

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter the researcher present three topics related this study, included literature, language, short story, figurative language, meaning, and messages.

A. Literature

Jones (1968:1), defined literature is simply another way we can experience the world around us through our imagination. Literature in the broadest sense, includes all written materials. In general literature can be divided into: history books, philosophical works, novels, poems, plays, scientific articles, dictionaries, magazine, and school textbooks. Moreover, Jones states that, literature can be included into two different groups. In one group places those writings that mainly present information. In the other place those that mainly entertain. Literature springs from our inborn love of telling story, of arranging words in pleasing patterns, of expressing the words some special aspect of our human experience. There are some materials of literature works such as drama, novel, poetry, and short story. All there are works of imagination or the capacity for invention.

B. Language

Language is a system of communication in speech and writing used by people of a particular country (Oxford learner's pocket dictionary: 247). According to

Griffiths (2006:1), language is for communicating about the world outside of language. The connections between meaningful items of language and aspect of the world real or imagined that language user talk and writer about something are very important.

According to Meyer (2009: 2), language as one of many different systems of communication, a system that is unique to human beings and different from, for instance, the systems of communication that animals employ. Language exists in three modes: speech, writing, and signs (which are used by people who are deaf). Although all languages (with the exception of sign languages) exist in spoken form, only some have written forms.

C. Short Story

A short story is a short work of fiction. Fiction is process writing about imagined events and character. Short story is one of the literature forms that are a work of fiction that is usually written in prose, often in narrative format. Short story definitions based upon length differ somewhat even among professional writers due somewhat in part to the fragmentation of the medium into genres. Since the short story format included a wide range of genres and styles, the actual is determined by the individual author's preference and the submission guidelines relevant to the story's actual market.

According to Jones (1968) short story is an imaginative statement of feeling that feeling is created or imagined. Short story is a short piece of fiction aiming at unity of characterization, theme and effect. The modern English short story, no

longer attempt to make daily life more entertaining by inventing exotic plots. Instead, modern short story writers have tended to base their narratives on their own experience; here the focus is much more on the less spectacular aspects of life, on the significance underlying what is apparently trivial. The result of such perceptive writing is perfection of form, harmony of theme and structure, and precision of style to reveal the subtleties of the human mind and of human behaviour. There are five elements in short story:

1. Character

A character is a person, or sometimes even an animal, who takes part in the action a short or other literary work. The word character has two meanings. Character refers to a person in a work of fiction and the characteristics of persons in work of fiction their characterization. In a work fiction one character is typically the central focus of the story. This person is called a protagonist while the character who opposes the actions of the protagonist is the antagonist. Characterization is the process of how the author presents the character in order to make them seem real to the reader.

2. Setting

A setting of a short story is the time and place in which it happens. Author often use descriptions of landscape, scenery, buildings, seasons or weather to provide a strong sense of setting. Knowing the setting of the story can give us a picture of where the story is taking place. The setting gives the reader a better sense of the story. It allows them to visualize what

is going on and connect with the character better, the setting should be connected to the theme of the story.

3. Plot

A plot is a series of events and character actions that relate to the central conflict. The plot is the author arranges events to develop his basic idea. It is the sequence of events in a story or play. The plot is a planned, logical series of events having a beginning, middle and end. The short story usually has one plot so it can be read in one sitting. There are five essential part of plot: 1) introduction, 2) rising action, 3) climax, 4) falling action, 5) denouement.

4. Conflict

The conflict is a struggle between two people or thing in a short story. The main character is usually on one side of central conflict. On the other side, the main character may struggle against another important character, against the forces of nature, against society, or even against something inside him or her (feelings, emotions, and illness).

5. Theme

The theme is the central idea or belief in a short story. The theme in a piece of fiction is its controlling idea or its central insight. It is the author's underlying meaning or main idea that he is trying to convey. The theme may be the author's thought about a topic or view of the short story usually points to what the writer is saying and may use various figures of

speech to emphasize the theme, such as: symbol, simile, metaphor, hyperbola and other.

