

**AN ANALYSIS OF FIGURE OF SPEECH AND MEANINGS  
FOUND IN *THE ADVENTURE OF HUCKLEBERRY FINN* BY  
MARK TWAIN  
A FINAL PROJECT**



**Presented as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement to Obtain the Sarjana  
Sastra Degree in English Literature**

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**BY MARK TWAIN**


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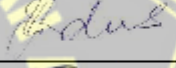
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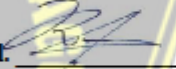
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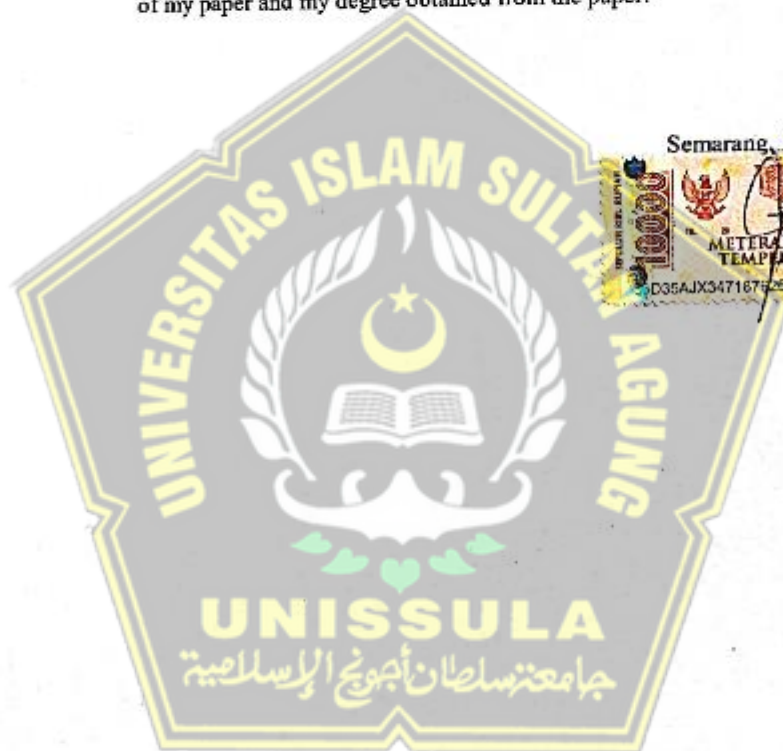
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### STATEMENT OF WORK ORIGINALY

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Lailul Hanaq

## MOTTO AND DEDICATION

### MOTTO

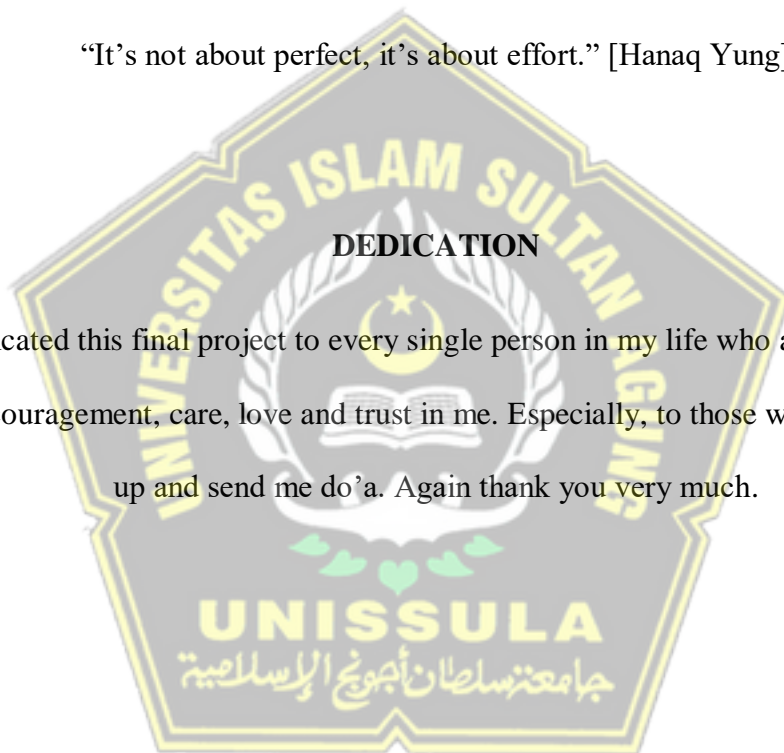
“Sometimes, all it takes is just one prayer to change everything.”

