# FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE USED IN THE NOVEL "THE SKY IS FALLING" BY SIDNEY SHELDON (SEMANTIC APPROACH)

**THESIS**

**Presented to the Faculty of Letters Bosowa University Makassar
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# SKRIPSI
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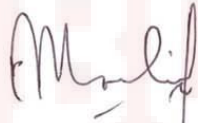
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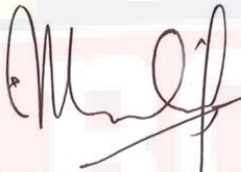| Dean of Faculty of Letters | Head of English Deparment |
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## PERNYATAAN

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# ABSTRAK

Iis Sartika Katili. 4516051024. *'Bahasa Figuratif yang Digunakan dalam Novel ' The Sky is Falling' oleh Sidney Sheldon (Pendekatan Semantic)*. Program Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Sastra. Universitas Bosowa. Di bimbing oleh : Dahlia D. Moelier dan Asyrafunnisa

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menemukan, mengelompokkan, dan menentukan bahasa kiasan yang paling dominan muncul dalam novel 'The Sky is Falling' oleh Sidney Sheldon serta menganalisis dan menjelaskan makna kontekstual di balik bahasa kiasan yang ditemukan dalam novel tersebut.

Metode yang digunakan dalam pengumpulan data yang berkaitan dengan subjek penelitian ini adalah metode dokumentasi karena peneliti mengumpulkan data dari novel. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan mengumpulkan data dan informasi yang relevan tentang topik atau masalah penelitian dari buku dan internet yang tersedia untuk dianalisis. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan langkah-langkah sebagai berikut: membaca novel secara utuh, kemudian memilih data menggunakan jenis bahasa kiasan. Sedangkan langkah-langkah analisis datanya adalah mengidentifikasi jenis-jenis bahasa kiasan menurut Leech, mengidentifikasi makna kontekstual dari bahasa kiasan menurut Pateda, dan terakhir menginterpretasikan data.

Peneliti menemukan bahwa terdapat 42 data bahasa kiasan yang telah ditemukan oleh peneliti dan dapat dibedakan menjadi: hiperbola dengan 15 data, metonymy 11 data, metafor 5 data, personifikasi 4 data, simile 4 data, litotes 2 data, dan dilanjutkan ironi dengan sekedar 1 data sebagai yang jarang ditampilkan di antara 7 jenis. Dapat diindikasikan bahwa jenis bahasa kiasan yang dominan dalam novel ini adalah hiperbola. Penulis menggunakan hiperbola untuk menjelaskan keadaan, mendeskripsikan karakter, mengekspresikan emosi karakter, dan membuat tulisannya lebih hidup dan menghibur.

**Kata kunci**: *bahasa kiasan, makna kontekstual, novel*

# ABSRACT

Iis Sartika Katili.4516051024. *'Figurative Language Used in the Novel 'The Sky is Falling' by Sidney Sheldon' (Semantic Approach)*. English Language and Literature program, Faculty of Letters. Universitas Bosowa. Supervised by : Dahlia D. Moelier and Asyrafunnisa

The objective of this research were to found , classified and determined the most dominant figurative language that appear in the novel 'The Sky is Falling' by Sidney Sheldon and to analysed and explained the contextual meaning behind figurative languages that found from the novel itself.

The method used in collecting the data related to the subject of this research was documentation method because the writer collected the data from novel. This study was conducted by collecting any relevant data and information about the topic or problem of the study from books and internet that were available for the analysis. The data collection used the following steps: reading the full novel, and then selecting the data that used the types of figurative language. While the steps to analysed the data were identifying the types of figurative language according to Leech, identified the contextual meaning of the figurative language according to Pateda, and the last interpreted the data.

The writer found that there were 42 data of figurative language had been found by the writer and could be devided into: hyperbole with 15 data, metonymy 11 data, metaphor 5 data, personification 4 data, simile 4 data, litotes 2 data, and followed by irony with merely 1 data as the rarely showed among 7 types. It could be indicated that the most dominant type of figurative language in the novel was hyperbole. The author uses hyperbole to explain circumstances, to describe the characters, to express emotion of the characters, and to make his writing more vivid and entertaining.

**Keyword** :*figurative language, contextual meaning, novel*

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

## CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### A. Background

Literature is a written work which takes the major evolution of knowledge and has the prominent role in human needs. Primarily, the Latin word *"litteratura"* is gained from *"littera"* (letter), which is related to the smallest substance of alphabetical (Klarer, 1999:1). The Oxford Dictionary describes literature as 'written works' especially those considered of superior or lasting artistic merit, and denoted for its historical nature. Literature is a expression of writing, with a particular aspect that not every document is counted as written works (Klarer, 1999:1). To differentiate literary works with common text in general life such as telephone books, newspaper, and legal document, the general text can be included if the general text have the 'aesthetic'and 'exquisite'value. The essence of 'aesthetics' value can be execute to the acknowledgement of the qualities perceived in works of art or the emotions in relation to a sense of artistry (Chen, 2019:513). Literary works classfied into different sects and has spesific interest to recognize,which since the number of different aesthetic score created and sometimes even contradictory categories. Literature is a body of work, either written that potray emotion and having a uncertainty term which frequently belong to the major genres such as : epic, drama, lyric, novel, short story, and obviously and indeed literature is having its own ambiguity (Cuddon,1976:465).

Prose is counted as one of the literary types and has a long path of humankind history before appearing to the present time, and it can be assumed that novel derives from prose (Chen, 2019:512). Prose, whether in the structure of the novel or the short story, is widely known as the largely prevalent and extensively consumed literary genre (Chucks, 2018:2). Novel is a literary work with certain length of story ,it depends by the author itself to write a story based on reality or fiction with a purpose to entertain or to inspire the reader. According to *Merriam-WebsterDictionary,* novel is 'an invented prose narrative that is usually long and complex and deals especially with human experience through a usually connected sequence of events'. The phrase novel is regarded to have been derived from the latin word *novellus*, Italian word *novella* (which meant a little new thing) and French word *novella* (Choeda, 2019:1100). The novel offers the closest replication of life because of compassion and sympathy in it whereby the readers percieved themselves with the characters (Chuks, 2018:36).

Figurative language, regulary involves with intended meaning and It is employed in order to communicate something beyond the exact meaning of the elements of language that could draw people to imagine about inexplicable feeling among people to interpreter the feeling. Meriam-Webster"s Encyclopedia of literature (1995:415) defines figurative elanguage as: A form of expression (as simile and metaphor) used to convey meaning or heightened effect often by comparing or identifying one thing with another that has a meaning or connotation familiar to thereader or listener.Figurative language,utilizes exaggerations or alterations to a exact linguistic aspect and consists of comparative, contradictive,

relation and repetition of figurative language (Hutasoit, 2016:39). Figurative language can be found from loads of media to be used as an object to identify figurative language in written literature and has a consequence of misinterpretation, still the possibility is nicely merit for the reason that the outcome help the layman to grasp the context.

Semantics is the branch of linguistics which deals with meaning (Hutasoit, 2016:36). Semantics is innermost of the study and representation of the meaning of language expressions, the study of individual concept process , cognition, the conceptualization and the connection of meaning (Leech, 1981:9). Semantics is study of word meaning and sentence meaning, abstracted away from framework of consume, it is a descriptive subject. It is anattempt to potray and absorb the description of knowledge about meaning in language that frequenten compass people from knowing the language (Griffiths, 2006:15). Semantics is the study of meaning. The word semantics comes from Greek word, semantikos means 'significant', semainein namely 'to show, signify' or 'indicated' by sign, from sema which indicate to 'sign' (Hutasoit, 2016:38).

Contextual meaning is the meaning of words according to the situations in which the words are used (Manik, 2013:8). Contextual meaning have a meaning by following to the background and it connects the function of word in sentence formation since another arrangement of the equivalent word convey dissimiliar context (Harya, 2016:53). Different condition may provide distinctive gist in a sentence. Futhermore, Contextual meaning is interpret as the information describe

about the form of linguistic that appear in social circumstance context (Manik, 2013:8).

## B. Reason for Choosing the Title.

There are three reasons the writer chooses the title. First, the writer founds many figurative languages in Sidney Sheldon's and eager to analyse the whole text because figurative language contain ambiguity and each of figurative languages represent different meaning. Second, the writer wants to find the most dominant type of figurative language that the author used in the novel to entertain and explain the story. Third, the writer will identify the contextual meaning based on the context of figurative language from Sidney Sheldon's novel to describe the deep meaning.

## C. Identification of the problem

Based on the background above, the problem of this research can be explained as follows :

1. The figurative languages that can be found and the major type that can be seen in the novel entitled 'The Sky is Falling' by Sidney Sheldon.
2. Contextual meaning that can be interpreted from figurative language in the novel.

## D. Scope of the Research

The title of this research is Figurative Language Analysis in The Novel 'The Sky Is Falling' by Sidney Sheldon (Semantic Approach). The writer will focus merely on finding figurative languages in the novel 'The Sky is Falling', find the

type of figurative languages that appear in the novel, classified the types, determine the most dominant type and interpreted the contextual meaning from each figurative language that found from the novel.

### E. Question of the Research

In this research,the writer will purpose two question as follows:

1. How many figurative language that can be found and which one of figurative language is being the most dominant appear in the novel 'The Sky is Falling' by Sidney Sheldon ?

2. How is the contextual meaning represent deep meaning in the figurative language from the novel 'The Sky is Falling' by Sidney Sheldon ?

### F. Objective of the Research

The objective of this research as follows :

1. To find , classify the figurative language and determine the most dominant figurative language that appear in the novel 'The Sky is Falling' by Sidney Sheldon.

2. To explain the contextual meaning behind figurative languages that found from the novel 'The Sky is Falling' by Sidney Sheldon..

### G. Significance of the Research

There are two significance from this research such as theoretical and practical that will be achieved through the research, as follows :

1. Theoretically, the result of this research can be used as a source of information to student in the general and the students in the faculty of

letter in particularly about semantic approach in literary research. For the commoner to understand about figurative language and studying about the meaning if the commoner found the difficulties when reading a novel.

2. Practically, the result of this research contributes to English lecturers in their teaching process and can be a refferece to the material taught in classroom dealing with figurative language and other result from this research is figurative language can be use as a daily life expression for the people to enrich the beautifulness and the exquisite of language.
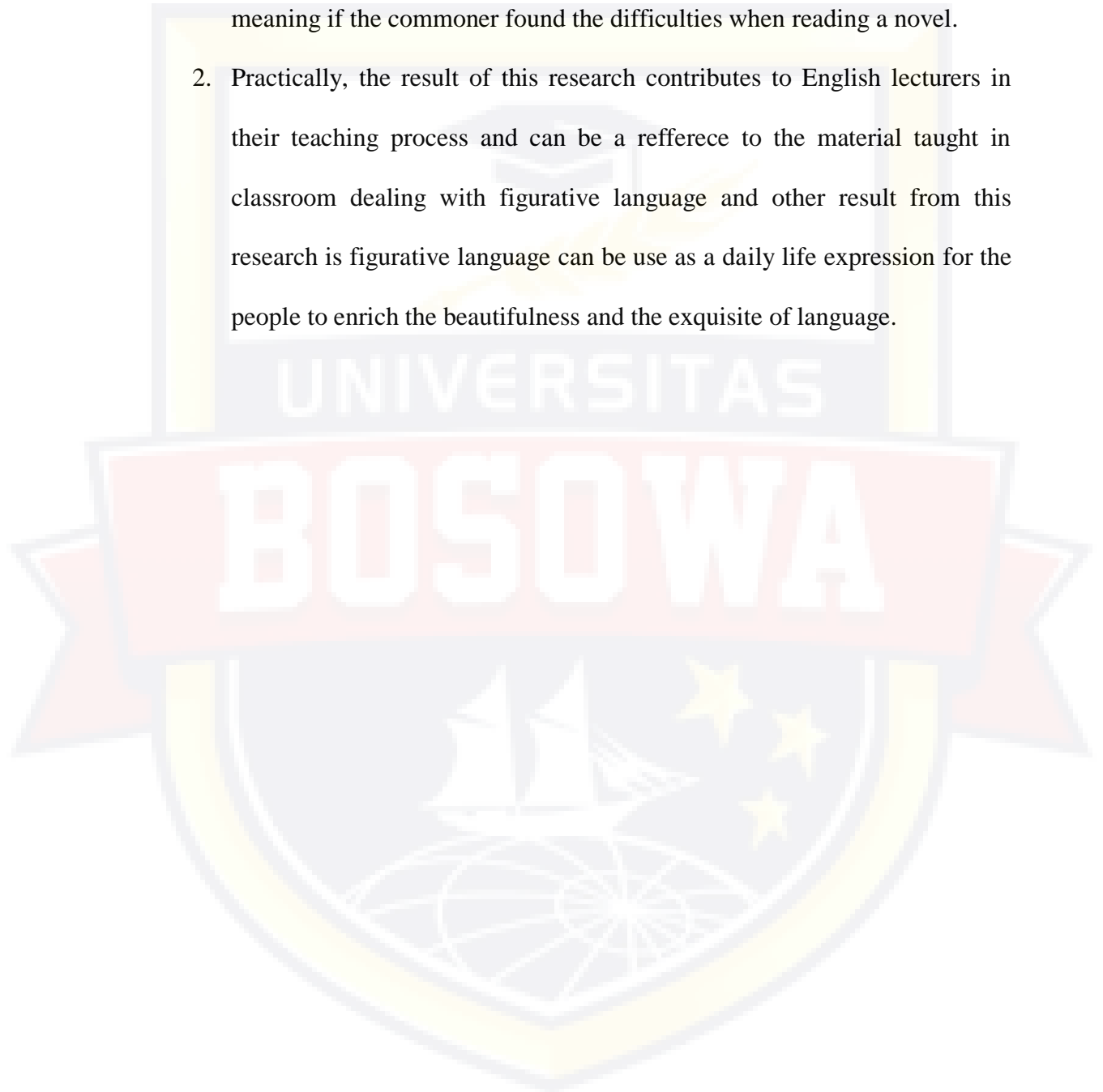
# CHAPTER II

# REVIEW OF LITERATURE

## A. Previous Studies

In this research the writer would like to analyse the used of figurative language utilized in Sidney Sheldon's novel and to guarantee this research is original the writer would like to display other research that correlated with the current research.

