

# AN ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE ON *CINDERELLA, RUMPELSTILTSKIN, THE FISHERMAN AND HIS WIFE AND THE SLEEPING BEAUTY THE WOODS* BY CHARLES PERRAULT AND THE BROTHERS GRIMM

**Poppy Afrina**  
Gunadarma University  
jl. Margonda Raya 100  
Depok, 16424

**Ni Luh Putu Setiarini,**  
Gunadarma University  
jl. Margonda Raya 100  
Depok, 16424

**Anita**  
Gunadarma University  
jl. Margonda Raya 100  
Depok, 16424

## ABSTRACT

Figurative language exists to depict a beauty of words and give a vivid description of implicit messages. It is used in many literary works since a long time ago, including in children literature. The aims of the research are to describe about kinds of figurative language often used in *Cinderella, Rumpelstiltskin, The Fisherman and His Wife and The Sleeping Beauty in the Woods* By Charles Perrault and the Brothers Grimm and also give a description the conceptual meaning of figurative language used in *Cinderella, Rumpelstiltskin, The Fisherman and His Wife and The Sleeping Beauty in the Woods* By Charles Perrault and the Brothers Grimm. The writer uses a descriptive qualitative method in this research.

**Keywords:** Analysis, Figurative Language, Children.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Research

Human beings tend to communicate each other through language. Likewise they use language as well as nonverbal communication, to express their thoughts, needs, culture, etc. Furthermore, language plays major role to transfer even influence in a humankind matter. However, language more than merely for communicating and influencing, there is something hidden to see a language as a function perspective.

As we know, language consists of each words, sentences, structures, phrases, and style. One of English language style is figurative language. Figurative language exists to define a beauty of word and give a vivid description of implicit messages. Figurative language is used in many

forms of communication, however some children's literature, explicitly story employed to add more sensuous to children.

Referring to the explanation above, the writer was interested to analyze figurative language used on Charles Perrault and The Brothers Grimm's short stories, therefore the writer chooses this research entitled 'An Analysis of Figurative Language on *Cinderella, Rumpelstiltskin, The Fisherman and His Wife and The Sleeping Beauty in the Woods*'. This research tries to give more information about kinds of figurative language that is employed in fable stories and the conceptual meaning of each figurative language employed.

## **1.2 Previous Research**

### **1.2.1 Bustanil Arifin (2008)**

Bustanil wrote the research entitled "The Usage of Figures of Speech in The Titles of Tempo Articles."

### **1.2.2 Fitri Iryanti (2010)**

Fitri wrote the research entitled "A Figurative Language Analysis on Sylvia Plath Poems"

### **1.2.3 Emilija A. Sakadolskis (2003)**

Emilija wrote the dissertation entitled "The Use of Figurative Language in The Construction Musical meaning: A Case Study of Three Sixth Grade General Music Classes."

## **1.3 Position of Research**

According to the previous research above, the position of this research develops the research. From Bustanil's research the position of this research is close to the position of his research. However, Bustanil employed Tempo magazine title as a source of the data, this research employed children's fable as a source of the data in order to figure out about figurative language. This research only conducted about kinds of figurative language employed in Charless Perrault and The Brothers Grimm, try to figure out the conceptual meaning in each figurative language included.

## **2. LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **2.1 Definition of Children Literature**

Katherine Paterson pointed out in her articles that a book becomes a children's book when succeeding generations of young readers claim it for themselves (1982: 325), which is true that the content of children literature must be limited to children's experience and knowledge. In line with Katherin (1982), Burhan believes that children literature is a literary works having psychological emotionally can be understood and responded based on the true fact and can be imagined easily. (2005:6).

### **2.2 Definition of Figurative Language**

Based on Perrine (1982) through her explanation about the effectiveness of figurative language in four main reasons,

1. Figurative language affords readers imaginative pleasure of literary works.
2. It is a way of bringing additional imagery into verse, making the abstract concrete, making literary works more sensuous.
3. Figurative is a way of adding emotional intensity to otherwise merely informative statements and conveying attitudes along with information.
4. And the last, it is a way of saying much in brief compass.

