

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND ANALYSIS

In this chapter, the researcher presents the result of the study through some step, as mentioned in data analysis that involves the language style of the O. Henry's selected short stories, the meaning and the message.

A. Finding and Analysis "The Little Match Girl"

1. Kinds of figurative language in "The Little Match Girl"

After analyze the short story entitled "The little Match Girl" the writer found seven kinds of figurative language they are: Pleonasm, simile, hyperbola, personification, euphemism, repetition, and aprotonym.

2. The meaning of figurative language in "The Little Match Girl"

In this study the writer would like to present the meaning of figurative languages that found in "The Little Match Girl".

a. Pleonasm

Pleonasm is the 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.

Datum 1

Most terribly cold it was it snowed and was nearly quite dark, and evening the last of year the year ("The Little Match Girl", 1st paragraph)

This sentence contains pleonasm. In sentence “Most terribly cold it was it snowed”, in this sentence is a pleonasm because it is used exaggerate the sentence. It means that snowed is very cold.

Datum 2

*Her little feet she had drawn close up to her, but she grew **colder and colder***
(“The Little Match Girl” 2nd paragraph)

This sentence categorized into pleonasm. In sentence “colder and colder”, it means her feet very cold. Include into pleonasm because this sentence used more word than necessary if one of the word omitted doesn’t change the meaning.

Datum 3

*The lights of the Christmas tree rose **higher and higher*** (“The Little Match Girl” 5th Paragraph)

This sentence belong to Pleonasm. In sentence “higher and higher”, it means the lights so high. Included into pleonasm because this sentence used more word than necessary if one of the word omitted doesn’t change the meaning.

Datum 4

*She took the little maiden on her arm and both flew in brightness and **in joy so high, so very high** and the above was neither cold, nor hunger, nor anxiety they were with God* (“The Little Match Girl” 6th paragraph)

This sentence contains Pleonasm. In sentence “in joy so high, so very high”, it mean she is very happy with her God. It is includes into pleonasm because this sentence used more word than necessary if one of the word is omitted it doesn't change the meaning.

b. Simile

Simile is a direct comparison of two things, which are unlike in their sense. Simile uses the word “like or as” to compare two explicitly unlike things as being similar.

Datum 5

*She drew one out “Rischt!” how it blazed, how it burnt! **It was a warm bright flame like a candle** as she held her hands over it, it was a wonderful light (“The Little Match Girl” 3rd paragraph)*

This sentence is categorized into simile. In sentence “it was a warm bright flame like a candle”, the sentence “it was a bright flame” means matches, so the matches are compared with the candle by using the connection word “like”. It means to express the matches lighter.

Datum 6

There the wall became transparent like a veil (“The Little Match Girl” 4th Paragraph)

This sentence contains simile. In sentence “there the wall became transparent like a veil”. The “wall became transparent” is compared with the veil by using the connection “like”.

Datum 7

The lights of the Christmas tree rose higher and higher, she saw them now as stars in heaven (*The Little Match Girl 5th Paragraph*)

This sentence belong to simile. In sentence “she saw them now as stars in heaven. The word “lights of the Christmas tree rose” is compared with ‘stars in heaven’ by using the connection “as”. It means the light in the Christmas trees so beautiful.

Datum 8

And the matches gave such a brilliant light that it was brighter than at noon-day (*“The Match Girl” 6th Paragraph*)

This sentence is a simile. In sentence “the matches gave such a brilliant light that it was brighter than at noon-day”, the light of matches compare with the brilliant and brightness at noon-day by using connection “such”. It means to express a beautiful light of matches and the brightness of the matches.

c. Hyperbola

Hyperbola is hyperbola is a figure of speech, which involves an exaggeration of ideas for the sake of emphasis. This research reveals that out of 4 short stories, 5 of them contains hyperbola.

Datum 9

She crept along trembling with cold and hunger a very picture of sorrow
(*“The Little Match Girl” 1st Paragraph*)

This sentence is categorized into hyperbola. In sentence “she crept along trembling with cold and hunger”, we know that it is not possible. The exaggeration of she crept along trembling with cold and hunger. It is simply for emphasis to describe this situation.