The first research is conducted by Saputri (2014) entitled '*An Analysis of Figurative Language Usedin Rick Riordan's Novel Entitled ―The Heroes of Olympics, Book Three: The Mark of Athena II.*' Point from the research to discover the sorts of the figurative language from the novel and to grouped the contextual meaning. The method utilized in collecting the information related to the subject of this research was documentation strategy since the writer collected the information from novel. The result showed there are 93 sentences detected as a figurativelanguage. From 93 sentences, there are 52 items or 55.9% of simile, 18items or 19.4% of personification, 16 items or 17.2% of hyperbole, 6 items or 6.4% of metaphor, and 1 item or 1.1% of metonymy. It can be shown that the overwhelming sort of figurative language within the text of novel was simile, The author employments simile to clarify circumstances in the texy, to describe the characters from the novel, to specific feeling of the characters from the novel, and to create the composing more striking and engaging.

The second review related to the research by Habibi (2016) entitled *'An Analysis of Figurative Language in Edensor Novel by Andrea Hirata'*. This

research was pointed at examining figurative language in Edensor novel. This research was descriptive qualitative which the object of the research was sentences containing figurative language in the Edensor Novel. The writer found that there are 6 types of figurative languages in the Edensor novel, there were 20 sentences of simile, 8 sentences of metaphor, 6 sentences of personafication, 5 sentences of hyperbole, 1 sentence of synecdoche, and 4 sentences of symbols.

The third research is conducted by Arifah (2016) entitled *"Figurative Language Analysis In Five John Legend's Song"*. The point of the research attempted to portrayal approximately figurative language in human existence. This research was a descriptive qualitative and the result was found in John Legend's selected song lyric are simile, metaphor, hyperbole, personification, oxymoron, paradox, symbolic, repetition, allusion, and anumerasio.

From those research above there are difference and similiarities between the previous study and the present research. This research has similiarity theory with the first research but it is different on the object with this research. The second research concerns in Indonesian novel and the writer translated the novel from Indonesian to English which is obviously the object and the techniques are different. The third research has different method of collecting data and context because the research only concerns in analysing in song lyrics. The present research has tendency of analysing figurative language and contextual meaning of novel and the writer aware that there is no research conducted to analysis the novel 'The Sky Is Falling' by Sidney Sheldon. Surely, The present research has the novelty itself.

## B. Novel

Novel can be characterized as an amplified work and which was came from the prose fiction. It determines from the Italian *'novella'* implies small thing which was a brief piece of prose (Chuks, 2018:28). Novel may be a piece of composition fiction of a significant length (Choeda, 2019:1100). From The elucidation of the context the word 'prose' in the literary work pictured as a common talked frame of language without the nearness of cadenced structure. In the second elucidation focuses 'significant lenght' or 'possible length' to easily recognize the type of novel from brief story in literary. The lengths of novels are comparable to the length of brief stories and subsequently a term such as *'novella'* is frequently utilized for shorter novel (Choeda,2019:100). The term 'novel' is presently connected to great assortment of written works that have in common as it included to the property of fiction in literary works (Abrams and Harpham, 2009:226). Novel can be described as a creative masterpiece of craftsmanship that displayed in exposition frame of literary works and implies the story displayed within the novel is invented (Chuks, 2018:25). The novel itself was composed in prose and appear from the language that human conveyed in reality from each day to verify and authenticate the originality from its characters,areas and occasions, a stories emerged or arose from numerous things and changing the view point which permitted for mental closeness to make the character more confined, evaluative thoughts on the portion of the author (Watt,2000:97). Novel is the longest frame fiction and then taken after by the novella whereas the short story is the most brief. Brief story is brief writing that it

can be tallied from five to twenty five pages, for the novella almost sixty to one hundred and seventy pages whereas any work in that sort over the classification will be categorized as novel (Chuks, 2018:36). The novel opposes numerous elucidation, in spite of the fact that numerous have been advertised in the literary and the lack of forced restrictions that lies the excellence of the novel (Goodyer, 2008:13). It can be assumed that a novel addressed the world incorporates a bound mode of reachable. It is applied by declaring it expressly, not by portraying it certainly (Smiley, 2006:44). Vital figure within the novel, it is displayed in a reasonable way and presents a cut of life known as resemblace implies that occasions are displayed in a way that it will pictured closely to a genuine life story (Chuks, 2018:36).

## C. Semantic

Semantics the branch from main focus of meaning of words and a compound of words that could be separated into phrases and sentences (Abrams and Harpharm, 2009:174). Semantic is included into linguistic and denoted as a current terminology to English , the philosophical and logical think is counted in semantic study, Semantics is inferred from the Greek verb — semainoil implies to convey (Saputri, 2014: 19). When semantic become fundamental , the think about the communication between people as communication gets to be increasingly pivotal factor in social organization , the have to learn semantic gets to be increasingly squeezing (Leech, 1981:9). In linguitic hypothesis, semantics component includes choosing how to connected the meaning such as the word and the sentence (Saeed, 2016:17). Semantic

is think about of human intellect and it gets to be the middle point. Semantic depicted as a linguistic frequently show up astounding among linguistic branch and since there are numerous sorts of diverse approach which correlated in between appeared rearly to clear the characterize and people find it is hard to define. Semantics is frequently determined with the framework of language that individuals have in common and people produce it to make it possible to dicusses (Kreidler, 2002:39).

Moreover, linguistic draw the subject of semantics into ensured position of expository thoroughness and mingled with a view of the think about of meaning as an coordinates parts inside the entire hypothesis about the works of language (Leech, 1981:10). Once gotten a handle on the semantic substance, the sense of the message will hold (Clark ,1981:49). The understanding of semantics could be related to the study of meaning through a thought of the conditions that appear from each sentence to be accepted as a real, and gained the actual meaning of one sentence connected to the real word or misrepresentation from the sentences (Kreidler, 2002:59). In linguistic it can be assumed that semantics is one of branches, considering approximately about the meaning of sentence or word and semantic has been classified into the main department of linguistic (Crystal, 1991:310). From a years ago, the rationalists have been considering about the essence of meaning into the meaning, the spoken person of a language can get the mean or point of what the interlocutor said and can create strings of words when both are speaking together (Fromkin, 1983:151).

## D. Figurative Language

Language could be a crucial things in human kind and a system of framework. The utilize of figurative language in daily life is profoundly, easy to find and highly common in regular discussion and pretend as a normal expression (Hillert, 2014:99). Figurative language employs words, sentence or expressions that is obviously have a meaning that could be diverse from the exacting translation. Figurative language is habitually employs in expression and literary works to gain the various and have lot of meaning. It may be a language which has figurative meaning and consolidates the spoken person to crave the feeling emotion to draw stun and to influence into activity (Peter, 2002:12). Futhermore, figurative language can offer assistance peruser to urge depiction around what is happening expressly (Ardianysah and Mandarani, 2018:20). It is accepted that figurative language utilizes particular frame of mind of person or title of stuff that describe another stuff since the connection with it closely (Hutasoit, 2016: 39).

Figurative language has deep interpretation and great objective to make an uncommon feeling by creating a few sort of curiously or captivating comparison (Ardiansyah and Mandarani, 2018:20). Figurative language a language which makes of certain classification called figure of discourse, it is a strategies for comparing disparate objects, and to attain the impacts over the exacting dialect (Beckson and Ganz ,1975:80). Figurative language may be a figure of discourse that has different path of conveying a purpose with non-literally (Kennedy, 1979:187). Figurative language utilized figures of discourse or

a path of describing purpose by word and from various other words, it is believe that language that cannot be taken truly or ought to not be taken truly as it were (Hutasoit, 2016:38).

The figurative language would be clarified which related to this research and it will be utilized in analyzing the findings. Based on Leech's theory the seven types of figurative languages (Leech, 1981:11) are underneath:

**1. Irony**

Irony is a part of figurative language and known as a word utilizing that convey a word other than the genuine real mean. Irony inferred from Greek *'eironia'* meaning as chicanery or a trick (Harya, 2016:49). Irony spin around the seen idea of an ambiguity between the word that conveyed and real implied, or an apprehend or desire of a reality and the reality that happens (Saputri, 2014:28).

For example:

1. In the swarmed city he still feels forlorn

2. In this jail we are upbeat, really. (Harya, 2016:39)

Irony grouped to figurative language which has the real meaning that show behind diverse from what it is aiming. The author laid the irony itself to the text to adress the disposition and inspire reaction from the reader (Arifah, 2016:29).

**2. Hyperbole**

Hyperbole inferred from the Greek word, *'hyper'* interpret as 'over' and *'ballein'* implies 'to throw' (Harya, 2016:39). Hyperbole is intentioned represent over statement. Hyperbole which is exceptionally common, frequently to found

in daily communication (Arifah, 2016:27). Consequently, hyperbole is a daily expression that can be hear anywhere in common communication and specific the overwhelming or solid feeling not planning to be caught on truly.

For example:

1. I was so irate (frantic) seem i have murdered him (Mezo, 1999:4)

2. He adores her for many years a head (Harya, 2016:39)

Hyperbole is the foremost utilized and broadly recognize among figurative language. The author sets overstatement to communicate in the novel to describe the unequivocal meaning of language, to draw the emotion of people and catch the luxurious explanation and construct a solid association creator of literary work and the peruser (Arifah, 2016:27).

### 3. Metaphor

Metaphor described as a two thing that have been compared, but the utilize of metaphor could be deteced without the use of 'like' or 'as' to pictured the comparison. Metaphor is famous for its comparison between two diverse thing and the common things have to appear between the comparison (Mezo, 1999:3). It compares two things straightforwardly without utilizing conjunctions to compare can be counted as a metaphor (Najakh *et al*, 2018:103).

For example:

1. The stages of affection are venturing stones to afterlife (Harya, 2016:50).

2. That girl is rat. A dog whom is a boy. The girl is a pig (Mezo, 1999:3).

Metaphor in figurative language could be interpret as an inferred of comparing two different object in sentence, or an expression of sentence that is utilized in uncommon word, on the premise of closeness between strict sense in meaning and the unused thing or circumstance to which it is connected (Ekasani, 2015:42). It may be a sect of figurative language because it is an verifiabale in which two dissimiliar objects being compared by distinguishing or substituting the word (Saputri, 2014:25).

### 4. Metonymy

Metonymy is an expression of portraying a condition by utilizing the word that correlated each other (Ekasani, 2015:45). Metonymy can be understand when the words that have placed is connected and correlated (Arifah, 2016:30).

For example:

1. That fellow is an ancient salt (Mezo, 1999:3)

    ('Salt' related to 'sailor')

2. The sword is not stronger than the pen (Mezo, 1999:3)

    ('persuasion' is associated with the 'pen', and 'might' or 'force' is associated with the 'sword')

Metonymy is inferred from Greek word *'meta'* implies *'to change'* and as it were implies 'name' , Metonymy could be an alter of title, the utilize of the one word for another, the utilize of an thought (Harya, 2016:50). It can be explained that the technique of outline something by implication or by reffering object (Arifah, 2016:30).

## 5. Litotes

Litotes is modest representation of the truth or embellishment (Mezo,1999:5). Litotes could be interpret as a shape of modest representation of the truth condition and usually it can be used continuously consider in sentence with the deliberate of unobtrusive accentuation (Saputri, 2014:29).

