

APPENDIX A

What are the six types of figure of speech found in *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn* by Mark Twain?


No.	Quotes	Form	Page	Reference	Comment
1.	<p>“Next Sunday we all went to church, about three mile, everybody a horseback. The men took their guns along, so did Buck, and kept them between their knees or stood them handy against the wall. The Shepherdsons done the same. It was pretty ornery preaching—all about</p>	Monologue	112	<p>The irony is a word using that says something other than what we mean. The irony is one type of figure of speech that declares the opposite meaning and contradiction. It deliberate overstatement not intended to be taken literally with the fact. Senses of irony revolve around the perceived notion of an incongruity between</p>	<p>The irony here is that the sermon was about brotherly love, forgiving your neighbor, and living in harmony. The families all enjoy the ceremony, and talk about good things that should be done. Yet, at the same time,</p>

<p>brotherly love, and such-like tiresomeness; but everybody said it was a good sermon, and they all talked it over going home, and had such a powerful lot to say about faith and good works and free grace and preforeordination, and I don't know what all, that it did seem to me to be one of the roughest Sundays I had run across yet.”</p>		<p>an understanding of reality and what happens. For example, “He still feels lonely in the crowded city” shows the irony because crowded city usually fills by many people. “In this prison, we are happy” it indicates as irony because prison is a place where the criminals live (Saputri 28).</p>	<p>they are all armed, and encounters with the Shepherds are met with violence in a feud that embodies the exact opposite of brotherly love. This is called irony because the situation in novel shows us as a religious event where people will meet with each other and pray in the church.</p>
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					Somehow, at some point every single person there carries a handgun or a gun to protect themselves.
2.	<p>“Yes,” says I, “and other times, when things is dull, they fuss with the parlyment; and if everybody don’t go just so he whacks their heads off. But mostly they hang round the harem.”</p> <p>“Roun’ de which?”</p>	Dialogue	80	<p>Hyperbole is an expression of exaggeration used by a writer depicted as being better or worse, or larger or smaller than actually the case. It is used as a means of emphasizing the truth of the statement. It tells more than the truth about the size, number, or degree of something without intending to deceive.</p>	<p>From the novel, when Huck and Jim were on their way to escape from Jim’s master. Huck mention about a Harem. Harem here is being considered as a place or home for king’s wives. Twain gives</p>

<p>“Harem.”</p> <p>“What’s de harem?”</p> <p>“The place where he keeps his wives. Don’t you know about the harem? Solomon had one; he had about a million wives.”</p>			<p>It may evoke an intense feeling or create a strong impression, but it is rarely meant to be taken literally. For example, “He loves her for thousand years”, it is impossible for a person to live for thousand years. “He was so hungry, he ate that whole cornfield for lunch” a person could only eat a proportional portion of one plate (Saputri 63).</p>	<p>a Hyperbole touch in this dialogue by adding “a million wives”. However, king in ancient history usually have more than wife. Unfortunately, there is no history record that a single person have more than a million wives. So, the phrase “a million wives” is belong to hyperbole.</p>
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3.	<p>“Lightning begun to flicker out from under his eyebrows so you wanted to climb a tree first, and find out what the matter was afterwards.”</p>	Monologue	108	<p>Metaphor is a figure of speech that implicitly compares two unlike objects by identifying or substituting one with others. Metaphor uses word or phrase denoting kind of idea or object in place of another word or phrase to imply a similarity between the two. For example, “A view of a geode crystal is like the mind probing the universe” and “The stages of love are stepping stones to death” (Saputri 25).</p>	<p>This metaphor illustrates the Colonel’s fiery temper in Chapter Thirteen. The anger of the Colonel is being compared with a lightning that they both is a different things. Anger is a human emotion or a living thing emotion or expression. Where lightning itself is a natural event from the sky. Why this</p>
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				<p>is as a metaphor is because this “anger” and “lightning” yet a two different thing yet there are the same thing which is both “anger” and “lightning” is something scary. Anger is a scary emotion and lightning is a scary light that could be a sign there will be a heavy rain or storm.</p>
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4.	<p>“I says to myself, I reckon a body that ups and tells the truth when he is in a tight place is taking considerable many resks,”</p>	Monologue	190	<p>Metonymy is a figure of speech in which the name of one object or idea is replaced for that of another similar associate. Webster’s Third New International Dictionary in Leech says metonymy is a figure of speech that consists in using the name of a thing for something else with which it is associated. For example, “I spent the night reading Shakespeare” (Saputri 30).</p>	<p>In the Adventures of Huckleberry Finn, Mark Twain often uses the metonym “body” to mean “person.” The main character, Huck, often use the word “body” to replace a living “person” instead of using word “someone” or mentioning their names. This monologue belong to</p>
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					metonymy because by replacing someone who is alive to the more physical form, that is a “body”.
5.	“...and the next minute the king come a-prancing out on all fours, naked; and he was painted all over, ringstreaked- and-striped, all sorts of colors, as splendid as a rainbow.”	Monologue	154	Simile is a kind of figure of speech comparing two fundamentally unlike things. Simile reveals a direct correlation between things, which have one or more features in common and be identified by using the word ‘like’ and ‘as’. The word simile comes from the same. Frost said that	In the beginning of the chapter Twenty Three, the king is described as being “as splendid as a rainbow” when the king was performing the great tragedy on the stage. The simile establishes a

