UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE, SYMBOLIC MEANING, AND CHOICE OF

DICTION IN MANTRA *MATTEPPANG BIBI' RIPANGEMPANGE* USED BY

BUGINESE COMMUNITY

AMAR MA'RUF

F041171525

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APPROVAL FORM

With reference to the letter of the Dean of The Faculty of Cultural Sciences Hasanuddin University No. 1784/UN4.9.1/KEP/2020 regarding supervision, we hereby confirm approve the thesis draft by Amar Ma'ruf (F041171525) to be examined at the English Department Faculty of Cultural Sciences.

Makassar, 1st February 2021

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THESIS

FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE, SYMBOLIC MEANING, AND CHOICE OF DICTION IN MANTRA *MATTEPPANG BIBI' RIPANGEMPANGE* USED BY BUGINESE COMMUNITY

BY

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It has been examined before the Board of Thesis Examination
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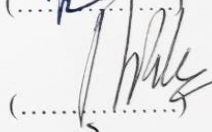
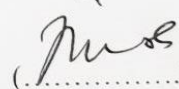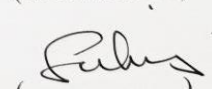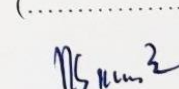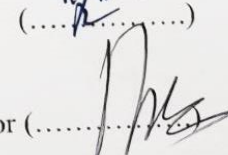Today, Wednesday, 10th February 2021, the Board of Thesis Examination has kindly approved a thesis by **AMAR MA'RUF** (Student Number: **F041171525**) entitled:

FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE, SYMBOLIC MEANING, AND CHOICE OF DICTION IN MANTRA *MATTEPPANG BIBI' RIPANGEMPANGE* USED BY BUGINESE COMMUNITY

Submitted in fulfillment one of the requirements of undergraduate thesis examination to obtain Sarjana Sastra (S.S.) Degree at the English Department, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Hasanuddin University.

Makassar, 10th February 2021

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DECLARATION

The thesis of **AMAR MA'RUF** (Student Number: **F041171525**) entitled, **"FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE, SYMBOLIC MEANING, AND CHOICE OF DICTION IN MANTRA *MATTEPPANG BIBI' RIPANGEMPANGE USED BY BUGINESE* COMMUNITY"** has been revised as advised during the examination on Wednesday, 10th February 2021 and is approved by the Board of Undergraduate Thesis Examiners:
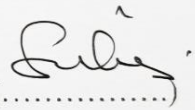
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      Dengan ini menyatakan bahwa skripsi ini benar-benar karya saya sendiri. Sepanjang pengetahuan saya tidak terdapat karya yang ditulis atau diterbitkan orang lain kecuali sebagai acuan atau kutipan, dengan mengikuti tata penulisan karya ilmiah yang lazim.

Makassar, February 10th 2021

Yang Menyatakan,

Amar Ma'ruf

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The writer realize that this thesis is still far from the thing we called perfection. Therefore, the writer would glad to receive both feedback and critics that can be useful in order to improve both the writer and the study of this thesis.

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The Writer

Amar Ma'ruf

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ABSTRAK

AMAR MA'RUF. Bahasa Kiasan, Makna Simbolik, dan Pilihan Diksi dalam Mantra *Matteppang Bibi' Ripangempange* Yang Digunakan Oleh Masyarakat Bugis (Dibimbing oleh Nasmilah dan Harlinah Sahib).

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengungkapkan jenis bahasa kiasan yang terdapat didalam mantra *matteppang bibi' ripangempange*. Selain mencari tahu mengenai jenis bahasa kiasan dalam mantra ini, penulis juga mencoba untuk mencari tahu makna simbolik yang terdapat didalam mantra ini. Terakhir, didalam skripsi ini, penulis juga mencoba untuk mencari tahu pilihan diksi yang penulis atau pencipta mantra ini gunakan didalam mantra ini.

Didalam menyelesaikan skripsi ini, penulis menggunakan metode kualitatif, dimana pengumpulan data didalam penelitian ini melalui observasi dan wawancara. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori dari M.H Abrams sebagai teori utama. Kerangka berpikir dalam penelitian ini menekankan kepada semantik, bahasa kiasa, dan diksi.