Some books named denotation and connotation meaning, the others said literal and nonliteral meaning. The basic distinction seems a common-sense one: distinguishing between instances where the speaker speaks in a neutral, factually accurate way, and instances where the speaker deliberately describes something in untrue or impossible terms in order to achieve special effects. Non literal uses of language are traditionally called figurative and are described by a host of rhetorical terms.

## **3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

### **3.1 Research Method**

In this research, descriptive qualitative method were applied. Since the research do not employ a statistical procedure, the result are in words not in numerical. By description, the data will be interpreted with words and explanation

### **3.2 Source of the Data**

The source of data in this research are taken from Charles Perrault and The Brothers Grimm containing about twenty two short stories. The writer only used four children's short stories. The sources of the data are as follows:

1. Cinderella by Charles Perrault and The Brothers Grimm
2. Rumpelstiltskin by Charles Perrault and The Brothers Grimm
3. The Fisherman and His Wife by Charles Perrault and The Brothers Grimm

The Sleeping Beauty in the Woods by Charles Perrault and The Brothers Grimm.

### 3.3 Technique of Collecting Data

1. Reading the English children short story from Charles Perrault and The Brothers Grimm.
2. Giving a limitation of the data
3. Underlining the sentences that contain each figurative language
4. Classifying the data according to the theory
5. Dividing them from one kind of figurative language to another.
6. Analyzing the data based on the theory
7. Finding out the conceptual meaning of each figurative language.

### 3.4 Source of the Data

After collecting the data, the writer analyzes the data by doing:

1. Classifying the data
2. Analyzing the data

## 4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### 4.1 Kinds of Figurative Language

#### 4.1.1 Simile

No.	Simile	Short Story	Description
1.	And fitted her as if it had been made of wax	Cinderella	It compares "It" (a slipper) as made of wax because in the theory of simile which a more or less fanciful or unrealistic comparison is made, using like or as.

#### 4.1.2 Metaphor

No.	Metaphor	Short Story	Reason
1.	The young Prince on hearing this was all on fire	The Sleeping Beauty in the Woods	On fire is the analogy of angry because metaphor is more forceful (active) than

			an analogy because metaphor asserts two things is the same, whereas analogy implies a difference, other rhetorical comparative figure of speech.
--	--	--	--

#### 4.1.3 Personification

No.	Personification	Short Story	Reason
1.	Among the trees of the forest where the fox and the hare bid each other good night	Rumpelstilt skin	Bid is usually use for human being and the fox and the hare cannot do that because personification is the assigning of human characteristics to nonhumans

#### 4.1.4 Hyperbole

No.	Hyperbole	Short Story	Reason
1.	She went and sat down beside her sisters, showing them a thousand civilities	Cinderella	The speaker exaggerated that she is very polite but the statement is over because hyperbole is a figure of speech in which exaggeration is used for emphasis or

		effect; an extravagant statement or over statement.
--	--	---

		is just the simple repetition of word, within a sentence or a poetical line, with no particular placement of the words.
--	--	---

#### 4.1.5 Onomatophea

NO	Onomatophea	Short Story	Reason
1.	Then he made the best of his way off, while the nurse laughed and the baby <b>crowed</b>	Rumpelstiltskin	The sound of crowed indicates chicken and it refers to the baby who cry loudly like the crowed of the chicken because onomatopoeia is as a word, which imitates the natural sounds of a thing. It creates a sound effect that mimics the thing described, making the description more expressive and interesting

#### 4.1.7 Euphemism

No.	Euphemism	Short Story	Reason
1.	Once upon a time there was a gentleman who married, for his second wife, <b>the proudest and most haughty</b> woman that ever was seen	Cinderella	The sentence 'the proudest and most haughty' is euphemism of bad attitude because euphemism is the use of a mild, comforting, or evasive expression that takes the place of one that is taboo, negative, offensive, or too direct.

