

CHAPTER 2

FRAMEWORK OF THE THEORIES

This chapter will discuss about the review of theoretical framework and theoretical studies. This theory is very important because it used as the basis of analysis of the study. Those are definition of figurative language, definition of type of figurative language, which types of figurative language are four kinds (comparative, contradictive, correlative, and repetition figurative language), and definition context related studies to support the analysis and studies. In this world, communication is the way to understand the intent of one human to another human, and we need tool to communication. The tool of communication is a language. According to Gorys Keraf (1997:1), Language is communications tool between members of society in the form of a symbol of the sound produced by human vocal organs, and according to Felicia (2001:1), in the daily, the tool that often used to communicate is language, from spoken language or written language. From this quotation, language is an important tool to communication between societies.

In expressing the feeling, people have many ways of using language and one of them is by producing swear words, and swear word is included in the sociolinguistic. Swear word has a meaning in taboo words, and have a negative meaning.

2.1 Language

Language is a requirement for communication of human life. Language is used to interact, to get information, to communicate with other people. Otherwise, people need language to express their feelings, ideas, thoughts, and imaginations. Language can be spoken or written. Journal, newspaper, novel, poem, and script are defined as written language. Besides, spoken language can be found in the conversation, dialogue, speech, and song.

Language gives the spirit and symbolic expressions. Language facilitate us to communicate with others. And than, we can express our feeling or idea by

using language. There are many differences between language used in daily life and language in literature. It has many uniqueness and unusual expressions.

In this research, the authors will use the theory of Gorys Keraf (2001: 113) as a way to express of ideas by using distinctive language that showing of soul and personality's author. In a book "*Diksi and Gaya Bahasa*" (2001: 115), Gorys Keraf as the writer classifies the types of figurative language based on two categories namely; non-linguistic terms and in terms of language. In terms of non- linguistic category is divided into seven principal, namely: based on author, time, medium, subject, place, audience, and purpose.

2.2 Literature

The definition of literature is way to find the words of great writers. Literature teaches us the truth about our lives. Literature is very important to read, and so what they say must be important. Literature is an important part of our education. Literature means any and all fiction, poetry, drama, and essays.

In linguistics, the study about meaning is called semantics. Semantics is one of linguistics branches, which explains about language meaning, or it can be said that meaning the most important thing in studying semantics term. According to what has long been the most widely accepted theory of semantics, meanings studies about ideas or concepts, that can be transferred from the mind of the speaker to the mind of the hearer by embodying them, as it were, in the form of one language or another.

Stanford (2003: 1) said that many students responded to the question "Why do you read Literature?" in a wide variety of ways. Besides, Elayne Mercier said that we read literature to find beauty of words of great writers. Literature like shakespeare. And Rick Mcdougal also said that Literature is very important to read, because those writers have lasted through a lot of years, and so what they say must be important. Otherwise they would have been forgotten. We read literature because it is an important part of our education. Like history is one part and math is one part and literature is one path (Stanford, 2003:3).

2.3. Movie Script

A screenplay or script, is a written work by screenwriters for a film, television program or video game. These screenplays can be original works or adaptations from existing pieces of writing. In them, the movement, actions, expression and dialogues of the characters are also narrated.

When a story is developed and expanded so that the duration of the narrative is that of a feature-length movie (anywhere between 75 and 250 minutes), and it is conveyed by a series of individual scenes, it becomes a script. The script that you submit to fulfill the eligibility criteria should be a complete one. It should be formatted in the standard way, with each scene carrying a scene heading, with the dialogue being in the centre of the page. Please see the attached example of a few scenes for reference, if you wish. (It's the opening sequence from a script by an unknown writer that never got made, unfortunately.)

2.4 An Introduction to Drama

Hall (1928: 733) states that each genre of literature suggests its own style of reading. Besides, the each genre has different meaning. It based on the context. The context can be some sentences around the literature. The literature can make the beauty of words of great writers, likes the language that used in poetries, poem, lyrics, and movie's scripts.

