AN ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE USED IN THE OLD MAN AND THE SEA NOVEL BY ERNEST HEMINGWAY

THESIS

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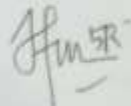Advisor II,

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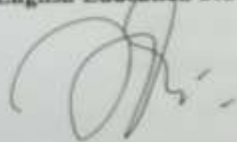Sri Yuliani, S.Pd., M.Pd., Member

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Motto and Dedications

Motto:

- **Be useful to your surroundings, even if it's just like a small white dot in the dark sky.**

This thesis is dedicated to:

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ABSTRACT

Royeni, S. 2020.*An Analysis of Figurative Language Used In The Old Man And The Sea Novel By Ernest Hemingway.* Thesis.English Education Study Program Faculty of Teacher Training and Education of Universitas Muhammadiyah Palembang. Advisors: (1) Dr. Tri Rositasari, M.Pd (2) Dian Septarini, S.Pd, M.Pd.

*Keywords:*figurative languages, novel, dominantly.

Language is a key of communication. Communication and language cannot be separated. Language is one of literature because express our feeling and ideas. One of literature is novel that used figurative language.This thesis entitled "An Analysis of Figurative Language Used in The Old Man and The Sea Novel by Ernest Hemingway." The problems of this research were "the kinds of figurative language, anddominantly figurative language usedin the old man and the sea novel by Ernest Hemingway." The objectives of the research were "to determine the kinds of figurative language used in The Old Man and the Sea Novel by Ernest Hemingway and to know the kinds of dominantly figurative language used in The Old Man and Sea Novel by Ernest Hemingway." The result of this research showed: there were 5 kinds of figurative language that found in The Old Man and the Sea Novel by Ernest Hemingway which were 33 data of hyperbole, 9 data of metaphor, 17 data of paradox, 32 data of personification and 32 data of simile. Based on the total number and the percentage of each kinds of figurative language, it can be concluded that the most dominantly used in The Old Man and The Sea Novel by Ernest Hemingway were hyperbole, personification and simile.

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Finally, the researcher believes that this thesis is still far from perfect. Therefore, criticism and suggestion to improve this thesis, the researcher is always open-minded and welcome to receive them. Hopefully, the result of this research may give a useful contribution to the development of the educational world.

Palembang, August 28th, 2020

The researcher

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses (1) background of the research; (2) problems of the research; (3) limitation of the problem; (4) formulation of the problem; (5) objective of the problem; (6) significance of the research

1.1 Background of The Research

Language is a key of communication. Communication and language cannot be separated. For many people who communicate with other people, important to have many knowledge. Because it can help to make communication will be fun and long in duration. In other hand, in learning language, there are many ways to add some knowledge especially in English. According to Amberg & Vause (2010), when we use language, we communicate our individual thoughts, as well as the cultural beliefs and practices of the communities of which we are a part: our families, social groups, and other associations (p.1).

English is an international and global language that the most dominating language of the world which is having its impact on every field of work. By learning English we can know how to use English and to communicate with other people that have different language. It is supported by Rohmah (2005), English is not only an international language, but also a global language (p.107).

According to Bennett & Royle (2004), literature is uncanny. The uncanny is immediately to encounter one of its decisive paradoxes, namely that 'the uncanny'

has to do with a troubling of definitions with a fundamental disturbance of what we think and feel. The uncanny has to do with a sense of strangeness, mystery or eeriness. More particularly it concerns a sense of unfamiliarity which appears at the very heart of the familiar, or else a sense of familiarity which appears at the very heart of the unfamiliar. The uncanny is not just a matter of the weird or spooky, but has to do more specifically with a disturbance of the familiar. Such a disturbance might be hinted at by way of the word 'familiar' itself (p.34). It means that literature has wide meaning depends on the kind of the literature itself.

Furthermore, Long (2016) says that literature means simply the written records of the race, including all its history and sciences, as well as its poems and novels; in the narrower sense literature is the artistic record of life, and most of our writing is excluded from it, just as the mass of our buildings, mere shelters from storm and from cold, are excluded from architecture (p.13). It can be said that literature can be a novel or poem written including history and sciences.

