an action, or a gesture, is controlled by its context.

2.3.8 Irony

The last contradictory figurative language is irony, Irony has a meaning that extends beyond its use merely as a figure of speech. According to Diyyani (2004:933), irony almost arises from a contrast or discrepancy between what happens and what has been expected to happen. For example:
1) You are so discipline because you come the meeting at 8.00 o'clock.

2) *Your house is very beautiful because there are so many things on the floor* The meaning of the first example is the employee come too late at the meeting. The meaning of the second statement is the house is very dirty because there are many things in everywhere. The statement above is a contrast between what happens and what has been expected to happen.

2.5 Previous Research

Before doing this research, there have been some researchers who did related research. They researched about Semiotics Meaning, similar to what the researcher described in this research, they are as follow :

Tampubolon, Marlina (2017) with the title “*Figurative Language in the Toba batak Saur Matua Ceremony*” There were 7 out of 10 kinds of figures of speech were found in the umpasa of Toba Batak *saur matua* ceremony in Rantau Prapat I, Tarutung, and Rantau Prapat II which were metaphor, simile, personification, allegory, overstatement/hyperbole, symbol and irony. And the most dominant figure of speech in Toba Batak *saur matua* ceremony in Rantau Prapat I (Lobusona), Tarutung and Rantau Prapat II (Tarutung) was simile

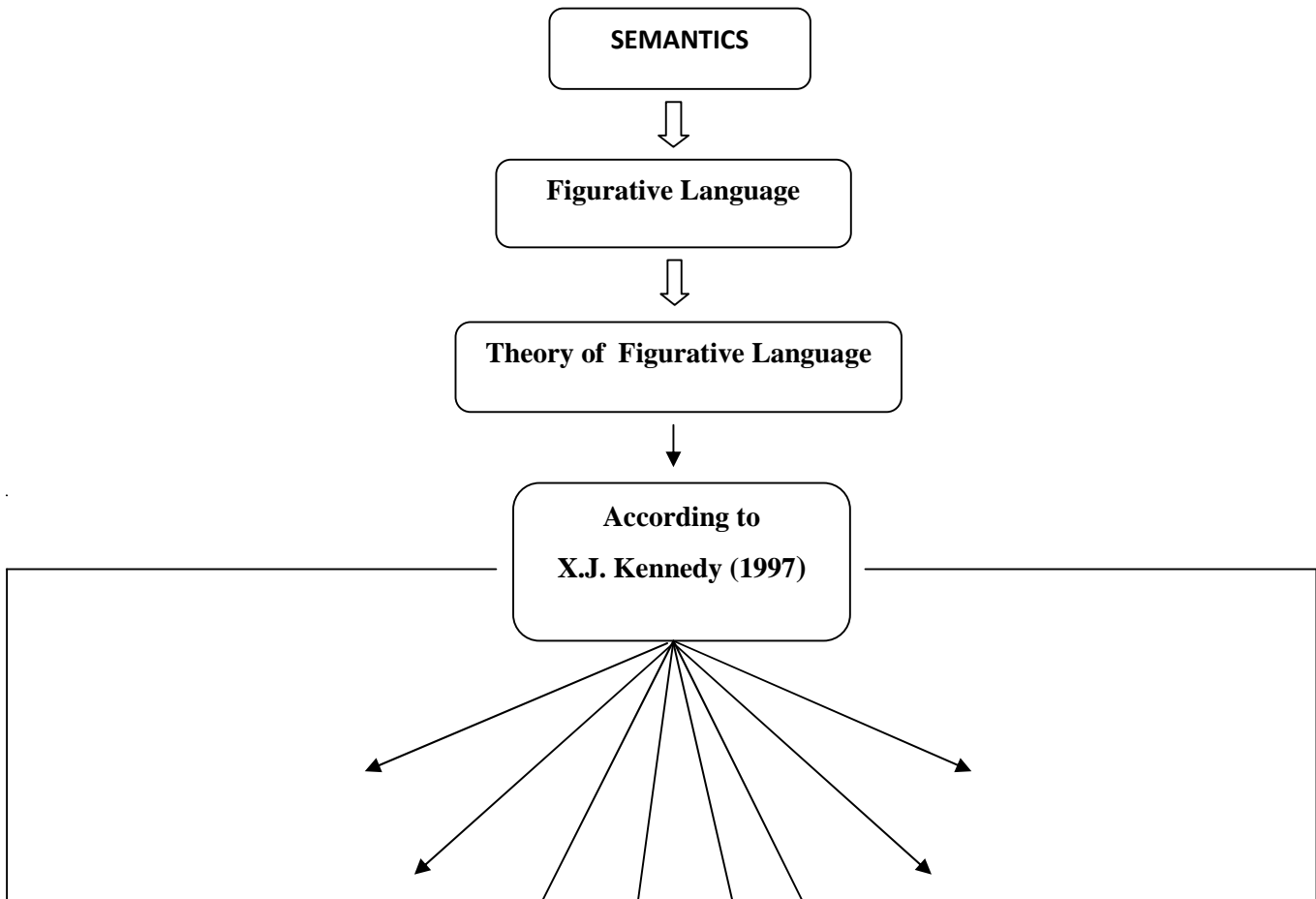
Anggraini, Natalia “*Figurative language in monolog text of sungkeman (evoking for blessing) script, the tradition of sundanese wedding ceremon*” there