Hasil dari penelitian yang telah dilakukan menunjukkan bahwa mantra *Matteppang Bibi' Ripangempange* ini adalah bentuk permohonan yang ditujukan kepada Tuhan Yang Maha Kuasa agar supaya tidak mengalami gagal panen, kolam ikan menjadi penuh akan ikan, dan ikan hasil panen menjadi berisi. Penulis juga menemukan bahwa mantra ini mengandung beberapa jenis bahasa kiasan. Terdapat alusi, aliterasi dan personifikasi didalam mantra ini. Mantra ini juga mengandung beberapa makna simbolik atau simbolisme. Dua diantaranya adalah merepresentasikan simbol kehidupan, sementara sisanya merepresentasikan muslim. Selain kedua aspek tersebut, penulis juga menemukan bahwa terdapat 4 jenis pilihan diksi didalam mantra ini. Terdapat diksi abstrak, konret, denotasi, dan konotasi.

Kata kunci : mantra, matteppang, bahasa kiasan, makna simbolik, diksi.

ABSTRACT

AMAR MA'RUF. Figurative Language, Symbolic Meaning, and Choice of Diction In Mantra *Matteppang Bibi' Ripangempange* Used by Buginese Community (Supervised by Nasmilah and Harlinah Sahib)

This research aims to reveal kinds of figurative language existed in mantra *matteppang bibi' ripangempange*. Besides finding kinds of figurative language in this mantra, the writer also try to find out the symbolic meaning in this mantra as well. Lastly, in this thesis, the writer also attempt to figure out the choice of diction that the author or the creator of the mantra used in this mantra.

In completing this research, the writer used qualitative method by collecting the data through observation and interview. This research is used M.H Abrams theory as main theory of this research. The theoretical framework in this research emphasize in semantic, figurative languages, and diction.

The result of this research shows that the mantra *Matteppang Bibi' Ripangempange* is a form of hope or request addressed to the Almigthy God that hopefully, the harvest result will not fail, the fish pond is full of fish and the harvested fish becomes meaty. The writer also find out that this mantra contained several types of figurative languages. There are alussion, alliteration, and personification. This mantra also contains several symbolic meanings or symbolisms. Two of them are the symbol of life, while the rest is the symbol of the muslim. Besides those two aspects, the writer also found out that there are 4 types of choice of dictions in this mantra. There are abstract, concrete, dennotation, and connotation dictions.

Keywords : mantra, matteppang, figurative language, symbolism, diction.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In chapter one, the writer explained the background of the study, identification of the problem, research questions, objectives of the study, and the significances of the study.

A. Background of the Study

Language could be expressed into two forms; written and spoken. Written language commonly found in a poem, novels, newspapers and many more, while spoken language could be found in a conversation and songs. Language as proposed by Chomsky (1957:13) was a set (finite or infinite) of sentences, which each finite in length and constructed out of a finite set of elements. Language occupies an important role in our society. Society used the language to communicate to each other in order to maintained the social relation to one another.

There are so many ways of human beings use the language to express their feeling or opinions whether it is in form of written or spoken action like speech, debate and so on and using a figurative languages or figure of speech is one of them. As stated by Giroux and Williston (1974:10), " Figurative language is a language which departs from the straight forward use of the words. It creates a special effects and makes writing more interesting and colorful."

According to Abrams (1986), " Figurative language is a deviation from what speakers of language apprehends as the ordinary, outstandard, significance or sequence of words, in order to achieve some special meaning". Another opinion in terms of figurative language is come from Perrine (1982) that defined figure of

speech as a way of saying something other than ordinary way. Figurative language using a word to mean something that have a different meaning from their literal meaning in order to emphasize the idea.

Reaske (1966:33) described figurative language as language which employs various figure of speech on kind language, which departs from the language employed in the traditional, literal ways of describing person or objects.

Figurative languages is potraying something by contarsting it with something different. This sort of potraying bring the literary works or writing alive. The figurative language is the piece of literature. The figurative language is a tools used to make an enhancement or feeling by making some sort of intriguing or a creative comparison.

