

# FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE FOUND IN VICTOR HUGO'S *LES MISERABLE* NOVEL: A SEMANTICS APPROACH

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## *Abstrak*

*Penelitian ini membahas terjadinya bahasa kiasan dalam karya Victor Hugo yang berjudul Les Miserable melalui pendekatan semantik. Tujuan skripsi ini adalah (1) untuk memahami bahasa kiasan perbandingan dan pertentangan yang di temukan dalam novel "Les Miserables" karya Victor Hugo, (2) untuk memahami bahasa kiasan hubungan yang di temukan dalam novel "Les Miserables" karya Victor Hugo, (3) untuk memahami bahasa kiasan perulangan yang di temukan dalam novel "Les Miserables" karya Victor Hugo. Peneliti didukung oleh teori Leech (1981) dalam semantik terutama untuk makna konotasi dan Dancygier dan Sweetser (2014), Keraf (1994) dan Cruse (2006) untuk bahasa kiasan. Metode kualitatif digunakan dalam penelitian ini dan penelitian pustaka sebagai teknik yang digunakan untuk mengumpulkan data. Peneliti mengambil 55 sampel dari bahasa kiasan dari novel. Bahasa kiasan perbandingan dan pertentangan yaitu 3 personifikasi, 6 metafora, 6 simile, 6 hiperbola, 2 litotes, and 5 paradox. Bahasa kiasan hubungan yaitu 1 metonimi, 6 sinekdot, 4 alusi, dan 1elipsis. Bahasa kiasan perulangan yaitu 2 pleonasme, 2 klimaks, 1 anti-klimaks, 6 retorika, dan 4 repetisi. Temuan dari penelitian ini adalah dari 55 sampel dari bahasa kiasan yang ditemukan dalam novel, peneliti menemukan yang paling banyak 28 bahasa kiasan yang terjadi pada majas perbandingan dan pertentangan, diikuti denagn 15 bahasa kiasan yang terjadi pada majas perulangan, dan yang paling sedikit 12 bahasa kiasan yang terjadi pada majas hubungan dari setiap kategori.*

**Kata Kunci:** *semantik, makna konotasi, bahasa kiasan*

## **Introduction**

This research, researcher analyzed novel of Victor Hugo's "Les Miserables" which consist of many languages learning about figurative language. Figurative language can be found from many media to be used as an abject. One of the writing form which contains so many figurative language is novel. In analyzing the usage of figurative language, the researcher uses novel as a media. The reason of choosing novel as media because the researcher finds the gap from previous study if they have analysed object from others media such as song lyric, poem, or movie and seldom to apply novel as their research object. As many people read the novel just to entertain themselves only without grasping any figurative language in it, that is

why the researcher take novel as proper media to figure out figurative language too.

Dancygier and Sweetser (2014:5) state that obviously one of the necessary abilities for reading novel is the ability to interpret figurative language. Every use of figurative language involves a risk of misinterpretation, though the risk is well worth taking. For the reason who can translate the figure, the dividends are immense. Fortunately all people have imagination to some degree, and imagination can be cultivated by practicing one's ability to interpret figure of speech can be increased.

The way to avoid misunderstanding when reading or capturing the meaning in every written or spoken by using semantics approach.

Semantics is the branch of linguistics which deals with meaning. Leech (1981: 9) states that semantics is central of the study and representation of the meaning of language expressions, the study of human mind thought processes, cognition, and conceptualization and the relationships of meaning among them. This statement is supported by another expert too, Griffiths. According to him (2006:15), "Semantics is study of word meaning and sentence meaning, abstracted away from contexts of use, is a descriptive subject. It is an attempt to describe and understand the nature of the knowledge about meaning in their language that people have from knowing the language." It is not a prescriptive enterprise with an interest in advising or pressuring speakers or writers into abandoning some meanings and adopting others or though pedants can certainly benefit from studying the semantics of a language they want to lay down rules about, to become clear on what aspects of conventional meaning they dislike and which they favour.