One of models literary work is figurative language. Bennett, et al (2004) state that figure (of speech), figurative language: this is usually defined in negative terms–that is to say, as non-literal language. Figurative language involves the entire field of what is known as rhetoric and includes, for example, metaphor, simile, hyperbole, anthropomorphism, etc (p. 291). It means that using figurative language in writing makes the writing would be a good. Furthermore, figurative can help the writer to make sentences more varieties. Figurative language can embellish sound and

narrative, concritical, explaining an overview, emphasis on narrative or emotion, reviving the picture and evoke impression and atmosphere.

Harya (2016) says that figurative language is language that uses words or expressions with a meaning that is different from the literal interpretation. Figurative language can be used in any form of communication, such as in daily conversation rarely, articles in newspaper, advertisements, novels, poems, etc. Figurative language uses some words that go beyond their ordinary meaning. It requires the readers to use his/ her imagination to figure out the author's meaning. It makes figurative meaning is difficult to understand because we cannot find the meaning of the figurative language in dictionary just like the other vocabulary words that we usually use in our daily conversation. To know about the meaning of figurative language we need to use our imagination to imagine what the words are said or what the words refer to (p.46). It means that language is the art of writing using figurative language will make writing more varied and beautify the writing so that the language used is not boring.

In addition, according to Colston (2015), figurative language provides a lot of bang for its buck (idiom). Figurative language expresses meaning beyond its correct figurative interpretation – correctly understanding "I couldn't be better" as negative when spoken by someone feeling miserable (verbal irony). This extra meaning includes all kinds of things (hyperbole), such as speaker attitudes and emotions, contextual enhancements and elaborations, social revelations and influences, and new meanings arising from interactions between or among these things (p.3). Figurative language could be an idiom. Sometimes the words cannot be translated one by one.

On the other hand, Reyes, Rosso & Buscaldi (2012) say that figurative language implies information not grammatically expressed to be able to decode its underlying meaning: if this information is not unveiled, the real meaning is not accomplished and the figurative effect is lost. Let us consider a joke. The amusing effect sometimes relies on not given information. If such information is not filled, the result is a bad, or better said, a misunderstood joke. This information entails a great challenge because it points to social and cognitive layers that are quite difficult to be computationally represented. However, despite the inconveniences that figurative language entails, the approaches to automatically process figurative devices, such as humor, irony or sarcasm, seem to be largely encouraging (p.1). From the statements of the experts above, it can be concluded that figurative language is a language or writing that is separate from its normal meaning or differs from the original sound to create a special kind of effect.

Based on the explanation of background, in writing literature, it is common to find figurative language. Furthermore, there are still many students who have not been able to interpret the meaning of figurative language. Therefore, the researcher decided to implement a research entitled "An Analysis of Figurative Language Used in The Old Man and The Sea Novel by Ernest Hemingway."

1.2 Problem of The Research

1.2.1   Limitation of The Problem

In this research, the researcher limited the problem of the research about the kinds of figurative language and types of figurative language dominantly used in the old man and the sea novel by Ernest Hemingway.

1.2.2   Formulation of The Problem

The researcher formulated the problems in the following question:

1.   What kinds of figurative language are used in the old man and the sea novel by Ernest Hemingway?

2.   What types of dominantly figurative language are used in the old man and the sea novel by Ernest Hemingway?

1.3 Objectives of The Research

The objectives of the problem were to determine the kinds of figurative language used in The Old Man and the Sea Novel by Ernest Hemingway and to know the kinds of dominantly figurative language used in The Old Man and The Sea Novel by Ernest Hemingway.

1.4 Significance of The Research

The researcher would obtain the information of knowledge and understanding of figurative language used of The Old Man and Sea Novel by Ernest Hemingway. By doing this research, the researcher hope that the result would help the readers to obtain knowledge and understanding about activity that can improve more the ability in learning English. It would be able to be implementation. For the students of

university; It would give meaningful contributions and informations about figurative language used in The Old Man and Sea Novel to the students in order they are able to improve their knowledge of the literary work. The results of this research could be useful for readers in solving difficulties learn figurative language. Hopefully this research could be a reference for other researcher to do the research, especially for researcher who wants to do the same case of research related to this research.

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