Bugis community is one of the tribes in Indonesia that still preserves its culture. Bugis tribe, which belongs to the Deutro Malay tribe, comes from the word *to ugi*, which means the Bugis people. The word *Ugi* refers to *La Sattumpugi*, the first king's name of the Kingdom of China found in Pammana or known as Wajo District. They called themselves *To Ugi* or the servant of *La Sattumpugi*.

Mantra is the oldest literary form in South Sulawesi as an aspect of ancient culture which is still maintained up to the present time and is still used by the traditional community. The Buginese used mantras in their daily life to do their matters such as sowing or farming. The existence of magical power in the community always gives a strong suggestion that all the matters they do will produce satisfying results. This mantras are usually obtained from the family or

learned from people who have supernatural powers called *Sandro*. (Re : Shaman, Psychic)

According to Saputra (2007:113), "Another term for mantra is *magi* that believed could rule the universe, including the human mind and human behavior". Mantra according to Merriam – Webster Dictionary is a mystical formula of invocation. Zimmer (1946:72) stated that mantra is a verbal instrument to produces something in someone's mind. As concluded by Farquhar (1920:25) mantras are a religious thought, prayer, sacred utterance, but also believed to be a spell or weapon of supranatural power.

As one way of communication in society, the mantra is often time interpreted as a form of wish or request that tends to be limited. It means that the mantra has a sacred position and is used by individual or group to convey their wishes closely to God. The mantra used an old-school language and word, which is sometime it is quite hard to understand the message or meaning conveyed in the mantra. The way in which the authors choose their choice of words in order to present their works is called diction.

According to Keraf (2009), " Diction is the choice of words to express the words they use to express an idea or initiate a thing, also including question about language style and expression".

The selection of the diction is also an important thing in way we communicate in society. Furthermore, by choosing or using the right diction while speaking or writing will make our utterance or writing easier to capture the idea by the hearer or the reader of what the speaker or the writer want to express. The diction is also

depicts the author's personality. It means that every author has his own choice of words or diction.

Mantra is a sacred utterance believed by the practitioners (Re : Shaman) to have a psychological or spiritual power. Nowadays, we have too many cultures abandoned, which results in the extinction of the culture itself, including the mantra. In this modern era, not many people are using mantra anymore. There are several reasons why people started to leave to use mantra. Many people think that using a mantra is taboo since it is contrast with some religious thoughts. Besides that, people may think that mantra is unnecessary to learn since nowadays everything could be explained scientifically.

However, the mantra has something that is very interesting to learn. Its structures, its form, and many more will be revealed if we study the mantra. Especially in the aquaculture sector, the Bugis community usually used a mantra when they are about to sowing the fish seeds in their ponds. This habit is usually carried out by the people who live in areas that have a fish farmer background.

This study is trying to figure out what figurative language exists in the mantra *Matteppang Bibi' Ripangempange*. It also attempts to figure out the symbolic meaning and the choice of diction of this mantra. The writer feels interested to choose this topic since the writer took the anthropolinguistic class and once the lecturer discussed tradition and mantra. This kind of research object also helps the traditional culture to be kept from being vanished.

B. Identification of the Problems

1. It is hard for several people to identify or classify kinds of figurative language in a mantra.

2. It is hard to understand the meaning of the mantra since the mantra used an old-school language.

3. It is difficult for some people to understand the symbolic meaning and choice of diction existed in mantra.

C. Research Questions

This research is conducted to discover the answers to the research questions that have been formulated as follows :

1. What kind of figurative languages that exist in the mantra *Matteppang bibi' ripangempange*?

2. What is the symbolic meaning of the mantra *Matteppang bibi' ripangempange* used by Buginese community?

3. What does each choice of diction in the mantra represent?

D. The Objectives of the Study

Based on the research questions that have been formulated, the objectives of this study are as follows:

1. To reveal the kinds of figurative languages existing in mantra *Matteppang Bibi' Ripangempange* used by Buginese community.

2. To find out the symbolic meanings in the mantra *Matteppang Bibi' Ripangempange*.

3. To figure out the choice of dictions in mantra *Matteppang Bibi' Ripangempange*.

E. The Significances of the Study

Theoretically, the writer expects that this study will give the readers information about the figurative languages existing in mantra *Matteppang Bibi' Ripangempange*. In addition, the writer also hopes that the readers can understand the symbolic meanings and the choice of dictions in this mantra.