				<p>simile is a figure of speech in which a comparison is expressed by the specific use of word or phrase: like, as, than, seems or as if. For example: “Busy as a bee”, “They fight like dogs and cats” and “We ran as if to meet the star” (Saputri 50).</p>	<p>comparison between the king and the rainbow using the word “as”.</p> <p>The nature of the rainbow usually pictured a beautiful natural thing that appears in the sky after a rain. So as the king is being explain as splendid a rainbow after rain.</p>
6.	“The stars were shining,	Monologue	3	<p>Personification consists of providing human characteristics to an object. Frost</p>	<p>In the first chapter, Huck is explaining the view of the</p>

<p>and the leaves rustled in the woods ever so mournful; and I heard an owl, away off, who-whooping about somebody that was dead, and a whippowill and a dog crying about somebody that was going to die; and the wind was trying to whisper something to me, and I couldn't make out what it was, and so it made the cold shivers run over me."</p>		<p>explained that personification represents lifeless objects or abstract ideas as living beings, as in fact. Personification gives human qualities to motionless objects, animals, or ideas. This can influence the way the reader assumes things. This is commonly applied in children's books, poetry, and fictional literature. For example: "My teddy bear gives me a hug", Teddy bear is a doll but is given human traits. "The radio stopped singing and</p>	<p>nearby neighborhood. Huck tells us that he think the wind is about to whisper to him. As the author of the novel, Mark Twain adds personification in this sentence, in which the wind is able to whispering. However, whisper is human attitude but is being given to a "wind" the non-human thing or non-living creatures.</p>
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				stared at me”, and “The sky was full of dancing stars” (Saputri 24).	
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APPENDIX B

How the contextual meaning of the figure of speech portrayed in *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn* by Mark Twain?

No.	Quotes	Form	Page	Reference	Comment
1.	“Next Sunday we all went to church, about three mile, everybody a horseback. The men took their guns along, so did Buck, and kept them	Monologue	112	Mansoer Pateda in Anindya states that “Contextual meaning or situational meaning appear as a result of the relationship between speech and context”	The use of irony here, Twain wants to tell us that by contextually, in all over the place there is a danger. Even

<p>between their knees or stood them handy against the wall. The Shepherdsons done the same. It was pretty ornery preaching—all about brotherly love, and such-like tiresomeness; but everybody said it was a good sermon, and they all talked it over going home, and had such a powerful lot to say about faith and good works and free grace and preforeordination, and I don't</p>		<p>(Anindya 24). As it is realized that the context has a few structures. There are a few sorts of context, individual context incorporate something that identified with the sexual orientati, speaker position, the time of speaker or audience, the social foundation of speaker or audience. Circumstance context incorporates the security circumstance and noisy. Purpose context incorporates ask and anticipate something. Context of formal means the</p>	<p>in the novel, the setting was people going the church, but danger still will follow people there. Twain uses the irony here to send the message to the reader that wherever you are, even in the safest place, always stay alert about what might get into you. Also a good warn that be careful in every situation.</p>
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<p>know what all, that it did seem to me to be one of the roughest Sundays I had run across yet.”</p>			<p>speaker force the audience to search for the word which has an agreement with the speaker's custom. Context of mood's speaker or audience incorporate apprehensive, delight, aggravated. Context of times incorporate evening, night, morning, and evening. Context of place include school, in shopping center. Context of item implies what is that become a discussion object. Context of language means whether the language is utilized as</p>	
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				per the standards. Language context incorporate the language that are utilized (Anindya 24).	
2.	“The place where he keeps his wives. Don’t you know about the harem? Solomon had one; he had about a million wives.”	Monologue	80		In the form of hyperbole by using a “million wives”, contextually, Twains explains that Solomon has more than one wife. By using the word million, Twains not only wants to exaggerate the statement about the counts of

