CHAPTER II
LITERATURE REVIEW

This research takes Laurence Perrine's theory about figurative language. Based on Perrine there are 12 types of figurative language. In this chapter, the researcher presents a theoretical review about definition of figurative language, kinds of figurative language, an explanation of the novel, and previous research.

A. Definition of Figurative Language

Figurative language is language that expresses a meaning that differs from its literal sense. Figurative language forms part of linguistic structure, which includes syntax, phonology, morphology, and literal semantics. Semantics presumes that literal meaning can be examined fully without reference to policy frameworks, rather than by systematically addressing questions. Different from language used for everyday communication, figurative language is not used to communicate what is proven and is not the actual meaning. Figurative language is commonly employed by writers to express ideas in a clear, fresh, and imaginative manner.

Figurative language is also employed to produce a sense of beauty and to highlight the significance of the idea being expressed. Abrams explains that "Figurative language is a departure from what speakers understand as the meaning of standard words or normal word patterns in order to achieve a specific meaning or effect." In addition, Perrine (1982: 61) states that figurative language is more expansive as a means of expressing something in a way that differs from the usual way.

More specifically, figurative language is described as a way of expressing one idea while meaning something different. Advertisers and writers use superior language styles to explain their classical rhetorical ideas. In a specific sense, figurative language includes language styles that influence a person's clarity of understanding of metaphors through beautiful words. Thus, the use of certain language styles can change and create certain connotations. Figurative language frequently appears in songs, poetry, and literary texts.

The use of figurative language is applied to produce a specific effect, which increasing the interest of the message's recipient. Keraf (2009) states that figurative language is a way of expressing thoughts through language that reveals the soul and personality of the writer. The use of figurative language in a sentence often has a certain effect. However, the most essential point is that figurative language influences the

meaning that is meant to be conveyed. Peter additionally notes that figurative language is widely utilized in expressions and literary compositions to achieve multiple and nuanced meanings. Figurative language is a linguistic form that conveys figurative meanings and connects speakers in expressing emotions to draw attention and motivate action.

B. Kinds of Figurative Language

Based on Perrine's theory, the researcher explored figurative language in this study. Perrine identifies twelve forms of figurative language, namely simile, metaphor, personification, apostrophe, synecdoche, metonymy, symbol, allegory, paradox, hyperbole or overstatement, understatement, and irony. The following section presents an explanation of figurative language from Perrine's perspective:

1. Simile

Similes and metaphors both function to compare two entities that are essentially distinct. According to Perrine (1982), a simile is a comparison between two things that employs words or expressions such as "like," "as," "than," "similar to," or "resemble." Macmillan (1984) likewise explains that similes are direct comparisons between elements that are not naturally alike. Similarly, Pickering and Hooper (1981) describe similes as comparisons that explicitly construct similarity between two things through the use of terms like "like," "as," or other related forms.

While both similes and metaphors compare dissimilar things, the main difference lies in the use of these specific connecting words in similes, whereas metaphors imply the comparison without these connectors.

For example, in the sentence "Her beauty is like a rose," the word "like" creates a comparison between her beauty and a rose, which is often considered a symbol of elegance and visual appeal. Therefore, the sentence suggests that her beauty is elegant and stunning, much like a rose.

In conclusion, a simile is a form of figurative language that compares two things indirectly, using words such as "like," "as," "than," "resemble," "as if," "as though," and "seem" to establish the comparison.

2. Metaphor

Metaphor is similar to a simile, but defining a metaphor is more complex than defining a simile. The essential point to understand is that when a poet employs a metaphor, there is always an underlying comparison in the poet's mind. This comparison exists only within the realm of imagination. According to Perrine,

metaphors and similes share the characteristic of comparing two fundamentally different things. The primary distinction between them lies in the use of connecting words. Perrine (1982) explains that in a simile, the poet uses linking expressions such as *like*, *as if*, *more than*, *similar to*, or *appears to be*; whereas in a metaphor, the comparison is implied by substituting or identifying the figurative term with the literal term.

Metaphor is also defined as a comparison between two things—whether between humans, between humans and animals, or between humans and objects—which can be viewed as parallel to a simile. Keraf (2009) explains that a metaphor is a form of analogy that compares two things directly in a concise expression. A metaphor is an assertion that links one idea to another by emphasizing a similarity or relationship between them. Here is an example of a metaphor:

"Life is a highway."

In this expression, the literal term is "life", while the figurative term is "highway". In this form, the literal term is stated, while the figurative term is implied. The implied meaning of this figure of speech is that life is like a road that has twists, turns, ups, and downs. It has its own set of challenges and good times.