Datum 10

Thousands of lights were burning on the green breaches (*“The Little Match Girl” 5th Paragraph*)

This sentence belong to hyperbola. In sentence “thousands of lights were burning on the green breaches”, we know that it is not possible. The exaggeration of thousands of lights is simply for emphasis to describe the lot of lights were burning on the green.

d. Personification

Personification is a figure of speech in which a thing, an idea or an animal is given human attributes. The function of this figurative language are to make the picture more alive to give explanation clearly, and to make the reader more imaginative.

Datum 11

*For above her she had only the roof **through which the wind whistled*** (*“The Little Match Girl” 2nd Paragraph*)

This sentence referred to personification. The sentence “through which the wind whistled”, the wind is interpreted as a human, the wind is non-human object and in function as to make the wind like alive by indicating a human.

e. Euphemism

Euphemism is a figure of speech that used to express ground as substitution of expression that felt by crude.

Datum 12

A soul ascends to god (*“The Little Match Girl” 5th Paragraph*)

This sentence is categorized into Euphemism. The sentence “a soul ascends to god”, it means to express that somebody was dead.

f. Repetition

Repetition is a figure of speech, which is used by written to repeat, several word in sentence. It can be a whole repetition or half repetition. Repetition consists of some expression like repetition of sound, or words.

Datum 13

*And then above was **neither cold, nor hunger, nor anxiety they were with God***
(*“The Little Match Girl” 6th Paragraph*)

This sentence contains repetition. The sentence “neither cold, nor hunger, nor anxiety they were with God”, in this sentence repeat some words to emphasis

the content. The meaning of the sentence is a composure and happiness when the girl is dead.

g. Apronym

Apronym is a figure of speech that to call name of person based on their occupation.

Datum 14

The little match girl (*“The Little Match Girl” in “Title of story”*)

This girl referred to “The little match girl”, because she is a little girl that sale the matches. Therefore this sentence called apronym. From this sentence the reader was known if the girl profession is a seller matches.

3. Message of “The Little Match Girl”

From the short story “The Little Match Girl”. The end of this story is a happiness because the girl hands up God with her grandmother that love her, although everybody doesn’t know about it. And from this short story give information about the struggle in a file. Because in this story tell about a struggle from a little girl in the night charismas to meet a happiness. Somebody should fight in their life to achieve what their want. So, we must struggle in our life to achieve the goal although in the end God that establishes our fate.

B. Finding and Analysis “What You Want”

1. Kinds of figurative language in “What You Want”

There are four kinds of figurative languages in O. Henry’s short story entitled “What You Want”, as follows: pleonasm, personification, metonymy, and asyndeton.

2. The meaning of figurative language that found in “What You Want”

a. Pleonasm

Pleonasm is the 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.

Datum 1

While he was bending with a scholarly stoop over the marked down miscellany of cast off literature old tom the caliph sauntered by. (“What You Want” 8th Paragraph)

This sentence belong to pleonasm. In sentence “he was bending with a scholarly stoop over”, it means he very respect with the caliph. This sentence is categorized as pleonasm because to exaggerate the sentence. If one of the word is omitted it doesn’t change the meaning.

b. Personification

Personification is a figure of speech in which a thing, an idea or an animal is given human attributes. The function of this figurative language are to make the picture more alive to give explanation clearly, and to make the reader more imaginative.

Datum 2

*And **with the night came the enchanted** glamor that belongs not to Arabia alone (“What You Want” 1st Paragraph)*

This sentence is categorized into personification. The sentence “with the night came the enchanted”, it means the night very beautiful. The night is interpreted as a human, the night is non-human object and this function is to give emphasis in this sentence to make the night like alive by indicating human, so the reader can be imagine the beautiful night in Arabian and will be make the reader more interest with this short story.

Datum 3

***His discerning eye**, made keen by twenty years’ experience in the manufacture of laundry soap (save the wrappers!) (“What You Want” 8th Paragraph)*

The sentence “His discerning eye” is personification because ‘discerning’ non-human. It means that she has an accuracy to observe. The word ‘discerning’ give emphasis in this sentence to make more alive, so that the reader can imagine the ability of this girl in observeing something.