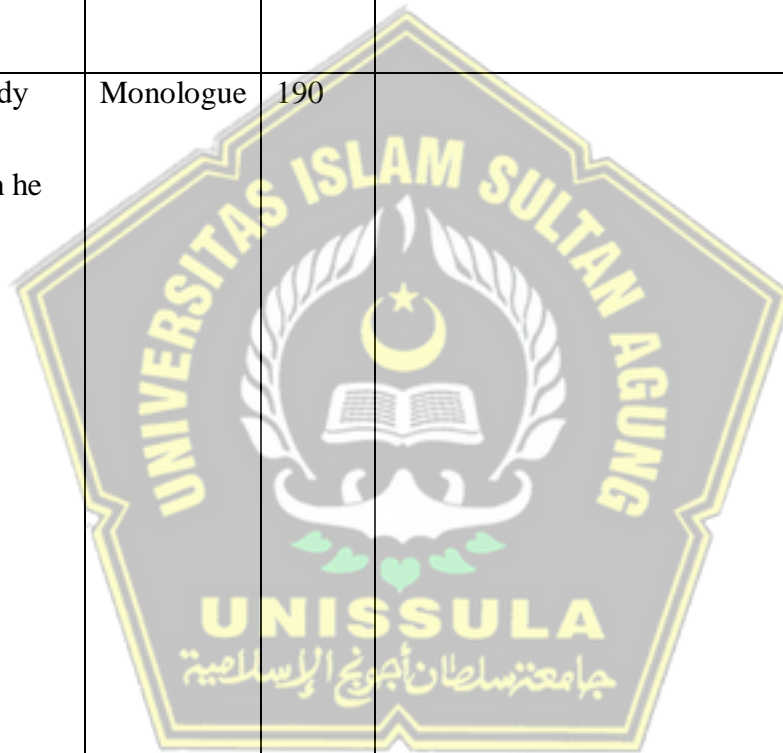
				<p>the wives but also has an implicit meaning that Twain wants to tell the reader that having a “harem” is an extraordinary thing that not every human could have. Those who have harem was only king and noble people.</p>
3.	“Lightning begun to flicker out from under his eyebrows so you wanted	Monologue	108	<p>This metaphor illustrates the Colonel’s temper. In the context, Twain uses lightning</p>



