REVIEW OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE BASED ON NOVEL "LADY CHATTERLEY'S LOVER" BY D.H. LAWRENCE

Nidya Pratiwi, M.R. Nababan, and Djatmika

Sebelas Maret University, Surakarta, Indonesia

Nidya25.np@gmail.com

Abstract

This study was conducted to examine the types of figurative languages to describe the situation, the nature of a person, the beauty of sentences and situations that appear in the novel "Lady Chatterley's Lover" by D.H Lawrence. This study aims to identify, describe, and explain the types of figurative language and to know the markers of the types in figurative language that appear in novel "Lady Chatterley's Lover" by D.H Lawrence's. This study is a small part of the thesis "Review of Figurative Language in Translation Studies Based on Novel Lady Chatterley's Lover's by D.H Lawrence", and this research is a descriptive qualitative research. The data sources of this research are document in the form of novel "Lady Chatterley's Lover" by D.H Lawrence and the information from the selected respondents. The data in this research are linguistic data covering the types of figurative languages, contained in the related novels. Further, the researcher found 7 types of figurative languages in "Lady Chatterley's Lover" novel. In addition, there are also markers for the use of figurative language. The result from this research, simile is the most type from data.

Keywords: figurative language, language markers

INTRODUCTION

In the literary works, there are two types that people might know, they are old and modern literature. Old literature is poetry, traditional poetry, tale, etc. Whereas modern literature contains novels, poetry, drama, and folklore. From the four types of literary, there is a special appeal in the world of literature. One of literary forms that is most popular is novel, among other literary works. It is a collection of prose that is assembled into a collection of stories, usually telling the events of fiction and have a language that is easily understood with the level of readers. It is usually a recounted fiction and has a language that is easily understood in accordance with the levels of readers. Based on Stanton (2007: 90), the novel is a work of fiction longer than a short story that presents a character, a complex social situation, a relationship involving many or few characters, and presents complex events more detail. With the characters who have different disposition, social situations and events that complicated or more detailed in the novel certainly there will be a style that is contained in the novel.

The usage figurative language used by the novelist to embellish his writing is like depicting and imagining things, using satire and figurative that will make readers more interested and stimulated to read the literary works. On the other hand, the use of language styles is a form of deviation from everyday language or standard language, deviation of meaning, and deviation of word order in order to obtain more specific meanings such as comparing or associating two things. According to Tarigan in Keraf (2002:113), it is said to be good in its use if there are three foundations in the figurative language, namely: honesty, courtesy, and attractive.

The figurative language is the ability to embellish a writing and be able to convey how the feelings on the writing as feelings of pleasure, sadness, good, bad and depending on the situation of certain circumstances. So that, figurative language can be accepted by the thought expressed in the art of language. (Tarigan,2013;5) reveals if there is reciprocal context between figurative language and vocabulary which have tight context. Then, if a person has a lot of vocabularies so that increasingly many vocabularies in use. Furthermore, in figurative language based on Tarigan is divided four figurative languages, there are comparison figurative language, contradiction figurative language, linkage figurative language and repetition

figurative language. In the comparison figurative language is divided 11 types, some of them are simile, metafora, personifikasition,etc. Contradiction figurative language are 21 types, some of them are hiperbole, litotes, irony, paronomasia,etc. Linkage figurative language are divided 14 types, some of them are metonymy, sinechdoche, asyndeton, etc. repetition figurative language are divided 13 types, some of them are alliteration, assonance, anaphora,etc. But, the reseacher focus on the kinds of figurative language in the novel "Lady Chatterley Lover's", as asyndeton, synecdoche, hyperbole, paronomasia, personification, metaphore, and simile.

Asyndeton based on Asyndeton (2017), "asyndeton is derived from a Greek word asyndeton which means unconnected. It is a stylistic device used in literature and poetry to intentionally eliminate conjunctions between the phrases and in the sentence, yet to maintain the grammatical accuracy. This literary tool helps in reducing the indirect meaning of the phrase and presents it in a concise form". Then (Tarigan,2013;136), when used figurative language those are condensed several words, phrases, or clauses and markers in figurative language which were not connected with the conjunction, but they are connected with a comma only.