Datum 4

*I see by your clothes **and frazzled necktie** that you are mighty poor; and you can't afford to turn down the offer (“What You Want” 9th Paragraph)*

This sentence contains personification. The sentence “and frazzled necktie”, we know that necktie is non-human but the necktie equalized with human. This word used to emphasis this sentence so that seen the human more poor and distressing. The sentence means the people that she has seen used clothes and necktie so badly, so the people very poor. So that the reader will imagine this people.

Datum 5

*Which is **an eye expressive of cold** and justifiable suspicion (“What You Want” 10th Paragraph)*

This sentence contain personification. In sentence “an eye expressive of cold”, it means her eye sight is empty. The word ‘cold’ is non-human the function of the word is to emphasis this sentence, so that the reader will imagine her expression in her sight.

c. Metonymy

Metonymy is a figure of speech that replaces the name of a thing with the name something else with which it is closely associated.

Datum 6

*"Beat it," said he. "I don't want to buy any coat hangers or town lots in Hankipoo, New Jersey. Run along, now, and play with your **Teddy bear**."*
(“What You Want” 8th Paragraph)

This sentence belong to metonymy. “Teddy bear”, means a doll like bear and it call teddy bear.

d. Asyndeton

Asyndeton is stylistic device used in literature and poetry to intentionally eliminate conjunctions between the phrases and in the sentence.

Datum 7

For in new Bagdad one, in order to survive, must suspect whosoever sit, dwells, drinks, rides, walks or sleeps in the adjacent chair, house, booth, seat, path or room (*What You Want” 10th Paragraph*)

This sentence categorized into Asyndeton, because this sentence use some phrase and word that one sound, and the phrase and the word dissociated with the “coma” not the conjunction.

3. Message of “ What You Want”

From the short story “what you want”. This is happy ending story. The story tells about someone that works to future time and to help other people. So, this story give information for us to work not just this time but also to future time and also give us information to help other people that poor. This message categorized a moral message because in this story conveyed about relationship among fellow being.

C. Finding and Analysis of “The Gift of The Magi”

1. Kinds of figurative language that found in “The Gift of The Magi”

There are four kinds of figurative languages in O. Henry’s short story entitle “The Gift of The Magi”: Pleonasm, Simile, Hyperbola, Personification, Repetition, Metaphor, Litotes, Rhetoric, and Ellipsis.

2. The meaning of figurative language that found in “The Gift of The Magi”

a. Pleonasm

Pleonasm is the 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.

Datum 1

A quick feminine change to hysterical tears and wail (“The Gift of the Magi” 18th Paragraph)

This sentence referred to pleonasm. In sentence “a quick feminine change to hysterical and wail”, it means she is crying after she open the gift. This sentence includes into pleonasm because it is used to exaggerate the sentence.

b. Simile

Simile is a direct comparison of two things, which are unlike in their sense. Simile uses the word “like or as” to compare two explicitly unlike things as being similar.

Datum 2

*So now Della's beautiful hair fell about her, **rippling and shining like a cascade of brown waters** ("The Gift of the Magi" 7th Paragraph)*

This sentence belongs to simile. In sentence "rippling and shining like a cascade of brown waters", in here rippling and shining means Della's hair and this sentence compares with cascade of brown waters by using the connection word "like". It is used to express the beautiful hair.

Datum 3

*Within forty minutes her head was covered with tiny, **close lying curls that made her look wonderfully like a Coney Island chorus girl** ("The Gift of the Magi" 10th Paragraph)*

This sentence is categorized into simile, because in sentence 'close lying curls that made her look wonderfully' compares with 'a Coney Island chorus girl' by using word 'like'. It means she hides her lying although she is childish.

Datum 4

*You've cut off your hair? "asked Jim, laboriously, **as if he had not arrived at that patent fact yet, even after the hardest mental labour** ("The Gift of the Magi" 15th Paragraph)*

This sentence contains simile. In sentence "as if he had not arrived at that patent fact yet, even after the hardest mental labour", this sentence is a simile because

to equalize his expression when he ask with when he had not arrived at that patent fact yet even after the hardest mental labor. The compare so in used in this sentence by using the connection word “as”.

