**Chapter I**

**Introduction**

This chapter provides rational and surveys important aspect the research such as research problem, limitation of the study, objectives of the study.

**1.1 Background of the study**

Language is the principal means of human being to communicate with each other. It is used to express out reaction to certain situations, anr to reveal our thoughts, ideas, emotions and feelings. Language also plays important roles to the development of human and technological civilization.

There are plenty of ways to express the feelings through language such as by writing novels or poetries, or moreover people can compose a song. Novel and poetry or morever are divided to literature. Literature is creative expression of human imagination or wishes that it is almost impossible to create an exact definition of it. Basically, literature comes from Latin, ”littera” which means the smallest element of the alphabetical, refers to written or printed words. Literature is the mirror of human life that portrays ’human feeling, though, imagination, and perception which can be viewed based on personal judgment. As said in Wellek and Warren’s theory of literature: The term ‘literature’ seems best if we limit it to the art of literature that is to imaginative literature. They are certain difficulties with so employing the term; but in English, the possible alternative such as ‘fiction or ‘poetry’ are eitmy already, pre-empted by narrow meanings or, like ‘imaginative literature’ or belies letters are clumsy and misleading. One of the objections to literature is its suggestion of limitation to written or printed literature; for clearly, any content conception must include oral literature. As a means of expressing feelings, a novel seems interesting to be analyzed since it is a unique way to express one’s feeling and it provides various combination of vocabulary and a unique set of wordings which has its own function.

Keraf (1998:129) divided figures of speech into two classifications, namely rhetoric and analogy. The first classification covers illiteracy, assonances, anastrophe, apophasis, apostrophe, asyndeton, polycyndenton, chiasmus, ellipsis, euphemism, litotes, paradox, hyperbole and oxymoron. Meanwhile the later covers simile, metaphor, allegory, personification, allusion, metonymy, irony and synecdoche.

Figurative language is language which is not real meaning. The figurative meaning is not fit again with the concept in the word. It is transferred from the real meaning, however there is still relation between them, if we want to understand it deeply (Kennedy,2002:119).

Figurative language is used in any from of comunicarion such as song, newspaper, poems and novels, etc. Figurrative language often provides a more effective means of saying what we mean. Perrie in Amir Mustaqin (2011) mention that “figurative is a way of adding emotional intensity otherwise merely informative statements and conveying attitudes along with information”.

There are so many kind of literary which use the figurative language, such as poetry, short story, and novel. All of them use it give the magnificent word to interest the reader. Figurative language has been widely examined by linguist in the study of literature in recent years. It is because figurative language has the essence of style and beauty. Figurative language often provides a more effective means of saying what we mean than direct statement. In the specific sense, figurative language may take the form of figures of speech.

Figurative language is used in any form of communication, such as in daily conversation, articles in newspaper, advertisements, novels, poems, etc.

One of kind of literary work is novel, novel as one of literary works is used by the writer both to delivery the messages to the reader to invite them to communicate through imaginative langages. The word ‘novel’ is taken from the Italian language meaning something new and it has the same short stories from or prose.

Tarigan said:

*“Novel berasal dari bahasa Itali, juga dari bahasa Latin yakni novellus yang diturunkan pula dari kata novies yang berarti baru. Dikatakan baru karena kalau dibandingkan dengan jenis-jenis sastra lainnya seperti puisi, drama, dan lain-lain, maka jenis novel ini muncul kemudian (Tarigan, 1984:164)”*

“Novel comes from the italian, also from the latin namely novellus derived also from novies said which means new .New said because if compared with the types of other literary like poetry, drama, and others , then type the novel came up later” (Tarigan, 1984:164)

A novel today is a long narrative in literary prose. Novel is the further development of romance. A novel is define as a fictitious prose narrative of considerable length and complexity, portraying characters and usually presenting a sequential organization of action and scenes. Richard Gill in *Mastering English Literature* (1985:77) explains that a novel is a world specially made in words by an author (Richard, 1985: 77). This means that novels are not real life. Novels are fictional and they have been made up because an author has chosen to put it together in particular way.