Through semantics analysis, a related point is that one can know a language perfectly well without knowing its history. When we think about word meanings, definitions in dictionaries quickly come to mind: we know that, if uncertain about a word's meaning, we can look it up in a dictionary. This means that it is important to be clear about the similarities and differences between the aspects of meaning that interest linguists (Yule, 2010:120).

There are a number of ways in expressing ideas which deviate from semantic conventions expressed through the use of figurative language. According to Dancygier and Sweetser (2014:1) say that figurative language is thought related to one aspect of what gives a text in expressing the idea in particular language and a poetic text-special esthetic value. Figurative language express of idea, opinion, or author's thinking which is consist of syntax, that consist of words, clause to pass certain condition and situations. Then figurative language is language is used by authors to create certain effect. From some language experts above, the researcher can concludes that figurative language is language

which is used by authors to deliver ideas, thinking, and authors' opinions forward literature. By learning figurative language, the purpose can be disseminated to reader is able to understand kinds of figurative language and capture the particular meaning by using semantics approach. It is good reference to apply this figurative language in writing formal letter with more quality and giving complimentary or satire to people politely.

In Victor Hugo's "Les Miserables" novel, there are many figurative language can be found to be researched. The problems can be identified which are: comparative and contradictive, correlative, and repetitive figurative language found in Victor Hugo's "Les Miserables". The researcher limited the problems that was taken as comparative and contradictive, correlative, and repetitive figurative language found in Victor Hugo's "Les Miserables". The aims of this research are to figure out comparative and contradictive, correlative, and repetitive figurative language found in Victor Hugo's "Les Miserables".

This research is expected to give many benefits both theoretically and practically. Theoretically, this research is expected to give description about what figurative language is and explain and identify figurative language in Victor Hugo's "Les Miserables" novel. Practically, this research will give some knowledge about figurative language like helping the readers who want to understand figurative language in Victor Hugo's "Les Miserables" novel to avoid misunderstanding in meaning, adding knowladge about figurative language when analysing Victor Hugo's "Les Miserables" novel, and as references for further researchers who want to research the same topic.

### **Theoretical Mainframe**

To support and describe the problem in this research, the researcher uses the theory from some scientist of languages, and those materials as follow. In analyzing "Les Miserables" by Victor Hugo, the researcher applies the semantics theory by Geoffrey Leech entitled

Semantics, *The Study of Meaning* is published in 1981. This theory is proper to be analyzed as the author concerns to expose conceptual and associative meaning and the researcher is focusing to analyze associative meaning. To convince and strengthen the main theory, the researcher is also applying other supporting theories such as Nuessel, Alan Cruse, Nick Riemer, Patrick Griffiths and so on.

### **Semantics**

Semantics is the study of meaning. The word semantics comes from Greek word, *semantikos* meaning 'significant', *semainein* meaning 'to show, signify' or 'indicated' by sign, from *sema* meaning 'sign'. Leech (1981: 9) states that semantics is the study and representation of the meaning of language expressions, the study of human mind and the relationships of meaning among them. According to Leech (1981: 22-34) there are seven types of classification of the semantic theory which are: conceptual and connotative meaning.

Conceptual meaning is sometimes called denotative meaning or cognitive meaning. According to Leech (1981: 22) "Conceptual meaning (sometimes called 'denotative' or cognitive meaning) is widely assumed to be the central factor in linguistic communication." It is the first meaning or usage which a word will suggest to most people when the word is said. The easiest way to know the conceptual meaning is to find them in dictionary. Meanwhile, connotative meaning is the meaning come in association with something else. It is also known as connotative meaning. According to Leech (1981: 25), "Connotative meaning is the communicative value an expression has by virtue of what it refers to, over and above its purely conceptual content." It will be clear if we are talking about connotation, we are in fact talking about the real word experience. Someone associates with an expression when someone uses and hears it.