For example:

1. Say, not bad at all (Mezo, 1999:5)

   (meaning it is exceptionally great)

Litotes is saved for a specific kind of modest representation of the truth in which the spoken person employs the negative statment and the positive is intense and coordinate (Leech, 1969:169).

## 6. Simile

In figurative language there is a simile and recognized as one the famous expression that is frequently used in daily life among people. It can be understand of two different object that always have been compared each other and show into the expression with 'like' or 'as'. A simile, can be considered as a articulation of similitude (Ekasani, 2015:41). Simile is a comparison expression and demonstrated by the utilized of conjunctions like, as, and than (Najakh et al, 2018:103). Simile is easy to recognize because it can be detected by comparing between two diverse object utilizing 'like' or 'as' and always put dissimiliar object in one sentence.

For example:

1. The boats are as bigs as the feet

(Feet and water crafts are being compared)

2. Without his glasses he would be dazzle as bats (Mezo, 1999:3)

3. Bee is busy as her(Harya, 2016:51)

4. Her face is like a imitation of rose (Arifah, 2016:34)

Simile usually used to communicatea coordinate of comparison between objects, and have more than view point object in common and easily to know by the utilize of conjunction 'like' and 'as' (Saputri, 2014:24). The interfacing word is highly appear in instance 'like' and 'as' as a rule to create the explanation strongly or paramount to set up particular thing when it being outlined (Arifah, 2016:34)

### 7. Personification

Personification initially derived from Latin word *'persona'* interpret as 'person' or 'actor' or 'mask' utilized within and 'fic' implies to 'create' (Harya, 2016:51). Personification implies giving a human being a special point of view to the dead objcet, an creature, or an theoretical thought to behave as a individual, it gives movement, striking to the quality and the closeness to the objects which are regularly known as generic and human undertakings (Ekasani, 2015:43). In line with the explanation, personification is grouped into the sects of figurative movement that portrays lifeless objects and pretends the dead object act like a human (Najakh *et al*, 2018:103). Personification made from giving the

human behave to a lifeless thing. It is believe an exchange of behave from human to an abstact thing, animal creature, or unique object. It makes the creatures and the quicken objects talk or act as people do in reality (Saputri, 2014:24).

For example:

1. My car chosen not to walk this morning (Mezo, 1999:3)

2. My teddy bear embrace me (Harya, 2016:51)

3. The stars moved over the night sky (Kennedy, 1983:487)

## E. Contextual Meaning

Contextual meaning may be determined as a situational expression showed as outcome of connection between the speech and setting of the context (Pateda, 2001:116). Contextual meaning is represent the purpose of word or sentences and have the connection between source and the place (Anindya, 2018:12). Contextual meaning is utilized when the meaning of words agreeing to the circumstances in the words are utilized (Manik, 2013:8). Contextual meaning includes and tied to the work of word and also the arrangement since diverse course of action of the same word can depicetd different result (Saputri, 2014:34). In line with the explanation, contextual meaning is the lexeme of word or the explicit word of the setting (Chaer, 2012:290). Contextual meaning contains a connection between the life of human being. Presented individuals into a few word gained a distinctive meaning from the genuine meaning and the words have a relevant meaning and its originality. Accordingly, contextual meaning clarifies the intrepretation not based from the lexicon but moreover it came to the setting of the content or circumstance. The word is giving a meaning based

from deciding through its relevant words within the sentence that encompass the context and will present relevant clues to assist characterize the true meaning (Istanari, 2014:11). Meaning is grouping to the notion of language in connection to the intrepretation (Suprapto, 2010:2). Meaning may be a fundamental thing of the words and recognize for the articulation, internal and the development of word. A word is described from the inside of the setting of a sentence (Istanari, 2014:20). It allows the reader insights to the denotative (exacting or particular) and connotative (deciphered or passionate) implications of words. Futhermore, contextual meaning has different definition in language since the spoken person communicating thoughts, contemplations and desire (Istanari, 2014:20). It can be concluded that contextual meaning is contained a explicit intrepretation incontent. Futhermore, contextual meaning is a meaning within the language that having the setting is connected since relevant meaning is connected with people in real life and a few words on the setting of language do not straight forwardly contextual meaning contained a meaning with the utilized words (Yalaha, 2018:2)

# CHAPTER III

# METHOD OF RESEARCH

In a research, a method is essential to gain a valid significance. This chapter focuses on discussing about Type of the Research, Source of Data, Technique of Collecting Data, and Method of Data Analysis.

## A. Type of the Research

The writer employed a qualitative approach in this current research, where the information from data were portrayed efficiently, systematically and factual to realize an exact and truthful result. The validity in qualitative research focuses to the honesty of the discoveries in the research (Ary, *et al*,2010:498). The writer used qualitative approach since the source of the data was gotten from a novel which had the amount of bounty figurative language. Descriptive qualitative method portrayed the prove of information methodicallly, original and precisely to the main point of descriptive qualitative method about is utilized within the strict sense of portraying circumstances or occasions (Isaac and Michael, 1981: 46). Qualitative research classified into characterized as a analysis consider that examines the quality of connections, exercises, circumstances (Fraenkel and Wallen,1993:380). Qualitative research employed portrayals for illustrations, open finished interviews, perception, and document examination (Harya, 2016:53).

**B. Source of Data**

Source of data is a source of the information are collected from the data. Source of data is the subjects from which the information can be gotten (Arikunto, 2010:129). The information collected from the data collection of truths, and the data be devided into the values or estimations and can be show to a numbers, words, estimations, perceptions or depiction of data.

The writer used primary and secondary data sources. Primary data sources would be taken from the novel entitled 'The Sky is Falling' written by Sidney Sheldon which was published by HarperCollins*Publisher*, Great Britain in 2001. The length of the book is 349 pages, while secondary data were gaining from any support materials. The materials were some books, source from internet and research. This research was conducted merely to analyzed the figurative language found in the novel entitled 'The Sky is Falling' written by SidneySheldon.

**C. Techniques of Collecting Data**

The techniques utilized in planning to collected the data correlated to the subject of this research was documentation method since the writer collected the information was gained from a novel and collected the information would be practiced into several steps:

1. Reading the novel entitled 'The Sky is Falling' written by Sidney sheldon with twenty-six chapters and 394 pages in the novel.

2. Finding and classifying sentences, word and phrase which contained figurative language from twenty-six chapters and 394 pages in the novel then make a note.

3. Identifying and grasping the contextual meaning of those figurative languages that had been found thoroughly.

## D. Method of Data analysis

After finding figurative languages from the data sources, the following step was distinguishing the sorts of based on Leech's theory (Leech, 1981:11) such as: irony, hyperbole, metaphor, metonymy, simile, litotes and personification. Secondly, interpret the figurative language that had been found by the writer through the contextual meaning by utilizing Pateda's theory (Pateda, 2001:116) and the writer would deciphered and interpreting the data, the final step was taken a conclusion based on the research.

# CHAPTER IV

## FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the writer focused on deciphered the finding and the discussion. The writer displayed the data based on each sort of figurative language the writer had found from the novel or the source. The data of this research were partitioned into sentences agreeing to the sorts of figurative language that the writer had been found and would described the contextual meaning of figurative language from each sentence.

The Sky Is Falling is a 2001 crime novel by Sidney Sheldon . It was his third last book before his death in 2007. This was a fictional book about the murder of Winthrop family the most popular loyal and generous family in the America. It was a crime book focuses on Dana Evans, a TV anchorwoman trying to found the killer who murdered the Winthrop family.

In the novel, the author used figurative languages to make the story alive and entertaining to created the reading pleasure while read the novel. These figurative language could also helped the readers to imagined the story and to understand the story. Moreover, figurative language build a special bound between the author and the readers because the author always used figurative language to represent the sparkle, unusual felling and exagerate emotion from the story.

## A. Figurative Language in Novel Entitled 'The Sky is Falling'

From the novel, the writer found several figurative language used in various

away. The figurative language showed in table.

| No | Data | Types of figurative language | Page |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Data 1:<br>'I really don't know how to answer that. I'm very sorry to tell you this, but Kemal is being expelled.' Dana stood there in shock. '*Expelled*. Why? What has he done?' 'perhaps we should discuss it in person. I would appreciate if you would come and pick him up.' Dana replaced the receiver, stunned. What could have happened?. Olivia asked, 'is everything all right?' 'Great.' Dana groaned. 'this makes the morning just about perfect' | Irony | 117 |
| 2 | Data 2:<br>'It must have been really exciting for you, covering that war, huh?' 'Yes.' Dana Evans's throat was dry. *Exciting to see people blown up to shreds, to see the bodies of babies thrown down wells, Bits of human jetsam flowing down a river of red*. She suddenly felt sick to her stomatch. 'Excuse me.' She turned and hurried away. | Hyperbole | 4 |
| 3 | Data 3:<br>'The brightest and the best, and they're all gone...' Gary Winthrop's ed to be all that anyone was talking about. A wave of sadness swept over the country. Gary Winthrop's death had brought back the memory of the other tragic deaths in his family. | Hyperbole | 24 |

| 4 | Data 4: 'Darling, I - I can't talk right now. I'm too upset.''What happened?''it's Kemal. He's Impossible!''Dana...''Yes?''Walk in his shoes''What?' | Hyperbole | 42 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | Data 5: 'Dana, if I didn't know you better, I'd call a psychiatrist and tell him Chicken little is in my office saying that the sky is falling. You think we're dealing with some kind of conspiracy?. Washington is always drowning in conspiracy theories. | Hyperbole | 51 |
| 6 | Data 6: 'Are you doing a story on him, Miss Evans?' 'Well, I –' His voice hardened. 'Can't you fucking journalists let the dead rest? You're all a bunch of muckraking coyotes picking at dead bodies. Dana sat there in shock. Jack Stone looked embarrassed. | Hyperbole | 60 |
| 7 | Data 7: Jack Stone stood in the doorway for a moment making sure there was no one he knew in the restaurant, then he joined Dana at table. 'General Booster would have my ass if he knew i was talking to you. He's a fine man, very good at he does.' He hesitated. 'I'm afraid he doesn't like the press.' | Hyperbole | 62 |
| 8 | Data 8: He noticed Kemal's missing arm. 'Hey you didn't tell me he was a cripple.' Dana's blood froze. She saw the shock on Kemal's face. Peter Tomkins shook his head. 'If he had had insurance with our company before that happened, he'd be a rich kid.' | Hyperbole | 73 |

| 9 | Data 9:<br>Dana watched Kemal walk into the front door of the school, and then she headed for the police station on Indiana Avenue. there was a sadistic wind tearing at everything in its path. | Hyperbole | 76 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | Data 10:<br>There following morning Dana dropped Kemal off at school. In a frozen sky, a pale sun was trying to come out. On street corner all over city, the same faux Santa Clauses were ringing their charity bells. | Hyperbole | 98 |
| 11 | Data 11:<br>'He doesn't want me investigating the deaths in Winthrops family.' 'Why not' he doesn't explain. He just barks.' Jeff said slowly 'He's bad enemy to have' | Hyperbole | 137 |
| 12 | Data 12:<br>'In fact, it's pretty bad. Tommorow Rachel is scheduled to have mastectomyy.' 'Oh, no!' She's not handling it well.' 'I'm so sorry''I know it is rotten luck. Darling., I can't wait to get back to you. Did i ever tell you i'm mad about you?' | Hyperbole | 183 |
| 13 | Data 13:<br>'Did you get what you wanted?' he asked. He seems less friendly. Dana hestitated. 'Not exactly,' she said honestly. He leaned forward. 'And i dont think you will, Miss Evans. Not if you're looking for negative things about Taylor Winthrop. You have everyone upset around here. They loved the man. So did i. Don't try to dig up skeletons that don't exist. If that's all you came here for, you can leave.' | Hyperbole | 279 |
| 14 | Data 14:<br>At seven-thirty, Dana slipped out | Hyperbole | 333 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | of the service entrance of the Soyuz Hotel. She went down an alley, She pulled her coat around her tightly,but the cold was in her bones. Dana walking, walked two blocks, making sure she was not being followed. | | |
| 15 | Data 15:<br>'Miss Stevens, i'm sorry, but i have a bad news. The treatment didn't work... The cancer has metastasized...It has spread too far. I'm afraid that it's terminal... maybe another month o two...'.<br>Rachel remembered the Hollywood director Roderick Marshall saying to her, 'I'm glad you came. I'm going to make you a big star.' And as the excruciating red river of pain began to rack Rachel's body again, she thought: *Roderick Marshall would have been proud of me.* | Hyperbole | 362 |
| 16 | Data 16:<br>Kemal ran as if in a nightmare; his legs growing weaker and more rubbery with every step. Each breath was a knife in his chest.*If i can get to the school before they close the gates at three o'clock*, he thought, *i'll be safe.* | Hyperbole | 364 |
| 17 | Data 17:<br>Dana said, 'There's a rumor that you're planning to run for the senate, Mr Winthrop. Is there any truth to it?' Gary Winthrop smiled 'i'm testing the waters.' 'They're pretty inviting. In the straw polls we've seen, you're way head.' | Metaphor | 17 |
| 18 | Data 18:<br>*John Donne was right*, Dana thought. *No man is an island. What happens to one, happens to* | Metaphor | 4 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *us all, for we are all made of clay and stardust. We share the same moments of time. The universal second hand starts its unforgiving sweep toward the next minute:* | | |
| 19 | Data 19: Dana had covered the war in Yugoslavia, people all over the world were spellbound by the beautiful, young impassioned woman broadcasting in the middle of the battle, risking her life to report on the deadly events occuring around her. Now, whenever she went, she was aware of signs and whispers of recognition. Dana evans was embarrased by her celebrity. | Metaphor | 6 |
| 20 | Data 20: 'She's really very nice, honey. Let's all have a lunch tommorow. 'You'll like her.' 'I'm sure i will,' Dana agreed. Snowball in hell, Dana thought. | Metaphor | 26 |
| 21 | Data 21: There was a moment of silence. 'it just so happens than i do. Her name is Mary Rowane Daley, and she worked for us years ago. She's a treasure. Let me find her and have her call you.' Thanks,' Dana said. | Metaphor | 165 |
| 22 | Data 22: Jeff Connors, sitting next to Dana, said, 'We need more like him in Congress.' 'Amen' 'Maybe we could clone him. By the way – how is Kemal?' Dana winced.' Jeff-please don't mention Kemal and cloning in the same breath. I can't handle it. 'Did the problem at school this morning work out?' 'Yes,but that was today. Tommorow is –' | Metonymy | 17 |