According to Stanford (2003: 67) states as follows: Since the days of ancient Greece, people have created, watched, and participated in Drama. Drama makes events and emotions (whether realistic or fantastic) come to life before the eyes of the audiences. Because many people have created, watched, and participated in Drama. The drama can be fictive and also realistic. The realistic drama usually was adopted from the realistic life. And the fictive drama was just the fantastic of the writer of story. So, the writer can imagine the ideas or emotions into the play or drama. There are some steps in an introduction to drama as bellow:

2.4.1 Suggestions for Reading Drama

Reading drama is not exactly the same as seeing a play performed. Some qualities are lost (yet others are gained) when you read the playwright's

descriptions and dialogue without intervening interpretation of directors and actors.

Dialogue For some people, reading plays is because they find the structure of the dialogue (the characters' conversations with others, with themselves, or with the audience) hard to follow. Although it may seem artificial to have the character's name at the beginning of each speech, it is obviously essential to know who is talking.

Stage Directions Playwrights provide stage directions that explain details of setting and give information about the way characters speak and move. For some readers, stage directions divert attention from the dialogue, causing them to lose their train of thought. Yet it is necessary to be aware of stage directions to understand fully how the playwright envisioned both setting and action.

2.4.2 Types of Drama

Whether ancient or modern, plays represent a wide range of emotions and views of the world. Although most plays contain both serious and comic elements. They usually fit into one of two major dramatic categories: **tragedy**, which focuses on life's sorrows and serious problems, and **comedy**, which focuses on life's joys and humorous absurdities.

Tragedy, the tragic play looks at the life of a royal figure or highly respected official. During the course of the drama, this character's fortunes change drastically from good to bad. Having enjoyed high status in society, the tragic hero meets his or her downfall for one (or a combination) of these three reasons: fate or coincidence beyond the control of the character, a flaw in character, or a mistake in judgment.

Comedy Unlike traditional tragic drama, which focuses on the lives of noble, highborn characters, comic drama shows us the live of ordinary people. Like the characters in tragedies, these people encounter conflicts, challenges, and difficulties. Yet their problems are seldom deeply serious or if they are serious, they are treated in a lighthearted way.

In **romantic comedy**, by contrast, the source of humor is frequently mistaken identity and unexpected discoveries as well as romping stage chases and other physical action. Romantic comedy aims not at chastising and improving

human behavior but rather at inviting the gentle laughter of self-recognition. Romantic comedy seeks to delight the audience rather than to teach a lesson.

According to Boggs and Petrie (2008: 5) states as follows: The properties that make film the most powerful and realistic of the arts also make analysis challenging. A motion picture moves continuously in time and space. Once frozen, a film is no longer a “motion” picture, and the unique property of the medium is gone. Therefore, film analysis requires us to respond sensitively to the simultaneous and continuous interplay of image, sound, and movement on the screen. It means that properties can make the film more powerful and realistic. Besides, there is a motion picture. The motion in Frozen is no longer and the property of that film is unique. The analysis of film requires responding sensitively the image, sound, and movement on the screen.

2.4.3 The Value of Film

Analysis In analysing the film, its purpose is to enrich and enhance the experience of film. Besides that, the approach is the art of watching film. So, it can make each part of film can be seen and understood. In analysing the film also can understand the whole of film.

According to Stanford (2003: 67) states as follows: Since the days of ancient Greece, people have created, watched, and participated in Drama. Drama makes events and emotions (whether realistic or fantastic) come to life before the eyes of the audiences. More than any other literary form, drama is a visual experience.

2.5 The Concept of Figurative Language

A figurative language or a figure of speech is a change from the ordinary manner of expression, using words in other than their literal sense to enhance the way a thought is expressed. According to Perrine (1963: 58), figurative language often provides a more effective means of saying what we mean than does direct statement.