The word “novel” comes from the Italian, Novella, which means the new staff that small. The novel was originally developed in the region from other forms or narrative nonfiction, such as letters, biographies, and history. But with a shift in society and development time, the novel is not only based on data nonfiction, author of novel can change according to the desired imagination. Rees (1973:106) says that novel is a fictitious prose narrative of considerable length in which characters and action representative of real live are portrayed in a plot of more or less complexity.

A novel is a totality, a comprehensiveness that is artistic. As a totality, the novel has passages elements, most related to one another in close and mutually dependent. The elements of a novel-builder who then collectively form a totality that-in addition to the formal elements of language, there are many more kinds.

something especially made by an author so that a reader will respond to it in a particular way. The good candidate has recognize three things about a novel: the events of the novel, the author who has created them,and the reader for whom the novel is written. In any good writing about a novel, these three things should be mentioned. They are, however not separable. For instance, the events of a novel are only there because the author has put them there, and they are only recognized as events when read by a reader. The author, of course is the most important element; the events of the novel and the reactions of the reader depend upon what he or she chooses to do. Because without an author there could be no book at all, but there is also a much more important reason: a novel is a world especially made in words by an author.

Therefore the novel considered a work of imagination that is grounded in reality. Novel is the only one of many possible prose narrative forms. It shares with other narratives,like epic and the romance, two basic characteristic: a story and a story-teller. A novel is a long [narrative](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Narrative) that is normally in [prose](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prose), which describes [fictional](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fiction) characters and events, usually in the form of a sequential story.

Based on elaborations above the writer is interested to analysis one of novel of Leso Tolstoy entitled Anna Karenina. The writer has choosen that novel because the novel has potensial issues to be investigated.

**1.2 Research Problem**

Based on the background above, the writer made some research problems those are:

1) What types of figurative language found in the indonesian version of Leo Tolstoy’s *Anna Karenina*

2) What are the contextual meaning of figurative language used in that novel?

**I.3 Limitation of the study**

Based on the reason above, in this research the writer want to know the type of figurative language, the contextual meaning and howoften the figurative language appears in the indonesian version of Leo Tolstoy’s *Anna Karenina*

**I.4 Objectives of the study**

Figurative language has to be analyzing. So the writer gets limitation, thos are:

• Finding out and identifiying the figurative language in the indonesian version of Leo Tolstoy’s *Anna Karenina*

* Finding out contextual meaning of figurative that found in Tolstoy’s novel

**I.5 Significances of The Study**

According to the writer, there are significances and important:

• For writer

- Knowing the types of figurative language that used in Leo Tolstoy's novel

- Knowing the contextual meaning figurative language in Leo Tolstoy's novel

* For reader
* Giving examples about how to analyze the figurative language in literary work.
* Giving impormation how to use their translation skills especially in translating figurative language whichis usually exist in a novel.
* Giving lots of informations about it can help them to learn figurative language very fast.

**Chapter II**

**Theoretical Backgroud**

This chapter discusses some theories founndation of the study. The information included the meaning, figurative language, the types of figurative language.

**2.1 Meaning**

Meaning is important in order to understand the mesage from writer to reader. If we failed to understand the true meaning of the writer, probably we also failed comprehend the text. According to Djajasudarma (1997) a sentencce may be meaningful and true. If it contains a fact about the world or the speaker istelling the truth. Therefore, there is relationship between the truth and the meaningand the meaning itself can be true or false.

From the statement above meaning is not a special sort of meaning. It is only meaning we are most likely to assign to a word or phrase if we know something about the content in which it is to be used. Therefore word in literal expression donate what they mean according to dictionary usage. Meanwhile word in figurative.

**2.2 Figurative Language**

 Figurative language or figure of speech is a way of saying something in other meaning htan literal meaning of the words. On *oxford Advance Learnesr’s dictionary,* figurative language is language used in a way that is different from the usual maening in order to creat a prticularmental image.