| 23 | Data 23:<br>December wind, when she heard the terrifying, ear-splitting scream of air-raid sirens and then the sound of a bomber plane overhead, ready to unload its cargo of death. She stopped, frozen, engulfed in a red mist of terror. | Metonymy | 3 |
|----|------|------|------|
| 24 | Data 24:<br>'Rachel was very succesful. She was always booked, and her work took her all over the world. Italy...England...Jamaica...Thailand...Japan... You named it. Meanwhile i was playing ball around the country. We didn't get together very often. Little by little the magic faded,' | Metonymy | 25 |
| 25 | Data 25:<br>The front door of the cottage opened, and Eileen Evans stood there. There were vague traces of beauty left,like clues to what once was, but bitterness had overlaid the past with a harsh brush. Her beauty had gone into Dana. | Metonymy | 73 |
| 26 | Data 26:<br>Out in the corridor, Dana examined the two lists. What she was seeing was confusing, Dana walked into the fridgid air and headed for Christie's, the world-famous auction house. It was snowing harder, and the crowds were hurrying to finish their chrismast shopping. | Metonymy | 77 |
| 27 | Data 27:<br>There following morning Dana dropped Kemal off at school. In a frozen sky, a pale sun was trying to come out. On street corner all over city, the same faux Santa Clauses were ringing their charity bells. | Metonymy | 98 |

| 28 | Data 28:<br>'I want to talk to you about Dana.' 'Any problem?' 'No, and i don't want there to be. This Taylor Winthrop thing she's investigating -' 'Yes' 'she's ruffling a few feathers, and i think she's wasting her time. I knew Taylor Winthrop and his family. They were all wonderful people.' | Metonymy | 111 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 29 | Data 29:<br>Two hours later Rachel was in the office of Roderic Marshall. He was in his forties, small and compact, with the energy of dynamo. 'You'll be glad you came.' He said. 'I'm going to make you a big star' | Metonymy | 150 |
| 30 | Data 30:<br>*Let me give you some advice. Don't go looking for trouble, or you're going to find it. That's a promise Dana.* Dana was finding it hard to concentrate on what Richard Melton was saying. 'He likes to fire people' Melton said. Richard Melton kept talking. 'As God is my witness. I don't want to work with a new anchor.' | Metonymy | 221 |
| 31 | Data 31:<br>Dana felt suddenly depressed. There was no possible way she could sneak a top russian commissar out of russia. *I couldn't sneak a cat out of this country.*And she had another thought. This whole thing was probably a ruse. Sasha Shdanoff had no information. | Metonymy | 314 |
| 32 | Data 32:<br>Dana went out the door back into the street. The two men were approaching her. 'Miss Evans, could we talk to you for a min –' Dana turned and ran.the men | Metonymy | 367 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | were at her heels. Dana reached the corner. | | |
| 33 | Data 33:<br>Jack Stone glanced toward the general's door. 'All right. Sholl's Colonial Cafetaria on K street in hour?' 'Great. Thank you.' Don't thank me soon, Miss Evans.' | Litotes | 62 |
| 34 | Data 34:<br>'Do you have young man?' 'Yes. Jeff Connors' Roger Hudson said, 'The sports reporter on your station?' 'Yes.' 'He's not bad. I watch him sometimes,' he said. 'I'd like to meet him' | Litotes | 126 |
| 35 | Data 35:<br>She's really a wonderful woman, completely unspoiled. She loved to cook. When she was on a shoot, Rachel would cook for the other models' *Great way to get rid of the competition. They were probably dropping like a flies.* 'What?' 'I didn't say anything' 'anyway we were married for five years' 'And then?' | Simile | 25 |
| 36 | Data 36:<br>'I wanted to talk to you about Madelibe Winthrop.' 'That poor lady. She – she was the nicest person i've ever known.' It's beginning to sound like a broken record, Dana thought.'it was just terrible the awful way she died.' 'Yes.' Dana agreed. | Simile | 68 |
| 37 | Data 37:<br>Dana wanted to say*, i wouldn't if i were you*, but she held her tongue. 'No clues of any kind?' 'Not a thing. The bastards got away clean as a whistle. We don't have too many art thefts, but the M O is almost always the same, that's what's so surprising' | Simile | 156 |
| 38 | Data 38:<br>'There was no reason. He was a | Simile | 295 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | great ambassador.' He took a cigarette from silver case, and Boris hurried to light it for him. 'Was there anything else you want to know?' Sasha Shanoff asked. Dana looked at the two of them. They're hiding something, she thought, but what?This whole thing is like walking through a maze with no exit. | | |
| 39 | Data 39:<br>The sky was ablaze, and she was defeaned by the sounds of automatic-weapons fire, Roaring planes, and the wump of deadly mortar cells. Nearly, buildings erupted into showers of cement, bricks, and dust. | Personification | 3 |
| 40 | Data 40:<br>The universal second hand starts its unforgiving sweep toward the next minute. In Santiago, a ten-year-old girl is being raped by her grandfather... in New York City, two young lovers are kissing by candlelight... In Flanders, a seventeen-year-old girl is giving birth to a crack baby. | Personification | 5 |
| 41 | Data 41:<br>Data's next step was a detective Phoenix Wilson's office. 'Good morning, Detective Wilson.' 'And what brings you to my humble office?' 'I wonder whether there was any news on Gary Winthrop's murder'. Detective Wilson sighed and scratched the side of his nose. 'Not a damn thing. I would have thought that by now one of those paintings would have turned up. That's we've been counting on.' | Personification | 156 |
| 42 | Data 42:<br>'Dear Miss Evans, you are naive. Very naive. True, it is not like the | Personification | 314 |

| old days of communism, but if i were to try what you suggest, they would kill me before i even got close to the airport. The walls still have ears and eyes. I am in a great danger. I need your help.' | | |

Based on the table above there were 7 types of figurative language had been found from the novel, such as : irony, hyperbole, metaphor, metonymy, litotes, simile, and personification. In conclusion, from the 42 data the writer found that hyperbole was the most dominant that appear in the novel showed that hyperbole with 15 data, metonymy with 11 data, simile followed with 4 data, metaphor with 5 data, personification followed with 4 data, Litotes with 2 data and followed by irony with merely 1 data as the rarely showed among 7 types. The writer noticed that hyperbole was the most dominated with irony was the last type that rarely appear among 7 types of figurative language from the novel. The writer concluded that the author who was Sidney Sheldon used hyperbole to make the situation in the novel fascinating, shocking and sometimes surprising. In this novel the author loved to put the exageratement or over statement to created the fantasy in the readers mind and to draw the reader's sympathy toward the text that had been described.

**B. Figurative language and Contextual meaning in the novel entitled "The Sky Is Falling"**

This section discussed about analysis the types of figurative language and the contextual meaning of each figurative language. The explanation was described below.

There were 42 data that used figurative language found in in the novel entitled 'The sky is falling' written by Sidney Sheldon. The writer would explained the data in this section. For irony, the writer only gave one sentence as the data representative. These figurative language were listed and classified based on Leech's theory about the types of figurative language

The writer would discuss 7 types of figurative language found in the novel 'The Sky is Falling' based on Leech's theory such as : irony, hyperbole, metaphor, metonymy, litotes, simile, and personification and would described the contextual meaning based on Pateda's theory.

**1. Irony**

Irony was an expression that utilized sentence something other than the genuine real meaning. Below was the examples of sentences using irony that taken from the novel.

**Data 1:**

'I really don't know how to answer that. I'm very sorry to tell you this, but Kemal is being expelled.' Dana stood there in shock. '*Expelled.* Why? What has he done?' 'perhaps we should discuss it in person. I would appreciate if you would come and pick him up.' Dana replaced the receiver, stunned. What could have happened?. Olivia asked, 'is everything all right?' 'Great.' Dana groaned. 'this makes the morning just about perfect' (Sheldon, 2001:117)

From the data 1 above the writer only took word *'Great'* as irony and the representative of contextual meaning and the figurative language. In the situation of the novel, Dana had a busy day in the morning and there was a snow when she was about to leave for her important appointment , the phone rang and informed about Dana's foster child Kemal was being expelled from the school after getting into fought with his friend, Olivia was Dana assistant from the television station, when she asked about her condition then Dana answered with *'Great'* even though the reality went to be a hectic day for her. The writer classified the word *'Great'* as a irony from the figurative language classification  **,** it was included into irony because she said everything was *'Great'* but the reality pictured she was on her way to face a big problem.

## 2. Hyperbole

Hyperbole could be found in communication. Commonly used in daily life conversation to depicted instense feeling but the purpose of the expression not to be caught on mindfully. Below was the examples of sentences using hyperbole that taken from the novel.

**Data 2:**

'It must have been really exciting for you, covering that war, huh?' 'Yes.' Dana Evans's throat was dry. *Exciting to see people blown up to shreds, to see the bodies of babies thrown down wells, Bits of human jetsam flowing down a river of red.* She suddenly felt sick to her stomatch. 'Excuse me.' She turned and hurried away.(Sheldon,2001: 4)

In contextual meaning from the data 2, the writer only interpreted the sentences *'River of Red'* as a hyperbole. Describing from the contextual meaning, Dana as the main character was used to report from the war land known as Sarajevo in Yugoslavia. From the situation she explained that she witnessed of people died and killed by a bomber and she saw the '*River of Red'* meant the river full of dead bodies with their blood flow with the stream. The writer put sentence '*River of Red'* as a hyperbole because there was no '*River of Red'* on this earth, the river might be volumed with blood but there was no river originally came from blood and Dana as the reporter exaggerated the expression by saying the river was red that turned to be a river filled with human's blood**.**

**Data 3:**

'The brightest and the best, and they're all gone...' Gary Winthrop's ed to be all that anyone was talking about. A wave of sadness swept over the country. Gary Winthrop's death had brought back the memory of the other tragic deaths in his family.(Sheldon, 2001:24)

From the text of data 3 above, the writer took *'A wave of sadness'* as the expression of hyperbole. In the contextual meaning, *'A wave of sadness'* was essentially an image of the sadness that people around the country felt, a wave in here described as the whole people of the country. Gary Winthrop was a public figure that any people in the US adored and had been killed by a group of art thieves who stole his painting in his penthouse. People in US lost the figure of a man that had the kindest heart that only dedicated his life for the country and the world. The text *'A wave of sadness'* counted as hyperbole because it was a over statement because there was no wave of sadness that could swept all over the

country, wave was only exist on the sea. Hence, the writer assumed that *'A wave of sadness'* was a hyperbole.

