

**AN ANALYSIS OF SOME FIGURATIVE LANGUAGES  
AS FOUND IN *CHICKEN SOUP***

**A THESIS**

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## ABSTRAK

Dalam skripsi ini penulis membahas tentang 5 jenis kiasan (metafora, simili, metonimia, hiperbol, dan personifikasi) yang terdapat dalam sebuah buku *Chicken Soup*. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui tipe dan bentuk, makna, serta fungsi dari 5 jenis kiasan tersebut. Di samping itu, kemunculan kiasan yang paling dominan dari kelima jenis kiasan tersebut dibahas pula di dalamnya.

Dalam hal ini penulis menggunakan teori yang dikemukakan oleh beberapa ahli yaitu: Beekman dan Callow (1974), Saeed (2003), Carter (2003), dan Perrine (1983) yang membagi masing-masing 5 jenis kiasan tersebut menjadi beberapa tipe dan bentuk. Sedangkan makna dari masing-masing kiasan tersebut ditentukan berdasarkan konteks situasinya. Dalam mengumpulkan data penulis menggunakan metode observasi dan teknik catat. Data diambil dari satu seri buku *Chicken Soup* yaitu *Chicken Soup for the Teenage Soul-the Real Deal Challenges* oleh Jack Canfield, Mark Victor Hansen, dan Deborah Reber (2006). Metode yang digunakan dalam menganalisis data adalah padan pragmatik. Selanjutnya data disajikan dengan menggunakan metode formal dan informal.

Dari hasil analisis ditemukan 33 kiasan dalam 15 teks buku *Chicken Soup* tersebut dengan rincian: 5 metafora, 8 simili, 2 metonimia, 12 hiperbol, dan 6 personifikasi. Tipe metafora yang paling banyak muncul adalah perbandingan tak penuh sedangkan simili adalah perbandingan penuh. Tipe metonimia yang muncul adalah bentuk sebagian menunjukkan keseluruhan dan nama orang menggantikan hasil karya orang tersebut. Bentuk dari hiperbol yang paling banyak muncul adalah ekspresi yang berlawanan dengan fakta sedangkan personifikasi yang berasal dari objek adalah bentuk yang paling banyak muncul dalam *Chicken Soup* tersebut. Hasil analisis juga menunjukkan bahwa hiperbol adalah jenis kiasan yang paling banyak muncul dalam *Chicken Soup* tersebut yaitu sebesar 36,4 %.

## CHAPTER 1

### INTRODUCTION

#### **1.1 Background of the Study**

Language is an important element in life because it is related to human's daily activities directly. Language allows people to say everything that exist in their mind through words. Language is the only communication system that can be used by human being to communicate and to interact with other people. As proposed by Trudgill that language is used to establish social relationships (1974:14). Language is an instrument of social interaction because through language someone can also express his or her idea and feeling.

Barnwell (1980:3) said that "The function of language is to communicate meaning of various kinds." It is clear that the crucial thing in communication is meaning. Language is a means to convey meaning both literal meaning and non literal meaning. Meaning not only can be got by hearing or reading something at once but also by interpreting the intended meaning or the hidden meaning behind it based on the context of situation. It is known as pragmatics study. Levinson (1983:21) defined that "Pragmatics is the study of the relations between language and context that are basic to an account of language understanding." The presence of context is very important because people do not always or usually say what they mean.

While using language, people sometimes use a certain style towards what they are going to say which have to be interpreted besides its literal meaning. It means that

there is a special way that they use to express their idea and feeling that have to be interpreted based on the context. In this case, the use of figurative language can be the possible thing. Stull (2002:4) believed that "Figurative language is the language that avoids speaking directly or plainly about the subject under examination." It is clear that figurative language does not convey its literal meaning because it shows its own style in describing something. By using figurative language someone can express his or her idea and feeling other than the ordinary way. It can be said that the use of figurative language is the form of expressive function of language.

The existence of figurative language almost can be found in daily life both in spoken and written form. Figurative language is a medium to attract the interest of people with beautiful words. It means that someone will make language as interesting as possible through the use of figurative language to create certain feeling towards others while hearing or reading it. One of the examples of it is: My heart is like a singing bird (by Rossetti in Rozakis, 1995:36). This kind of figurative language called simile. It makes the comparison between two things explicitly. It is seen that she compares what she feels in her heart with a singing bird by using a word *like*.

Nowadays, there are many books which are good in building up the readers' feeling. There are many good authors who can create good language through his or her works, one of them is Chicken Soup. It is a kind of series book which is written by Jack Canfield et al. It is a book of modern psychology which aims to develop the personality of the readers and also to influence their thinking positively through its stories. Each series of Chicken Soup talks about specific people like teenagers,

teacher, parent, bride, woman, and many others. Chicken Soup is a book of stories collection. It means that Jack Canfield et al collect the true life stories written by several people. Then, they edit and create it by using unordinary way of writing in order to make it is more touchable. In order to achieve that aim, they create the emotive stories in that Chicken Soup through the use of figurative language. As proposed by Ullman (1962:136) that "The most patent lexical device available for emotive and expressive purposes is figurative language."

The explanation above is the reason why the writer wants to analyze figurative language. In this case, Chicken Soup becomes the focus of this writing in order to find out the figurative language in it. The writer thinks that it is an interesting topic to be discussed.

## **1.2 Identification of the Problems**

Based on the background above, this writing attempts to study about five kinds of figurative language that occur in Chicken Soup which are metaphor, simile, metonymy, hyperbole, and personification. The writer focuses her study on three main problems, they are as follows:

1. What are the types and the forms which appear in each kind of figurative language in that Chicken Soup?
2. What are the meanings and the functions of each kind of figurative language in that Chicken Soup?
3. What is the dominant figurative language found in that Chicken Soup?

## CHAPTER 4

### CONCLUSION

After analyzing the data, the writer found that there are 33 figurative languages appear in 15 texts of Chicken Soup, they are: 5 metaphors, 8 similes, 2 metonymies, 12 hyperboles, and 6 personifications. The type of metaphor mostly found in it is abbreviated comparison while the type of simile mostly found in it is full comparison. The writer believes that this result is influenced by the concept of metaphor and simile itself. It is known that metaphor makes the implicit comparison between two things without the use of word *like* or *as*. It requires more interpretation and 'extra work' to get its real meaning. Metaphor does not show the brief comparison between two things in order to strengthen the concept of metaphor itself. That is why metaphor is rare to put the point of similarity and tends to make abbreviated comparison. Meanwhile, it is easy for simile to make full comparison because it shows the explicit comparison between two things. The use of word *like* or *as* leads the simile expression to the brief comparison through the presence of the point of similarity.

There are only two types of metonymy found in that Chicken Soup: part for whole and producer for product. Counterfactual expression is the form of hyperbole mostly used in it. Finally, the form of personification mostly used in it is personification derived from object. It is found that hyperbole is a kind of figurative language mostly occurs within it. The writer thinks that it is influenced by the

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