

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of the Study

Language is the ability that humans have to communicate with other humans using signs, for example, words and gestures. The main function of language is as a means of interacting with humans. So language is a tool for interaction or a tool for communication, in the sense of a tool for conveying thoughts, ideas, concepts or feelings. Language is studied in linguistics.

Linguistics is the scientific study of language and involves an analysis language form, language, meaning, and language in context. In simple terms, linguistics is a science that focuses on language and its use as a means of communication. In linguistics, the structure of language and all the aspects that surround it will be studied. The linguistics includes phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, and pragmatics. One of the branches of linguistics that studies meaning in language is semantics.

Semantics is the meaning of the word. Semantics is concerned with how speakers express meaning and how listeners perceive it. Semantics, on the other hand, is concerned with the internal meaning of words, phrases, or even sentences. Semantics is a branch of linguistics that studies the meaning contained in a language, code, or other types of representation. One of part of semantics is figurative language.

Figurative language refers to using words in ways that deviate from their general order and meaning to convey complex meanings, colorful writing, clarity. The main function of figurative language is to force the reader to imagine what a

writer is trying to say, so that the reader is given the freedom to imagine the figurative sentence. Figurative language can increase the emotional significance of figurative passages. Figurative language is used in any form of communication, such as in daily conversation rarely, articles in newspaper, advertisements, novels, poems, etc.

Writer likes reading a novels, sometimes the writer has difficulty understanding the sentences contained in the novel that the writer has never heard, and the writer thinks that other readers out there will feel the same too. To make the writer know the meaning in the novel, the writer must understand the usage and types of figurative language. Therefore, the writer is curious the use of figurative language especially what types are used in the novel.

According to Herbert L. Colston (2015:105) there are some types of figurative language namely: “Metaphor, Verbal Irony, Hyperbole, Contextual Expression, Idioms, Indirect Request.

Based on explanations above the writer will conduct a study entitled An Analysis of Figurative Language in *The Tower of Hero* novel by Rick Riordan.

1.2 The Problem of the Study

Based on the background of the study, the witer states that the problems ofthe study are:

1. What types of Figurative Language are found in the Tower of Hero novel by Rick Riordan?
2. What is the most dominant of Figurative Language are used in the Tower of Hero novel by Rick Riordan?

1.3 The Objective of the Study

Based on the background and the problems above, the objective of the study are:

1. To find out the types of Figurative Language in The Tower of Hero novel by Rick Riordan.
2. To find out the most dominant of Figurative Language in The Tower of Hero novel by Rick Riordan.

1.4 The Scope of the Study

This study discusses about figurative language and there are many theories that explain about figurative language by the experts. This study focuses on Figurative Language in theory Herbert L. Colston (2015:105), there are many types of Figurative Language they are Metaphor, Verbal Irony, Hyperbole, Contextual Expression, Idioms, Indirect Request. The analysis focuses in the study are observation and analysis of figurative language that used in the novel “The Tower of Nero” by Rick Riordan

1.5 Significances of the Study

This study provide benefits which are divided into two, namely practical and theoretical:

1. Theoretically

From the finding of the study is expected that can add references for educational institutions related to literature analysis on figurative language and also as a contribution in the field of literature and linguistics to develop knowledge about language especially figurative language.

2. Practically

1) The Writer

The writer has deeper knowledge about figurative language and can provide some valuable experiences through this study.

2) English Department Students

For English Department students, this study will be useful as a means of adding references and to enrich their knowledge in order to better understand figurative language.

3) Lecturers

For the lecturers the study will be useful to enrich their knowledge and added their knowledge about figurative language and lecturers can teach figurative language with the newest references.

4) Other Researchers

For other researchers, this study is expected to provide new references when conducting research in different perspective

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Theoretical Framework

In this study the writer aims to find the meaning and types of figurative meanings. This is why; the writer needs some theories to speed up its realization. References are key to achieving the goal of the study, therefore researchers need many references to reach the purpose of the study. This study would consist of the following theories:

2.2 Language

Language is an important part of human relations, with the language allows us to share our ideas, thoughts, and feelings with anyone. Language is something that makes us human. That is how people connect. It means you have mastered a complex set of vocabulary, structure, and grammar by learning a language in order to interact effectively with others. There are many definitions of language that mentioned by experts.