Practically, the writer hopes that this study will give society information about kinds of figurative languages, symbolic meanings and the choice of dictions found in the mantra *Matteppang Bibi' Ripangempange*. Moreover, the writer expects that this study can contribute to a certain field of study and as a reference for those who are interested in the subject of linguistic as guidance or comparison in writing a thesis with the same subject.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

In chapter two, the writer provides the review of literature; in this case the previous studies and the theoretical framework which provide information about semantics, figurative language and kinds of figurative language, and lastly diction and kinds of diction.

A. Previous Studies

To assist in conducting and completing the research, it is necessary for a researcher is to find and read related references. Therefore, the writer looked at some previous studies related to his research in order to find references. As the writer found that there are a number of studies discussed about figurative language. It turns out that there are still very few researchers who took mantra as the object of their research. Some of them are Badaruddin (2018), Solikhah (2016), and Ansar (2010).

Based on the research that have been conducted by Badaruddin (2018), in his point of view, it was important to studied on the diversity cultures as he thought it was one way of studying the social relationship of community. The result of this study was he indicated the form of *Tulembang* mantra is a kind of praising to something that assumed sacred. He further discussed the discourse as monologue and dialog to the Almighty God and the paddy, acknowledgment, hope, self-cleanliness and mind, serenity, and inner satisfaction are what the mantra contains.

The results of the research that have been conducted by Solikhah (2016), that the focus of her study was metaphors identified from the Javanese mantras used for

ritual ceremony of Kiyai Pradah in Blitar. She further analyzed the metaphors by seeing the literal symbols and their intended meaning. In addition, she categorized the mantra in 20 kinds of metaphors and interpreted the symbols into intended meaning. Her finding about metaphors representing the Javanese teaching values that put respects and harmony among human beings, the ancestors, and God.

Ansar (2010) conducted a research with purpose of her study was to analyze the figurative meaning existed in *Melolama* of *Molulo* Dance. She figure out that there are some types of figurative meaning in *Melolama*. It is dominated with metaphor. Besides metaphor, there are another types of figurative meaning; hyperbole, allegory, part pro toto, paranomosia, and so forth. She also figure out that the *Melolama* always uses simple word and the meaning that in the *Melolama* tells about love and human life.

After reading some works above, the writer found out that there are several similarities and differences between these previous studies and the research that has been conducted.

The pararellism between Badaruddin, Sholikhah and the writer's research is having the same object of a research which is a mantra. As for the differences that exist between the previous studies and the writer are the first previous study focused on the linguistics features that are in the mantra. It discusses the structure or the form of the mantra and the meaning conveyed in the mantra itself. Moving on to the second previous study the writer was describing the types of metaphors that existed in the mantra. The last previous study chose *Melolama* as her research object. She also tried to figure out what figurative language that in her research

object but the differences between her and the writer's research is the writer wants to find out kinds of figurative languages existed in the selected mantra and the writer also wants to figure out the symbolic meaning existed in the mantra as well. Besides finding those two aspects, the writer attempt to find the choice of diction in this mantra as well.

B. Theoretical Framework

1. Semantics

Considered as a study of meaning, semantics deals with th expression of linguistics objects such as word, phrases, and sentences. In other word, semantics does not give a deep attention to the syntactical arrangement of those linguistics objects.

As Katz (1972:1) proposed that semantics is the study of linguistics meaning. It concerned with what sentence and other linguistics objects are trying to express, not the arrangement with their syntactic parts or their pronunciation.

Semantics originally comes from Greek word *'Semantikos'* means *'Significant'*. 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 decision we make as a result of our interpretation.

According to Palmer (1976:1), "Semantics is the technical term used to refer to the study of meaning." Another definition of semantics was proposed by Lyons (1977:1) that defined semantics as the study of meaning generally.

Siregar (1992:2) stated that semantics is the study of the meaning of words, phrases, or sentences in the language or semantics is the study of meaning in language. Leech (1989) described semantics as a central to the study of communication; and as communication becomes more and more crucial factor in social organization, the need to understand it becomes more and more pressing. Semantics is also at the centre of the study of the human mind-thought process, cognition and conceptualization.

