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CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A few reviews of related literature are covered in this chapter. It includes explanations of semantics, figurative language, simile, and *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz* novel in addition explanation of several previous studies.

2.1 Semantics

In Linguistics, there are numerous approaches to the study of meaning. According to Leech, G (1981), Semantics is the study of language meaning expressed for the reader. Semantics is the study of communication and meaning. Semantics is a vital field of study since social organization depends heavily on communication. Leech provides the following explanation of semantics:

> *"The study of meaning, or semantics, is fundamental to the study of communication, and the necessity to comprehend communication grows with its increasing importance as a component of social order. The study of the human mind, including mental processes, cognition, and conceptualization, is centered on semantics since these processes are closely related to how we categorize and communicate our experiences of the outside world through language".* (Leech, G, 1981, p. ix).

According to Kreidler (1998), the study of semantics aims to clarify the knowledge that enables speakers of different languages to understand and convey sentiments, information, intentions, and imaginative works to one another. Every human learns the fundamentals of language early in infancy, including vocabulary and the sounds, applications, and meanings of each word. Language speakers primarily know things implicitly. The goal of linguistics is to produce grammar, clear definitions of language, linguistic categories, and interaction rules. One component of grammar is semantics; the other three components are phonology, syntax, and morphology. The field of linguistics that studies language and how humans interpret meaning is known as semantics. Semantics, then, is the branch of linguistics that examines language in terms of meaning, including how meaning is formed, divided, and altered.

In addition, as researchers discuss the nature of meaning, how we create meaning, how we communicate meaning to one another, and how meaning evolves, According Pateda (2010, cited in Windi, p. 9) states, *"Semantics is a language consisting of structures that reveal meaning when the meaning is connected to objects in human experience."* Meaning is the link that exists between the elements of the language itself, especially semantic words. The meaning and interpretation of symbols, words, and sentence structures are known as semantics. According Chomsky (2009, cited in Windi, p. 9) said, *"Semantics is one of the components of grammar. Apart from that, there are components of syntactic and phonological analysis, semantic studies can also be used to technique distinguishing characteristics or distinctive features."* The ability to understand the meaning of a word or sentence is not easy, a person must be able to understand the meaning and purpose of the written text. This ability will be realized if a language user's understanding of the theory of meaning is adequate.

Additionally, Sudaryat (2009, cited in Windi, p. 10) states, *"The word semantics is used in the field of linguistics which studies the relationship between signs or symbols and the things they signify and are called meanings."* This view then gives rise to a direction that meaning will emerge if the language user has previously had an experience, and then that experience becomes a direction for a referent.

2.2 Figurative Language

Figurative language refers to linguistic features when an expression is expressed in a way that differs from its typical usage. Leech, G (1969) emphasizes, that it would be challenging to understand a text without understanding the context in which it is expressed (p.147). To prevent monotonous readers or listeners with repetitive language, writers and speakers employ figurative language, also known as language style. This language style tries to create a specific impression on the audience or listeners by using imagination and figurative language. Thus, to be successful, convincing, and influential, figurative language can occasionally be used in this way.

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Because of the how language style expression takes shape, figurative language is the subject of this study will not be isolated from language style. Figurative language is a style of expression that refers to the inferred or additional meaning rather than the literal meaning of the words that support it. According to Nurgiyantoro (2010, cited in Saiful et al, p. 2), The purpose of the figure of speech is to enhance literary works with more complex, potent, and evocative consequences. According to Leech, G (1969), the types of figurative language based on transference meaning are as follows: synecdoche, metaphor and metonymy. And the one aspect of metaphor is Simile.

Here are the detail description of the figurative language types.

2.2.1 Synecdoche

In figurative language, a synecdoche is a figure of speech that divides an element of a word from its entirety. According to Leech, G (1969, p. 150), *"The classical figure of synecdoche is connected with a rule that applies the term for the part to the entirety".*

Example: "***The White House*** *(signifies the U.S. president or executive branch)", "****Wearing heels*** *(signifies high-heeled shoes)".* (literaydevices.net)

To the aforementioned assertion, synecdoche refers simply to the part of a total that is mentioned without mentioning every word, but rather to a word's representative.

2.2.2 Metaphor

One type of figure of speech based on transference meaning that belongs to the figurative language branch is metaphor, which contrasts the literal meaning with a non-literal meaning that expresses an idea, object, action, or comparison. According to Leech, G (1969), a metaphor *is "... assuming that intonation and conveyance are identical."* However, as other authors have noted, *"pretending frequently appears to be more serious and authentic than the "real" world of*

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literal comprehension". But from a linguistic perspective, *"the figurative meaning is always drawn from the literal meaning, which is always important".* (Leech, G, 1969, p. 151).

Example : *"Time is money", "Age is a state of mind".* (literaydevices.net)

` According to the examples above, declaring two objects to be identical in comparison, as opposed to merely similar, is done through the use of metaphor. This is helpful when expressing abstract facts in literature by employing certain imagery or ideas.

Here is the one aspect of metaphor.

A. Simile

According to Leech, G (1969), simile is the one aspect of metaphor. Simile comparing two or more dissimilar items, circumstances, or behaviors. Similes make the comparison process much easier than metaphors do. *"A simile is a figure of speech in which the terms like or as are used to compare two different things"* (Leech, G, 1969, p. 156). To make comparisons between items that are Significantly unique a simile compares two things by utilizing terms for example "like," "as," "similar," "than," "resemble," or "seems," where the vehicle and intonation are dissimilar. According to Leech, G (1969, p 156), the simile is overt and can specify the ground of the comparison.