Connotations play a major role in the language of literature, of politics, of advertising, and a greeting card. One of the major uses of connotative meaning in literature is figurative

language. Dancygier and Sweetser (2014:2) note that meaning in semantics may change in form of figurative language such as metaphor, synecdoche, litotes and so on that can be fully analyzed independently of figurative meaning. At this point, meaning does not merely come from lexis or lexeme and an entry found in dictionary but it is based on the cultural and social use of language. In literary world, words are composed to give certain effect for reader in form of figurative language.

### **Figurative Language**

Figurative language is a way to reflect the characteristic of the novel and the way the researcher think. Figurative language used not in usual literal sense but imaginative way. Therefore, figurative language is language that cannot be taken literally. Figurative language refers to words, and groups of words, that exaggerate or alter the usual meanings of the component words (Dancygier and Sweetser, 2014:9). In other words, language cannot be taken literally. Language using figures of speech such as metaphor, personification, simile, hyperbole, paradox, metonymy and irony, to form imagery is figurative language. It is used to increase shock, novelty, appearance, or illustrative consequences.

Literal and figurative language is a distinction in traditional systems for analyzing language. Literal language refers to words that do not deviate from their defined meaning found in entry in dictionary. Figurative language may involve analogy to similar concepts or other contexts, and may involve exaggerations. These alterations result in figures of speech.

Figurative Language is language using figures of speech (a way of saying one thing and meaning another); in other words, language that cannot be taken literally or should not be taken literally only. The statement above is supported by Keraf (2009: 125-145) states there are several figurative can be classified such as personification, paradox, hyperbole, ellipsis, and so on. Figurative language is a word or phrase that comes from everyday literal language for the important of comparison,

emphasis, clarity, or freshness. Metaphor and simile are the two most commonly used figures of speech, but things like Simile, metaphor, metonymy, synecdoche, personification, apostrophe, are all forms of figurative language.

The statement of Dancygier and Sweetser regarding figurative language are also strengthened by other authors. They are Nuessel, Cruse, Gibbs and Colston and Keraf. Nuessel (2006: 232) notes that figurative language uses words or expressions with a meaning that is different from the literal interpretation. Therefore, when a researcher uses literal language, he or she is simply stating the facts as they are. Figurative language, in comparison, uses exaggerations or alterations to make a particular linguistic point. Figurative language is one which literally in compatible term, forces the readers to attend the connotation rather than to the denotation.

Gibbs and Colston (2012:51-52) also provide the understanding of figurative language as language which employs various figures of speech. Some examples are metaphor, simile, antithesis, hyperbole and paradox. In general, figurative language is that kind of language which departs from the language employed in the traditional, literal ways of describing persons or objects. Using figurative language is making imaginative description in fresh ways. It is usually immediately obvious whether a researcher is using figurative or literal.

Figurative Language consists of comparative, contradictive, relation and repetition figurative language. Comparative figurative language consists of personification, metaphor, and simile. Contradictive figurative language consists of hyperbole, litotes and paradox. Correlative figurative languages consist of metonymy, synecdoche, allusion and ellipsis. Meanwhile repetition figurative language consists of pleonasm, climax, anti climax, rhetoric and repetition. For clearer information, look at these following explanation.

Personification is figure of speech in describing unliving thing and doesn't have soul but as

though they have characteristics of humanity. It is meant that inanimate things in this world are guessed as animate by give some attributes in them. People who read it guess it can do everything like human being. In some cases, the actual agent is personified (Dancygier and Sweetser, 2014:63). Cruse (2006:106) states that metaphor is a variety of analogy which compare two things directly, but in short pattern and defines metaphor. Metaphor involves a relation of resemblance or analogy, although this is not explicitly stated. It means that between subject and object have same attributes to be compared. According to Dancygier and Sweetser (2014:137), "Simile could then be considered a variety of metaphor that involves a more explicit expression of comparison" The majority of similes include the word *like* and *as*.