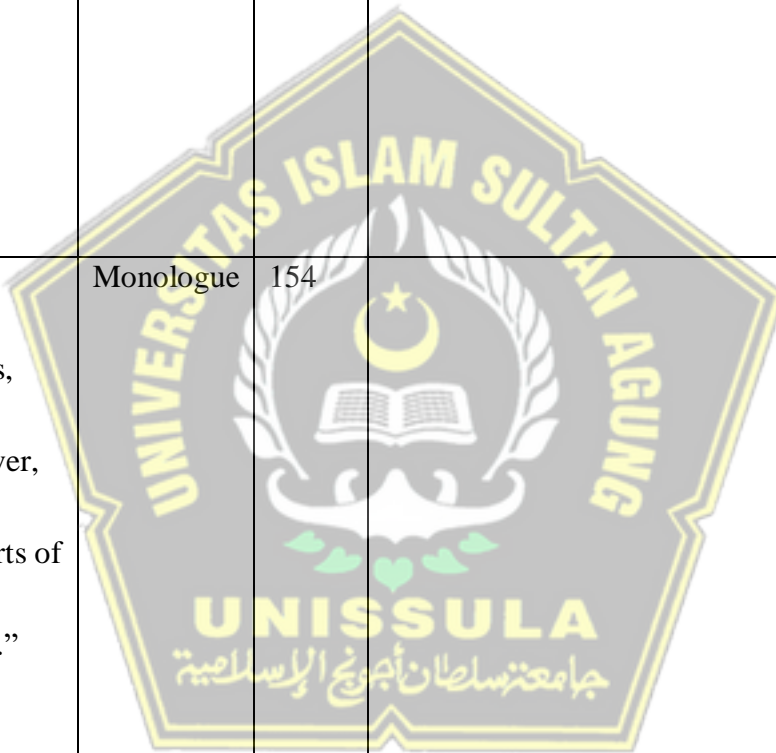
<p>to climb a tree first, and find out what the matter was afterwards.”</p>				<p>to tell the readers that the colonel’s temper is as scary as the lightning. Commonly, people are afraid of a sudden lightning which can cause a heavy thunder. Most people find out that thunder is scary. That’s why the temper of the colonel is being described as a lightning that began to show</p>
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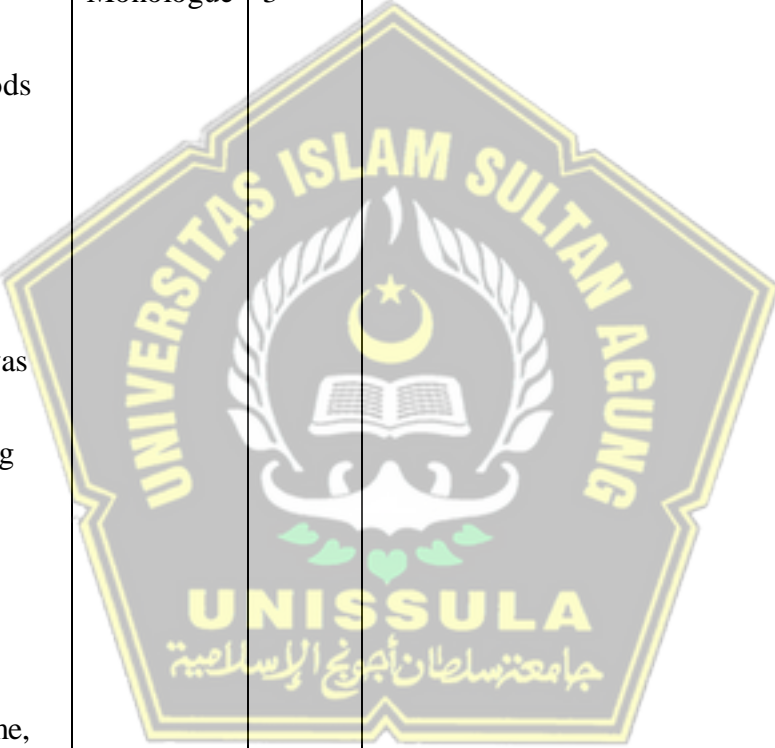
				up which is a sign that there will be a thunder afterward.
4.	<p>“I says to myself, I reckon a body that ups and tells the truth when he is in a tight place is taking considerable many resks,”</p>	Monologue	190	<p>In the Adventures of Huckleberry Finn, Mark Twain uses the metonym “body” to mean “person.” In the context, the body is being used to call a person is because a human most essential part is a “body”. A body is something we can see</p>



					where a human use to do activities that means the person themselves is a living thing.
5.	“...and the next minute the king come a-prancing out on all fours, naked; and he was painted all over, ringstreaked- and-striped, all sorts of colors, as splendid as a rainbow.”	Monologue	154		Twain uses simile in which he describe the king is described as being “as splendid as a rainbow”. The simile establishes a comparison between the king and the rainbow using the



					<p>word “as”. In context, the rainbow is a very rare event from natural cause. Even the rainbow rarely appear after the rain. So it is something very precious. Twain compares the king to the rainbow as it is to show the readers that the king was looking extremely precious at the stage when he performs.</p>
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6.	<p>“The stars were shining, and the leaves rustled in the woods ever so mournful; and I heard an owl, away off, who- whooping about somebody that was dead, and a whippowill and a dog crying about somebody that was going to die; and the wind was trying to whisper something to me, and I couldn’t make out what it was,</p>	Monologue	3		<p>Twain uses personification in which the wind is whispering. Whisper is human attitude but is being given to non-human. In the context, why Twain uses “wind was trying to whisper” to explain the situation, as we know that wind sometimes makes a sound when they blowing too</p>

and so it made the cold shivers run
over me.”



hard. It means that the ear of
the human body part is able
to catch the sound that the
wind make. This is why
Twain make the wind able to
whisper. So that the reader
could imagine the feeling of
Huckleberry Finn at the
moment.