Tarigan (1990:5) says that figurative language is a way of using imaginatively not in the real meaning. Besides, figurative language is not intended to be interupted in a literal sense. It always make use of comparison between different things.

According to Summers in Grahaprilwana (2009) figurative speech or figurative language is “an example of the figurative use of words”. Sam definition is given by Hornby (1005: 433) that is “a word or phrase used for vivid or dramatic effect”.

 Figurative langage “figure of speech is language which does not meanwhat it says in contrast to literal language which is at least intended to be or taken as, purely denotative” (Hawkes, 1971: 1).

According to Perrine in Grahaprilwana (2009) figurative language consists of 12 kinds, they are: simile, metaphor, personification, apostrophe, synecdoche, metonymy, symbol, allegory, paradox, hyperbole/overstatement, understatement, and irony.

**2.3 The Type of Figurative Language**

Kosasih (2001:254) states that figurative language can be categorized in to four groups. They are:

1. Figure of Comparison can be divided into four groups. They are Simile, Metaphor, Personification, and Allegory.
2. Figure of Opposition can be divided into five groups. They are Hyperbole, Litotes, Irony, Sarcasm, and Oxymoron.
3. Figure of Correlation can be divided into five groups. They are Metonymy, Synecdoche, Allusion, Ellipsis, and Inverse.
4. Figure of Repetition can be divided into nine groups. They are Pleonasm, Climax, Anticlimax, Rhetorical, Alliteration, Antanaclasis, Repetition, Parallelism, and Chiasmus

**2.3.1 Figure of Comparison**

1. Simile

Simile (from Latin, *similes* meaning *like*) is an explicit comparison between two things which is different but assumed same. This figurative language is marked by words; like, as, as thought, as if, as…as, as…so, than.

 Examples: -His car was as clean as new needle.

 -Ucok ran as quickly as thunder.

 -My brother can swim like a fish.

 -As a thorn in the flesh.

1. Metaphor

 Metaphor is an implied comparison of two things which is expressed directly, but in the brief form.

 Examples: -*King of noon* goes out from east. (Sun)

 -Library is *science warehouse.*  (A place to get more knowledge)

 -He is a *gold son* in this school. (Very special person)

1. Personification

 Personification (from Latin *persona*, *person* meaning *actor,* and *fic*meaning *make*) is another device of comparison. In personification a non-human thing is referred to as having the characteristics of human.

 Examples: -The sun smiled on the earth.

 -The coconut leaves dance near the beach.

1. Allegory

Allegory is figure of comparison to illustrate an important attribute of the subject. Allegory is a form of extended metaphor, in which objects, persons, and actions in a narrative, are equated with the meanings that lie outside the narrative itself.

 Example: -Poems and prose are example of allegory.

**2.3.2 Figure of Opposition**

1. Hyperbole

 Hyperbole (from Geek word means extravagance. Hyperbole came from *hyper* and *ballein*) is figure of opposition which has excessive meaning or expression in extreme language, so as to achieve intensity.

 Examples: -My vegetable love should grow.

 -His body emaciated when his girlfriend left him.

-His angry was blows up.

1. Litotes

Litotes is figure of speech in which an affirmative is expressed by the negatives of the contrary.

 Examples: -She is no genius for his stupid.

 -This is my little shack, please come!

1. Irony

Irony is figurative language that stating contradiction meaning in order to make funny remark and the purposes is only making a joke.

 Examples: -Your marks is good, you get red scores.

 -I trust you; your mouth is never locked.

1. Sarcasm

 Sarcasm is figure of speech which use ridicule word directly.

Examples: -I become mad see your style!

 -Your words are very annoyed! As a student, do not say like that!

1. Oxymoron

Oxymoron is figure of speech which uses two terms that normally contradicts each other.

Examples: -Nuclear can be mass destroyer, but it can be prosperous for society.

 -Faith unfaithful keeps him falsely true.