#### 4.1.6 Repetition

No.	Repetition	Short Story	Reason
1.	"I wish I could-I wish I could-" but she could not finish for sobbing	Cinderella	The word 'I wish I could' has been repeated and it gives a dramatic effect because repetition

#### 4.1.8 Antonomasia

No.	Antonomasia	Short Story	Reason
1.	When she had done her work, she used to go into the chimney corner, and sit down among the cinders,	Cinderella	<i>Cinderwench</i> indicate to the Cinderella because she sat down among the cinders and it refers to the theory of

	hence she was called <b>Cinderwench</b>	antonomasia is a figure of speech in which an epithet, or the name of an office or dignity is substituted for a proper name
--	---	---

Arifin, B. (2008), *The Usage of Figures of Speech in The Titles of Tempo Articles*. Jakarta: Published Skripsi.

Cruse, D.A. (2000), *Meaning in language, An Introduction to Semantics and Pragmatics*. New York: Oxford University Press.

Cuddon, J.A. (1986), *A Dictionary of Literary Terms*. London: Penguin Book.

Huck, C.s., Hepler, S., and Hickman, J. (1989), *Children's Literature in the Elementary School*. New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich.

Iryanti, F. (2010), *A Figurative Language Analysis on Sylvia Plath Poems*. Jakarta: State Islamic University "Syarif Hidayatullah".

Kennedy, X.J and Goian, D. (2005), *An Introduction to Poetry*. New York: Longman.

Kenney, W. (1996), *How to Analyze Fiction*. New York : Monarch Press.

Keraf, G. (1984), *Diksi dan Gaya Bahasa*. Jakarta: PT. Gramedia.

Lakoff, G. and Johnson, M. (1980), *Metaphors We Live By*. USA: University of Chicago Press.

Larson, M.L. (1998), *Meaning-based Translation*. Lanham: University Press of America Inc.

Leech, G. (1974), *TRANSLATIONAL SEMANTICS: a discussion of the second edition*. New York.

McArthur, T. (1992), *The Oxford Companion to the English Language*. New York: Oxford University Press.

## 5. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE RESEARCH

### 5.1 Conclusion

Referring to the aim and the result of the research, the writer draws the conclusion as follows;

1. There are nine kinds of figurative language used on Charles Perrault and The Brothers Grimm Fables. The sum of the data is about twenty eight consisted of
2. In order to make the reader consistently understand about each figurative language that hide in each stories, the writer tries to describe the meaning based on the context and dictionaries.

### 5.2 Future Research

The writer suggests to the next researcher to research other kinds of figurative language or figurative language expression. If the next researcher wants to make a research about English Children Short Story, it will be better to make an analysis from other side like translation aspect, or moral value aspect. For the next generations who want intrigued the children to read, the figures of speech can be solution to make fun of the stories.

## 6. REFERENCES

Alip, Fr.B. (2000), *Language as a Vehicle of Meaning in a collection of In Search of Meaning*. Yogyakarta: Sanata Dharma University Press.

- Mitchell, D. (2002), *Children's Literature: An Invitation to the World*. New York: Allyn & Bacon, Incorporated.
- Muliono, A.M. *Diksi atau Pilihan Kata*. Jakarta: Gramedia Pustaka Jaya.
- Nurgiyantoro, B. (2005), *Sastra Anak: Pengantar Pemahaman Dunia Anak*. Yogyakarta: Gajah Mada University Press.
- Paterson, K. (1982), *In Theory and Practice: Children's Literature* (21.4):325.
- Perrine, L. and Thomas, R.A.P. (1992), *Sound and Sense: An Introduction to Poetry*. Eight Edition. London: Souther Methodist University.
- Russel, R.C. (1966), *How to Analyze Poetry*. New York: Monarch Press.
- Sakaldoskis, E.A. (2003), *The Use of Figurative Language In the Construction of Musical Meaning: A Case Study of Three Sixth Grade general Music Classes*. University of Maryland: Dissertation of Doctor of Philosophy.
- Stull, B.T. (2002), *The Elements of Figurative Language*. Boston: Pearson Education, Inc.
- Ullman, (1977), *Semantics, An Introduction to the Science of Meaning*. London.