According to Cruse (2006:80), hyperbole is "A figure of speech involving deliberate exaggeration for rhetorical effect, to increase impact or to attract attention. Exaggeration may be negative or positive." Cruse (2006:186) asserts that Litotes is figurative language that is used to state something which made it smaller from original or seriousness of something that is less than what is objectively the case, for rhetorical effect. It is meant that people usually use it to make it simple. So that they are not arrogant because they guess something invaluable although exactly is so valuable. Another figurative language is analyzed in this chapter is Paradox as Keraf states paradox is variety of figurative language which contains a real contrast with a fact. It can be meant all of things that interest because of their truth.

Correlative figurative languages consist of metonymy, synecdoche, eclipsics, and allusion. Metonymy is adopted from Greece means 'to show' or 'changes'. This figurative language meaning can be shown by Keraf that states that figurative language uses specific character or name of thing that state another thing because it has the relation with it closely. Another thing can be name of person, something as pronoun, uses words and it shown in. Synecdoche is figurative language that use name of partial or representing entity or represent whole or

oppose Dancygier and Sweetser (2014: 100). There are two types of synecdoche *pars pro toto*, partial represent whole and *totem pro parte*, whole represent partial. Allusion in figurative language is also found from Keraf statement as allusion is figurative language as reference that show indirectly forwards the similarity of person or event that people have known together.

Repetitive figurative languages consist of pleonasm, climax and anti-climax, rhetoric, and repetition. According to Cruse (2006:128), pleonasm is a type of semantic anomaly where some aspect of meaning is felt to be unnecessarily duplicated."It means figurative language that uses words improperly to emphasize meaning of word. Climax in figurative language is adopted of periodic character. It is asserted by Keraf that Climax is figurative language that states something from small to great. Meanwhile, Anti-Climax is opposite of Climax definition that Keraf states as figurative language that states something from great to small that is quoted. In rhetorical question is only one assumption refers to one possible answer as Keraf states Rhetoric is figurative language in question that the answer has known by questioner. Repetition is only described repetition in word, phrase, or clause as Keraf states repetition is figurative language that uses repetition word to emphasize meaning.

### **Review of Previous Research**

Before the researcher doing her analysing, there are previous researches that the researcher found to analyze about figurative language, they are: first is "The Analysis of Figurative Language in Adelle's Song Lyrics" by Putu Ayu Retnayanthi who has made paper about figurative language in song lyric. This paper entitled "The Analysis of Figurative Language in Adelle's Song Lyrics" which has two objectives, the first know the types of figurative language which is found in song lyric, the second is to analyze and describe the contextual understanding of the figurative language used in song lyric. The first theory uses theoretical of figurative language by Knickerboker and Reninger (1963) and then the second is using the proposed theory by Halliday

(1978). The primary data is used in this analysis are Adelle's song lyrics entitled "Make You Feel My Love, Rolling in the Deep, Set Fire to the Rain and Turning Tables" taken from two Adelle's albums entitled "19" dan "21". Secondary data is taken from a short biography of the author is sourced from the internet. This paper uses literature review and observation method in this analysis. Figurative language is found including personification, metaphor, synecdoche, hyperbole, allusions, paradoxically, symbols and metaphors. Based on contextual understanding of the overall song lyrics tell about betrayal and the conflict in romance. Approach to literary context in this case is the form of a song lyric which is very helpful to deepen and expand our knowledge of the literature. The researcher intends to focus of several of kinds of figurative language as the result.

There are eight types of figurative languages found in these song lyrics such as: personification, metaphor, synecdoche, hyperbole, allusion, paradox, symbols and metaphor. These kinds of figurative languages are used by the researcher in order to make her creation in this case song lyrics look alive so we can feel the condition that the researcher tries to show in that song lyric. The use of the contextual meaning in this study also opens up all the meanings and the purposes from song lyric. The words that firstly look complicated can be elaborated in the contextual meaning so that they can be better understood. Therefore, by using the figurative languages and their contextual meaning, the researcher wants to attract our attention and slowly leads us to the theme.