**2.3.3 Figure of Correlation**

1. Metonymy

 Metonymy is figurative language that uses name of feature that related to people, stuff, or thing, as its substitute.

 Examples: -My father bought *Kijang*, but I wan*Zebra*.

1. Synecdoche

 Synecdoche is figure of speech by which a more comprehensive term is used for a less comprehensive or in which a part stands for the whole.

 Examples: -Indonesian gets three gold medals in ASEAN game

 -My uncle has a roof in Bandung.

1. Allusion

 Allusion is an explicit or implicit reference of events, figures, place, or methodology.

 Exmples: -My grandfather is victim in G 30 S PKI

 -Bandung is Paris Van Java

1. Ellipsis

 Ellipsis is an omission of words or important element of sentence.

 Examples: -I am fine, and (how are) you?

 -Run! (You, run!)

1. Inverse

 Inverse is the transposition of normal word in a sentence.

 Examples: -As sweet and dry was the ground (the ground was sweet and dry)

 -One week’s notice (notice of one week)

**2.3.4. Figure of Repetion**

1. Pleonasm

 Pleonasm is figure of speech which uses superfluous or redundant words.

 Examples: -I write with my hands.

 -They go down downward.

1. Climax

Climax is figure of speech which the arrangement of words in order of increasing importance.

Examples: -All kind of vehicle, begin from bicycles, motorbikes, and cars parking near the stadium.

 -Grasshoppers, frogs, snakes, and hawks are kind of animals which are alive around us.

1. Anticlimax

 Anticlimax is figure of speech which the arrangement of words in order of decreasing importance.

Examples: -The headmaster, teachers, and the students have attended in field.

 -My grandfather, father, brother, and I have been lunch together.

1. Rhetorical

 Rhetorical is figure of speech for asking a question as way for asserting something, or asking a question not the sake of getting an answer but asserting something.

 Examples: -Who don’t want to be rich in this world?

 -Who don’t want to be a king?

1. Alliteration

 Alliteration is a series of words that begin with the same letter or sound alike.

 Examples: -Let us go forth to lead the land we love.

 -The fair breeze blew, the white foam flew, the furrow followed free.

1. Antanaclasis

 Antanaclasis is a repetition of the same word with different meaning.

 Examples: -His body sweating after running, he drinks the Pocari Sweat.

1. Repetition

 Repetition is kinds of figure of speech which uses for emphasis, to express emotions and merely to give pleasure to the ear. This figurative languages always repeats words or phrase.

 Examples: -So be beginning, be beginning to despair.

 -O there’s none; no nono there’s none.

 -Be beginning to despair, to despair.

 -Despair, despair, despair, despair.

 -You are my love, you are my love, you are my love I put my love in your heart.

1. Parallelism

 Parallelism is figure of speech which uses similar structures into two or more clauses.

 Examples: -Lonely is sorrow.

 Lonely is holy.

 Lonely is forget.

 I am yours.

 I am your prince

 I am your live, but

 I am nothing without you.

1. Chiasmus

 Chiasmus is figure of speech which the order of the words in the first of two parallel clauses is reversed in the second.

Examples: -In this world, the rich man feels poor man, while poor man feels rich.

 -He saved other, but he cannot save himself.

**2.4 Biography of Author**

On September 9, 1828, Leo Tolstoy was born in Tula Province, Russia. In the 1860s, he wrote his first great novel, War and Peace. In 1873, Tolstoy set to work on the second of his best known novels, Anna Karenina. He continued to write fiction throughout the 1880s and 1890s. One of his most successful later works was The Death of Ivan Ilyich. Tolstoy died on November 20, 1910 in Astapovo, Russia.Leo Tolstoy, was a Russian writer and philosopher who primarily wrote novels and short stories. Tolstoy was a master of realistic fiction and is widely considered one of the world's greatest novelists. He is best known for two long novels, War and Peace (1869) and Anna Karenina (1877). His literal interpretation of the ethical teachings of [Jesus](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jesus), centering on the [Sermon on the Mount](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sermon_on_the_Mount), caused him in later life to become a fervent [Christian anarchist](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christian_anarchism) and [anarcho-pacifist](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anarcho-pacifist).