[Anonymous]

“It’s not about perfect, it’s about effort.” [Hanaq Yung]

### DEDICATION

I dedicated this final project to every single person in my life who always gives me encouragement, care, love and trust in me. Especially, to those who never give up and send me do’a. Again thank you very much.



## ABSTRACT

**Hanaq, Lailul. 30801600267.** “Analysis of Figure of Speech and Meaning Found in *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn* by Mark Twain.” English Literature Study Program. Faculty of Language and Communication Sciences. Sultan Agung Islamic University. Advisor: Mrs. Idha Nurhamidah, S.S., M.Hum.

This research examined that the use of figure of speech is essential for a literary work, this can be seen in the novel entitled *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn* by Mark Twain. This novel is about a little boy named Huckleberry Finn’s who escaping from his abusive father. Huck’s trip down the Mississippi River, along with Jim, the runaway slave. The purpose of this study is to find out the types of figure of speech and the meaning. In this research, the study limitation focused on analyzing the six figure of speeches using Leech theory and to find out the meanings of the figure of speech found in *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn* written by Mark Twain.

In this research the qualitative method is employed to analyze the figure of speech and its meaning which occurred in the novel of Mark Twain entitled *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn*. There are several steps required from this method to perform data collection. The main step is reading the novel using close reading technique, then mark and underline the sentences and dialogues needed in the research object. Then proceed with classifying the data needed in the study.

The research found there are six types of figure of speech: irony, hyperbole, metaphor, metonymy, simile and personification, which has been found in the novel entitled *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn* by Mark Twain. It can be concluded that Twain uses the six types of figure of speech in the novel is to adds aesthetic effect for the reader. However, the most frequently figure of speech used is the personification one because in personification, in which Twain gives human qualities or abilities to motionless object, animal or ideas.

**Keywords: Figure of Speech, *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn*, Mark Twain.**

## INTISARI

**Hanaq, Lailul. 30801600267.** “Analisis Gaya Bahasa dan artinya yang ditemukan di *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn* by Mark Twain”. English Literature Study Program. Faculty of Language and Communication Sciences. Sultan Agung Islamic University. Advisor: Mrs. Idha Nurhamidah, S.S., M.Hum.

Penelitian ini akan mengkaji bahwa penggunaan gaya bahasa sangat penting bagi sebuah karya sastra, hal ini dapat dilihat dalam novel berjudul *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn* karya Mark Twain. Novel ini adalah tentang seorang anak kecil bernama Huckleberry Finn yang melarikan diri dari ayahnya yang kejam. Perjalanan Huck menyusuri Sungai Mississippi, bersama Jim, budak yang melarikan diri juga bersamanya. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui jenis-jenis majas dan artinya. Dalam penelitian ini, batasan penelitian berfokus pada menganalisis enam gaya bahasa menggunakan teori Leech dan untuk mengetahui makna gaya bahasa yang ditemukan dalam *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn* yang ditulis oleh Mark Twain.

Dalam penelitian ini metode kualitatif digunakan untuk menganalisis gaya bahasa dan maknanya yang terdapat dalam novel Mark Twain berjudul *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn*. Ada beberapa langkah yang diperlukan dari metode ini untuk melakukan pengumpulan data. Langkah utama adalah membaca novel dengan teknik close reading, kemudian menandai dan menggarisbawahi kalimat dan dialog yang diperlukan dalam objek penelitian. Kemudian dilanjutkan dengan mengklasifikasikan data-data yang dibutuhkan dalam penelitian.

Dalam penelitian ini teridentifikasi enam jenis gaya bahasa yang ada dalam novel, dan kemudian yang berikutnya adalah menjelaskan makna gaya bahasa yang ada dalam novel tersebut. Enam gaya bahasa diantaranya adalah: ironi, hiperbola, metafora, metonimi, simile dan personifikasi, yang ditemukan dalam novel berjudul *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn* karya Mark Twain. Dapat disimpulkan bahwa Twain menggunakan enam jenis gaya bahasa dalam novel tersebut untuk menambah efek estetis bagi pembaca. Gaya bahasa yang paling sering ditemukan dalam novel adalah personification.