**Data 4:**

'Darling, I - I can't talk right now. I'm too upset.' 'What happened?' 'it's Kemal. He's Impossible!' 'Dana...''Yes?''Walk in his shoes' 'What?' (Sheldon, 2001:42)

In the text above, the writer detected that *'Walk in his shoes'* counted as hyperbole, but writer would interpreted from the contextual meaning and then the figurative language. Dana had a problem to understand the unbearable behaviour of Kemal his foster child, Kemal always had a fought with his friend, he insulted his teacher by saying a dirty words, two house maids had to resign due to his naughty behave at house and being expelled from the school, Dana seemed lost his temper to overcome the character of Kemal and when Dana shared her problem with Jeff her boyfriend, he told Dana to *'Walk in his shoes'* and from the writer perspective of contextual meaning it meant to be Dana had to walk in Kemal's footstep and Dana had to undestand the life journey of Kemal and not only judged her foster child by the character. The expression of *'Walk in his shoes'* was a hyperbole because there was no expression of *'Walk in his shoes'* because people actually could not walk in someone's shoes to understand the life they have been through , it was an exagerate statement and the writer counted the expression as a hyperbole.

**Data 5:**

'Dana, if I didn't know you better, I'd call a psychiatrist and tell him Chicken little is in my office saying that the sky is falling. You think we're dealing with some kind of conspiracy?. Washington is always drowning in conspiracy theories. (Sheldon, 2001:51)

From text above the writer would only took two sentence *'Chicken little'* and *'The sky is falling'* . *'Chicken little'* and *'The sky is falling'* was actually derived from a Disney Movie titled *'Chicken Little'* described when a piece of sky fallen on the head of Chicken Little which was actually a piece that fallen from the planes of UFO , no one believed him but however his friends trusted him and together saved the world from ending. From the contextual meaning in the novel it could be related to 'C*hicken little'* was Dana Evans as the main character and *'Chicken little'* described as her physical look who was a *'Chick'* or *'A beautiful girl'* with a good body, and for *'The sky is falling'* meant when the whole member of the Winthrop family the popular and charismatic who dedicated their life to their public service , enermous charity and glamorous lives died in less than a year. Winthrop family was a important figure in US and when the whole family had been wiped from the world as a journalist Dana described the deaths of Winthrop family as a *'Gigantic problem'*. From the figurative language the writer classified *'Chicken little'* and *'The sky is falling'* as a hyperbole because obviously 'C*hicken little'* known as a animal and chicken could not talk to human and '*The sky is falling'* was absolutely impossible to happened.

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**Data 6:**

'Are you doing a story on him, Miss Evans?' 'Well, I –' His voice hardened. 'Can't you fucking journalists let the dead rest? You're all a bunch of muckraking coyotes picking at dead bodies. Dana sat there in shock. Jack Stone looked embarrassed. (Sheldon, 2001:60)

The writer took *'Muckraking coyotes picking at dead bodies'* as hyperbole and the writer would explained the contextual meaning and the figurative language. In the situation of the novel, Dana was the journalist from WTN her television station wanted to interviewed the General Booster of F R A the Federal Research Agency because Taylor Winthrop was the head of F R A, when Dana had the chance to met the new General Booster and began to asked question the General Booster seemed could not hold the temper and his anger and just replied to Dana that journalist was a *'Muckraking coyotes picking at dead bodies'* . The General Booster depicted all journalists as a *'Muckraking coyotes'* or a greedy dogs that picked at dead bodies and *'Dead bodies'* here described as the whole member of Winthrop family that had passed away who was actually buried down the earth and could be understand that the journalist as coyotes that picked at dead bodies they found in the forest. The writer assumed that *'Muckraking coyotes picking at dead bodies'* as a hyperbole because the General Booster pictured the journalist as a coyotes which was over statement.

**Data 7:**

Jack Stone stood in the doorway for a moment making sure there was no one he knew in the restaurant, then he joined Dana at table. 'General Booster would have my ass if he knew i was talking to you.

He's a fine man, very good at he does.' He hesitated. 'I'm afraid he doesn't like the press.' (Sheldon, 2001:62)

From the text, the writer considered to counted *'General Booster would have my ass'* as a hyperbole, the writer would be explained from the contextual meaning and then the figurative language, *'General Booster would have my ass'* basically meant that General Booster would kill him or would arrested him if General Booster knew the truth that Jack Stone discussed with Dana. The author represent word *'My ass'* as himself or the whole part of his entire body. The writer put the '*Booster would have my ass'* as a hyperbole because *'Have my ass'* was considered as a over statement because basically *'Ass'* was not the part of body that was really important for people to had it.

**Data 8:**

He noticed Kemal's missing arm. 'Hey you didn't tell me he was a cripple.' Dana's blood froze. She saw the shock on Kemal's face. Peter Tomkins shook his head. 'If he had had insurance with our company before that happened, he'd be a rich kid.' (Sheldon, 2001:73)

In data 8 the writer classified *'Dana's blood froze'* as a hyperbole and the writer explained the sentence from the contextual meaning and figurative language. Dana and Kemal went to Dana's mother house where her mother was wait her with Dana's mother fiance Peter Tomkins , when Dana arrived her mother's fiance told to Dana that Kemal only had one arm that made '*Dana's blood froze'* because she could not believe the word that just came from her mother's fiance to Kemal her foster child, Dana and Kemal was in shock. '*Dana's blood froze'* meant that suddenly she was got in shock and just stood for a second.

In figurative language, the writer believed that '*Dana's blood froze'* was a hyperbole in reality human's blood could not froze only by getting hit a shock or heart attack.

**Data 9:**

Dana watched Kemal walk into the front door of the school, and then she headed for the police station on Indiana Avenue. It was snowing again andthere was a sadistic wind tearing at everything in its path (Sheldon, 2001:76)

After observing the text above the writer detected that *'Sadistic wind tearing at everything'* was a hyperbole. In contextual meaning , Dana was walked alone after took Kemal to the school and she felt*'Sadistic wind tearing at everything'* meant that the 'S*adistic wind'* was really cold wind and the temperature was at the lowest in the US. *'Sadistic wind'* meant a terrifying cold wind that would *'Tearing at everything'* or broke anything they touched and therefore people would wore a thick clothes and scarf to avoid the damage of 'S*adistic wind'*. Based from the figurative language *'Sadistic wind tearing at everything'* was almost impossible to imagined because wind was harmless thing and not an object to be avoid. 'S*adistic wind'* was depicted as a cold temperature and the wind made the situation even worse, the author exagerated the expression to make the readers felt the situation in the novel as well.

**Data 10:**

There following morning Dana dropped Kemal off at school. In a frozen sky, a pale sun was trying to come out. On street corner all over city, the same faux Santa Clauses were ringing their charity bells. (Sheldon, 2001:98)

In the text  the writer explained *'A frozen sky.'* as hyperbole and the writer would begun from the explanation of contextual meaning and the figurative language. Dana was in her way go for work after dropped Kemal off at school and when she walked she looked up to the sky and she saw *'A frozen sky'*, in contextual meaning *'A frozen sky'* could be interpreted as a sky without the light of sun , the sky looked gray and there was no blue color upon the sky, and *'Frozen'* meant the weather was cold and made the sky frozen. The writer classified *'A frozen sky'* as a hyperbole because in the reality the sky could not frozen , the only thing that could froze was a solid object.

**Data 11:**

'He doesn't want me investigating the deaths in Winthrops family.'
'Why not' he doesn't explain. He just barks.'  Jeff said slowly 'He's bad enemy to have' (Sheldon, 200:137).

After looking at the sentences the writer choosed *'He just barks'* to explained the figurative language and the contextual meaning. Based from the contextual meaning '*He just barks'* described when Dana met Jeff her boyfriend , Jeff asked her about the result about her interview with the General Booster and Dana told Jeff that *'He just barks'* meant that he just throw his anger at the journalist included Dana, basically word *'Barks'* was only belong to dog who communicated through barking each other, but Dana depicted word *'Barks'* as the expression of anger from the General Booster. The writer classified *'He just barks'* as hyperbole because Dana exagerated the anger expression of the General

Booster into *'Barks'* meanwhile the word *'Barks'* was related to dogs. Hence, it could concluded as a hyperbole.

**Data 12:**

'In fact, it's pretty bad. Tommorow Rachel is scheduled to have mastectomy.' 'Oh, no!' She's not handling it well.' 'I'm so sorry' 'I know it is rotten luck. Darling., I can't wait to get back to you. Did i ever tell you i'm mad about you?' (Sheldon, 2001: 183)

After observing the writer considered *'Rotten luck'* as a hyperbole. Looking at the contextual meaning , Dana telephoned Jeff because they were in different city. Jeff was in Florida accompanied Rachel her ex-wife after recovering from the surgey of breast cancer, Dana asked Jeff about how was the condition of Rachel and for the result of surgey but Jeff answered by saying the result was not good and the fact she had to had a Mastectomy. The result from the surgery was not significant for Rachel, Dana felt sorry about Rachel, Jeff told Dana that it was *'Rotten luck'* , the word *'Rotten luck'* could be interpret as a bad luck or a lucky that was no longer or expired because it was literally rotten because time was passed by. The writer counted *'Rotten luck'* as a hyperbole because the author described the bad luck or the lucky that already passed by as a rotten, the word *'Rotten'* always had the corelation with *'Food'* but the author wanted to put *'Rotten luck'* as a precious thing that was not worth anymore.

**Data 13:**

'Did you get what you wanted?' he asked. He seems less friendly. Dana hestitated. 'Not exactly,' she said honestly. He leaned forward. 'And i dont think you will, Miss Evans. Not if you're looking for negative things about Taylor Winthrop. You have everyone upset

around here. They loved the man. So did i. Don't try to dig up skeletons that don't exist. If that's all you came here for, you can leave.'(Sheldon, 2001:279)

From the text above, the text *'Dig up skeletons that don't exist'* grouped as hyperbole and would be interpret by the writer. The contextual meaning could be explained when Dana was came to the Rusia ambassador to interview Lee Hopkins the secretary's ambassador because Taylor Winthrop was the former ambassador of US for Rusia, Dana wondered whether if Taylor Winthrop had make some enemies that could have killed him when he was an ambassador, but Lee Hopkins as the secretary's ambassador did not help Dana and told her 'Don't try to dig *up skeletons that don't exist*' meant the secretary told Dana to do not asked about deadly information that did not exist, because the information she wanted about Taylor Winthrop enemies was not exist at all. In figurative language, this word could be counted into hyperbole because in the middle of the conversation when Dana asked about the information that Taylor Winthrop might had made an enemies , suddenly the secretary's ambassador told Dana 'Don't try to *dig up skeletons that don't exist'*, it could be intrepreted that *'Skeleton'* was a *'Deadly thing'* or *'Deadly information'*. Therefore, those expression included in hyperbole because *'Dig up skeletons that don't exist.'* was over statement..

**Data 14:**

At seven-thirty, Dana slipped out of the service entrance of the Soyuz Hotel. She went down an alley, She pulled her coat around her tightly,but the cold was in her bones. Dana walking, walked two blocks, making sure she was not being followed. (Sheldon, 2001:333)

From the text in data 14, the sentences *'Cold was in her bones'* was considered to be a hyperbole. In contextual meaning, Dana walked alone and felt being watched by a mysterious people, it was winter and snow was coming down to the city, she wore her coat tight but *'Cold was in her bones'*. The cold was actually could not touch her bone directly but it was because of the cold temperature that made her felt the cold could entered into her bone. It was a hyperbole because the author described *'Cold was in her bones'* , the weather was at the lowest temperature and the author exagerated the expression by telling the readers *'Cold was in her bones'* that obviously *'Cold'* could not *'Entering a human bones'*

**Data 15:**

'Miss Stevens, i'm sorry, but i have a bad news. The treatment didn't work... The cancer has metastasized...It has spread too far. I'm afraid that it's terminal... maybe another month o two...'. Rachel remembered the Hollywood director Roderick Marshall saying to her, 'I'm glad you came. I'm going to make you a big star.' And as the excruciating red river of pain began to rack Rachel's body again, she thought: *Roderick Marshall would have been proud of me.*(Sheldon, 2001:326)

Looking at the data 15 the words *'Red river of pain'* was counted as hyperbole. In the situation of the novel *'Red river of pain'* described when Rachel had painful disease, she had breast cancer and after having a surgery and unfortunately the surgey did not gave her significance result. She was suffered with her cancer and felt *'Red river of pain'* begun to rack her body, *'Red river of pain'* meant to be the blood of her body that ran into her body and brought the pain into her back, red related to blood and river correlated to blood stream. *'Red*

*river of pain'* was a hyperbole because the *'Red river of pain'* was actually did not exist and it was an expression to pictured the stream of blood that Rachel had and cancer was painful for Rachel.