From the definition above, it can be said that short story is a kind of literature on which it reveals his experience, ideas, and feeling. However the focus of the study is finding kinds of figurative language that were found in short story that chosen because they have the same themes about social, it is necessary to review.

D. Figurative Language

Figurative language is a variation in the use of word, the wording or language. In expressing or describing something, an author conveys a way that is different. In author conveying feelings and thoughts also use language in different way. It makes expression of varied thoughts and feelings. Figurative language comes to how to compose sentence effectively and aesthetically, it can give a concrete description in mind of the reader.

Figurative language also describe as the way to arrange the word to express theme, ideas, and feeling of the author. The aims of figurative language as to dignify, clarify, intensify and persuade (Littlemore, 2006: 8). It is used in accordance to the situation and the condition of the fact. The author the literary work using language as the instrument. Language can influence the reader and make the positive effect. Figurative language has many kinds, which included:

1. Simile

Reaske (in Minderop, 2011:82) stated that simile is a direct comparison between things which are not particularly similar in this essence. In other words, simile is a direct comparison of two things, which are unlike in their sense.

Example: her eyes are like a sparkle diamond.

The 'her eyes' is compared with the sparkle of diamond by using the connective words (as, like). It probably means to express the beautiful eyes, as we know 'diamond' is a beautiful word stone.

2. Metaphor

Katz (1998: 3) states that, Metaphor is an explicit or implicit comparison which is literally false. Based on this theory, metaphor is comparison two thing directly without the word 'like' or 'as'. According to Reaske (in Menderop, 2011:85).

Example: The flowers in the park smiled at him

There is a degree of incoherence here because flowers are not normally treated as things that can smile. Under one reading, this is metaphorical due to unusual reference: The word flowers refer to young women, and these women are literally smiling.

3. Hyperbole

Littlemore (2006: 8) states, hyperbola is a figure of speech, which involves an exaggeration of ideas for the sake of emphasis. Therefore, hyperbole is an

unreal exaggeration to emphasize the real situation. Hyperbole is a statement so exaggerated that no one believes it to be true. This language can make attention to the readers and it is an exaggeration of object or incident in the life.

Example: Dad drank a million gallons of water after his run.

We all know that this is not possible. The exaggeration of a million gallons is simply for emphasis to describe the large quantity of water Dad actually drank.

4. Irony

According to, Katz (1998: 3) Irony is a statement contrary to intended meaning. An author employs the device for irony effect, letting the reader into the author confidence, and revealing him as inventor who is often at or loss matter to sustain his plot and undecided about how to continue. The intended implication is often actually a mockery of what is literally being stated.

Example: it is my first and last battle old boy

The sentence is an irony, because in this sentence unfortunately, it does not really happen that a man says such expression. A man who is in nervous condition only says such expressions. This is clear that what the subject said is much remarkable different from what is expected.

5. Personification.

Reaske in (in Menderop, 2011:88) Personification is a process of assigning human characteristics to nonhuman object, abstractions and ideas. The non-human objects are portrayed in such a way that we feel they have the ability to act like human beings. The function of this figurative language is to make the picture more alive to give explanation clearly, and to make the reader more imaginative.

Example: We find put addressing the moon as a lady, referring to her beauty.

From this example, the moon is interpreted as a lady because of the beautifulness, the moon is non-human object and it function as to make the moon like alive by indicating a lady as a human characteristics.

6. Metonymy

Littlemore (2006: 8) stated that, metonymy is a figure of speech that replaces the name of a thing with the name something else with which it is closely associated. In metonymy, we can find a close relationship which uses the name of thing, a person, or characteristic as a substitute or something itself.

Example: friends, Romans, countrymen, lend me your ears

Mark Anthony uses “ears”, to say that he wants the people present there to listen to him attentively. It is a metonymy because the word “ears” replaces the concept of attention.

7. Allegory

Allegory is narrative or description that used figure of speech. According to (Kerafe, 2010: 140), allegory is a figure of speech that use in a literature, in allegory the name of actor and the character that abstract then the contain are implicit. Allegory is a figure of speech in which abstract ideas and principles are described in terms of characters, figure and events. It can be employed in prose and poetry to tell a story with a purpose of teaching in idea or a principle. The objective of its use is to preach some kind of a moral lesson. We do find example of allegory in political debates.