The second analysis is from Fiti Iryanti's paper entitled "A Figurative Language Analysis on Sylvia Plath Poems". Her attention regarding figurative language is intended to at taking comprehensive understanding regarding the use of figurative language within the three poems of Sylvia Plath; "Mirror", "Morning Song", and "Metaphors" as the object of the research. The method of the research is descriptive qualitative to depict about the content of the poems. In this

research, the researcher analyzes the data where the figurative languages are analyzed for their meaning in common sense and with the context of the poems. She also find that Plath uses many varieties of figurative language theret are metaphor, simile, personification, paradox, synecdoche, symbol, and hyperbol. As the conclusion, the researcher finds that Sylvia Plath has used figurative language to make an effect in the poems. There are seven lines that contain figurative language in "Mirror", there are seven lines that contain figurative language in "Morning Song", and there are eleven lines that contain figurative language in "Metaphors".

The third research is from Kholifah Rosyida Oviyanti is entitled "The Using of Figurative Language in Confession of a Shopaholic Movie". In her paper, the researcher states the purposes of this research are to find out the types of figurative languages used in the movie and to find out the messages conveyed in the movie. The methodology of this study is qualitative descriptive study; it does not need statistic approach to analysis the material. In this analysis, the researcher explains about the using of figurative language in "The Using of Figurative Language in Confession of a Shopaholic Movie". Qualitative research is a search of which the data written or oral words are descriptively analyzed.

The result of this study is that are some of figurative languages used in the dialogue of the movie. From the analysis, it can be concluded that there are metaphor, simile, hyperbole, personification, paradox, metonymy and irony. This movie has many connotation meaning based on the data analysis. After analyzing the data, it appears that the use of figurative language in "The Using of Figurative Language in Confession of a Shopaholic Movie" is regarded as an instrument by the author to convey their ideas in the movie dialogue.

### **Research Method**

The researcher follows the methodology of qualitative approach. This method is based on the data which are words and not about the number to express attitudes, opinions, and

behaviour (Kothari,2004:5). It is called qualitative one, since the collected data are in the forms of sentence. The purpose of the usage of qualitative methodology is to describe the data. One of the characteristics of qualitative method is to see process we have to deal with setting, that is the place where all things be researched are focused. The research object in this research is Victor Hugo's "Les Miserables" novel

The research object in this research is Victor Hugo's "Les Miserables" novel. "Les Miserables" is one of Victor Hugo's masterpiece which was first published in 1862 and the reseracher used edition 1887 that consist of 1687 pages. Victor Hugo is a Fench poet, novelist, and dramatist of the Romantic movement. He is considered one of the greatest and best known French writer. The novel in edition 1887 is divided into five pieces and this volume explores about love story combined with the French social criticism in his time. It depicts Jean Valjean, an ex-convict, was a major figure in the whole story of the contents of this novel. He who had to be languishing in jail for 20 years because of a verytrivial errors. The reseracher analyzed the types of figurative language found in this novel into three categories which are comparative and contradictive, correlative and repetitive figurative language by using connotative meaning.

There are many techniques in collecting data. In this research, as the realization of participants' observation as what qualitative research suggests. This research used Library research. According to Kothari (2004: 7), library research is a technique of collecting data in a research which used the method of analysis of historical records and documents, through the technique include recording of notes, content analysis, or even statistical compilations and manipulations, reference and abstract guides and content analysis. In this analysis, the instument is the researcher herself in collecting the data by reading and clasifying the figurative language in each categories.

This technique is used to get data relating to figurative languages in Victor Hugo's "Les Miserables" novel by elaborate the steps. The first is looking for Victor Hugo's "Les Miserables" novel by downloading the e-book through website. Then, the researcher read the novel every single words for several times by highlighting or marking figurative language in novel. Thirdly, the researcher wrote the pointed sentences, deciding which figurative languages in Victor Hugo's "Les Miserables" novel. Lastly, the researcher described and gave reasons about figurative languages that were taken.