Based on synecdoche (2017), "synecdoche is a literary device in which a part of something represents the whole or it may use a whole to represent a part. Synecdoche may also use larger groups to refer to smaller groups or vice versa. It is also called a thing by the name of the material it is made of or it may refer to a thing in a container or packing by the name of that container or packing", for example synechdoche in our life; the phrase "gray beard" refers to an old man.

Hyperbole; is figurative language that contains exaggerated statements, their size or characteristic by maximizing emphasis on a statement or situation to intensify, enhance its impression and influence (Tarigan,2013;55).

Based on "Paronomasia, (2017) paronomasia is a rhetorical device which can be defined as a phrase intentionally used to exploit the confusion between words having similar sounds but different meanings. It is like a word play and is also known as a pun". Personification; there are human qualities to adhere inanimate objects and there are abtract ideas in personification. And there are identifying markers in personification if will be used, that is the personal quality of the person to the inanimate objects as well as to the ideas, Dale (in Tarigan,2013;17).

Metaphor; is a figurative language that uses implicit comparisons without using words like or as to compare two different things, Moeliono (in Tarigan, 2013; 15). But Larson (1984;274) is divided metaphor into 2 types, there are live and dead metaphors. "dead metaphors are those which are a part of the idiomatic constructions of the lexicon of the language. And live metaphors, on the other hand, are those which are constructed on the spot by the author or speaker to teach or illustrate". Furthermore, Larson is explained in dead metaphor the person reading or listening does not think about the primary sense of the words, but only about idiomatic sense directly. The example is run into debt, from this example the person no longer thinks of the comparison on which it was based.

Simile; is a comparative figurative language that compares two different things but considered same in the sentences. Markers in this figurative language use as, such as or like in their use, (Tarigan, 2013; 9).

METHOD

It is descriptive qualitative research. Furthermore, this study is included in embedded research because in this study is found case of studies that aim to a detailed description of the actual conditions occurring in the observatory research, (Sutopo,2006:137). In addition, Sutopo also explained that the embedded case study has determined the problem first before the problem is analyzed deeply. The problems referred in this study is research question that has been made researchers and research related aspects which have been presented in the introduction. The collected data are in the form of phrases and sentences. The method used in

collecting data are content analysis and focus group discussion. (Sutopo,2006:181) said that, if in the research there is content analysis so source of data is written document. In this case the researcher to do this study with noted the document, analyses source of data and data from novel Lady Chatterley's Lover. Then, (Wahyuni,2012;77) explained Focus Group Discussion (FGD),"Focus group is created to accomplish a specific purpose through a defined process. The purpose is to obtain information of a qualitative nature from a predetermined and limited number of people". Furthermore, in focus group discussion there is questionnaire to collect data. On the other hand, questionnaire was conducted to collect question written or spoken. But in this study used a questionnaire which was written, because the questionnaire was used to obtain data relating to linguistic data.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The section discusses the findings as well as discussion of the review of figurative language based on novel Lady Chatterley's Lover by D.H Lawrence. It is included markes in figurative language. In this novel there have been found 7 figurative languages and markers in the figurative language. Asyndeton, synecdoche, hyperbole, paronomasia, personification, metaphor and simile. Some examples from figurative language in the novel Lady Chatterley's Lover are presented below:

1) Asyndeton: Example; *Underneath came a sort of escritoire outfit:* **blotters, pens, ink-bottles, paper, envelopes, memorandum books.** *(*N214/C11/P154)
2) Synecdoche: Example;*It's the only way to feel all* **the mouths** *and clothe all the bodies* (N242/ C13/P188).
3) Hyperbole: Example; *The cataclysm has happened,* **we are among the ruins**, *we start to build up new little habitats, to have new little hopes.* (N002/C1/P5)
4) Paronomasia: Example; *And from the top he could see the the country, bright rows of* **light** *at Stacks Gate, smaller* **lights** *at Tevershall pit, the yellow* **lights** *of Tevershall and* **lights** *everywhere,....* (N173/C10/P124)
5) Personification: Example; *The war had brought* **the roof down over her head.** (N005/C1/P5)
6) Metaphore: connie was aware, however, **of a growing restlessness**. (N020/C3/P22)
7) Simile: Example; *But to Clifford the blame was torture, l***ike** *knives goading him.* (N018/C2/P17)