The study of semantics looks at how meaning works in language and because of this it often uses native speaker intuition about the meaning of words and phrases to base research on. Lyons (1977:4) described meaning as a word of ordinary, everyday vocabulary English. Bloomfield (1933:139) defined meaning as a situation in which the speakers utter it and response which it calls forth in the hearer.

Discussing about meaning, Leech (1981:9-20) classified meaning into 7 types of meaning; Conceptual meaning, Connotative meaning, Affecting meaning, Social meaning, Reflected meaning, Collocative meaning, lastly, Thematic meaning.

a. Conceptual Meaning

Conceptual meaning or commonly known as denotative meaning is the straightforward dictionary definition of the word. In short, denotative is the literal or primary meaning of a word in contrast to the feelings or ideas that the words suggest.

For example :

John is a <u>dove</u> keeper

In the line above, the word *dove* mean a type of pigeon, a wild and domesticated bird having a heavy body and short legs. But in other situation, *dove* is used to expressed a symbol of peace.

b. Connotative Meaning

The second meaning is a connotative meaning. It refers to a meaning that is implied by a word apart from the thing which it describes explicitly. A words can carry cultural and emotional association or meanings, in addition to their literal meaning or denotation.

According to Leech (1981), "Connotative meaning is the communicative value an expression has virtue of what it refers to, over and above its purely conceptual meaning."

Connotative meaning is when a word suggest a set of associations or is an imaginative or emotional suggestion connected with the words while readers can relate to such association.

For example :

....and set the <u>wall</u> between us once again. We keep the <u>wall</u> between us as we go.... (Mending Walls by Robert Frost)

In the line above, the word *wall* refers to suggest a physical boundaries. It also implies the idea of an emotional barrier. Not a part of a building as its denotative meaning.

c. Affective Meaning

"Affective meaning is the aspect of meaning which reflects personal feelings of the speaker, including his attitude to the listener or his attitude to something he is talking about." (Leech, 1998:15)

For example :

Good morning Steven, if you would be so kind as to look at your watch and say what time is it now.

As in the line above, it conveys our irritation for the sake of politeness. Intonation and voice quality are also important here. Thus, the sentence above can be uttered in biting sarcasm and the politeness maybe reversed.

d. Social meaning

Social meaning is an information which a piece of language conveys about the social circumstance of its use. It is concerned with the social circumstances of the use of a linguistic expression.

e. Reflected meaning

Reflected meaning is the meaning which arises in cases when a word has multiple conceptual meaning or polysemous, when one sense of a word forms part of our response or reaction to another sense.

f. Collocative meaning

"Collocative meaning consist of the associations of a words which tend to occur in its environments." (Leech, 1981:17)

As for example :

James have a <u>heavy schedule</u> since his company lead to a bankrupt

As you can see in the example above, the word *heavy schedule* mean James have a very tight schedule in his company since his company is lead to a bankrupt. The word *heavy* cannot be replace by other word that have a similar meaning to *heavy*, like *hard* or *weighly*. it would sound strange if we try to replace the word that have been used commonly in society.

g. Thematic meaning

"Thematic meaning is what is communicated by the way in which a speaker or writer organizes the message, in terms of ordering, focus, and emphasis." (Leech, 1981:19)

Thematic meaning helps us to understand the message and its implication properly.

The following active-passive statement as an example actually have same conceptual meaning but different communicative values :

(1) Anna likes sushi most

(2) The Japanese food that Anna likes is sushi one

In sentence (1), who like the sushi most is more important, while sentence (2) what does Anna likes is important. The change of focus would change the meaning also.

The way how we arrange our message will conveys what is important and what is not. This is basically thematic meaning.

2. Figurative Languages

Figurative language refers to a language that deviates from conventional work order and meaning in order to convey a complicated meaning, colorful writing, clarity and so on. Figurative meaning are often time use as a tool for beautify a literary works. Somehow by using figurative language in a literary works, it makes the story or the works more live and it makes the imagination of the reader become alive.

Figurative languages has been broadly examined by the linguist in the field of literature in recent years. It is because figurative language has a soul of style and beauty. Figurative language is commonly used in any form of communication in daily life, advertisments, or any literary works such as novels and poems.