**Kata kunci: Gaya Bahasa, *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn*, Mark Twain.**

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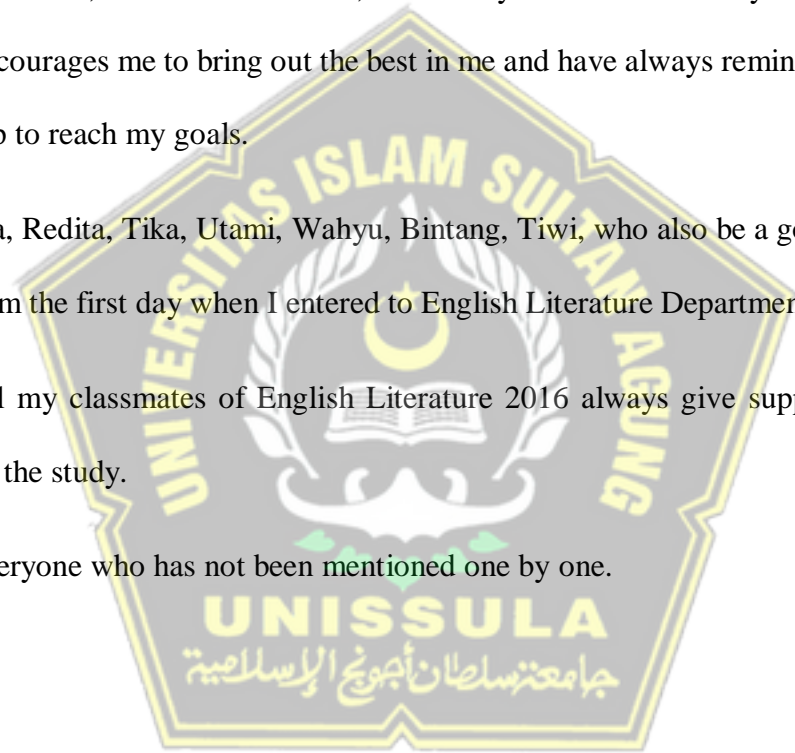
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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### A. Background of the Study

Language and literature has become unseparated. Language is the basic material where a form of literature is being produced, whether they are poetry, novel, plays, and movie script. Hornby defines language in Aisyah as a communication system used by people in a specific area or region, be it language or script. Language is a tool of expression of thoughts and feelings through the use of spoken language or traditional symbols (Aisyah 293). Literature, including spoken and written language, expresses thoughts, feelings, opinions, culture, etc. Literature cannot exist outside of language, because language is the basic tool of communication.

Writing is utilized to characterize something, from experimental writing to more specialized or logical works, yet the term writing is frequently used to allude to the inventive thoughts of people or scholars (Tsai 14). The types of literature referred to include poetry, diaries, dramas, autobiographies and biographies, short stories, essays, journals and novels. Novels are one of the well-known types of fiction literature. Novels are prose narratives found of sufficient length and difficulty that relate creatively to someone understanding, typically over a series of linked actions connecting a crowd of people in a particular location. Readers will find many things when reading a novel. They recognize human characteristics, types of figure of speech, moral values, etc. relating to the contents of the novel

itself. Figure of speech is usually found in several literary works, especially in short stories, poetry and novels. Figure of speech is a way of expressing thoughts through a specific language that shows the inner feelings of the author (Zaimardiansyah 17).

Figure of speech is widely used by many poets to compose their poems. Poets use figure of speech to make the listener or reader get more interested about what the poet is trying to convey. Poets also use figure of speech so that the listener or reader will pay more attention to what the poet or the writer says. However, not only poems, this figure of speech is also typically used in the form of novel. Santos en Habibie explained that a novel is a literary work that contains a long history. Describe in detail a character enhancement or a large complex social situation or a relationship involving multiple characters or a relationship between multiple characters. Complex relationship or a complex event that spans many years (Habibi 2).

Literary writers often use rhetoric to express stories. Some types of rhetoric figures are fables, alliterations, allusions, antithemes, apostrophes, homophony, euphemisms, exaggerations, idioms, irony, metaphors, metonymy, onomatopoeia, contradictions, paradoxes, personification, puns Language, similes, symbols, metaphors and euphemisms. However, literary work is not all about figure of speech but also about what's the meaning of the words used in literary text. Every sentences that is written by the author in a literary work has its own meaning, both implicitly and explicitly. The meanings consist of; the social meaning, the affective meaning, the reflected meaning, the psychological meaning, the symbolism meaning and the sociological meaning (Sheldon 26).