According to Kentjono (2003:2) Language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbols used by a social group to communicate, cooperate, and identify themselves. As a result, language plays an important role in human life. People can form relationships with other people using a communication language, and it is critical to keep those relationships going. In addition Keraf in Smarapradhipa (2005: 1), it provides two meanings of language. The first definition states that language is a means of communication between members of society in the form of

sound symbols produced by human speech tools. Second, language is a communication system that uses arbitrary vowel symbols (speech sounds).

Kristin Denham and Anne Lobeck (2010:2) says language is what makes us human, and all seem to have an insatiable need to learn more about it, people do a lot more than just interact using with languages. According to Moris (2007:1) Language is a collection of symbols that we use to communicate with one another. Communication is a matter of letting other people know what we think. We give meaning to the signals that make up language by linking them with the ideas we want to express.

According to Sinha (2005:16) Language is the most effective medium of communication, allowing people to articulate not just their emotions and thoughts, but also the most abstract concepts that could not be conveyed in any other way. Language is a well-organized method. It means that the meaning of sounds is based on the meaning of other sounds, and the difference between two sounds is what allows people to understand. Kate Burridge and Tonya N. Stebbins (2016:2) says that Language is an essential component of what makes people human and helps them to interact with one another as social beings. Language is what makes the social world go round, so it's worth learning a few things about how it works.

Based on explanations above, the writer summarizes that Language is one of the ways humans communicate. Language also not simply a means of communicating information but also very important means establishing and maintaining relationship with other people. So a communication language allows people to form relationships with others. Language is one of the most essential aspects of life since people need it to communicate, connect, and obtain

knowledge from others. Language is also a way of thinking that allows us to articulate our thoughts, emotions, minds, and intellect.

2.3 Linguistics

Linguistics is the study of language. Language study enables us to comprehend the structure of language, how it is used, variations in language, and the impact of language on people's thinking. Linguistics helps peoples how to understand that languages around the world have commonalities structure, use, and acquisition by children and adults, as well as how they evolve over time. Bauer (2012:3), Linguistics is a term that means both 'relating to language' and 'relating to linguistics. Carnie (2002:4) Linguistics is a branch of cognitive science that deals with language. Linguistics is a crucial skill to master in order to improve one's ability to think.

According to Sinha (2005:7) Linguistics investigates the phenomena of language, but it is not a goal in and of itself but it must be beneficial to humanity. Linguistics awareness should form part of general knowledge alongside such domains as basic math and science, current affairs and physical health. According to Richard and Schmidt (2002:312) Linguistics is the study of language as a human communication system. Linguistics includes many different approaches to the study of language and many different areas of investigation, for example sound systems (phonetics phonology), sentence structure (syntax), relationships between language and cognition (cognitive linguistics), meaning systems (semantics, pragmatics, functions of language), as well as language and social factors (sociolinguistics).

They can be concluded that linguistics has a near relationship to language. Linguistics is the study of how the human to use the language in communication in their life. Linguistics is described as the scientific study of human language, which examines the shape, meaning, and context of the language, in other words they can study all facets of linguistics as well as the structure of language. Studying linguistics is very important because language is the main communication tool for every human being.

2.4 Semantics

Semantics is concerned with the study of meaning and it related to both philosophy and logic. Semantics largely determine our reading comprehension, how we understand others, and even what decisions we make as a result of our interpretation. Semantics can also refer to branch of the study within linguistics that deals with language and how we understand meaning.

According to Kroeger (2008: 4), Semantics is often defined as the study of meaning. It may be more accurate to define it as the study of the relationship between form and linguistic meaning. These relationships are clearly governed by rules, just like any other aspect of the linguistic structure. In addition Kearns (2000:1), 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.