Hazelton (2015) explained that figurative language as one of ways to express someone's feeling through the power of words and exploits the meaning of each word.

Reaske (1966:33) described figurative language as language which employs various figure of speech on kind language, which departs from the language employed in the traditional, literal ways of describing person or objects.

Abrams (1999) defines figurative language as a conspicious departure from what users of language apprehend as the standard meaning of words, or else the standard order of words in order to achieve some special meaning or effect.

The figurative language uses an ordinary sentence to refer something without directly saying it. It is used to beautify a literary work so the reader expand their interpretation and imagination when they read a fiction.

According to Abrams (1999) figurative language consists of several types of languages; they are metaphors, personification, hyperbole, simile, paradox, allusion, irony, alliteration, metonymy, antithesis, synecdoche, allegory, symbolism, and onomatopoeia.

a. Metaphors

Metaphor is an implied comparison between two things. According to Abrams (1999:97), " Metaphor is a word or expression that in literal usage denotes one kind of thing is applied to distinctly different kind of thing, without asserting a comparison." This definition of metaphor by Abrams was supported by Perrine (1963:571) that a metaphor is the process of comparing two unlike things as if they are same.

For example, the writer provide a line of poem from E.E Cummings entitled Since Feeling Is First.

"We are for eachother: then laugh, leaning my back in my arms
For life's not a paragraph
And the death I think is no parenthesis"

In this poem, the author compares the life and death to a writing and punctuation.

b. Personification

It describes a thing that non-human is doing something that human-like. As Abrams (1999:99) explained that "Personification, in which

either an inanimate object or an abstract concept is spoken of as thought it were endowed with life or with human attributes or feelings."

For example, the writer provide some lines in *Mending Wall*, a poem by Robert Frost.

> " My apple trees will never get across
>   And eat the cones under his pine, I tell him
>   He only said "Good fences make good neighboors"

From example above, the author gave the apple trees character a human attribute. The author describe as if the apple trees has the ability to move and talk as human.

c. Hyperbole

Hyperbole is use to exaggerated terms for the purpose to emphasis or heightened effect. It is also often use in daily conversation. Abrams (1999:120) stated that hyperbole is bold overstatement, or the extravagant exaggeration of fact or possibility. It may used either for serious or iconic or comic effect. While Reaske (1996:34) defined hyperbole as a figure of speech which employs exaggeration.

Sometimes, hyperbole use for comic purpose, but more often, hyperbole can produce a very dramatic effect to the hearer or reader.

For example, the writer provide some lines in W.H. Auden's poem entitled *As I Walked Out One Evening*.

> "I'll love you, dear, I'll love you
>   Till China and Africa meet,
>   And the river jumps over the mountain
>   And the salmon sing in the streets"

In this poem, the author expressing his everlasting love. The author exaggerated his love till the China and Africa meet, though the countries can not move or walked. Besides, the distance between China and Africa is far. Another exaggeration also appeared in this poem like as the river will jump over the mountain and the salmon will sing in the streets.

d. Simile

A simile is a figurative language that compares two unlike things. Abrams (1999:97) stated that in simile, a comparison between two distinctly different thing is explicitly indicated by the word "like" or as".

Sometimes, it is hard to differentiate between metaphors and simile. The only major different that could distinguished between these two figurative languages is the simile use "like" or "as" as the emphasize of the comparison, while metaphor simply states the comparison without using emphasize word "like" or "as". As an simple example of how to distinguished these two figurative languages.

"She is as sweet as sugar" and *"She is the queen of sweets"*.

The simile is making a direct comparison while the metaphor comparison is implied but not stated.

e. Paradox

Abrams (1999:201) once said that "A paradox is a statement which seems on its face to be logically contradictory or absurd, yet turns out

to be interpretable in a way that makes a good sense". A paradox usually involves contradictory yet interrelated elements that exist simultaneously and persist over time.

The writer provide Hamlet by William Shakespeare as an example of paradox.