Example: - She felt if she were being rocked gently, <u>like</u> a baby in a cradle.
(L. Frank Baum, 2022, p. 10)

- "I feel <u>like</u> a new man."
(L. Frank Baum, 2022, p. 27)

A Simile is an expression that uses direct or explicit communication words to compare something being compared with its counterpart (Nurgiyantoro, 2017, cited in Ananda, p. 2). Similes are explicit comparisons, according to Gorys Keraf

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in the book Diction and Style (2001: 138 cited in Indah, p. 9). By "explicit comparison," we mean a comparison that implies one thing with another. Consequently, it takes a goal that communicates that resemblance that is, the terms like, same, as, like, like, and so on.

In addition, the conclusion is a simile is a sort of figure of speech that draws a comparison between two concepts that are articulated in words., such as: like, as...as, as if, just like, such, etc.

2.2.3 Metonymy

Metonymy is the use of one thing's concept for another one. According to Leech, G (1969, p. 152), *"metonymy is a figure of speech consisting of the use of the name of one thing in place of the name of another thing to which it is related"*. According to the description given above, A metonymy is a figure of speech that lets authors express ideas by replacing an item or concept with a phrase that has a connection to the source.

Example : *"Academics (represents associations with school, college, university, classes, or studying)", "Management (represents associations with administration, leadership, or person in charge of something)"*. (literaydevices.net)

In addition, metonymy is a figure of speech which is the one thing is represented by related concept. According the example from literarydevices.net, it involves using the name of one thing in place of another to which it is connected. This statement allows the writers to convey ideas more creatively.

2.3 The Wonderful Wizard of Oz Novel

"*The Wonderful Wizard of Oz"* is a novel by L. Frank Baum that was written and published for the first time in 1900. This novel is about children's literature and Dorothy is the main character.

According to L. Frank Baum, this novel tells about Dorothy who lives with Uncle Henry and Aunt Ann in a small house in the Kansas City prairie. One

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day, she and Toto are caught up in a cyclone that deposits them and the farmhouse into Munchkin Country in the magical Land of Oz.

In the Land of Oz, there are four wizards left, two of whom are good wizards who will help Dorothy return home, and the other two are evil witches who will hinder Dorothy's adventures. Who is known to be the most powerful in the country is The Wizard Of Oz. Oz is believed to be the most powerful wizard in the land, including the only one believed to be able to grant Dorothy's wish to return to Kansas.

On her adventure, Dorothy meets the Scarecrow, a scarecrow who longs to have a brain so he can think. After continuing their journey with the Scarecrow, they meet Tin Woodman, who longs to have a heart so he can feel love. Finally, there is one more figure involved in this adventure, namely The Cowardly Lion, who is eager to be given courage in himself.

From this fairy tale, the researcher learned about creating characters by unique simile markers, having distinctive characters, that are easily imaginary, and they all have a definite purpose. Simile markers in *"The Wonderful Wizard of Oz"* by L. Frank Baum are used to create vivid imagery and enhance the reader's understanding by comparing one thing to another ones. The simile markers enrich the narrative by creating strong visual images and adding depth to the descriptions, making the world of Oz amazing and interesting for all the readers.

2.4 Previous Studies

In the following section, much research has been conducted about "*The Wonderful Wizard Of Oz"* novel or Dorothy's journey through a variety of perspectives and ideas. The information may come from a variety of data sources, including e-books, journals, and novels. Three comparable studies showed up earlier. The three researches are conducted by similar topics. It is simile, but also a different kind of data and different results.

The first previous research was from Kevin Jie (2020). He is focused on analyzing *"Metaphor and Simile as Expressions of Emotion Portrayed in the Novel The Devil Wears Prada."* according to the semantic theory by Leech, G

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and expression of emotion theory by Kovecses. To gather data, the study used a descriptive qualitative method. According to the study's conclusions, the researcher found several types of figurative language such as metaphor and simile within the novel. Each of the figurative language expresses the expression of emotion such as happy emotion, angry emotion, fear emotion and love emotion.

The second previous research was a thesis coming from Mukhamad Elyas Andrian (2022). He focused on analyzing the simile in *"The Fault in Our Stars and Turtles All the Way Down Novel By John Green"* according to the Gorys Keraf theory. In this study, a descriptive qualitative method was applied. The study's findings indicate that, based on the *"The Fault in Our Stars and Turtles All the Way Down Novel By John Green"* used similes and they drew the characters' feelings with the various things.

The third previous study was a thesis coming from Rut Lisa Anggraheni. (2022). She focused on "*Analysis of The Translation of Simile and Metaphor in the "Animal Farm" Novel by George Orwell"* according to theory of translation strategy by proposed by Larson. A descriptive qualitative method was used in the research to collect the data. The result of this research is the researcher found seven similes and four metaphors. In addition, the researcher found the strategy which is the simile may be kept the meaning explained (that is, the topic and or point os similarity may be added) (2), translated simile keeping the image of similar meaning (3), and a simile of the receptor language thas has same meaning may be subtituted (2). For the metaphor use the strategy which is metaphor translated as simile (1), the metaphor may be kept if the receptors language permit (2), and the meaning of the metaphor may be translated without keeping metaphorical imagery (1).

Nevertheless, the three previous researches conducted before this study's topics were similar to the ones used in this study. Starting from Kevin Jie (2020), Mukhamad Elyas Andrian (2022), and Rut Lisa Anggraheni. (2022) used the same topics but a different theory. Different from the similarities topics, this study also had a contribution to those previous studies. This research had different object and theory to analyze, in this research the researcher significantly to analyzed simile markers by Leech, G theory (1969) as the research gap iand *"The*

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Wonderful Wizard of Oz" novel as the source of the data. Still, those three researchers had some contributions to this research. The using of various theories in three prior types of research gave the researcher useful knowledge that enabled them to apply an alternative theory in this study.

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