**2.5 Synopsis of the Novel**

This novel tells about story of Anna Karenina Arkadyevna who has an almost perfect life, gorgeous, has a respectable husband, Count Alexei Alexandrovich Karenins and adorable children, Seryozha. Anna got an affair with Vronsky. Vronsky meeting the lovely Madame Karenina, Vronsky falls in love and begins to pursue her. He and Anna are so involved with each other at the grand ball that Kitty's hopes for Vronsky are shattered. Anna, followed by Vronsky, returns to her husband and son in St. Petersburg, while the disappointed Levin returns to his country estate. Anna steps into a new life with much foreboding for the future. By the time she confesses her adultery to the suspecting Karenin, she is already pregnant with Vronsky's child.

**Chapter III**

**Research Method**

The research methode in this study deals withs the data source, method and technique of collecting data, method and technique of analyzing and presenting the analysis.

**3.1 Method of the Research**

In this research is used qualitative methode by the writer in analyzing and exposeing the obtained data which is figurative language that found in the novel. Method is used in this reaserch is descriptive method. The descriptive method is a method on the solves an actual problem through collecting, classification, arranging, data interpretation and analysis. Descriptive method has two kinds of analysis that is quantitative and qualitative method. Quantitative method is involving the formula to get some conclutions, and qualitative method is pronouncing the research finding through conclutions and explanations to data.

In this study, the researcher used qualitative method, because the subject of study be related to interpret the research to fine out answers to research questions Alwasilah (2002) said that *“Hasil penelitian kualitatif bukan mencari generalisasi, tetapi mencari pemahaman suatu kasus dengan mengumpulkan dan melakukan analisa data.”*

“The qualitative research’s result does not find any generalization, but looking for comprehending toward a case by collecting and doing the data analysis” Alwasilah (2002).

Regarding to the subject of the study, the writer believes that reaserch has potential issues to be analyzed by descriftive method since rhe research is going to describe and explore translating contextual meaning figurative in a novel.

**3.2 Source of Data**

 The object data of the present study is a novel entitled *Anna Karenina* writen by Leo Tolstoy. The researcher was conducted to analyzed the contextual of figurative language in the novel.

**3.3 Techniques of Collecting the Data**

 They are many ways to collect and analyze the data, but according to its context, the researcher needs to collect extensive information through one kind of data collecting techniques; the collection of relevant document. In collecting the data, the writer prepares one major of data sources of *Anna Karenina* novel in Indonesian language as a Source of Language (SL) for collecting the example verse which contained some kinds of figurative language.

In addition to the major of data sources, the other data are taken from relevant book and some articles which related to the types of figurative language and its meaning according to the experts, and also with some formulas to understand the figurative language. The writer has collected the types of figurative language based on references and also added some interpretation which related to the words founded in *Anna Karenina*  novel*,* in finding the types of figurative language that influences the reader of *Anna Karenina* novel, to draw the conclusion refer to the result of its analysis.

In this research, the writer uses several steps in collecting and analyzing data.

* Using the library research as the technique for searching the data.
* Reading and learning the novel *Anna Karenina.*
* Finding, underlining, and writing down the sentences including the figurative language.
* Understanding the use of figurative language in novel.
* Selecting the data to analyze.

**3.4 Techniques of Analyzing the Data**

* Calculating the total number of the sentence that contain figurative language in the novel
* Identifying contextual meaning of the figurative languages that found in the novel

 As described above, the writer conducted several phases and the way in analyzing the data. Firstly, She gets the data from Tolstoy’s novel then She picks the data and reading. Secondly, after reading the data, She selects the data which is categorized uses of figurative language according to the theory. Thirdly, She determines kinds of figurative language in the novel. Fourthly, She analyzed according to the research question, because the use of figurative language. Fifthly, She identifies what kinds of figurative language, and what are the meaninngs appeared in Tolstoy’s novel.