Tarigan (18:1982) said that speaking is an ability to produce articulation sounds or words to express feelings, ideas and opinions. It means that to express feelings, to share or to deliver idea and to express opinion people has to be able to

produce articulation sounds or words known as speaking to interact in their community.

The figure of speech is emphasized by Gorys Keraf (2001: 113) as a way to express of ideas by using distinctive language that showing of soul and personality's author. In a book *Diksi and Gaya Bahasa* (2001: 115), Gorys Keraf as the writer classifies the types of figurative language based on two categories namely; non-linguistic terms and in terms of language. In terms of non-linguistic category is divided into seven principal, namely: based on author, time, medium, subject, place, audience, and purpose.

According to McArthur (2005), The precise definition of a figure of speech that it has proved to be as difficult as determining the limits of figurative usage. For centuries, rhetoricians have debated what each presumed figure refers to and how various figures relate to each other. As a result, metaphor in some approaches contains metonymy, in others does not, and synecdoche may or may not be a kind of metaphor or metonymy. As a result, in recent years attempts to arrange the figures hierarchically have been abandoned in favors of lists in which the main devices are presented each more or less in isolation, as stylistic equals, but perhaps with notes on celebrated doubts and ambiguities about their precise natures and relationships.

Figure of speech said whenever a writer or speaker, for the sake of emphasis or freshness, departs from the ordinary denotations of words figurative Language consists of comparative, contradictive, relation and repetition figurative language. Comparative figurative language consists of Personification, Metaphor, and Simile. Contradictive figurative language consists of Hyperbole, Litotes, Paradox, and Irony. Correlative figurative languages consist of Metonymy, Synecdoche, Symbol, Allusion, and Ellipsis. Meanwhile repetition figurative language consists of Pleonasm, Climax, Anti Climax, Rhetoric and Repetition. (Kennedy, 1983: 460) For clearer information, look at these following explanation. Figurative language has many kinds, which included :

2.5.1 Metaphor

According to Gorys Keraf in the book entitled *Diction and Style* (2001: 139), "metaphor is a kind of analogy that compares two thing, but in the form of a

short”, for examples the words or sentences which are in Gorys Keraf’s book: bunga bangsa, buaya darat, buah hati, cinderamata, and so on. Metaphor as a comparison is not using the word: like, as, such, and so on, so that the first subject directly connected to the second principal. Based on the explanations stated by the experts above, the writer concludes that metaphor is one kind of figure of speech that as comparison between things that are not conveyed obviously.

Metaphor is a variety of analogy which compare two things directly, but in short pattern. Kennedy (1983:482) affirms Metaphor is a statement that one thing is something else, which, in literal sense, it is not. It not uses connective words such as *like or as*. A metaphor is used as a figure of speech to like an object or person to another object or person, based on certain similar qualities that both possess. Though a direct comparison, this is a type that is not applicable literally. The use of metaphors however, intensifies the significance of what is being said. It is meant that between subject and object have same attributes, and writer uses it to compares it to another.

Example: Library is science field.

Library is place where people can find many kinds of books, it is compared with *sciencefield*, because both *library* and *sciencefield* have same attribute, they can add our knowledge.

2.5.2 Simile

According to Gorys keraf in the book entitled *Diction and Style (2001: 138)*, Simile is a comparison that is explicit. What is meant by the comparison that is explicit is that it implies the same thing with another thing. To that end, it requires an effort that explicitly indicates that similarity, the words: like, same, as, like, like, and so on. Based on explanations stated by the experts above, the writer concludes that simile is kind of figure of speech that compare two things conveyed obviously by words; like, as, such, etc. In one theory of simile, there are two categories of simile, they are clear and unclear similarity.