**Data 16:**

Kemal ran as if in a nightmare; his legs growing weaker and more rubbery with every step. Each breath was a knife in his chest. *If i can get to the school before they close the gates at three o'clock*, he thought, *i'll be safe.* (Sheldon, 2001:364)

The writer believed that *'Each breath was a knife in his chest.'* as a hyperbole. In the novel, *'Each breath was a knife in his chest.'* was described from the contextual meaning when Dana's foster child Kemal was ran away from the people who wanted to kidnapped him, Kemal was running away and search for help and planned to espaced to school, Kemal depicted as a small boy with only one warm and he escaped from the kidnapper and while he kept ran he felt *'Each breath was a knife in his chest.'*. From the situation in the novel *'A knife in his chest.'* meant that Kemal was ran away and he could not stop to took a rest, therefore he felt that his chest was begun to hurt as if there was a knife inside his chest and Kemal was absolutely exhausting. The writer counted the expression *'A knife in his chest.'* as a hyperbole because the knife could not stayed at someone's chest and it was merely an over statement to caught the emotion of the readers.

### 3. Metaphor

Metaphor is a portion of figurative language that compared two dissimiliar thing or objects straightforwardly without used any conjunctions.Below was the examples of sentences that had used metaphor from the novel.

**Data 17:**

Dana said, 'There's a rumor that you're planning to run for the senate, Mr Winthrop. Is there any truth to it?' Gary Winthrop smiled 'i'm testing the waters.' 'They're pretty inviting. In the straw polls we've seen, you're way head.' (Sheldon, 2001:17)

From data 17 the writer only took *'I'm testing the waters'* to represented the contextual meaning and the figurative language. Based from the sentence above, Dana was a news reporter and she interviewed Gary Winthrop the most popular man in the US for his dedication to the charity, education and art contribution, when Dana asked Gary Winthrop for the rumour that he planned to run for the senate, Gary Winthrop replied her by saying *'I'm testing the waters'*, to explained the contextual meaning basically Gary winthrop was a man with high reputation in the US and his entire family had a long record of government service, *'I'm testing the waters'* was an expression when he wanted to tried the chance of ran for the senate just like testing the water with his finger and saw how far it gone. The sentences *'I'm testing the waters'* was counted as metaphor, the expression of *'Testing the waters'* was statement of metaphor because water was a calm object without no harm and compare with his position in senate, and the author put the sentence to described that ran for senate and government's politic was a thing that really easy for Gary Winthrop as famous figure in US to entered.

**Data 18:**

*John Donne was right,*Dana thought. *No man is an island. What happens to one, happens to us all, for we are all made of clay and stardust. We share the same moments of time. The universal second hand starts its unforgiving sweep toward the next minute:*(Sheldon, 2001: 4)

The writer considered *'No man is an islands'* as a metaphor and the writer would deciphered the contextual meaning and the figurative language. Dana was daydreaming about the condition of the world and she said that*'No man is an islands'*,*'Man'* in here believed to the word interpreted as the *'Human'* and *'Island'* as a *'Alone object or a person'* , Dana was telling the readers that *'There is no human is created to be alone'*, God created human as all same and had the same destiny already and no one would felt lucky than others because human basically made from clay and it was absolutely that what happened to one person happen to all people' . In the figurative language the writer assumed that the author compare a '*Man'* which was a human between an *'Island'* which was known as a object. The word *'No man is an islands'* was a metaphor because the author compare two different object which was a *'Man'* and *'Island'* in the same sentences without used any conjuctions.

 **Data 19:**

Dana had covered the war in Yugoslavia, people all over the world were spellbound by the beautiful, young impassioned woman broadcasting in the middle of the battle, risking her life to report on the deadly events occuring around her. Now, whenever she went, she was aware of signs and whispers of recognition. Dana evans was embarrased by her celebrity.(Sheldon, 2001:6)

The sentences *'Embarrased by her celebrity'* was categorized as a metaphor. From the contextual meaning it could be explained when Dana was going out and there was always a people who always looked at her and sometimes whispered about her even though sometimes she wanted her private time and enjoy her life and that was why Dana *'Embarrased by her celebrity'*, Dana was famous for her role as a reporter , news anchor in WTN and covered war in Sarajevo, she was a famous anchor with amazing reputation. The writer categorized 'Em*barrased by her celebrity'* as a metaphor because the word *'Embarassed'* always correlated with a thing that humiliated and *'Celebrity'* always followed by a famous and good reputation person. It was obviously metaphor because the author compared the word *'Embarassed' and 'Celebrity'* in the same situation.

**Data 20:**

'She's really very nice, honey. Let's all have a lunch tommorow. 'You'll like her.' 'I'm sure i will,' Dana agreed. Snowball in hell, Dana thought.(Sheldon, 2001:26)

After observing the sentences the writer only took *'Snowball in hell'* as a metaphor. In contextual meaning from the novel, Jeff whom Dana's boyfriend was about to make a plan to introduced her ex-wife Rachel to Dana, Rachel wanted to meet Dana and Dana was obviouly jealous and would not take the invitation but Jeff told her that Rachel was a friendly and very-welcomed person. She told to herself *'Snowball in hell'* to expressed her jealousy which were cold and furious at the same time. The author compared different two objects which were *'Snowball'* that related to a big things that cold would rolled down to one

target and '*Hell*' to represented the hot ambience. The writer categorized it as a metaphor because the *'Snowball'* and *'Hell'* was completely different object because *'Snowball'* was always connected to a cold thing and '*Hell'* was related a scary and hot place with the fire in it.

**Data 21:**

There was a moment of silence. 'it just so happens than i do. Her name is Mary Rowane Daley, and she worked for us years ago. She's a treasure. Let me find her and have her call you.' Thanks,' Dana said.(Sheldon, 2001:165)

From the situation of data 21**,** the writer classified *'She's a treasure'* as a metaphor. From the contextual meaning , Dana was struggled looked for a maid for keeping an eye to Kemal while she went to other city for her investigation of Gary Winthrops's death, her foster child was naughty and she lost two house maids for the bad behaviour of her foster child, luckily for Dana when she telephoned Pamela hudson and asked for the best house maid she might have known that could kept an eye to her foster child and she told Dana she had one and the house maid was a *'Treasure'*, meant that the maid was a highly recommended to handle a naughty boy around the house. The writer grouped '*She's a treasure'* as a metaphor because the author compared*'A person'* which was a maid and *'A treasure'* which absolutely different because treasure related with a bunch of something precious followed with a gold, money, and diamond.

### 4.  Metonymy

Metonymy is included to figurative language, the sentence is connected or related with the reason thing implied. Below was the examples of sentences from the novel.

**Data 22:**

Jeff Connors, sitting next to Dana, said, 'We need more like him in Congress.' 'Amen' 'Maybe we could clone him. By the way – how is Kemal?' Dana winced.' Jeff-please don't mention Kemal and cloning in the same breath. I can't handle it. 'Did the problem at school this morning work out?' 'Yes, but that was today. Tommorow is –'
(Sheldon, 2001:17)

To explained the figurative language and the contextual meaning, the writer quoted *'Don't mention Kemal and cloning in the same breath'* as a metonymy, Dana and Jeff were discussing and wondering about the cloning of Gary Winthrop who was the most charming and wonderful person in the US they had ever met and suddenly Jeff asked about the condition of Kemal whom Dana's foster child after gettting into fought, she could not think about that 2 person *'In same breath'* meant to be *'In the same time'* because Kemal and Gary Winthrop basically two different human. The writer concluded that the expression was a metonymy because Dana told Jeff to not mentioned different topic in the same breath and *'breath'* associated with *'time'*, actually people could not talked in one breath and that it means talked in the same time because she could not heard the two things in the same situation.

**Data 23:**

December wind, when she heard the terrifying, ear-splitting scream of air-raid sirens and then the sound of a bomber plane overhead, ready to unload its cargo of death. She stopped, frozen, engulfed in a red mist of terror.(Sheldon, 2001:3)

In data 23 from the text of the novel, the writer detected *'Its cargo of death'* as metonymy. In contextual meaning it could be explained that Dana was remembered her day when she used to covered the war in Sarajevo for the WTN the television station she worked, she reported news from the dangerous zone of war she saw the bomber plane upon her head and described that 'The sound of a bomber plane overhead, ready to unload*'Its cargo of death'*, the writer associated the word *'Bomber plane'* and the word *'Its cargo of death'* meant a package of deadly things that could kill people on the ground, *'Bomber plane'* which was carried *'The bombs'* always associated with high risk and terrifying deadly object. From the figurative language, the writer categorized the expression as metonymy because the writer associated *'Bomber plane'* and *'Its cargo of death'* as a word that had same meaning that could related in between.

**Data 24:**

'Rachel was very succesful. She was always booked, and her work took her all over the world. Italy... England... Jamaica... Thailand... Japan... You named it. Meanwhile i was playing ball around the country. We didn't get together very often. Little by little the magic faded,'. (Sheldon, 2001:25)

In text above of data 24, the writer counted *'The magic faded'* as metonymy. In contextual meaning, Jeff whom Dana's boyfried was sharing his married life

with Rachel his ex-wife before he met Dana. Jeff and Rachel were married for 5 years and were both in love, they used to be together and work in the same city but because Rachel was a famous model she had to leave Jeff and would be busy for a weeks for a models shoot and Jeff used to played ball around the country. Year and year passed and Rachel always followed her routine and Jeff seems bored with her and hence *'The magic faded'* between the married couple. *'The magic'* correlated with *'Love'* because love was a unseen object same as the magic and both had the common things, *'Love'* could make people easily would done anything for their partner, would made the partner will always felt comfort and being loved meanwhile *'The magic'* could do the same as well, magic would cast the spell and anything that the wisher wanted would be happened into the reality life. The writer classfied *'The magic faded'* because it associated with *'Love'* the writer interpreted into *'The love faded'* therefore the writer classified it into metonymy.

**Data 25:**

The front door of the cottage opened, and Eileen Evans stood there. There were vague traces of beauty left,like clues to what once was, but bitterness had overlaid the past with a harsh brush. Her beauty had gone into Dana. (Sheldon, 2001:73)

Based from the data 25, it could be concluded that *'Bitterness had overlaid the past with a harsh brush'* was metonymy. In the contextual meaning from the novel, the writer explained that Dana and Kemal went to her mother's house and in the novel the author descibed that Dana's mother was a beautiful woman when she was in her young age, even though she was not in a young age anymore the

beauty still left the traces on her mother's face, and the author described the old

face of Dana's mother in sentence *'Bitterness had overlaid the past with a harsh*

*brush'* , *'bittnerness'* was a representative of *'Wrinkles'* and *'Harsh brush'* was a

representative of a *'Time that brushed over decaded'*. The writer put the word

*'Bitterness had overlaid the past with a harsh brush'* as a metonymy because

from the context of the novel *'Bitterness'* was closely related to *'Wrinkles and*

*aging'* and *'Harsh brush'* was correlated to *'Time passing for a more that a*

*decade'*. Moreover, the writer concluded that *'Bitterness had overlaid the past*

*with a harsh brush'* meant to be *'Wrinkles had overlaid the past due to the time*

*that passing by for more than a decade'*

**Data 26:**

Out in the corridor, Dana examined the two lists. What she was seeing
was confusing, Dana walked into the fridgid air and headed for
Christie's, the world-famous auction house. It was snowing harder,
and the crowds were hurrying to finish their chrismast shopping.
(Sheldon, 2001: 77)

Examining the text from the data 26 that the writer took from the novel, *'The*

*crowds were hurrying'* was considered as metonymy. From the contextual

meaning perspective the writer could explained that Dana was walked down

handed the list of the stolen paintings and was on her way to Christie known as

the auction house and it was snowing and the temperature was really cold, she

walked among people were jostled each other hurrying for the store to buy the

chrismast presents before the store closed**.** *'The crowds'* meaning was associated

with '*People'* who was gathered and jostled created the bunch of voice known as

*'The crowd'*. The writer included *'The crowds were hurrying'* as a metonymy because *'The crowd'* and *'People'* were associated together.

**Data 27**:

There following morning Dana dropped Kemal off at school. In a frozen sky, a pale sun was trying to come out. On street corner all over city, the same faux Santa Clauses were ringing their charity bells.(Sheldon, 2001:98)

Looking at the text above, *'A pale sun'* would be considered as a metonymy. The writer would explained from figurative language and the contextual meaning. Based from the contextual meaning, Dana was walked alone, it was windy and cold, when she was dropped Kemal to school, she looked at the sky and look at the sun, she saw *'A pale sun'* behind the cloud meant that today's weather was going to be cold because the sun did not gave the usual bright sunshine. A word *'Pale'* associated with a low-energy, sick, and not powerful meant that *'A pale sun'* was associated with low-light or not shimmering. Futhermore, the writer classified *'A pale sun'* as a metonymy because the word *'Pale'* associated with *'A low-energy and not shimmering'*.