According to Griffiths (2006:21) Semantics is the study of independent context knowledge that language users have about the meaning of words and sentences. In addition Griffiths said Semantics are descriptive in nature, and do

not focus on how words came historically to have their true meaning. According to Goddard (2011:1) Semantics is the study of meaning present when linguists attempt try to understand the nature of language and human language abilities. And semantics additionally stands at the center of linguistics efforts to understand the nature of language and human abilities. Hurford (2007: 1), semantics is the study meaning in language. In addition Bagha (2011: 1411) semantics is the level of linguistics analysis where meaning is analyzed. Meaning is related closely to the way humans to think logically and understand.

Based on explanations above, the writer summarizes that Semantics refers to the relationship between form and linguistics meaning which is taken simultaneously by constructing a meaning. Semantics is the branch of linguistics concerned with the meaning of words and sentences. Semantics also helping us to understand the language meaning

2.5 Figurative Language Theory

Figurative language is a literary tool used by writers to bring the reader into a fantasy. The use of figurative language helps the reader to get a clearer picture of what is going on. It can also be used to convince the reader of something, or to simply entertain the reader.

The use of figurative language can have a significant impact on the audience in different ways of style in meaning, making the material appear respectful, stylistic, interesting, and strong. According to Nuriadi (2016: 162) figurative language is a language or expression that is used orally to describe or find a goal, idea or message from a speaker. In Waridah (2013: 328), figurative

language is a language style created by the author's feelings that can evoke certain feelings in the heart of the reader.

Words or sets of words used to emphasize a concept or emotion are referred to as figurative language. A technique that an author uses to help the reader imagine or see what is happening in a literary work is figurative language. According to Carroll (2008:141) Figurative language is language that means one thing literally but is taken to mean something different. It is a ubiquitous aspect of language.

According to Keraf, (2010: 113) Figurative Language is a way of expressing thoughts through language in a distinctive way that shows the soul and personality of the writer (language users). A good figurative language or style must have three elements: (1) honesty, (2) politeness, and (3) attractive. In Pradopo (2002:264) It is said that the language style is the use of language specifically to get artistic values.

They can be concluded that figurative language is a person's way of expressing or describing their feelings which is finally written in a sentence figurative language which with the aim of what is felt by the author also reaches the reader. Through figurative language people can also express their emotions and points of view, the use of figurative language can also attract readers' interest.

2.6 Types of Figurative Language

There are several opinions about types of Figurative Language based on expert. According to Herbert (2015:105) there are some types of figurative language namely: Metaphor, Verbal Irony, Hyperbole, Contextual Expression, Idioms, Indirect Request.

2.6.1 Metaphor

Metaphor is a comparison between one thing to another or two different things. According to Herbert (2015:16) The conceptual metaphor view hinges on conceptual mappings between source and target domains that are predominantly shared among interlocutors. These mappings typically link abstract concepts (e.g., politics) to more concrete concepts, the latter involving embodied schemas or other knowledge interlocutors necessarily share (e.g., sleeping), as in “Politics is such a snooze”. Class-inclusion accounts argue that metaphors are comprehensible because interlocutors share knowledge about categorical structures and memberships. For example, a hearer can understand “Her career is a toboggan ride” because he shares the speaker’s knowledge that the target (her career) is a member of a category of things for which the vehicle (toboggan ride) is a prototypical member.

Metaphor is a comparison between two different things. For example she is a cat, the word "she" is here compared to "cat" which is two different things, (Mezo, 1999:3). According to Carroll,(2008:143) “Metaphor is when someone says that "Jim’s head is full of rocks" , we instantly recognize it as a metaphoric statement. The comprehension of metaphoric language poses some very interesting problems for a general theory of language comprehension. For one thing, metaphors and other forms of figurative language are ubiquitous features of language and thus cannot be dismissed as a peripheral concern”.