Method of analyzing data according to Sudaryanto can be classified into five which are Referential Identity Method, Articulatory Identity Method, Translational Identity Method, Orthographical Identity Method, and Pragmatic Identity Methodis called as Padan method (Sudaryanto, 2015:18). The method of analyzing data that is used in this research is referential and translationalidentity method. Referential identity method is research method which its determiner device is outside of language, apart from and does not become part of the language which researched in desribing the reference is reffered to of language (Sudaryanto, 2015:15). Meanwhile, translational identity method isa method used to analyze the translation of one language into another language (Sudaryanto, 2015:15) .

The researcher used referential identity method to analyze type of figurative language because in analyzing the figurative language, the researcher refers to theory in chapter two and chapter three as references. The researcher analyzes the data by classifying the type of figurative language based on theory of Sudaryanto. Then the theory is mentioned in theoritical framework by Geoffrey Leech (1981), the data is analyzed to explain the types of figurative language in Victor Hugo's "Les Miserables" novel into three categories which are comparative and contradictive, correlative and repetitive figurative language by using connotative meaning. The researcher used translational identity method because the

researcher applied supporting theory from Indonesian book to analyze figurative language and translated to English version by paraphrasing the meaning. The supporting book as this reference is Diksi dan Gaya Bahasa by Gorys Keraf.

According to Sudaryanto (2015:241) there are two methods of presenting the result of analysis, formal and informal method. Formal method is the researcher presents the result of data analysis is by using symbol, signs, table and diagram. While informal method is the researcher presents the data analysis result by using words or sentences without symbol, signs, table, and diagram. In this research, the researcher presents the data analysis result by using informal presentation method. The researcher chooses them because the researcher in presenting the data analysis result uses the sentences to explain clearly.

### **Analysis and Discussion**

The researcher found all of figurative languages listed in section theoretical mainframe. Analysis conducted is divided into three categories of figurative language, the first is comparative and contradictive figurative language, the second is correlative figurative language, and the third is repetitive figurative language. All of figurative language is analyzed by using connotative meaning.

### **Comparative and Contradictive figurative language found in Victor Hugo's "Les Miserables"**

In this category, comparative and contradictive figurative languages consist of personification, metaphor, simile, hyperbol, litotes, and paradox. Personification is figure of speech in describing unliving thing and doesn't have soul but as though they have characteristics of humanity. This figurative language found in "Les Miserables" is shown as *The waves toss him ... the cowardly ocean attacks him furiously...* (pg. 119), *a silence which engulfed his voice.* (pg. 137), *The sun was setting, and had almost touched the horizon...* (pg.53).

Personification is used to give meaning of giving a voice to things that do not have one, but need one. In basic definition, personification is the attribution of human characteristics to inanimate objects. The objects can be anything the researcher sees around them, the sun is given animate quality because it can touch the horizon. The ability of personification comes with the tightening of reality and the rise of the imaginary. The effect may seem fictitious, but a more abstract look at the object being personified tells us how it exists as a whole. The use of personification in the novel is to help us understand what we did not know earlier.

Metaphor is a variety of analogy which compare two things directly, but in short pattern and defines metaphor. This figurative language found in "Les Miserables" is shown such as *Poverty and coquetry are two fatal counselors; one scolds and the other flatters,.. (pg. 150), She is a phantom possessed of the form of a nymph and the modesty of a nun,.. (pg. 168), The world is a great diamond! (pg. 169) She is there. One overflows with serenity, with gayety, with ecstasy; one is a radiance amid the night. (pg. 202), This man was almost a monster (pg. 51), She was called the Lark in the neighborhood. (pg. 191)*

Simile is considered a variety of metaphor that involves amorexplicit expression of comparison by indicating word 'as' and 'like'. This figurative language was found in "Les Miserables" in *Monsieur to a convict is like a glass of water , The children dispersed like a flock of birds. (pg. 85), ...the ragged brats ran joyously after him, and surrounded him like a swarm of gnats. (pg. 199), His glance was like a gimlet, cold and piercing. (pg. 207), ...it flowed about her like floss silk (pg.219), ... he sobbed with more weakness than a woman, with more fright than a child. (pg. 142).*