3. **Personification**

According to Perrine (1982), personification is a figurative language style that gives human attributes to animals, objects, or certain concepts. Personification is a type of metaphor, which is an implied comparison in which the elements being compared are always related to humans. "In personification, non-human objects are given human characteristics because of similarities between them and humans. This concept is easy to remember because it contains the word 'person,' which means human."

According to Toner and Whittome (2003), in personification, non-human objects or entities are given human characteristics because of certain similarities between them and humans. This is also easy to remember because the word "person" is contained within it.

Example: "The sun rose and smiled at me."

In this example, 'the sun rose' is an object that is not human, so the sun cannot smile at a human. Based on the above, it can be concluded that personification is a figure of speech that treats inanimate objects as if they were alive or had human characteristics.

4. **Apostrophe**

According to Perrine (1982), an apostrophe is a way of speaking to someone who is not present or something that is not human as if that thing or person were alive, present, and able to respond to what is said. An apostrophe is a rhetorical device in which the speaker addresses someone who is dead, someone who is not present, an abstraction, or an inanimate object. The difference between apostrophe and personification is that in apostrophe, the speaker speaks directly to something or someone who is not there, while in personification, human characteristics are simply given to objects or concepts.

Scott (1972) defines apostrophe as a rhetorical device in which the orator turns away from the entire audience to speak to one person. It is also a call to someone or something who is not present, which often interrupts the flow of speech.

Example: **"Heart! We will forget him! You and I, tonight."**

In this example, the speaker addresses an absent object, the heart, and speaks as if directly to the heart itself.

5. **Synecdoche**

According to Perrine (1982), synecdoche is defined as the substitution of a part to refer to the whole. Synecdoche contains two categories: pars pro toto and totum pro parte. Pars pro toto describes a figure of speech in which a part represents the entirety of an entity, while totum pro parte involves using the whole to describe only a segment of it. Examples of synecdoche are as follows:

a. Pars pro toto: "This room has some glasses." This phrase means that "glasses" stands in for something composed of multiple glass items.

b. Totum pro parte: "Malaysia beat Singapore 4–2 in the first leg of the AFF Cup final." In sporting contexts such as football, when a country is said to win, it refers to its national team rather than the entire nation.

6. **Metonymy**

According to Perrine (1982), metonymy is the use of something that has a close association with the object being referenced. Metonymy can be understood as a way of referring to something by employing an element that is related to it. Keraf states, "Metonymy is a figure of speech that uses words that are closely connected to other words." Metonymy involves replacing a word with another word that has a close relationship to it. Metonymy reflects a close conceptual link, in which the name of an object, person, or characteristic is used as a substitute for the thing itself.

Example: "Dony is washing his Jazz." In this case, "Jazz" refers to the car. He did not use the word "car," but instead mentioned the brand name. This illustrates the use of metonymy.

7. **Symbol**

According to Perrine (1982), a symbol is something that carries meanings beyond its external form. In other words, symbols employ words or expressions commonly recognized in society but containing deeper significance. Symbols can be interpreted as implied metaphors. A symbol may take the form of a character, an action, a setting, or an object that stands for something else. A symbol is something concrete yet simultaneously represents a more abstract reality or meaning. Literally, a symbol merges concrete and sensory meanings with abstract meanings that are suggestive in nature.

Example: "Some dirty dogs stole my wallet on the bus."

In this example, the expression "dirty dogs" does not denote animals literally, but symbolizes immoral individuals or thieves. Symbolism arises when a writer employs certain objects or references to introduce deeper meaning into a narrative. A writer may repeatedly use the same object to express a specific message or apply variations of that object to construct atmosphere or overarching meaning.

8. **Allegory**

According to Perrine (1982), an allegory is a narrative or description that conveys a hidden meaning behind its literal surface. An allegory is a form of representation that is not only significant in its explicit meaning but also conveys a deeper meaning that differs from its direct interpretation. Reaske (1966) stated that an allegory is a literary expression that conveys its meaning indirectly or implicitly. In allegorical poetry, every component whether it is the actions, characters, or setting contains a hidden truth or underlying message. Keraf also explained that an allegory is a short narrative or depiction that uses figurative language. An allegory can be understood as an extended or sustained metaphor delivered indirectly and subtly, where the entire narrative or description serves as a comprehensive comparison. An example of an allegory is as follows:

"Beauty has her own lover, the beast, to love."

In this illustration, "The Beautiful" represents a woman with an attractive appearance, while "The Beast" represents a man with an unattractive outward form.