> I must be cruel only to be kind;
> Thus bad begins and worse remains behind

In this passage, Hamlet stated that he must be **cruel** only to be **kind**, which is categorized as paradoxical on the surface. Hpwever, the curel that Hamlet done could be seen as kindness to Hamlet's mother who become the wife and lover of her first husband's murderer.

f. Allusion

Allusion means a figure of speech that makes a reference to a place, person or event. Abrams (1999) said that "Allusion is a reference, explicit or indirect to a person, place, or an event or to another literary work or passage".

Swerman (2013) defined allusion as a reference to a famous person, place, event, art, work, song, character, and so on.

There are a lot of example of allusion found in everyday's conversation. As an example "Her smile is like *kryptonite* to me". The word *kryptonite* refers to Superman's weakness.

g. Irony

Irony is a condition of using word in a way to convey the opposite meaning to the true meaning of the word. According to Abrams

(1999:135), In most of the modern critical uses of the term 'irony' there remains the root sense of dissembling or hiding what is actually the case; not, however, in order to deceive, but to achieve special rhetorical or artistic effects. Irony is a way of speaking or writing by saying something while the meaning is another. It refers to a situation in which really differs from appearance. It occurs in sentence or words when they imply contrast or opposite meaning.

h. Alliteration

According to Abrams (1999:8), "Alliteration is the repetition of a speech sound in a sequence of nearby." Alliteration is usually used by company or people to make the name easy to memorize.

For example of how alliteration works, look at the following :

"......Doubting, dreaming dreams no mortal ever dared to dream before" ("The Raven" by Edgar Allen Poe)

Look at these words : "Doubting", "Dreaming", "Dreams", and "Dared". These words shared the same first letter "d" and Products an alliteration. Another example of alliteration also found in a game tongue twister.

i. Metonymy

Metonymy is the naming of a person, institution, or human characteristic by some objects or attribute with which it is clearly asoociated. As Abrams (1999:98), " Metonymy is the literal term for one thing is applied to another with which it has become closely associated because of a recurrent relationship in common experiences."

Sometimes metonymy is chosen because it's a well-known characteristic of the concept.

For example :

"The pen is mightier than the sword," (Edward Bulwer Lytton's play Richelieu).

j.   Antithesis

According to Abrams (1999:11), "Antithesis is a contrast or opposition in the meanings of contiguous phrases or clauses that manifest parallelism – that is, a similar word order and structer in their syntax". Antithesis is a method of empasis by the placing of opposed ideas orcharacteristics in direct contrast with each other.

For example, the writer provide a poem by John Donne's entitled Community.

> "Good we must love, and must hate ill,
> For ill is ill, and good good still;
> But there are things indifferemt,
> Which we may neither hate, nor love,
> But one, and then another prove,
> As we shall find our fancy bent"

In the example above, there are two contrasting word which are love and hate. The author emphasize that we must love something good because it is good, and we must hate something bad because it bad. This poem is a matter of choice; to love or to hate. Another example of antithesis is from John Milton's poem entitled Paradise Lost.

"Better to reign in Hell than to serve in Heav'n"

This lyric is show an antithesis. The contrasting ideas are placed in this sentence which are Reign/serve and Hell/Heav'n in order to achieve some antithetical effect.

k. Synecdoche

Synecdoche is a figure of speech by wich a part is used to express a whole to express a part. As Abrams (1999:98) stated in his book *A Glossary of Literary Terms* that synecdoche is a part of something used to signify the whole, or (more rarely) the whole is used to signify a part. Based on what Abrams had explained, synecdoche allow a smaller part of something to stand in or to represent something in whole.

For example:

"Twenty summers for twenty years." (Wynne,1989:522)

Another example of synecdoche also found in everyday's conversation. As people are often time say "Wearing heels" to signify the high-heels shoes. Another example is when someone say "The White House". Usually it used to signify or stand in for The United States president or the country itself.

l. Allegory

According to Abrams (1999:5), "An allegory is a narative, whether in prose or verse, in which the agents and actions, and sometimes the setting as well, are contrived by the author to make coherent sense on the literal, or primary, level of signification and at the same time to signify second, correlated order of signification". Simply, the allegory

is a narration or description in which event, characters, settings or objects represent specific abstraction or ideas. The allegory also contain a moral value. The most common allegory is a fable, like The Torqouise and The Hare.

m. Symbolism

According to Abrams (1999:331), " Symbolism is only applied to a word or phrase that signifies an object or event which in its turn signifies something or has a range of reference, beyond itself". Symbolism is a thing which stands for something else more abstract.