Simile is comparison which has explicit characteristic, James affirms (1989:12), Simile is figure of speech in which a likeness between two objects are directly expressed with the word, *as, like, than*. A figure of speech is used to draw a comparison between two objects, persons, or situations, by using the terms like,

as, than. Though similar to a metaphor, the latter is a direct comparison between the two objects of comparison. It means that they state something similar with each other directly that use words like *as* and *like*.

Example: Her face is like moon light.

The writer compares *face and moonlight*, because both of them have same attribute, so clear, clean, and everybody can see it clearly.

2.5.3 Hyperbole

According to Gorys Keraf in the book entitled *Diction and Style (2001: 135)*, hyperbole is a figure of speech that contains an exaggeration, by exaggerating something or discussed style containing an overstatement.

According to Wren and Martin (1981:491) state, "In hyperbole a statement is made emphatic by overstatement". Based on explanations stated by the experts above, the writer concludes that hyperbole is kind of figurative language that is used to make the object become bigger than real object so it will give special effect and make the reader more imagine to understand the actual meaning from the sentences include hyperbole some of literary work, like in the novel which is related in this research. The second category is the style of figurative language, this figure of speech was formed based on comparisons or similarities.

Hyperbole or overstatement is figurative language that contain exaggeration element about something. Hyperbole is such a style that contains an overstatement to exaggerate things. Deliberate overstatement not intended to be taken literally; it is used as a means of emphasizing the truth of a statement. This is relatively rare in Frost. The statement a penchant for fact and truth, not literal truth but use figure of speech called overstatement (Perrine, 1978:91).

Example: I was surprised till half-died hear his saying.

The writer explains his *surprised till* make him die, meanwhile in the fact it is contrast. He still alive and does not die.

2.5.4 Personification

According to Gorys Keraf theory in the book entitled *Diction and Stlye (2001: 140)*, "personification is a kind of style of figurative language that describes inanimate objects or goods lifeless as if it has characteristics humanity." Personification is a special feature of metaphor, which make an analogy of

inanimate objects act, talk, like humans. Personification is a figure of speech in imaginative something, which doesn't have soul, as though they have human characteristic. Personification is a figure of speech in which a thing, an animal, or an abstract term (truth, nature) is made human. A personification extends throughout this whole short term. A figure of speech where an inanimate object, trait, or action, is given a life like disposition, by giving a human quality or trait. It is meant that inanimate things in this world are guessed as animate by giving some attributes in inanimate things.

The point of the personification is to express the abstract ideas to inanimate objects, or aspects of nature is described as if it were human.

Example: School alarm calls students to enter their classroom.

Calls are verb form in dictionary. Letters is addition in present tense form because the subject is singular (alarm), alarm is inanimate thing; meanwhile it is given attribute like activity that is done by animate. Alarm can't call, because call is attribute of mouth that can does it.

2.5.5 Litotes

Litotes is figurative language that contains statement which made smaller from original. Litotes as a figure of speech consisting of an understatement in which an affirmative is expressed by negating its opposite. It is meant that people usually use it to make it simple. So that they are not arrogant because they guess something invaluable although exactly is so valuable.

Example: I hope you can receive this invaluable giving.

Invaluable thing that writer said in the fact is *valuable giving*, but hesays it as invaluable.

2.5.6 Paradox

Paradox is variety of figurative language which has a real contrasted with a fact. It can be meant all of things that interest because of their truth. Paradox is apparent self-contradiction or deliberate inconsistency. A statement or situation containing apparently contradictory or incompatible elements, but on closer inspection may be true (Kennedy, 1983:488). A paradox is statement that seems at first glance self-contradictory or opposed to common sense.

Example: I feel sad in the middle of wedding party happiness.

The writer compares *sad and happiness in the sentence to explain that he isn't happy in the wedding party*. Meanwhile most of people feel happy when they are in wedding party.