Datum 5

And then Della leaped up like a little singed cat and cried (“The Gift of the Magi 20th Paragraph)

The sentence “Della leaped up like a little singed cat and cried” belongs to simile because this sentence compares between ‘Della leaped up’ with ‘little singed cat and cried’ by using the connection word “like”. It means Della leaped up quickly.

c. Hyperbola

Hyperbola is hyperbola is a figure of speech, which involves an exaggeration of ideas for the sake of emphasis.

Datum 6

You’ll have to look at time a hundred times a day now (“The Gift of the Magi)

The sentence “You’ll have to look at time a hundred times a day now”, included hyperbola because this sentence exaggerate, we know that it is not possible if we can look a hundred times in a day. This sentence is used to emphasize the sentence.

d. Personification

Personification is a figure of speech in which a thing, an idea or an animal is given human attributes. The function of this figurative language are to make the picture more alive to give explanation clearly, and to make the reader more imaginative.

Datum 7

***Her eyes were shining brilliantly**, but her face had lost its color within twenty second (“The Gift of the Magi” 5th Paragraph)*

The sentence “her eyes were shining brilliantly”, is personification because the word ‘shining brilliantly’ is non-human. It means her eyes are so beautiful. The word ‘shining brilliantly’ to used emphasis this sentence, so that the reader can imagine it well.

Datum 8

*With a whirl of skirts and **with the brilliant sparkle still in her eyes** (“The Gift of the Magi” 7th Paragraph)*

This sentence belong to personification because the word ‘brilliantly sparkle’ is non-human, this word used to emphasiss this sentence. It means she has beautiful eyes.

e. Repetition

Repetition is a figure of speech, which is used by written to repeat, several word in sentence. It can be a whole repetition or half repetition. Repetition consists of some expression like repetition of sound, or words.

Datum 9

*She stood by the window and looked out dully at a **grey cat** walking a **grey fence** in a **grey backyard** (“The Gift of the Magi” 4th Paragraph)*

This sentence contains repetition, this sentence repeat the word ‘grey’. The word used to emphasizing the sentence, so that the reader will be interest.

Datum 10

*It was **not anger, nor surprise, nor disapproval, nor horror, nor any of the sentiments that she had been prepared for** (“The Gift of the Magi” 13th Paragraph)*

This sentence belong to repetition. This sentence repeat some word to emphasizing the content of the sentence. The meaning of the sentence is to describe situation that someone just stay without expression in his face.

Datum 11

*The magi as you know were **wise men** wonderfully **wise men** who brought gift to the Babe in the manger (“The Gift of the Magi” 23rd Paragraph)*

This sentence referred to repetition, because in this sentence repeat the word 'wise men'. The sentence repeat the word to emphasizing the content in the sentence, so that the reader can imagine it's.

f. Metaphor

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'.

Datum 12

*Oh, and the next two hours tripped by on **rosy wings** ("The Gift of the Magi" 8th Paragraph)*

This sentence categorized into metaphor, because this sentence compare between a beauty shop with rosy without conjunction like or as. The meaning of this sentence is she can tripped in the shop because so many beauty things. So that the sentence more alive and the reader more interest to imagine the beauty of the shop.

g. Litotes

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.

Datum 13

Something just a little bit near to being worthy of the honour of being of being owned by Jim (“The Gift of the Magi” 4th Paragraph)

This sentence is call litotes, because in this sentence used to humiliate. So, that the reader can imagine the girl so humble.

h. Rhetoric

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.

Datum 14

“You’ve cut off your hair?” (“The Gift of the Magi” 15th Paragraph)

This sentence referred to rhetoric because, the aim of this sentence is not to ask, but just to elucidate this sentence then actually Jim have known its answer for his question.

Datum 15

Don’t you like me just as well, anyway?” (“The Gift of the Magi” 15th Paragraph)

For this sentence categorized into rhetoric, because in the question “don’t you like me just as well, anyway?” doesn’t need an answer. Actually the reader was know the answer from the question.

Datum 16

Isn't it a dandy, Jim? (*"The Gift of the Magi" 45th Paragraph*)

This question don't need an answer because the questioner was know the answer, so that this sentence belong to rhetoric.

i. Ellipsis

Ellipsis is a figure of speech that omit some part of a sentence or event that easy to filled or construed by the reader or listener.