As an example of symbolism, the writer provide a poem from William H. Davies entitled The Rain.

> "I hear leaves drinking rain;
> I hear rich leaves on top
> Giving the poor beneath
> Drop after drop;"

In this poem, the author used rain as a symbol to show the class difference in society. As the rainf falls on leaves, the upper one get more water or benefit from it. It is stand for the high social class. Then, the water drop roll down to the lower leaves, which interpret the poor people. Overall, this poem is shows how the rich people gives their leftover to the poor one.

n. Onomatopoeia

Onomatopoeia is a word which intimates the natural sound of a thing. According to Abrams (1999:199) " Onomatopoeia is a word, or

a combination of words, whose sound seems to resemble closely the sound it denotes."

Onomatopoeia is almost appear in our daily life. As the word "moo" represent the cow sounds or the word "Bip bip" represent the car horn sound. Another example is taken from Edgar Allan Poe's poem entitled The Bells.

> "Oh, the bells, bells, bells!
> What a tale tehir terror tells
> Of despair
> How they clang, and clash, and roar"

The author of this poem is used word clang, clash, and roar as representative of the sound of the bells.

3. Diction

Diction is the utilization of specific words intentionally chosen by the author. The selection of words unquestionably experiences certain contemplations to obtain the effect of accurary and beauty effect. The effect itself can be basically viewed as far as the structure and importance to help the style of the literary works concerned. The selection of words or the choice of words for this situation is called diction.

According to Merriam – Webster Dictionary, diction is a writer or speaker's distinctive vocabulary choices and style of expression in a poem or story. Another term of diction comes from Keraf. According to Keraf (2009), "Diction is the choice of words to express the words they use to express an idea or initiate a thing, also including question about language style and expression".

According to what Keraf says about diction, we can conclude that diction is choice of words that used by author to convey their ideas and meaning in their works. In writing a literary works, the choice of diction is very diverse amongs author. It may be intended by the author to beautify their literary works. The selection of a word or diction is not only emphasizes the precision of the word as well as likewise the reasonableness of the word. The word that picked should be satisfactory and not harm the environment.

Pradopo (2010:54) explained that if words are chosen or arranged in such a way that their meaning gives rise to aesthetic imagination, such diction is called poetic diction.

According to Abram's theory, there are several types of words diction. They are concrete, abstract, connotation, and denotation.

a. **Concrete**

Concrete word are selection of words that refer to something that can be seen or feel, physically. A concrete words are used to present a clear images to the reader or hearer's mind and imagination. According to Abram (1999:45), concrete term is " A word that denotes a particular person or physical object". A sentence, accordingly is said to be concrete if it makes an assertion about particular subject.

For example :

"I ate an apple this morning"

"The books in the library are being clean today by the librarian"

The word **apple** and **book** are a perfect example of concrete diction since it could give a clear imagination to the reader or the hearer mind and imagination. These two words are also can be seen and feel by the sense of human.

b. Abstract

Abstract word as stated by Abram (1999:45) is " A word of qualities that only as atributes of particular person or things". An abstract word are words that contain remember by thought since it could not be absorbed by the human sense. However, the abstract word contain ideas, concepts, feeling, emotion, and imagination. Abrams (1999) also stated that a sentence is said to be abstract if it is make an assertition an abstract subject.

For example :

"The princess in that story was ride a unicorn with pink and green horn".

The word **unicorn** in this sentence is categorized as abstract word since we can not see the physical appereance of the unicorn. But, when someone mention unicorn when speaking or writing, it will increase the hearer or the reader imagination and will get the emotion of the message that the speaker or reader is try to convey.

c. Connotation

As Abram (1999:45) stated that connotative is a word that has a contextual meaning. Connotations is an idea that word invokes in addition to its literal or primary meaning.

d. Denotation

Denotative is refer to its literal or primary meaning and not including the feelings and ideas that may people connect with that word. According to Abram (1999:47) " In a widespread literary usage, the denotation of a word is its primary signification or reference....".