2.5.7 Irony

Irony is a manner of speaking that implies is a discrepancy. If the mask says one thing and we sense that the writer is in fact saying something else. A disparity between what is said and what is actually meant can sum up the meaning of irony. Often used to express humor and sarcasm, irony is another form of figurative language that enables the truth to be expressed in a subtle, and sometimes, a blatant manner. A figure of speech when an expression used is the opposite of the thought in the speaker's mind, thus conveying a meaning that contradicts the literal definition. Irony has meanings which extend beyond its use merely as a figure of speech (Kennedy, 1983:13). It is defined that irony as saying the opposite of what one means, is often confused with sarcasm and with satire.

Example: He's clever, that's why he got 5 in English.

Clever man normally gets more than 7, if he gets under 6, so it is opposite from the *clever* category.

2.5.8 Understatement

The presentation of a thing with underemphasizes in order to achieve a greater effect or implying more than is said.

Example:

Frost's "Birches": One could do worse than be a swinger of birches."

The end of the poem suggests that swinging on a birch tree is one of the most satisfying activities in the world.

2.5.9 Alliteration

Alliteration is the repetition of a single letter in the alphabet (as in "Peter Piper picked a peck of pickle peppers.") or a combination of letters (as in "She sells seashells by the seashore."). It's just about the easiest form of repetition a poet can use.

2.5.10 Oxymoron

A figure of speech in which incongruous or contradictory term appear side by side.

2.5.11 Allusion

A reference in a literary work to a person, place, thing in history, or another work of literature.

Example: This ceremony reminds me of the proclamation of independence in 1945.

2.5.12 Antanaklasis figure of speech

Figure of speech containing repeats the same word with different meanings. Example: My mother took the hand of fruit, namely apples red.

2.5.13 Repetition figure of speech

Looping figure of speech the word - the word for emphasis.

Example: My boyfriend Goodbye, goodbye my lover.

2.5.14 Parallelism figure of speech

Looping figure of speech as well as repetition, arranged in different rows.

Example: This Heart blue Heart The heart of this song is dust.

2.5.15 Figure of speech Tautology

Figure of speech that describes something using the word - the word the same meaning (synonyms) to reinforce the meaning.

Example: I worried and was - was with him.

2.5.16 Para rhyme

Repetition of initial and final consonant in the word or parts of different words. Gorys Keraf mention about 60 kinds of figurative language divided into 4 mains categories, (Tarigan, 1990: ix-xi).

There are: comparison, contrast, relationship, and repetition. The detail divination can be drawn below:

- a. Comparison: consisting of; simile, metaphor, personification, allegory, antithesis, pleonasm, tautology, periphrasis, anticative (prolepsis), and correction (epanorthosis).
- b. Contrast: consisting of; hyperbole, litotes, irony, oxymoron, paronomasia, paralysis, zeugma, solipsist, satire, innuendo, antiphrasis, paradox, climax, apostrophe, anastrophe (inverse), apophasis (pretension), hysteron proteron, hypallage, Sinicism, and sarcasm.

- c. Relationship: consisting of; metonymy, synecdoche, allusion, euphemism, eponym, epithet, antonomasia, erotesis, parallelism, ellipsis, gradation, asyndeton, and polysyndeton.
- d. Repetition: consisting of; alliteration, assonance, antanaclassis, chiasmus, epizeukis, tautotes, anaphora, ephistrophe, simplotke, mesodiploysis, epanalipsis, and anadiplosis.

2.5.17 Synecdoche

Kennedy (1983:489) describes “Synecdoche is the use of a part of a thing to stand for the whole or vice versa”. He also states that synecdoche is a kind of metonymy. The technique of synecdoche uses a part in order to signify the whole. Synecdoche is often misidentified due to it is a part of metonymy. They both may resemble each other to some situation but they are different. Synecdoche refers to the whole of a thing by the name of any one of its part, whereas metonymy, as mentioned above, is the words used to describe another thing which is closely linked to that particular thing.