Datum 17

You won't mind, will you? (*"The Gift of the Magi" 4th Paragraph*)

This sentence belong to ellipsis, because in sentence "you won't mind, will you?", there is part of the sentence omitted to make the image more allure, but the reader was known the survival the sentence.

3. Message of "The Gift of the Magi"

The gift of the Magi tell about a life one couple of married in poverty but they love each other. It can be seen from Deltas's sacrifice that sale her beautiful hair, to buy her husband gift. Thus are her husband also willing to sale his gold watch that had been his father's and his grandfather's, to buy her wife gift. It proves that they love each other. From this story we can learn about how we love someone. The message conveyed is moral message, because in this story tell about a relationship between two people that loves and they willing sacrifice

to make loves person happy. This story give information about a sacrifice for a person which is loved won't to no end. In this story happy ending because in the end they know if they mutually loves.

D. Finding and Analysis “Hearts And Hands”

1. Kinds of figurative language in “Hearts And Hands”

There are four kinds of figurative languages in O. Henry’s short story entitle “Hearts and Hands”: Hyperbola, Personification, Rhetoric, and Ellipsis.

2. The meaning of figurative language that found in “Hearts and Hands”

a. Hyperbola

Hyperbola is hyperbola is a figure of speech, which involves an exaggeration of ideas for the sake of emphasis.

Datum 1

The girl’s eyes, fascinated went back, widening a little to rest upon the glittering handcuffs (“Hearts and Hands” 5th Paragraph)

This sentence belong to hyperbola. In sentence “The girl’s eyes fascinated went back widening a little to rest upon the glittering handcuffs”, it means the girl has a beautiful eyes that can make some people enchanted with his eyes. This sentence exaggerates to give emphasis this sentence, so that the reader will be interested and can imagine the girl with beautiful eyes.

Datum 2

*Haven't you talked long enough? Take me in the smoker now, won't you? **I'm half dead for a pipe** (“Hearts and Hands” 7th Paragraph)*

This sentence contains to hyperbola. In sentence “I’m half dead for a pipe”, it means that Mr. Marshal is uncomfortable with the situation or the condition. We know that it is not possible. This sentence exaggerates to make the reader imagine the condition.

b. Personification

Personification is a figure of speech in which a thing, an idea or an animal is given human attributes. The function of this figurative language are to make the picture more alive to give explanation clearly, and to make the reader more imaginative.

Datum 3

*The younger man roused himself **sharply at the sound of her voice** (“Hearts and Hands” 3rd Paragraph)*

This sentence belongs to personification. The sentence “sharply at the sound of her voice”, it means her voices so hard thus the younger man get up because hearing this voice. The word ‘sharply’ is non-human; it’s used to emphasis this sentence to be more alive, so that the reader can imagine the hard of the voice.

Datum 4

The glow faded from her cheeks (*“Hearts and Hands” 4th Paragraph*)

This sentence contains personification. The sentence “the glow faded from her cheeks”, it means the bliss of the girl lost and change sadness. ‘Glow’ means bliss, thus are the word ‘glow’ is non-human, and it is used to emphasis this sentence more alive. So that the reader can imagine how the expression of the girl.

Datum 5

The glum-faced man had been watching the girl's countenance with veiled glances from his keen, shrewd eyes (*“Heart and Hands” 4th Paragraph*)

This sentence categorized into personification. The sentence “glance from his keen”, it means that the man watching the girls so accurate and serious. The word ‘keen’ in non-human, thus are this word used to emphasis the sentence, so that the reader can imagine the expressing the man when he see the girl.

Datum 6

Her eyes were shining softly (*“Hearts and Hands” 6th Paragraph*)

This sentence is categorized into personification, because the ‘shining softly’ is non-human, thus are the sentence ‘her eyes were shining softly’, it means her eyes are seen with faintly. This word used to give emphasis the sentence, so that the reader can imagine the beautiful eyes of the girl.

Datum 7

*She began to speak truly and simply **without the gloss of style and manner:**
"Mamma and I spent the summer in Denver ("Hearts and Hands" 6th
Paragraph)*

This sentence belong to personification. The sentence "without the gloss of style and manner", it means the girl speak like common without arrogance. 'Gloss' is non-human, this word is used to express this situation so that the reader can imagine the faced, style of the girl when she is speaking.