There are many well-written novels worldwide produced since literature first known up till today. There are many authors with their own writing style that catches worldwide attention especially for Literature student program. One of them is a classic novel entitled *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn* written by Mark Twain. The novel first published in the United Kingdom in December 1884 and in the United States in February 1885. *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn* belongs to Twain's series called Tom Sawyer. The first novel is *The Adventure of Tom Sawyer*, after the success, then followed by the journey of Huckleberry Finn called *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn*. This novel has been named as in lists of Great American Novel, along with Twain's unique way of writing the novel.

*The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn* mainly tells about a story of young boy named Huckleberry Finn or Finn or Huck and his friends who lived in the slavery era of America in 19th century. Huckleberry Finn does not have parent who takes care of him. His father is abusive and does not care about Finn. Finn has a friend named Tom who has the same age as him and slave named Jim. Hence, in this novel there are many sentences found containing a figure of speech combines with his entertaining writing skill that makes the story even more alive. This study is an analysis of figure of speech in the novel *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn* by Mark Twain.

*The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn* by Mark Twain is selected because this novel is one of international best seller novels. Especially, this novel belongs to classic novel by Mark Twain. There are many figure of speech found in the novel. The author used many kinds of figure of speech in order to make the storyline more

alive. The purpose of using figure of speech in the novel is to make the listeners or readers have more enthusiasm in following the complete chapters of *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn* which consists a total of 43 chapters with 221 pages long.

Based on the explanation this study concerned in analyzing conducting the figure of speech used or found alongside with the meaning in the novel entitled *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn* written by Mark Twain. Therefore, this study is interested in conducting the analysis in the research under **AN ANALYSIS OF FIGURE OF SPEECH AND MEANINGS FOUND IN *THE ADVENTURE OF HUCKLEBERRY FINN* BY MARK TWAIN.**

### **B. Limitation of the Study**

In this research, the study limitation focuses on analyzing the six figure of speeches using Leech theory and to find out the meanings of the figure of speech found in *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn* written by Mark Twain.

### **C. Problem Formulation**

Based on the background of the study and the limitation of the study, the problem formulation to be discuss are about:

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



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

#### **D. Objective of the Study**

The objectives of the study are:

1. To analyze the types of figure of speech found in *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn* by Mark Twain.
2. To describe the contextual meaning of the figure of speech found in *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn* by Mark Twain.

#### **E. Significance of the Study**

There are some expectation from the author about this study:

The study will help the reader to get a better understanding types of figure of speech. Along with the definition as well as the meaning on each sentences that found in *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn* by Mark Twain. The study will help the students of College of Language and Communication Science of Sultan Agung Islamic University and also other people who are interested in the topic to do a further analysis. The study will help the author to have better understanding in using the figure of speech in the future time. Especially, will be useful for reader with literature interest to know a technique can be used to write a literature work such as

novel, poetry, plays etc. using figure of speech inside the writing process to make the work becomes alive and more fun to the readers.

## **F. Organization of the Study**

This proposal is divided into five chapters in order to make it easier to construct and understand.

The first chapter consists 6 sub-chapters, the first sub-chapter is background of the study, it tells about the background of the analysis that will be discussed and it tells several reasons why the writer chose this topic. The second sub-chapter is limitation of the study, this part tells about what is the main focus of the discussion. The third sub-chapter is talking about problem formulation, in this part shows about problem the writer will discuss. Then the fourth sub-chapter is objective of the study, in this part tells about the goal of the study. The fifth sub-chapter is about significant of the study, it tells about what is the purpose that the writer wants to show to the reader. The last sub-chapter is organization of the study, it contains the outline of the study report. The second chapter is Review of Related Literature. It consists synopsis of the novel, following by the theory that will be used in the study. The third chapter discusses the research method which contains Types of the data, Data collecting method and Data Analyzing method. The fourth chapter consists of finding and discussion. The fifth or the last chapter consists of conclusion and suggestion.

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

#### A. Synopsis

Before *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*, Twain composed *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*, which is substantially more than a kid's fantasy with experience and excitement. The Adventures of Tom Sawyer shut with Huckleberry Finn and Tom Sawyer finding an enormous measure of cash from a gathering of burglars that had been covered up. They each get \$6,000, which a significant total for the young men. At that point, Judge Thatcher contributes for them at the bank. The Widow Douglas and her too old-school and strict sister Miss Watson receive Huckleberry. However, Huck Finn battles with their endeavors to cultivate him then he flees. Tom urges him to return. He does, however, Huck is distraught being there.