Example: the declaration of an ex-US president G.W Bush was allegorical when he used the term “Axis of Evil” for three countries and later the term “allies” for those countries that would wage war against the “Axis”.

8. Synecdoche

Synecdoche is a particular from of metaphor. The technique of synecdoche uses a part under to signify the whole. Synecdoche is kind of figurative language that use part of something to express the whole (pras pro toto) or the whole for a part (totem proparte) (kerafe, 2010: 142). It is important to remember that only the most essential part be used to represent.

For example: every head imposed donation as big as Rp. 1.000.-

In tournament football Indonesia verses Malaysia in stadium Senayan, landlord be fail 3-4.

For this sentence is synecdoche because in this word “head” state just part of body but the meaning people and the word “Indonesia and Malaysia” state all of country but the meaning just the player of football.

9. Paradox

Paradox is figurative language that includes evident fact (Keraf, 2010: 136). Paradox is often used to make a reader think over an idea in innovative way. It is also used to illustrate an opinion or statement contrary to accepted traditional ideas.

For example: the enemy often forms of bets friends.

10. Rhetoric

Rhetoric is a figure of speech that bowed a question (Kerafe, 2010: 134). Rhetoric is a technique of using language effectively and persuasively in spoken or written form. It is an art of discourse, which studies and employs various methods to convince, influence or please an audience.

Example: Why don't you leave me alone?

For this sentence called rhetoric because this sentence posing such a question, you don't ask for a reason. Actually the written was know the answer.

11. Litotes

Litotes is a figure of speech that uses to express something to grovel (Kerafe: 2010:132). Litotes is a figure of speech which employs an understatement by using double negatives or in other words, positive statement is expressed by negating its opposite expressions.

Example: she is not a beauty queen

For this sentence is Litotes it means “she is ugly” or saying “I am not as young as I used to be” in order to avoid saying “I am old.” Litotes therefore is an intentional use of understatement that readers an ironical effect.

12. Asyndeton

Asyndeton is stylistic device used in literature and poetry to intentionally eliminate conjunctions between the phrases and in the sentence, yet maintain the grammatical accuracy (kerafe, 2010:131). This literary tool helps in reducing the indirect meaning of the phrase and presents it in a concise form.

Example: without looking, without making a sound, without talking.

13. Euphemism

Euphemism is an idiomatic expression which loses its literal meanings and refers to something else in order to hide its unpleasantness. According to Kerafe (2010:132), Euphemism is a figure of speech that used to express ground as substitution of expression that felt by crude.

Example: you are becoming a little thin on top

For this sentence is Euphemism. In sentence “little thin on top”, means “a head is that bald”.

14. Pleonasm

Pleonasm is a rhetorical device which can be defined as the use of a second or more words (phrase) to express an idea. According to Kerafe (2010:133), pleonasm is a figure of speech that use of more words than necessary for effect or more usually as a fault of style and this style is used to explain one concept. Pleonasm combination of two or more word which are more than those required for clear expression.

Example: I saw it with my own eyes

15. Ellipsis

Ellipsis is a figure of speech that omits some part of a sentence or event that easy to filled or construed by the reader or listener (Kerafe, 2010:132). It also called the theory of omission.

Example: if he still life.... But pitiful...now he was dead.

16. Apronym

Apronym is a figure of speech that to call name of person based on their occupation (Prasetyono, 2011:25).

Example: every day he works as a drive of wagon, so that he called Mr. Wagon.

17. Repetition

Repetition is a literary device that repeats the same word or phrases a few times to make an idea clear. Repetition is a figure of speech, which used by written to repeat several words in sentence (kerafe, 2010:127). It can be whole repetition or half repetition. Repetition consists of some expression like repetition of sound, or words.

Example: because I do hope to turn again

Because I do not hope

Because I do not hope to turn...