**Data 28:**

'I want to talk to you about Dana.' 'Any problem?' 'No, and i don't want there to be. This Taylor Winthrop thing she's investigating -' 'Yes' 'she's ruffling a few feathers, and i think she's wasting her time. I knew Taylor Winthrop and his family. They were all wonderful people.' (Sheldon, 2001:111)

After observing the text above the writer included *'She's ruffling a few feathers'* as a metonymy. First, the writer would begun to described from the

contextual meaning and then from the figurative language . Elliot Cromwell was the head of the WTN the famous television station in the US and Elliot was talking to Matt Baker who wasa producer of the news and Dana's best friend in the WTN. Elliot told Matt to warned Dana about her recent activity for investigating the murder of the whole member of Winthrop family, and Elliot said *'She's ruffling a few feathers'* meant that she was gone too far and messed up with a several things that arranged well and Elliot did not want Dana to disturbed the people from the government service because it would affected the popularity of WTN, and Dana was wasting her time interviewed people about the Winthrop's family background without no result and it wasted her time. The word *'Few feathers'* associated with *'A very important things'* and therefore the writer counted it as a metonymy.

**Data 29:**

Two hours later Rachel was in the office of Roderic Marshall. He was in his forties, small and compact, with the energy of dynamo. 'You'll be glad you came.' He said. 'I'm going to make you a big star'. (Sheldon, 2001:150)

From the text of data 29, the writer concluded the word *'The energy of dynamo'* included to metonymy and would be explained from the contextual meaning. In the contextual meaning, Rachel wanted to met Roderick Marshall, a man that would brought her to the Hollywood and would make Rachel to be a celebrity. When Rachel met Roderick, she described that 'He was in his forties, small and compact, with *the energy of dynamo.'*. The word *'The energy of dynamo'* could be interpret *'The energy that is really powerful'* because

*'Dynamo'* was a technology that human invented with an object that could saved several power which came from a part made from cable and electricity. The author described the man was in forties but still look energetic and powerfull. The word *'Dynamo'* was closely related to *'A super powerful and energetic'* and the writer classfied the sentence as a metonymy.

**Data 30:**

*Let me give you some advice. Don't go looking for trouble, or you're going to find it. That's a promise Dana.* Dana was finding it hard to concentrate on what Richard Melton was saying. 'He likes to fire people' Melton said. Richard Melton kept talking. 'As God is my witness. I don't want to work with a new anchor. (Sheldon, 2001:221)

Looking at the expression above from the data 30, the word *'To fire people'* was classified to metonymy. From the situation on the novel the contextual meaning could be described that Dana was discussed with Richard Melton her friend who was worked as a journalist, Richard told Dana to be careful with the steps she took because Elliot Cromwell did not like that Dana was away too far for investigating the case of Winthrop family deathly tragedy. Richard told Dana that Elliot Cromwell *'Likes to fire people'* meant Elliot could drawn people intention and triggered the anger of anyone he talkted to. The writer associated the word *'Fire'* which was a red hot object that could burn the things that stood next to it , meanwhile *'Anger'* was a human's emotion that always related with furious emotion , fierce expression and felt the body burned of the hot ambience. Hence, the writer concluded that *'Fire'* and *'Anger'* was correlated each other and counted as a metonymy.

**Data 31:**

Dana felt suddenly depressed. There was no possible way she could sneak a top russian commissar out of russia. *I couldn't sneak a cat out of this country.*And she had another thought. This whole thing was probably a ruse. Sasha Shdanoff had no information. (Sheldon, 2001:314)

Looking at the data 31, the writer included *'Sneak a cat out of this country'* as a metonymy. Discussing the contextual meaning of the novel, Dana had a secret meeting with Russia comissar named Sasha Shdanoff, he talked to Dana and promised Dana that if she could sneak Sasha out of Russia he would told her all the information Dana needed included about the secret of Taylor Winthrop dirty business but Dana lost her mind and she confused. Sasha Shdanoff was no longer felt safe in his country because there were many people who wanted to kill him , they wanted to shuted him down because Sasha knew about the secret of F R A, she could not sneak Sasha out of Russia and she said*'I couldn't sneak a cat out of this country.'*. The word *'Cat'* associated with Sasha Shdanoff appearance because Sasha Shdanoff was a Russian man and writer believed with the appearance of Sasha Shdanoof was *'A big man with red hair'* and *'White skin'*, Dana was represented the word *'Cat'* as the man body look. Moreover, the writer concluded that *'Cat'* was closely related to *'A man with big body with red hair and white skin'*and assumed this expression included into metonymy.

**Data 32:**

Dana went out the door back into the street. The two men were approaching her. 'Miss Evans, could we talk to you for a min –' Dana turned and ran.the men were at her heels. Dana reached the corner. (Sheldon, 2001:362)

The writer concluded that *'The men were at her heels'* was counted as a metonymy. In the contextual meaning, the author described that Dana was being after the man who wanted to kidnapped her. The men were so close with Dana and the author pictured her distance and the kidnapper as 'T*he men were at her heels'*meant that the men was *'Close to her feet'*. The word *'Her heels'* was associated with *'Her feet'*. In figurative language, the writer classified it as metonymy because *'Her heels'*closely related to *'Her feet'*, hence the writer interpreted the sentence as *'The men were so close to her feet.'*

### 5. Litotes

Litotes was an expression of figurative language. It is an understatementfrom truth taken after by a positive explanation.Below was the example of litotes from the novel:

**Data 33:**

Jack Stone glanced toward the general's door. 'All right. Sholl's Colonial Cafetaria on K street in hour?' 'Great. Thank you.' Don't thank me soon, Miss Evans.'(Sheldon, 2001: 62)

From the text above '*Don't thank me soon'* classfied as a litotes and the writer explained from the contextual meaning and the figurative language. In the contextual meaning, Dana asked for location from Jack Stone so they could met together to discussed about the information of General Booster , she thanked for the help of Jack but Jack answered her by saying *'Don't thank me soon'* because Jack pretended that the help he gave was not that important and he believed that a

little help did not have to be thanked. In the figurative language**,** litotes was an understatement which a postive but expressed by a negative opposite, the word '*Don't'* was representative from negative expression but the word was being followed by positive words , hence '*Don't thank me soon'* is a understatment which became a positive statement.

**Data 34:**

'Do you have young man?' 'Yes. Jeff Connors' Roger Hudson said, 'The sports reporter on your station?' 'Yes.' 'He's not bad. I watch him sometimes,' he said. 'I'd like to meet him'. (Sheldon, 2001:126)

After looking at the sentence above, the writer classified *'He's not bad'* as a litotes. The sentence could be explained in contextual meaning, Dana and Kemal was at the house of Roger Hudson and Pamela Hudson house for interviewing Roger because he was the head of F R A, Dana was interviewed Roger because Taylor Winthrop was the former head of F R A before his death and Roger had been elected to be the new head of F R A. Dana and the Hudson Family had a great day together for sharing their memory with Winthrop family and the Hudson family invited Dana and Kemal for a dinner, whey they had a dinner Roger Hudson told Dana that in next week they would had a party and would love to invited Dana and Jeff her boyfriend which was a reporter for the sport department at WTN. Roger Hudson told his opinion about the perfomance of Jeff during he reported for news , he said Jeff was '*He's not bad*. I watch him sometimes,' The word '*He's not bad*' was classified as a litotes because it was an expression of saying that something was good, or at least okay even though the statement was

'Bad' which was a negative but the whole sentence could beunderstand as a 'Good'.

### 6. Simile

Simile was expression betweentwo distinctive things utilizing conjunction 'like' or 'as' to compared two unlike object.Below was the example of Litotes from the novel:

**Data 35:**

She's really a wonderful woman, completely unspoiled. She loved to cook. When she was on a shoot, Rachel would cook for the other models' *Great way to get rid of the competition. They were probably dropping like a flies.* 'What?' 'I didn't say anything' 'anyway we were married for five years' 'And then?'(Sheldon, 2001:25)

In data 35 the writer included the sentence*'Dropping like a flies'* as a simile. Looking at the contextual meaning, Dana and Jeff her boyfriend discussed about his ex-wife Rachel, Jeff was pictured the life of Rachel, Jeff told Dana that Rachel would love to cook for her friends the models and Dana thought*'They were probably dropping like a flies'* meant she imagine that the models would came to Rachel like *'A flies'* who smell a food and would be*'Noisy and stick together'*. The writer included*'They were probably dropping like a flies'* as a simile because the word *'They'*related to a *'People'* and *'A flies'*which is *'An animals'*. The object was obviously different and the author compared the words by adding the 'Like' words as the indication of simile

**Data 36:**

'I wanted to talk to you about Madelibe Winthrop.' 'That poor lady. She – she was the nicest person i've ever known.' It's beginning to sound like a broken record, Dana thought. 'it was just terrible the awful way she died.' 'Yes.' Dana agreed. (Sheldon, 2001:68)

From the text above, the writer concluded *'Sound like a broken record'* categorized as a simile. Observing from the contextual meaning, Dana had interviewed all the closest friends from Winthrop family, all relatives and former staff from the Winthrop family to found the enemies of the Winthrop family might have but she constantly heard the same opinion from all her informants that always bored her, when she begun to asked her new informant she heard the same statement and ended up with the answered that the member of Winthrop family did not had enemies. When she heard the same opinion about the Winthrop family she thought *'It's beginning to sound like a broken record,'* because broken record always stuck and repeated the same line. Discussing about the figurative language , the writer assumed that *'It's beginning to sound like a broken record'* was classified as a simile because the word *'It'* meant a normal and decent sound from someone's voice and *'Broken record'* was a broken stuff from the record that repeated the same line and could not be played,the author puts 'Like' between those words andit was absolutely compared 2 different object.

**Data 37:**

Dana wanted to say*, i wouldn't if i were you*, but she held her tongue. 'No clues of any kind?' 'Not a thing. The bastards got away clean as a whistle. We don't have too many art thefts, but the M O is almost always the same, that's what's so surprising'(Sheldon, 2001:156)

In text line above from data 37 it could be assumed that *'Clean as a whistle'* included in simile. From the contextual meaning, Dana went to the police station to interviewed the detective from the case of Gary Winthrop's murder and the detective told dana 'Not a thing. The bastards got away *clean as a whistle'*. The burglars stole the paintings from Gary Wintrop's house and they did not leave any traces and the detective could not found any progress from the case. *'Clean as a whistle'* meant the burglars was not leave actual evidence and trace of them could not be detected because the burglars had managed the planned and could leave before the police arrested them. Talking about the figurative language, *'Clean as a whistle'* was indicated as a simile because the word 'as' was included in the statement, the author compare the word *'Clean'* and *'Whistle'* , *'Clean'* was related to a *'Nice and tidy-look'* without no any dirt left behind meanwhile *'Whistle'* was a thing related to the voice that *'Sounded very fast'* and the sound from whistle was easy to dissapear

**Data 38:**

'There was no reason. He was a great ambassador.' He took a cigarette from silver case, and Boris hurried to light it for him. 'Was there anything else you want to know?' Sasha Shanoff asked. Dana looked at the two of them. They're hiding something, she thought, but what? This whole thing is like walking through a maze with no exit. (Sheldon, 2001:295)

In the text above the writer examined that *'The whole thing is like walking through a maze'* as a simile. From the contextual meaning, Dana visited Russia to interview the Russian commissar who was the closest friend of Taylor Winthrop, but when she discussed about Taylor Winthrop the Russian commisar who was

Sasha Shdanoff did not gave the information that Dana always wanted, when Dana asked if Taylor Winthrop ever get in trouble when he was in Russia but Sasha Shdanoff would not told Dana about the information and told Dana that Taylor Winthrop was a good man with magnificent popularity. Dana talked to herself by saying *'The whole thing is like walking through a maze'*. *'The whole thing'* knowing as *'This problem'* was compared to *'A maze'* that closely related to *'A route that had many blocks'*, and could be interpret as *'Investigating this problem is like walking in a route that had many blocks without no ending'*. The writer assumed that the expression included in simile because the author compared object which was totally had the difference.

### 7. Personification

Personification known for putting human characteristic to an dead object, animal, or abstarct idea and it makes the abstratct objects conversation or behave as people do.Below was the example of personification from the novel.

**Data 39:**

The sky was ablaze, and she was defeaned by the sounds of automatic-weapons fire, Roaring planes, and the wump of deadly mortar cells. Nearly, buildings erupted into showers of cement, bricks, and dust. (Sheldon, 2001:3)

Looking at the text from the data 39 the writer counted *'Roaring planes'* as a personification. Describing from the contextual meaning, Dana was in the area of war, she reprted from the deadly area to the WTN her television station she worked to be displayed in the entire of US television. When she reported the news she panicked by hearing those terrifying sounds which was came from the planes

and she heard the '*Roaring planes'* meant the machines from the airplane was produced a loud and noisy sound that could make people scared. Discussing about the figurative language '*Roaring planes'* was absolutely impossible for planes but pictured from the novel '*Roaring planes'* meant a planes that could brought scared feeling to people by the sound but actually it was the machine inside the plane that could be understanded as roaring. The writer classfied the sentence to personification because *'Roaring'* usually was a sound that could be produced from a mouth, whether it came from a human or an animals, but planes could not roaring because it was a lifeless object, the roaring sounds was come up from the machines and pretended to be the roaring sounds and therefore the writer counted the '*Roaring planes'* into personification.