Hyperbol is a figure of speech involving deliberate exaggerationfor rhetorical effect, to increase impact or to attractattention.This figurative language was found in "Les Miserables" in *.. it was enough to rend your heart." (pg. 186), ... that slender chest enough*

*wind to disarrange the fold of the Alps. (pg. 162), He wept burning tears, (pg. 142), And there are a thousand little cares. (pg. 202), Winter changes ... the heart of man into a stone. (pg. 220), ..feeble cries of a flock of birds ... was traversing the heavens at an immense height. (pg. 135),*

Litotes is figurative language that is used to state something which made it smaller from original or or seriousness of something that is less than what is objectively the case. This figurative language was found in "Les Miserables" in *"For pity's sake, a glass of water ,," said the man (pg. 87), I say to you, who are passing by, that you are much more at home here than I am myself. Everything here is yours. (pg. 99).*

Paradox is variety of figurative language which contains a real contrast with a fact. It can be meant all of things that interest because of their truth. This figurative language was found in "Les Miserables" in *His brain was going through one of those violent and yet perfectly calm moments in which revery is so profound that it absorbs reality. (pg. 142), Poverty and coquetry are two fatal counselors; one scolds and the other flatters,.. (pg. 150), Though so near to his end, he preseved all the gestures of health (pg.55), He did not study plants; he loved flowers (pg. 30), ...this superintendent, a truly respectable person, firm, equitable, upright, full of the charity which consists in giving, but not having in the same degree that charity which consists in understanding and in forgiving. (pg. 217),*

#### Correlative figurative language found in Victor Hugo's "Les Miserables"

In this category, correlative figurative languages consist of metonymy, synecdoche, allusion, and ellipsis. Metonymy is figurative language uses specific character or name of thing that state another thing because it has the relation with it closely. Another thing can be name of person, something as pronoun. This figurative language was found in "Les Miserables" in *M. Myriel was the son of a councilor of the Parliament of Aix;... (pg. 13).*

Synecdoche is figurative language that use name of partial or representing entity or represent whole or oppose. This figurative language found in “Les Miserables” is shown by data below: *The only sound was the tiny, feeble cries of a flock of birds of passage, which was traversing the heavens at an immense height. (pg. 135), ... all the tongues of water dash over his head; (pg. 119), The Bishop remained silent for a moment; then he raised his graves eyes,... (pg. 130), He turned his head and saw a little Savoyard,... (pg. 134), The collegians, decorated on the collar with a golden fleur-de-lys, fought each other apropos of the King of Rome. (pg. 147), The quarrel over the valley of Dappes was begun between Switzerland and France by a memoir from Captain, afterwards General Dufour. (pg. 148),*

Allusion is figurative language as reference that show indirectly forwards the similarity of person or event that people have known together. This figurative language found in “Les Miserables” is shown by data below: *Since this sort of details might, particularly at the present moment, and to use an expression now in fashion, give to the Bishop of D- a certain “pantheistical” physiognomy,... (pg. 75), ... Monsieur to a convict is like a glass of water to one of the shipwrecked of the Medusa, She is a phantom possessed of the form of a nymph and the modesty of a nun,.. (pg. 168), The collegians, decorated on the collar with a golden fleur-de-lys, fought each other apropos of the King of Rome. (pg. 147).*

Allusion is a figurative language, in which one refers covertly or indirectly to an object or circumstance from an external context. It is left to the audience to make the connection; where the connection is directly and explicitly stated (as opposed to indirectly implied) by the author, an allusion is instead usually termed a reference.