However, this narrative not only depicts physical attractiveness and unattractiveness but also conveys a message about true love that transcends outward appearances.

9. **Paradox**

According to Perrine (1982) paradox is a statement or situation that appears contradictory, but actually contains truth. Paradox can be a statement or condition that outwardly appears illogical or contrary to common opinion, but upon closer examination, contains true meaning. Example of a paradox:

"He reaches but also poor."

In this example, the statement seems contradictory, but it can be interpreted to mean that the person in question possesses material wealth but is poor in moral or spiritual terms. In other words, he has many material possessions but lacks essential values such as love, honesty, or happiness.

10. **Hyperbole**

Perrine (1982) states that hyperbole is a form of statement that exaggerates the actual reality. According to Reaske (1966), hyperbole differs from ordinary exaggeration because it is extreme or excessive. Keraf also explains that hyperbole is a figure of speech that contains statements that are exaggerated in a real way. Hyperbole conveys something in an exaggerated manner that goes beyond reality, and is usually used to attract the attention of readers or listeners by emphasizing an object dramatically.

Examples of hyperbole:

"I will die if I don't pass this course!"

This statement is clearly not meant literally, as someone will not actually die if they fail. However, the expression shows how important the course is to the speaker and is used as a form of exaggeration that is what makes it a hyperbole.

11. **Understatement**

Perrine (1982) states that understatement is a figure of speech that expresses something with words that are lighter or fewer than their actual meaning. This can be seen from what is said as well as from the way it is said. Understatement is the opposite of overstatement. If overstatement means expressing something excessively, then understatement expresses something in a humble manner or not in accordance with the actual reality.

Example of understatement:

"Here, take it it's just a little gift."

In this situation, someone refers to the gift as a "little gift" even though what is actually being given is a very valuable and luxurious gift. The expression is deliberately downplayed to create a certain effect, such as an impression of humility or warmth.

12. Irony

Irony is a figure of speech that shows a clear contradiction between what is said and what is mean. Perrine (1982) explains that irony occurs when someone says something that is contrary to their actual intention. Reaske (1966) also states that irony arises from the difference between the literal meaning of a word or statement and another meaning implied within it. According to Keraf, irony can be described as a deceptive figure of speech, i.e., saying something that does not correspond to the intended meaning. Thus, irony can be summarized as a discrepancy between what is said and what is meant by the speaker. Irony is also often associated with sarcasm or satire.

Example of irony:

"Your report card is really good, until red's color all."

This statement initially appears to be a compliment, but it is a sarcasm about poor grades, as red typically indicates low scores. This demonstrates that the meaning conveyed is completely opposite to the intended reality.

C. Figurative Meaning

Figurative meaning is the meaning that arises when a word or expression is not understood literally, but rather through extension, deviation, or enrichment of meaning. Perrine (1982) explains that figurative meaning is the meaning that arises when the writer uses language to say something in a way that is different from what is stated directly, so that the reader must interpret the deeper layers of meaning behind the words. In this framework, figurative meaning allows language to cross the boundaries of denotative meaning (dictionary meaning) to present a more complex, symbolic, or emotional dimension of meaning.

Abrams (2018) defines figurative meaning as the result of figurative language that forces readers to go beyond the surface level and understand the associative relationship between words and the ideas they represent. Meanwhile, Crystal (2008) emphasizes that figurative meaning arises when an expression is interpreted based on cultural context, experience, and specific conceptual relationships, rather than based on

its literal meaning. Thus, figurative meaning cannot be separated from the active interpretation process that involves the reader's linguistic knowledge and experience.

Based on the various views of these experts, the researcher concludes that figurative meaning is a nonliteral and interpretive construction of meaning, which allows literary texts to present a symbolic and emotional depth that cannot be achieved through denotative language.

D. Novel

1. The Definition of Novel

A novel is defined as a work of fiction derived from the Italian word "novella," which means short work of fiction. A novel can be a work of prose fiction with a long structure and meaning. In this context, "prose" in literature is described as a linguistic framework without rhythmic structure. Novels are comparable in length to novellas, while shorter novels are often referred to as "medium-length novels."

The novel itself is composed in prose, using language derived from everyday conversation and designed to record and convince readers of the reality of characters, places, and events. Stories originate from various elements, prompting analysis from the author's perspective while providing a narrower perspective for understanding the characters. The novel is considered the longest genre of fiction, while the short story is the shortest. Short stories typically consist of 5 to 25 pages, while novels can range from 60 to 170 pages.