**Data 40:**

The universal second hand starts its unforgiving sweep toward the next minute. In Santiago, a ten-year-old girl is being raped by her grandfather... In New York City, two young lovers are kissing by candlelight... In Flanders, a seventeen-year-old girl is giving birth to a crack baby.(Sheldon, 2001:5)

After analysing the data 40, the writer categorized *'The universal second hand'* as a personification. Talking about the contextual meaning, '*The universal'* was honestly did not had a hand but it could be interpret that the universal had the ultimate power to did anything the next minute and it was Dana that daydreaming about the life of human around her and the destiny, Dana was sitting at the town park and she saw every person had its own destiny because different place had unbelievable accidents that might brought happiness and sorrow because the

universal controlled everything and she said '*The universal second hand starts its unforgiving sweep toward the next minute'*. Describing about the figurative language, the author described that universal had a second hand which was impossible to be imagined, it can be indicated as a personification because *'The universal'* was a lifeless and unseen object and the author added 'S*econd hand'* to make the universal alive as a life object to sweep the next minute.

**Data 41:**

Data's next step was a detective Phoenix Wilson's office. 'Good morning, Detective Wilson.' 'And what brings you to my humble office?' 'I wonder whether there was any news on Gary Winthrop's murder'. Detective Wilson sighed and scratched the side of his nose. 'Not a damn thing. I would have thought that by now one of those paintings would have turned up. That's we've been counting on.' (Sheldon, 2001:156)

The writer examined the sentence from data 41 and counted *'Humble office'* as a personification. Looking at the contextual meaning, Dana was visiting Detective Wilson, Dana wanted to asked the detective about any news on Gary Winthrop's murder and she walked to the office the Detective Wilson welcomed Dana and said 'And what brings you to my *humble office?'*. The *'Humble office?'* could be interpret as a modest office that looks simple and plain, but when discussed about figurative language the writer counted *'Humble office'* as a personification because the word *'Humble'* always correlated to human's behave and office is a lifeless object that could not be compare with the word *'Humble'*. Futhermore, the writer classified *'Humble office'* as a personification because the author put human's behave to the lifeless object.

**Data 42:**

'Dear Miss Evans, you are naive. Very naive. True, it is not like the old days of communism, but if i were to try what you suggest, they would kill me before i even got close to the airport. The walls still have ears and eyes. I am in a great danger. I need your help.'(Sheldon, 2001:314)

The writer observed the data 42 and concluded that *'The walls still have ears and eyes'*as a personification. From the contextual meaning, Sasha wanted to escaped from Russia. Sasha Shdanoff was no longer felt safe in his country because there were many people who wanted to killed him , they wanted to shuted him down because Sasha knows about the secret of F R A, someone spied on him. The words *'The walls still have ears and eyes'* meant that Sasha shdanoff being followed by a bunch of people and watched him anywhere, and he felt like the people whom spied on him was laid behind the walls , he felt even the walls did not had the safety feeling anymore.Describing from the figurative language, it was impossible for the walls to had ears and eyes because *'The walls'* was a lifeless object and the author added the lifeless object *'An eyes and ears'*to represented the people who spied on him. Moreover, the author wanted to descibed that *'The walls is alive and watching him'* based from the context in the novel.

In conclusion, from the 42 data the writer found that hyperbole was the most dominant that appear in the novel showed that hyperbole with 15 data which are : *River of Red, A wave of sadness, Walk in his shoes, Chicken little and The sky is falling, Muckraking coyotes picking at dead bodies, General Booster would have my ass, Dana's blood froze, Sadistic wind tearing at everything, A frozen sky, He just barks, Rotten luck, Dig up skeletons that don't exist, Cold was in her bones,*

*Red river of pain, Each breath was a knife in his chest.* Metonymy with 11 data such as : , *In same breath, Its cargo of death, The magic faded, Bitterness had overlaid the past with a harsh brush, The crowds were hurrying, A pale sun, She's ruffling a few feathers, The energy of dynamo, To fire people, Sneak a cat out of this country, The men were at her heels.* Simile followed with 4 data which are : *Dropping like a flies, Sound like a broken record, as a whistle, The whole thing is like walking through a maze.* Metaphor with 5 data such as : *I'm testing the waters, No man is an islands, Embarrased by her celebrity,Snowball in hell,She's a treasure.*Personafication followed with 4 data : *Roaring planes, The universal second hand, Humble office, The walls still have ears and eyes.* Litotes with 2 data such as : *Don't thank me soon, He's not bad,* and followed by irony with merely 1 data which is : *Great ,* as the rarely showed among 7 types.

The writer found that Sidney Sheldon as the author of the novel frequently used hyperbole to described the situation. The author utilized hyperbole constantly to conveyed the explicit meaning , expressed the strong feeling to explain circumstances and moreover to describe the characters, to express emotion of the characters and to make his writing more vivid and entertaining. Futhermore, the writer could made a conclusion that hyperbole is the most dominant among 7 types of figurative language from the Leech's theory.

# CHAPTER V

## CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

### A. Conclusions

The writer had identified, classified, determined and analysed the figurative language and the contextual meaning based on Leech's theory and Pateda's theory based from the novel 'The Sky is Falling' the writer concluded that the data had been found from the novel 'The Sky is Falling' was consisted of 42 data. The writer had two objective which were : to find , classify and determine the most dominant figurative language that appear in the novel and to analysed and explained the contextual meaning behind figurative languages that found from the novel.

In the novel 'The Sky is Falling' the writer found that there were 42 data of figurative language had been found by the writer and could be devided into: hyperbole with 15 data, metonymy 11 data, metaphor 5 data, personification 4 data, simile 4 data, litotes 2 data, and followed by irony with merely 1 data as the rarely showed among 7 types.

The writer indicated that hyperbole was the dominant types of figurative language in the novel. The author utilized hyperbole constantly to conveyed the explicit meaning , expressed the strong feeling , to explain circumstances and moreover to described the characters, to express emotion of the characters and to make his writing more vivid and entertaining. Figurative language could not be isolated from the novel since figurative language helped the reader to imagined

the story and the character and helped the author to pictured and envisioned the circumstance by outlined through the figurative language.

The purpose of figurative language in daily life to facilitated people for expresing or describing abstract thoughts and stimulated imagination. The influence of figurative language were fundamental and basic to human's life because figurative language helps people to expressed , depicted the thoughtful meaning and transfered the emotion in reality because people could not showed the minds or feelings and indeed figurative language played the role in daily expression because it represented every statement or expression. In a novel, the major role of figurative language in novel were primary and vital to every author because author and the readers had the distance to met together and the purpose of figurative language to help the author to conveyed the meaning or to depicted situation without the explanation from the author because figurative language brought emotion through the sentence or words in the novel. The writer believed that figurative language and the author could not be separated.

## B. Suggestion

The writer awared that there were numerous sorts of figurative language that still could be found from the novel, but the writer was restricted due to the theory and there was a confinement for the writer's information, experience and the lack of capacity to interpreted data. The writer suggestion for the future writer to used different theory to dissect the same novel and found more figurative language from this novel or the future writer could utilized the same theory to examined the

another novel as well. Futhermore, the writer expected that this research could be

taken as the benefit or advantages and the refference for the future writer before

conducting a thesis.

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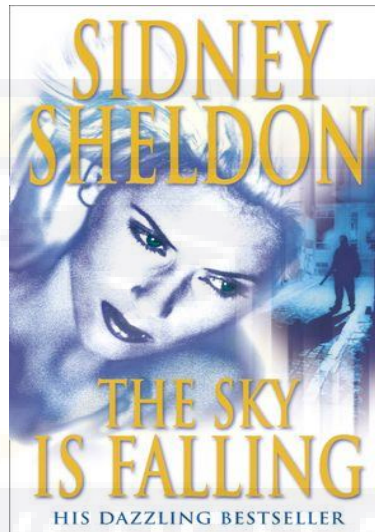
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# APPENDICES

## A. Synopsis of the novel 'The Sky is Falling'



A spellbinding novel of glamour, sex, power,and murder that spans the globe If America had a royal family, the Winthrops would wear the crown. The popular, charismatic Winthrops have captured the imagination of the world with their public service, their enormous charity, and their glamorous lives. But in a single year, all five members of the family are killed in a series of accidents. Dana Evans, a beautiful young anchorwoman with a Washington television network, believes there is something more sinister behind their deaths. She begins an investigation and starts uncovering compelling evidence that she can hardly believe.In her determined pursuit of the truth, Dana never anticipated the cat-and-mouse chase that leads her through a half-dozen countries in search of a remorseless killer. As she closes in on her suspect, the shocking secrets she then unearths place Dana and her young son in dire jeopardy and -- in an unexpected turn of events -- Dana becomes the hunted.Can Dana outwit her pursuers and expose the truth that will astound the world? Readers should prepare themselves for the breathtaking journey through the skillful twists and turns of the plot that are

Sidney Sheldon's hallmark.A dynamite thriller filled with all the elements that have made his previous works phenomenal bestsellers, *The Sky Is Falling* is Sidney Sheldon at his sizzling best.

## B. Biograhpy of the author 'The Sky is Falling'

Sidney Sheldon (Feb 11, 1917 - Jan 30, 2007) is one of the world's handful of top bestselling authors who have sold more than 250 million books. He is also the only writer to have won an Oscar, a Tony, and an Edgar, and one of the most translated writers in the world.During his long life he enjoyed three careers — a Broadway playwright, a Hollywood TV and movie screenwriter, and a best-selling novelist. Some of his most famous TV works include *I Dream of Jeannie* (1965-70) and *The Patty Duke Show* (1963-66). In his 50s he turned to novel-writing, creating bestselling novels such as *Master of the Game* (1982) and *The Other Side of Midnight* (1973). He once declared that despite winning awards for scriptwriting, it was in writing novels that he had the most fun: his signature format was gutsy yet feminine women fighting for survival in a world of malevolent men. He was born Sidney Schechtel in Chicago, Illinois, to a German Jewish father and a Russian Jewish mother. He made his first sale, a poem for $10, at the age of 10. He attended Northwestern University before moving to Hollywood in 1937 where he reviewed scripts and collaborated on a number of B-movies.During World War II he served as a pilot in the War Training Service, a branch of the Army Air Corps,. After the war he moved to New York where he began to write musicals while also writing screenplays for both MGM and Paramount. By 1947 he was back in Hollywood where he won the Academy Award for best original screenplay of 1947 for *The Bachelor and the Bobby-*

*Soxer.*He produced *The Patty Duke Show* for seven years, writing almost every episode. He also wrote the TV series *Hart to Hart*, *Nancy* and *I Dream of Jeannie*, which he created and produced for five seasons from 1965-1970. He wrote his first novel while working on *I Dream of Jeannie*. *The Naked Face* won the Best First Novel Edgar Allan Poe Award from the Mystery Writers of America.His next novel, The Other Side of Midnight, was a #1 New York Times bestseller, as were a number of his follow up novels, which were also made into movies or TV miniseries. In addition, he published his memoirs, The Other Side of Me, in 2005 .Sheldon was married to Jorja Curtright Sheldon for 30 years, a stage and film actress who later became a well known interior designer; she died in 1985 of a heart attack.He then married Alexandra Kostoff, a former child actress and advertising executive, in 1989. He died in California on January 30, 2007 at the age of 89.

## C. Biography of the writer

Iis Sartika Katili. She was born in July 4th 1997, Gorontalo. She is the last child from her beloved parents. She is the only daughter and has 3 brothers named : Fitra Katili, Firman Katili and Irfan katili. Her hobbies are listening olds ong, watching old movies and cartoons, taking care of cats and other animal, studying history, watching channel TLC, National Geographic and Animal Planet. She is a animal lover and very fond of cats, she loves learning new language, always following news of world's current affair, a big fan of history about the world particularly about the history of England and the monarch, the Pyramid in Egypt, Indonesian culture and the history, and about the cosmos. She was born from a modest family, her father Amir Katili he is a entrepreneur and her mother Rusnia is a housewife. Her first education was in TK Putra IV and finished it in 2003. Then, she went to elementary school in SD 80 Kota Tengah and finished it in 2009. After that she went to junior high school in SMPN 6 Gorontalo and finished it in 2012 and she went to senior high school in SMKN 1 Gorontalo and finished it in 2015 after finishing her senior high school she continue her education at Bosowa University Makassar. She has many life goals which are continue her education overseas, traveling the world especially Africa and Europe, become a better and success woman and will bringing her beloved parents and brothers to Makkah, Saudi Arabia for Hajj.