"The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn" consists of 43 chapters, which tell the story of Huckleberry Finn's escape from a wounded and alcoholic father. Huck travels along the Mississippi River with Jim, the runaway slave. One day Huck discovered that his father Papufen had returned to the city. As Papp's background is characterized by drunkenness and brutality, Huck feels pressured by Papp's motives, especially his cash in the bank. Although it turns out Huck's life was pretty decent after he was released from religion and school, his father's beatings subsided and Huck fled to the Mississippi River and faked his murder. Huck appeared on Jackson Island a few miles away, where he met Jim, Miss Watson's slave, and fled because he feared he would be sold to the river.

After Jim learned that people were coming to look for Jackson Island, the two fled downstream on Huck's raft. Jim plans to bring the Ohio River to the Free State, so he plans to arrive in Cairo, Illinois. Huck stayed with Jim while they were traveling, even though he believed he was breaking all beliefs in society and religion. Throughout the novel, Huck continues to fight the concept of slavery and Jim's freedom.

Huck and Jim met several characters during their escape, including a group of robbers on a wrecked steamboat and two "moderate" families united in the South by bloody discord. When they boarded the raft, this was the only time Huck and Jim felt truly free. This freedom and tranquility ended with the arrival of the king and duke, who seized the raft and forced Huck and Jim to stop and perform a prank in many river towns. This scam was harmless until the king and the duke lied like British brothers and planned to steal the entire inheritance from a family. Before the duke and king completed their plans, the real brothers appeared. Huck and Jim escaped in the ensuing chaos.

The King and Duke betrayed Huck and Jim, and sold Jim as a slave for income. Huck discovers that Jim is incarcerated at Silas and Sally Phelps' farm. The Phelps think Huck is their nephew Tom Sawyer, and Huck immediately falls into the role of Tom. Tom Sawyer appeared soon, and after Huck described Jim being imprisoned, Tom disguised himself as his brother Sid. After eliminating Huck's practical escape method, Tom suggested that they develop a well-designed plan to free Jim. Tom's plan was randomly adapted based on some prison and adventure

novels he had read. The simple act of freeing Jim turns into a complex charade with mysterious messages, snakes, and rope ladders.

When the escape finally occurs, a chasing farmer shoots Tom in the calf. Jim is arrested again and brought back to Phelps Farm, because Jim is not going to hurt Tom. At the farm, Tom tells Aunt Sally and Aunt Silas the whole plan. Miss Watson has died and frees Jim in his will. Tom always knew Jim's freedom. Jim is finally released, and Huck believes that his next adventure away from civilization and fiction will come to an end.

## **B. Related Literatures**

### **B.1 Figure of Speech**

The figure of speech has changed from regular expressions to the use of non-literal words to improve the way of expressing thoughts and feelings. According to Wren and Martin in Padillah, rhetoric is a deviation from the usual expressions or the flow of ordinary thought. Figures of speech convey meanings that cannot be fully expressed (Padillah et al., 71). In other words, they convey a lot of things in the shortest possible time, and they are direct because they embody the meaning of allegories, rather than expressing them abstractly.

The meanings of words and phrases used by rhetorical figures are different from the literal meaning (Winnie 159). It is rarely used in our daily conversations and challenges readers to use their imagination to discover what the author means. Figure of speech use words beyond their original meaning. When a writer uses literal language, he is just telling the truth. In contrast, figures of speech use

enhancements or modifications to express views unique to the literature (Napitupulu and Rusli 60). Figure of speech often appear in literary works, such as newspaper articles, advertisements, novels, and poems.

Hillert adds that figure of speech is not meant to be performed in a literal sense. Figure of speech implements new ways of seeing the world. It stands for a comparison between different things (Hillert 100). In addition, figure of speech Connect two things that are sufficiently different and when they are pointed out that they are similar, they are surprising, unique, and interesting.

This study is to analyze figure of speech used in *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn* novel by Mark Twain along with the meanings. The writer discussed types of figure of speech in detail alongside with their meaning in the following section.