Characters are present in novels. Important characters in novels present fragments of life known as resemblance, which are events depicted closely to real life stories. Research has shown that novels are the longest works of fiction, followed by short stories, while short stories are the shortest works of fiction. Short stories are works that are shorter than five to twenty-five pages, while novels are usually between sixty and one hundred seventy pages. All works above this classification are classified as novels.

2. As Long as the Lemon Trees Grow

As Long as the Lemon Trees Grow is a debut novel consisting of 39 chapters with a total of 414 pages, written by Zoulfa Katouh and published in 2022. Zoulfa Katouh is a Canadian author of Syrian descent who lives in Switzerland. She is primarily a pharmacist, but she also writes stories inspired by science and Studio Ghibli, set in mountains, lakes, and stars. This inspiration led to her debut novel,

which tells the story of a woman named Salama Kassab who struggles as a teenager living during conflict in Syria.

Salama Kassab was a pharmacy student in Syria when the call for freedom erupted in Syria. This forced Salama Kassab to become a volunteer to help treat war victims at a hospital in Homs, a city in Syria. However, every day she experienced inner turmoil. On one hand, she wanted to leave her country, but on the other, she had to take care of her sister-in-law, the only family she had, who was pregnant and about to give birth. Desperate to find a way to leave her country, she eventually created a physical manifestation of her fears in the form of an imaginary friend named Khawf, who followed her everywhere to protect her.

Khawf constantly urged her to leave Syria immediately, but Salama felt torn between her loyalty to her country and her desire to fight for a safe life without bullets and bombs. Until one day she met a young man named Keenan, who made her question her resolve to leave her home in Syria. After that, Salama learned to see the events around her for what they were not a war, but a revolution and decided to fight for Syria's freedom.

E. Previous Studies

Several studies relevant to the topic of figurative language have been conducted by previous researchers. These studies provide an overview of various types of figurative language, the theories used, and the context of the literary works or lyrics studied. The following is a description of several previous studies that serve as references:

First, Safira (2020), in her study entitled "Figurative Language in Selected Shawn Mendes Album Song Lyrics," analyzed figurative language in nine songs from Shawn Mendes' 2018 album. Using Reaske's theory and semantic theory, this study identified five types of figurative language, namely metaphor, hyperbole, personification, simile, and repetition, with hyperbole being the most dominant type. This study emphasizes that understanding figurative language is important for interpreting the deeper meaning of song lyrics.

Second, Katili (2020), through his research "Figurative Language Used in the Novel the Sky Is Falling by Sidney Sheldon (Semantic Approach)," focuses on the identification, classification, and analysis of the contextual meaning of figurative language in the novel. Using Leech's theory of figurative language and Pateda's theory of contextual meaning, this study found 42 instances of figurative language divided

into seven types, with hyperbole being the most dominant. This study emphasizes the role of hyperbole in describing situations, characterization, and strengthening the emotional effect in the novel.

Third, Marseventianti (2022), in her study "An Analysis of Figurative Language in EFL Students' Poems," examines the use of figurative language in poems written by seventh-semester English Education students at the Islamic University of Riau. Referring to the theory of Hatch & Brown (1955), this study found eight types of figurative language, with hyperbole being the most frequently used (30%), followed by metaphor and personification. However, several types, such as paradox, irony, and synecdoche, were not found. The results of the study show that students are not yet accustomed to using figurative language to its fullest potential in creative writing, so more practice in the learning context is needed.

The last, Rohmah (2020), in "An Analysis on Figurative Language in Harris J's Song Lyrics in the Album Salam," examined 12 songs from the album Salam using a theory of figurative language that refers to the views of Gautam, Dancygier, Sweetser, and Akun. This study found four types of figurative language, namely simile, metaphor, personification, and hyperbole, with personification being the most dominant. The findings of this study also highlight that figurative language not only has aesthetic value but also conveys positive messages such as peace, love, and religious values.

From the above studies, similarities and differences can be seen. The similarity is that all four studies highlight the types of figurative language and their dominant tendencies. However, the differences lie in the objects of study (Western songs, popular novels, student poetry, and religious songs), the theories used (Reaske, Leech, Hatch & Brown, and Gautam et al.), and different additional focuses (contextual meaning, aesthetic function, religious values, and use in an educational context). This study has a different position because it will analyze figurative language in Zoulfa Katouh's novel As Long as the Lemon Trees Grow, focusing on identifying types of figurative language but also on interpreting the figurative meaning. In addition, the theory of figurative language used in this study take Laurence perrine's theory which means it is different from previous studies.