2.6.2 Verbal Irony

Verbal irony is the use of words occurs when a speaker’s intention is the opposite of what he or she is saying. It comes in several forms and is used to bring

humor to a situation and it is used by a speaker intentionally. For example, a character stepping out into a hurricane and saying, “What nice weather we’re having!” even though there was a storm outside but he said the weather was good. Another example "wow, you could win an award for cleanliness!" when in fact the mother was sarcastic because her child's room was actually very messy. According to Pexman (2008:286), Verbal irony is nonliteral language that makes salient a discrepancy between expectations and reality.

2.6.3 Hyperbole

Hyperbole is a figure of speech in which an author or speaker purposely and obviously exaggerates to an extreme. It is used for emphasis or as a way of making a description more creative and humorous. It is important to note that hyperbole is not meant to be taken literally; the audience knows it’s an exaggeration. For example "I’m so hungry I could eat a horse." This example of hyperbole exaggerates the condition of hunger to emphasize that the subject of this sentence is, in fact, very hungry. This person has no intention of literally eating a horse but is trying to figuratively communicate his hunger using a hyperbole for effect.

Hyperbole is an overstatement of the literal-an exaggeration, for example “I was so angry i could have killed him!”(Mezo, 1999:4). Hyperbole can be added to fiction to add color and depth to a character. It may be humorous or grave, fanciful or restrained, convincing or unconvincing, ridiculous or funny. According to Herbert (2015:110), One telling fact about hyperbole’s use of common ground is that hyperbole productions appear very early in children and have very similar structure to hyperbole productions by adults.

2.6.4 Contextual Expression

Contextual expressions comprise a class of utterances with a variety of structures (e.g., noun-noun combinations and denominal verbs) whose meanings depend completely on discourse contexts, for example, “Their senses depend entirely on the time, place, and circumstances in which they are uttered”. As such, contextual expressions are among the most dependent on common ground of all the types of figurative language (Herbert, 2015:112).

2.6.5 Idioms

An idiom is a figure of speech that is used to help express a situation with ease, but by using expressions that are usually completely unrelated to the situation in question. For example, let's say I said: 'Don't worry, driving out to your house is a piece of cake.' The expression of the piece of cake would be understood that it's easy. Normally, the expression obviously wouldn't associate the word 'cake' when it is on its own as anything other than dessert. But in this context, it's a well-known idiom. Another example "We should let sleeping dogs lie". "let sleeping dogs lie" This is an idiom means to avoid restarting a conflict.

2.6.6 Indirect Request

An Indirect Request is a figure of speech that is used to express of some desire or inclination. Indirect request happen when a person asks another person to tell, order or ask something to a third person. For example "could you tell me how much you earn?"meaning here is someone who wants to know the person's income but by using pleasantries

Based on definition above, the writer concludes that Figurative Language is a person's way of expressing or describing their feelings which is finally written in a sentence figurative language which with the aim of what is felt by the author also reaches the reader. The use of figurative language helps the reader to get a clearer picture of what is going on. There are types of Figurative Language they are Metaphor, Verbal Irony, Hyperbole, Contextual Expression, Idioms, Indirect Request. Metaphor is a comparison between one thing to another or two different things, Verbal Irony is the use of words occurs when a speaker's intention is the opposite of what he or she is saying, Hyperbole is a figure of speech in which an author or speaker purposely and obviously exaggerates to an extreme, Contextual expressions comprise a class of utterances with a variety of structures whose meanings depend completely on discourse contexts, Idioms is a figure of speech that is used to help express a situation with ease, Indirect Request is a figure of speech that is used to express of some desire or inclination.

2.7 Previous of Study

In this section, the writer will present the findings of some different studies reviewed. These following studies offer discussion related to the topic discussed in this thesis. They are as follows:

1. Lindaari Wijayanti(2014) An Analysis of Figurative Language Used in Paulo Coelho's Adultery Novel.

This research is entitled An Analysis of Figurative Language used in Paulo Coelho's Adultery Novel. This study focuses on analyzing the figurative language found in Paulo Coelho's Adultery novel. The aims of the study are to identify and describe the types of figurative language used in Adultery novel, to show the

dominant type of figurative language used in Adultery novel, and to find the non-dominant type of figurative language used in Adultery novel. This study applies descriptive qualitative method. The data are figurative languages found in Adultery novel. The data sources are the novel entitled Adultery by Paulo Coelho in 2014 and the informants or raters or assessors. The method of collecting data is by using documentation. The findings of the study show that, firstly, there are four types of figurative languages used in Adultery novel, namely, comparison figurative language (simile, personification, metaphor, and allegory), opposition figurative language (hyperbole, antithesis, paradox, and apostrophe), linkage figurative language (metonymy, symbol, synecdoche, euphemism), and repetition figurative language (antanaclasis, chiasmus, and repetition). Besides that, the most dominant figurative language used in Adultery novel is personification.