Datum 8

*I think the **air here agrees with me** ("Hearts and Hands" 6th Paragraph)*

This sentence referred to personification. The sentence "air here agrees with me", it means the air here is so good and supports to do something. The word 'air' is non-human, but the air interpreted as a human the word is used to make 'air' like alive by indicating a human. So that the reader can imagine the joy situation here.

c. Metaphor

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'.

Datum 9

My butterfly days are over, I fear (“*Hearts and Hands*” 6th Paragraph)

This sentence contains metaphor, because the word “butterfly” to express the day to work. The writer use this word make the sentence more alive, so that the reader can imagine this situation.

d. Rhetoric

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.

Datum 10

Don’t you ever recognize old friends when you meet them in the west?

(“*Hearts and Hands*” 3rd Paragraph)

This sentence contains rhetoric. From this question the questioner don’t need the answer, because the question just to give emphasizing.

Datum 11

Pretty young to hold an office like that, isn’t he? (“*Hearts and hands*” 10th

Paragraph)

This sentence contains rhetoric. From this question don’t need an answer from the listener because this sentence just to emphasizing. So that the reader was know the answer from this question.

e. Ellipsis

Ellipsis is a figure of speech that omit some part of a sentence or event that easy to filled or construed by the reader or listener.

Datum 12

A marshalship isn't quite as high a position as that of ambassador, but....

("Hearts and Hands" 4th Paragraph)

This sentence categorized ellipsis, because part of this sentence omitted to give emphasizing for this sentence. Although part of sentence omitted the reader was known the survival this sentence, it make the reader more interest.

3. Message of "Hearts and Hands"

From the short story "Hearts and Hands". The end of this story is sad ending, because in the end they must be divorced. From this story give us information about a security or marshal has a good attitude, do good mission and also be able protect their society that weak. This message categorized moral message because this story conveyed message about someone or security have a good attitude.

E. Discussions

In this part the researcher explains the position of findings by comparing or contrasting the findings and the written current theories.

Figurative language is a variations in the use of word, the wording or language. Figurative language can help us to express an idea, feeling or our thought. According to, Jeannette & Graham (2006: 8) the aim of figurative language is as to dignify, clarify, intensify and persuade. They are many kinds in figurative language such as: metaphor, simile, personification, irony, litotes, metonymy, repetition, ellipsis, rhetoric, asyndeton, hyperbola, euphemism, aprtronym, pleonasm, allegory, synecdoche, and paradox.

Based on the findings there are thirteen kinds of figurative language, they are rhetoric, asyndeton, litotes, metonymy, metaphor, repetition, ellipsis, aprtronym, euphemism, personification, hyperbola, simile, and pleonasm. Meanwhile, Kerafe, Graham, and Albert theory (2010) states that there are seventeen kinds of figurative languages, they are simile, metaphor, hyperbola, irony, personification, metonymy, allegory, synecdoche, paradox, rhetoric, litotes, pleonasm, ellipsis, aprtronym, repetition, asyndeton, and euphemism.

Based on Akmajian, *et al's* theory (2001:231) meaning is some sort of entity or thing. Meaning is the relationship of language with external language agreed by language user in order to understand each other. Meanwhile, based on the findings the meaning of figurative language has a different meaning based on the context, every sentence or every short story that find figurative language has a different meaning.

Message is a spoken or written communication sent from one person another. According to Nurgiyantoro (2010:320) "There are three kinds of

message: moral message, religious message, and social message. Meanwhile, based on the findings the writer found two message from 4 O. Henry short stories, there are moral message and social message. For example in O. Henry's short story has the title "Heart and Hands", give information about a security or marshal has a good attitude, do good mission and also be able protect their society that weak.

Moral message is a message that conveyed to listener or a reader and the content is a good attitude or bad attitude. Nurgiyantoro (2010: 327) states that moral message related to interaction between organisms in society. Meanwhile, the social message is a message that conveyed to readers and the content is a relationship with other people in the society. According to Nurgiyanto (2010: 331) the power of imagination can be said to be a person who has a sixth sense. For example in O. Henry's short story a title The Gift of the Magi, give information about a sacrifice for a person which is a loved to end. And the aim of the message is to help the readers learn from delivered message.