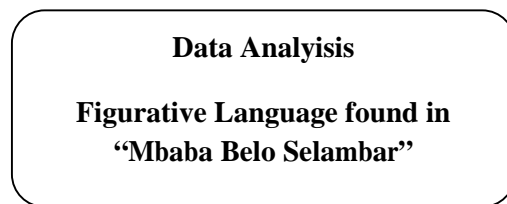
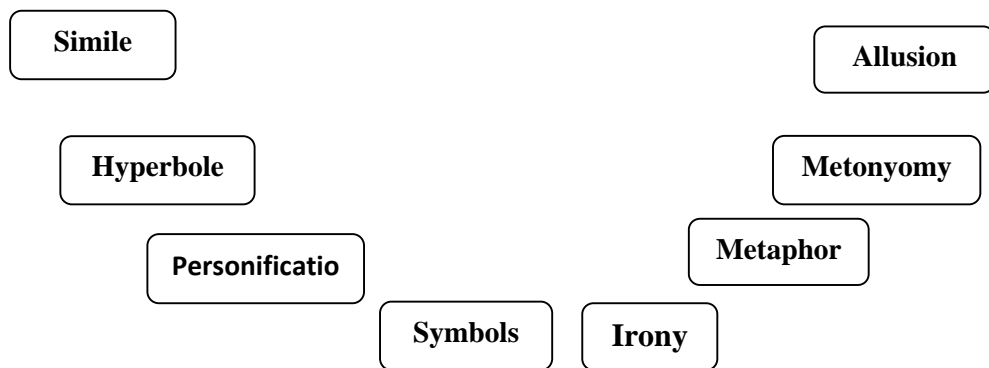
are figurative language in monology of *sungkeman* namely : metaphore, simile and hyperbole.

Nurdiana, Nana (2015) “*An Analysis of Figurative Language in katty Perry’s song*” From the analysis, there were nine types of figurative languages were foun in personification, metaphor, simile, hyperbole, allusion, repetition.

Magdalena (2018) “*An Analysis of Figurative Langauge in the novel there you’ll find by Jenny B. Jone*” The total figurative language the researcher found in the novel is 479. They contain all of kinds of The figurative languages are found in the Novel there you’ll find *metaphor simile personification, (hyperbole), metonymy, synecdoche, transferred epithet, paradox, and pun.*

2.6 Conceptual Framework





CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

Research Method is very important needed to help in making the research work and feasible. Research methodology covers research design, such as technique of collecting the data, technique of analyzing the data and the data resources.

3.1 The Research Design

This research will be conducted by using descriptive design. It will be done with a consideration that the purpose of this research is to found types of Figurative Language in *Mbaba Belo Selambar Ceremony* . By using this method, the data will be analyzed by

Mbaba Belo Selambar Ceremony. The writer work through from reference or article to doing this research to support this topic. Here the object of writer is *Mbaba Belo Selambar Ceremony*.

3.2 The Sources of Data

The data resources was taken from Casette or video recording conversations in *Mbaba Belo Selambar ceremony* Karo culture. And this data will be taken from video that writer found in cassettes.

3.3 The Technique of Collecting The Data

The technique of collecting the data will be conducted by getting information which is needed to support the goals of research. The writer will take the data by using the following procedures :

1. Taking the data from Casette or video recording in *Mbaba Belo Selambar ceremony*
2. Transcribing the data from Casette or video recording in *Mbaba Belo Selambar ceremony*

3.4 The Technique for Analyzing the Data

In analyzing the data, the writer uses these following step

1. Taking the Documents from Casette or video recording of *Mbaba Belo Selambar ceremony* in Karo Culture.
2. Watching the Video or listening recording in *Mbaba Belo Selambar Ceremony*
3. Translating the meaning of Conversations in *Mbaba Belo Selambar Ceremony* into English.

4. Classifying the types of Figurative Language as found in Mbaba *Belo Selambar Ceremony*.
5. Finding out the dominant types of Figurative Language as found in *Mbaba Belo Selembar ceremony*
6. Discussing the result and making Conclusion