2. M Sul Khan Habibi (2016) An Analysis of Figurative Language in Edensor Novel by Andrea Hirata.

In his research, the figurative language that he used was Edensor novel by Andrea Hirata. This research is aimed at investigating figurative language in Edensor novel. The result of analysis have assumed 3 researches questions: 1. what are type of figurative language found in the novel "Edensor"? 2. What is the meaning of figurative language found in the novel "Edensor"? 3. What is the implementation of the results of this study toward English Language Teaching?. This is descriptive qualitative which the object of the research is any sentences containing figurative language in the Edensor Novel. To collecting data there are four steps: 1. The writer read trough the Edensor novel and read the story containing in the novel. 2. Then, the writer searched any expressions using

figurative language in the novel. 3. The writer took some notes about figurative language and put information needed to figurative language. 4. The writer made the code about kind of figurative language. The results of this research demonstrate that there are 6 types of figurative language in the Edensor novel. There are 20 sentences of simile, 8 sentences of metaphor, 6 sentences of personification, 5 sentences of hyperbole, 1 sentence of synecdoche, and 4 sentences of symbol.

3. Ilma Wahyuni(2017) An Analysis of Figurative Language Used in Markus Zusak's Novel The Book Thief.

This thesis entitled “An Analysis of Figurative Language Used in Markus Zusak's Novel The Book Thief”. The discussion in this thesis contains about the kinds of figurative language and the meanings of each figurative language that found in The Book Thief novel. In this thesis, the researcher uses descriptive qualitative method, explains some theories that related to figurative language, and then collects the data from the novel. Based on the theories, the researcher selects some sentences which are contained of figurative language and analyzes them one by one to know the kinds of figurative language used, and the meanings of them. The researcher refers to Figurative Language theory according to Rozakis (1995), Character and Characterization theory according to Abram (1999), and stylistic method according to Simpson (2004). Having analysis the data, the researcher concludes that there are 6 figurative languages that found in the novel, such as metaphor, simile, irony, hyperbole, personification and symbol. From the results of the analysis, it can be concluded that figurative language has important roles in the novel. That's why the author uses so many sentences that have figurative

language in the novel. Using figurative language makes the novel more interesting to read, and helps the readers to imagine the story, the characters based on illustration that the author has already given in the story, so that the imagination created by the reader is still in context of the story

2.8 The Synopsis of the Novel

The Tower of Nero is the fifth and final book of The Trials of Apollo. While returning to New York, Lester and Meg McCaffrey encounter an amphisbaena, which recites the second stanza of the Terza Rima prophecy. Within minutes, they are attacked by Nero's Gaul, Luguselwa, or Lu, and her Germani. Apollo and Meg escape with the help of Luguselwa, who turns out to be on their side. The trio reaches the Upper Eastside. They decide to go to Percy Jackson for help. They meet Percy's mother, Sally, his stepdad Paul Blofis, and his newborn baby sister, Estelle. They learn that Percy and his girlfriend Annabeth are on the West Coast. There, they plan on defeating Nero which involves they fight against Lu in open daylight and Apollo pushing Lu off the building so that Nero believes that Luguselwa is on his side when she really isn't, as Nero could see it through one of the security cameras installed in a nearby building. All goes according to plan. Then Lester and Meg use the Chariot of Damnation to reach Camp Half-Blood. The Grey Sisters recite another couplet of the Terza Rima prophecy. After they reach their destination, they find that Chiron had gone to a meeting with gods from other pantheons including Bastet from The Kane Chronicles, and Mimir from Magnus Chase and the Gods of Asgard to discuss a "common problem."