2.5.18 Idiom

An idiom is a type of figurative language that is a phrase that people say that is commonly accepted as having a different meaning that the individual words may lead you to believe. For example, stating that “it’s raining cats and dogs” does not mean that there are literally cats and dogs falling from the sky. Instead, it means that it is raining heavily. Many of the idioms in English have roots back to older ways of saying things.

Idioms are a form of figurative language and are often not well-understood by children with language disorders. While there is no magical age by which children should understand idioms, it is reasonable to generalize that a 5-year-old knows very few idioms and an adult knows (and uses) a ton. Children should gradually get better at using idioms and should be able to use quite a few idioms in the middle school years and even more in the high school years.

An idiom is a saying, phrase, or fixed expression in a culture that has a figurative meaning different from its literal meaning. An idiom gains that meaning through repetition in a culture, and is often introduced via literature, media,

famous people, or associations that originally make sense but lose their literal meaning.

Spivey (2011) stated that “Idiom – An idiom (id-ee-uh-m) is an expression whose meaning is not predictable from the usual meanings of the words that make it up, as in “He’s a couch potato,” or “Hold your horses.” Idioms do not present “like” characteristics to other things as in other forms of figurative language. One needs the context of the sentence to help understand the idiom”.

2.6 Meaning

Writer of a great dictionary of Indonesia language explain that meaning is the meaning taken by considering every word in sentences. The meaning also the intention or idea of speaker or writer about meaning given in the form of language, Daniel (2004:43). In other hand, Cowie (2009:6-10) said that there are two part in meaning,

1. *Multiple meaning*, we have note that units of meaning are not always confined to simple words, and that, as rule, the forms of these words do not reliably indicated their meaning.
2. *Meaningful relation*, so far we have been considering the relationship between lexical items and their meanings.

There are a lot of theories which have been developed by all experts of philosophy and linguistic about concept of meaning. Basically, all philosophers and linguistic discuss about a meaning in the form of relation between language, statement, mind, reality in the world. So, outward of theory of meaning which is deal with statement, mind, and reality of the world. There are four kinds of theories:

1. Referential theory

Referential theory is the relation between reference and referent which is expressed through symbol of Language sound in the form of word, phrase or sentence.

2. Mentalist theory

Mentalist theory is the relation of external language form with concept or speaker bounce of image.

3. Contextual theory

The meaning of word referring to ecological and cultural environment of certain language user.

4. Usage theory from meaning

This theory is developed by philosopher of Germany Wittgenstein (1830-1858). Wittgenstein states that word impossible to be used and have a meaning for all of a context, because context is always change from time to time, Daniel (2004:46-48).

There are several distinguishable and more or less well-known philosophical theorist of meaning. The theories seek to provide an answer to the question. What is a meaning? Among them, one might mention the following:

1. The reverential or denotation theory is the meaning of an expression is what it refers to (or denote).
2. The ideational or mentalistic is the meaning of an expression is the idea, or concept, associated with it in the mind of anyone who knows and understand the expression.
3. The behaviorist theory is the meaning of an expression is either the stimulus that evokes it or the response that it evokes, or the combination of both, or particular occasions of utterance.
4. The meaning-is-use theory is the meaning of an expression is determined by, if identical with, it's use in the language.
5. The verificationist theory is the meaning of an expression is it's contribution to the truth condition of the sentence containing it.

2.7 Semantic

Semantics, or the study of relationships between words and how we construct meaning, sheds light on how we experience the world and how we understand others and ourselves. Explore this concept with a definition and examples, and then check out the quiz to challenge your newfound knowledge. 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 the story of semantics, meanings are ideas or concepts that are able to be transferred from the speaker's mind to the hearer's mind by embodying them, as it were, in the forms of one language or another (Lyons, 1981: 136). Semantics is not only the center of communication study but also the center of the study of the human mind-thought processes, cognition, conceptualization-all these are intricately bound up with the way in which we classify and convey our experience of the world through language. 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.