Ellipsis is figurative language that eliminates word or part of sentence which is easy to be understood by missing part of sentence, so that the grammatical structural or their sentences contain the valid pattern. This figurative

language found in “Les Miserables” is shown by data below: *Fantine had been at the factory for more than a year, when, one morning, the superintendent of the workroom handed her fifty franc from the mayor,.. (pg. 216),*

### Repetitive Figurative Language Found in Victor Hugo’s “Les Miserables”

In this category, repetitive figurative languages consist of pleonasm, climax, anti climax, rhetoric, and repetition. Pleonasm is figurative language that uses words improperly to emphasize meaning of word. This figurative language found in “Les Miserables” is shown by data below: *After a pause, the old man raised a finger heavenward and said:-(pg. 62) and This man was almost a monster (pg. 51).*

Climax is figurative language that states something from small to great. This figurative language found in “Les Miserables” is shown by data below: *One of the four was called the young, because she was the youngest of them, and one was called the old; the old one was twenty three. (pg. 150), There are paper mills, tanneries, distilleries, oil factories, watch factories on a large scale, steel mills, copper works, twenty iron foundries at least, four of which, situated at Lods, at Chatillon, at Audincaourt, and at Beure, are tolerably large. (pg. 101).*

Anti-Climaxis is figurative language that states something from great to small. This figurative language found in “Les Miserables” is shown by data below: *There were seated and grouped, on the particular evening, in exquisite interlacement, two little girls; one about two years and a half old, the other, eighteen months;... (pg. 178)*

Rhetoric is figurative language in question that the answer has known by questioner. This figurative language found in “Les Miserables” is shown by data below: *What am I? A little dust collected in an organism. (pg. 46), Does human nature thus change utterly and from top to bottom? (pg. 113), “Inexorable; yes,” said the Bishop. “What think you of Marat clapping his*

*hands at the guillotine?” (pg.60), **Where is God?** (pg. 120), *What was evident was, that he was touched and astounded. **But wat was the nature of this emotion?** His eye never quitted the old man. (pg. 128), *I have money-savings. One hundred and nine francs fifteen sous, which I earned in the galleys by my labor, in the course of nineteen years. I will pay. **What is that to me?*****

Repetition is figurative language that uses repetition word to emphasize meaning. This figurative language found in “Les Miserables” is shown by data below: *A pretty woman is a casus belli; a pretty woman is flagrant misdemeanor. (pg. 168), Let us say it simply, **it was not he who stole; it was not the man; it was the beast, who, by habit and instinct, had simply placed his foot upon that money (pg. 140), **There are poor people! There are poor people!** (pg.65), Winter: **no warmth, no light, no noontday**, the evening joining on to the morning, fogs, twilight; the window is grey; it is impossible to see clearly at it. (pg. 220),***

### Finding

In this chapter, the researcher would conclude the research performed. To answer the formulated question in chapter one, the researcher concludes that from 55 data, the researcher found 55 occurrence of figurative languages too. The researcher finds types of figurative languages listed in chapter two into three categories are comparative and contradictive figurative language, correlative figurative language, and repetitive figurative language.

To answer the formulated question in chapter 1, the researcher concludes comparative and contradictive figurative language found in Victor Hugo’s “Les Miserables” are personification 3 occurrences, metaphor 6 occurrences, simile 6 occurrences, hyperbole 6 occurrences, litotes 2 occurrences, and paradox 5 occurrences. Correlative figurative language found in Victor Hugo’s “Les Miserables” are metonymy 1 occurrence, synecdoche 6 occurrences, allusion 4 occurrences, and ellipsis 1 occurrence. The last, repetitive

figurative language found in Victor Hugo’s “Les Miserables” are pleonasm 2 occurrences, climax 2 occurrences, anti-climax 1 occurrence, rhetoric 6 occurrences, and repetition 4 occurrences. Comparative and contradictive figurative language are the most frequently occurred with 28 occurrences, followed by repetitive figurative language with 15 occurrences, and the least is correlative figurative language with 12 occurrences in each categories.

### Suggestion

Victor Hugo’s “Les Miserable” is a large corpus for linguistic research, especially in dealing with figurative language. This research is recommended for those who are learning figurative language to be challenging because the reader can study about figurative language in novel, they know about definition and explanation about each figurative language, and they can identify figurative language easier by doing researcher’s instruction.

The researcher also suggests further research with the same topic but with some researcher collaborated to discover more figurative languages in the novel.