Apollo receives a not-so-warm welcome from his half-brother Dionysus, the god of wine and the manager of the camp. At the trogs' encampment

underground, it is revealed that the trogs are very quick runners and diggers. Soon enough, they decide that Will, Nico, and Rachel will go with the trogs to disable the vats, and then alert Camp Half-Blood, while Meg and Apollo surrender themselves, to get closer to Nero's fasces, the source of his power and immortality, to destroy it and kill Nero. But it turned out that Nero already knew of their plan, as the powers of Commodus and Caligula joined into him to make him three times more powerful. Luguselwa's hands are cut off, and she and Apollo are thrown in prison, while Meg is forced by Nero to go to her old room in the Imperial Residences inside the Tower of Nero.

Meanwhile, Lester reaches the throne room, where all the adopted children of Nero are present, including Meg. Nero orders the dryads there to kill Lester or be killed by the Imperial children. However, Meg stops them and chooses to stand by Apollo. Suddenly, Nico shows up with the Tauri Silvestri, who has become a pawn of Nico. Nico orders it to kill Nero. The bull fails, but it ends up creating a lot of chaos. Nero desperately tries to search the remote with the button to release Sassanid gas. In the middle of the chaos, one of the Imperial demigods manages to stab Lester, but he survives.

Apollo, now being a god, goes to meet his friends. He first visits Camp Half-Blood, where Nico and Will tell him that Nico suspects that a voice he's been hearing from Tartarus lately is his old friend the Titan Iapetus, also known as Bob, who supposedly died helping Percy and Annabeth to escape. Finally, Apollo visits Meg McCaffrey, who is living in Palm Springs with the dryads there, Lu, and the Imperial children, whom she is teaching gardening. The Melais are acting like the

security guard. Apollo gifts Meg a unicorn, and promises her that he will come back.

2.9 Conceptual Framework

Conceptual framework is a framework that contains generalizations which can be used to define several interrelated plans and is a tool for describing phenomena about the research problem and the theoretical framework used.

According to Carroll (2008:141) said, Figurative language is language that means one thing literally but is taken to mean something different. It is a ubiquitous aspect of language. This study presents an overview of Figurative Language. It describes kinds of Figurative Language according to Herbert that is Methapor, Verbal Irony, Hyperbole, Contextual Expression, Idioms, Indirect Request.