E. Meaning

According to Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary (2008:273), meaning is a thing or ideas that a word, sentence and other. Meaning is the relationship of language with external language agreed by language user in order to understand each other. Meaning includes what the word denotes and what the word connotes, but it also carries association in memory, the content in which it occurs at present and in it had occurred in the past, class, rationality, whole panoply of things that, in the end, prevent most words from ever meaning precisely the same thing to two different people. According to Akmajian, *et al* (2001:231) meaning is some sort of entity or thing.

Understanding meaning is very important to know the message inside the short story. We are all necessarily interested meaning. We wonder about the

meaning of new word. Sometimes we are not sure about the message we should get from something we read and we concerned about getting our own message across to other. In this case people not only talk and write to describe things, events, and characteristics, the also express their opinion.

According to Saussure (2009: 3) in *Introducing English Linguistics*, stated that meaning in semiotic systems is expressed by signs, which have a particular form, called a signifier, and some meaning that the signifier conveys. By the mastering and knowing the meaning all the words maybe not enough for all response literature, and to short story in particular, for a story is constantly trying to use the full resource of a word in central meaning plus it wealth of associations.

From the explanation above, someone who studies or reads English fluently he or she will easy to know the dictionary of words. However they may often find that sometimes the words have very different meaning or association, so mastering a language is hoped for understanding the right word in particular context. In this research, the researcher only focuses on contextual meaning in analyzing figurative language in some of short story because the researcher wants to know the meaning of short story related to the context.

We need to know how to get the meaning. Begin from do analysis by reading the source. According to Al Farisi (2011:48) say that reading is translation, and translation is translation for the second time. Second method to get meaning is change the source language to be a target language.

F. Message

Message is a written or spoken piece of information sent somebody or left for somebody (Oxford learner's pocket dictionary 2008: 277). Message is a spoken or written communication sent from one person another. The function of message is to understand what somebody has been trying to tell us. "message," in the context of public relations, was defined as "a statement that helps convey a positive image, usually either of a company or a specific product" (Changing The Conversation 2008: 21)

Message in literary works are not shown explicitly by the author but the reader can be find it after having a complete understanding from the works. On the other hand, in written form, the author written his idea in which the reader finds the message directly from the work. Usually they are in the end of the story. They might be sadness, happiness, good, bad, motivation, or even failure. According to Nurgiyantoro (2010:320) "There are three kinds of message: moral message, religious message, and social message.

1. Moral Message

Moral is a concerned with the judgment of right or wrong of human action and character. Moral is the form of message that the writer wants to deliver to the reader, or meaning can be expressed in a literature.

Moral message related to interaction between organisms in society (Nurgiyantoro, 2010: 322). So the type of moral message includes the unlimited problem. It can include all live life conflict. All conflict include the human value

and status. Therefore, the moral message can be conveyed by suggestion, advice or idea of the author to the readers.

2. Religious Message

Religion upholds human nature, in conscience, dignity and personal freedom possessed by humans. Action that will impose, especially of those in power, whatever from it will, is an inhuman act, not religious. According to Nurgiyantoro (2010: 327) Religious message is a message in the understanding of life is more than just the superficial. Religious message is relating to particular religious faith or suggestion from the author to the reader about the religious as human conviction and not only religious as law.

3. Social Message

Literature containing message of social criticism will usually bear in the community if there are wrong in social and community life. According to Nurgiyantoro (2010: 331) the power of imagination can be said to be a person who has a sixth sense.

Social message is a spoken or written message that related to human society. The form of social life can be more interesting, actual and relevant to be applied in modern life. Social life aspects are authentic, external and universal and they are unlimited by the time and place. So, the messages are author's wishes in giving the information and lesson to the readers.

G. Previous Study

Previous study is the result of research from the researcher before. This study covers about kinds of figurative language, meanings, and message that we found

in O. Henry's selected short stories. To provide the originality of this research, the researcher wants to present the previous research that deals especially with figurative language.

The previous research is done by Anita (2013) in "*Figurative language found in Kahlil Gibran's selected poems*". Her study explains about figurative language that found in Kahlil Gibran's poem.

Based on the research above, the researcher is sure that her research has not been analyzed yet. The writer wants to know the kinds of figurative language in O. Henry's selected short stories, to describe the meaning and the message of figurative language in O. Henry's selected short stories.