In example (1), the example above said to be asyndeton because it is connected with a comma and based on the sentence there is context situation in lumber room was a largish black jappaned box, the contain are monstrosities, so the author explained in underneath came a sort of escritoire outfit there are office equipment and this sentence merge with comma. (2) synecdoche is figurative language to explain a thing by the name of the material it is made of or it may refer to a thing in a container or packing by the name of that container or packing and in the sentence there is "mouth" to be thing to replace people. (3) hyperbole which contains exaggerated statements and in the sentence above there is phrase to mark hyperbole "we are among the ruins".(4) paronomasia is figurative language to assert similar sounds but different meanings, in the sentence above appear "light" as marker paronomasia. Because, "light" has different meaning, first "light" is light at *Stacks Gate,* second "light" is smaller lights at Tevershall pit, third "light" is yellow lights, and fourt "light is light everywhere. (5) personification is the personal quality of the person to the inanimate objects as well as to the ideas and in the sentence above the phrase "the roof down over her head" refer to personification. (6) metaphor is figurative language said to be implisit meaning and gave different expression and from the example above, the context situation is Connie feel restlessness and she want to abandon Clifford, so Connie a growing restlessness. And phrase "of a growing restlessness" is marked in metaphor gave expression to implisit meaning and on

the other hand this metaphor included live metaphor because the sentence to illustrate situation. (7) simile is compared two different thing, and have explisit meaning. Afterward, the marker from simile is as, like, such as same in the example "but to Clifford the blame was torture, "like knives goading him".

Thus, the result in the kinds of figurative language to appear in novel "Lady Chatterley's Lover" by D.H Lawrence as summarized in table 1. From the table, the percentage asyndeton and sinecdoche are 0,36%, paronomasia 2,56%, hiperbola 2,93%, personification 8,05%, metaphore 30,76% and simile 54,94%.

Table 1. Percentage in Figurative Language

No	Kinds of Figurative Language	Number	Percentage
1.	Asyndeton	1	0,36
2.	Sinecdoche	1	0,36
3.	Paranomasia	7	2,56
4.	Hiperbola	8	2,93
5.	Personification	22	8,05
6.	Metafora	84	30,76
7.	Simile	150	54,94

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

The analysis above shows that by analysis the kinds of figurative language and marker figurative language in the novel Lady Chatterley's Lover by D.H Lawrence. Based on analysis, it can be concluded that some of figurative language in novel "Lady Chatterley's lover" used metaphor. Furthermore, in the novel found a lot of live metaphor because besides the author wrote implicit meaning, the author illustrate situation also. Afterward, simile is the most type from data. Simile is comparison figurative language who have explicit meaning in used. Therefore, in novel Lady Chatterley's Lover there are various illustrations of characters, places, and events that use many simile markers used by the author. Of the various illustrations are compared with objects and things that are considered similar.

REFERENCES

Devices,L.(2017). *Literary devices.* Retrieved from https://literarydevices.net/.
Keraf, G. (2002). *Diksi dan gaya bahasa komposisi lanjutan 1*. Jakarta: Gramedia Pustaka Utama.
Lawrence, D.H. (1960). *Lady Chatterley's lover.*London: Penguin Group.
Stanton.R. (2007). Teori fiksi.Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar
Sutopo. (2006). *Penelitian metodologi kualitatif*. Surakarta: Universitas Sebelas Maret
Tarigan, H. G. (2013). *Pengajaran gaya bahasa*. Bandung: Angkasa.
Wahyuni,S. (2012). *Qualitative research method: Theory and practice.* Jakarta: Salemba Empat.