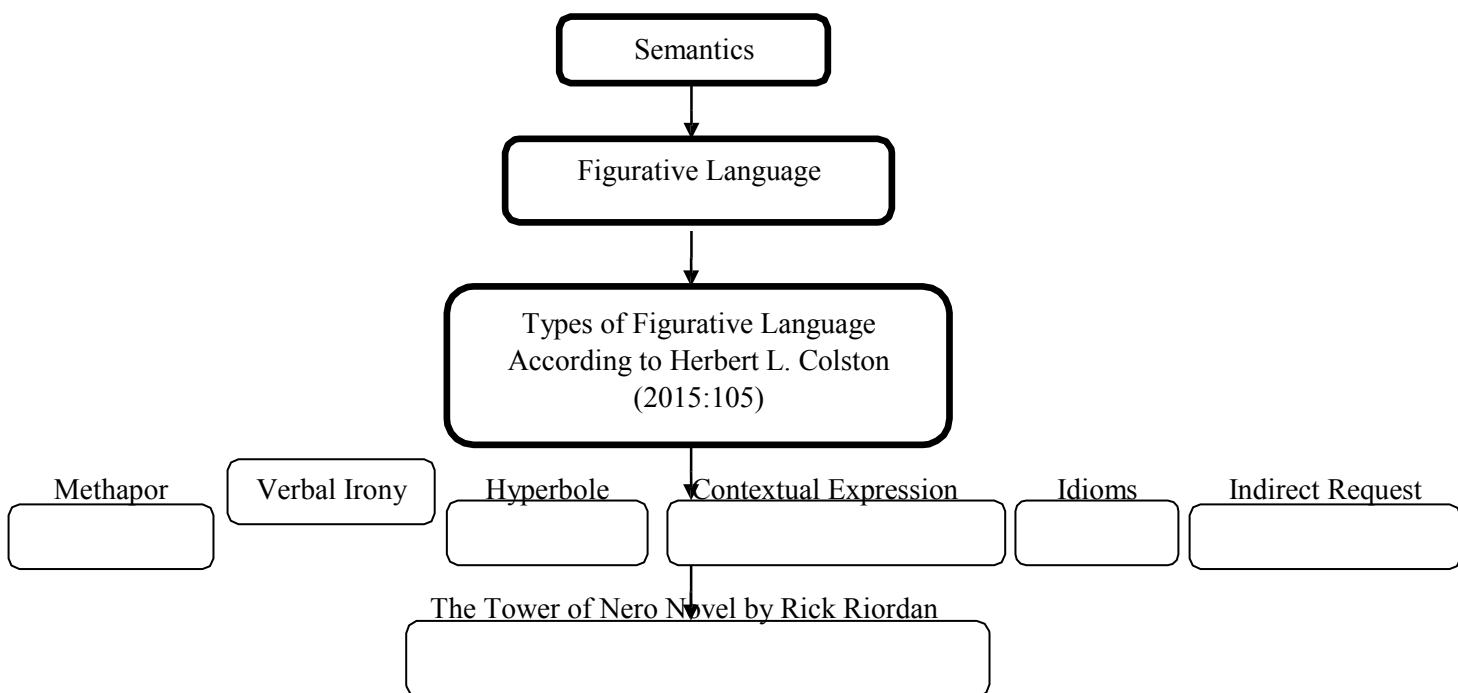


Figure 1 Conceptual framework Siagian, winda : 2021, An analysis of figurative language in the tower of nero novel by Rick Riordan.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this study the writer would explained a method to get a valid result. This chapter discusses about research design, data and source of the data, techniques of collecting data, techniques of analyzing data.

3.1 Research Design

In conducting research, a research design is required. This research would be conducted by applying descriptive-qualitative method. Flick (2009: 30) said Qualitative research is very relevant to the study of social relations because of the pluralization of the world of life. The purpose of this research is to describe a place, facts and characteristics of the population systematically, factually and accurately. Qualitative research is a research procedure that results descriptive data in the form of written words or spoken words about the object being observed. The purpose of descriptive research is to describe a population or area of interest, factually and accurately, systematically with facts and characteristics. The analysis in qualitative research concern in understanding the result of finding data rather than calculate the result of data.

3.2 Data and Source of Data

In this study the writer would tried to analyze the types of Figurative Language. The data of the study is sentences in the novel which contain types of figurative language. The source of data in the study is subjects from which the data can be obtained. The source of the data in this research took from the novel entitled *The Tower of Nero* written by Rick Riordan was published Disney

Publishing Worldwide in 2020 this is The fifth and final book in the Trial of Apollo series.

3.3 Techniques of Collecting Data

Data collecting techniques, the witer took the following steps below:

- 1) Reading the novel with the entitled The Tower of Nero written by Rick Riordan The fifth and final book in the Trial of Apollo series there are 142 pages with 39 chapters.
- 2) Underlining the text that contain figurative language that has been underline and collecting the data based on figurative language in The Tower of Nero novel by Rick Riordan.

3.4 Techniques of Analyzing Data

Content analysis is a research tool used to determine the presence of certain words, themes, or concepts within some given qualitative data (i.e. text). Using content analysis, writer can quantify and analyze the presence, meanings and relationships of such certain words, themes, or concepts. All of the findings content review that the writer discovered in the study would be written down, and all of the statements used in each form of figurative language would be classified. In this study, there are some steps to analyzing data, namely:

1. Classifying the data according to the types of figurative language such as Methapor, Verbal Irony, Hyperbole, Contextual Expression, Idioms, Indirect Request
2. Calculating the dominant one.
3. Making conclusion.