## **B.2 Use of Figure of Speech**

Figure of speech come from creative writers, using metaphors, analogies, symbols, etc. to stimulate readers' creativity and bring to light emotions and understandings that cannot be expressed using dictionary meanings alone. Ekasani said that figures of speech are used to improve the pronunciation of artificial languages. Makes sentences more interesting, fresh, and obvious. This is how the author uses language as a means of expression, hidden emotional thoughts. Rhetoric makes literary works more meaningful. In addition, it can also avoid monotony in

features, which makes people quickly bored. This allows readers or authors to explain their ideas (Ekasani 40).

Literary figures of speech play a fundamental role in shaping the image of literary works, because the use of figures of speech can support the beauty of literary works. Rhetoric in literary works can cultivate and cultivate the reader's capacity for appreciation (Ekasani 39). In other words, readers can use the rhetoric used to introduce literary works.

According to Nurgiyantoro in Habibi, the use of rhetoric or warming can produce specific impressions and atmospheres, specific sensory responses and modify the narrative, which means supporting aesthetic destiny literature (Habibi 18). Similarly, the use of figures of speech also plays a role in conveying one's intentions. Sometimes a person can have a different interpretation of the intention expressed through other styles. Sayuti in Habibi adds that rhetoric is a means or tool to clarify the description of thoughts, to make the thoughts concrete, and to form new perspectives through comparison (Habibi 18).

In "Habibie", Pradobo believes that the existence of rhetoric can make literary works a life that attracts attention and gives rise to a clear image of illusions. The function is rhetoric, which describes things in literary works in a clear, vivid, intense and exciting way. The use of rhetoric can generate specific impressions and atmospheres, specific sensory responses, and embellish the narrative, which means that it supports the goals of literary works. Therefore, the functions produced by the rhetorical figure are diverse, but all the functions are

still aimed at establishing the aesthetic value in the literature. According to Perrine en Habibi, figures of speech have many uses; a writer can say what he wants to say more vividly and powerfully with numbers than directly. Rhetoric is another way to give language an extra dimension. The imaginative language image brings us pleasure. It is a way of focusing, a way of expressing many things in a short compass (Habibi 19).

The narrative in daily life can also use the form of rhetorical images. However, if the daily use of rhetorical figures is to accelerate understanding, then the role of rhetorical figures in literary works is different, because the use of rhetorical figures is a common form of use. Literature slowly understood. (Habibi 20). This makes other forms of rhetorical figures used in literature become new forms, and authors can freely choose rhetorical figures according to their creativity, tastes and needs.

### **B.3 Types of Figure of Speech**

Leech in Saputri classifies figure of speech into seven types (Saputri 23). The figure of speech would be explained which related to this study and it will be used in analyzing the findings;

#### **B.3.1 Irony**



Irony is a word that is not what we mean. The irony is a figure of speech that expresses opposite meanings and contradictions. It is a deliberate exaggeration and is not intended to take this fact literally. The sense of irony revolves around the inconsistent concept of perception between understanding reality and what is happening. For instance, “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).

### **B.3.2 Hyperbole**

Hyperbole is the expression of exaggeration used by writers, described as better or worse than the actual situation, or bigger or smaller. It is used as a means to emphasize the veracity of the statement. Not only does it tell the truth about the size, quantity or degree of something, it is not intended to mislead. It can evoke a strong feeling or leave a strong impression, but it is rarely understood literally. For instance, “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).

### **B.3.3 Metaphor**

Metaphor is a way of implicitly comparing two different objects by identifying or replacing other objects. Metaphor uses one word or phrase to express an idea or object, rather than another word or phrase to imply the similarity between

the two. For instance, “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).

### **B.3.4 Metonymy**

Metonymy is a figure of speech in which the name of an object or idea is replaced by the name of another similar thing. Webster's Third New International Dictionary says that metonymy is a rhetorical device that uses the name of one thing for other things related to it. For instance, “I spent the night reading Shakespeare” (Saputri 30).

### **B.3.5 Simile**

Simile is a compares two fundamentally different things. Simile reveals the direct connection between things. Things have one or more common characteristics and are identified by using the words "as" and "like". The word metaphor comes from this. Frost said that simile is a figure of speech, in which comparison is expressed through the specific usage of a word or phrase: like, as, that, seem or if. For instance: “Busy as a bee”, “They fight like dogs and cats” and “We ran as if to meet the star” (Saputri 50).

### **B.3.6 Personification**

Personification implies endowing the subject with human characteristics. Frost explained that personification represents inanimate objects or abstract ideas as living beings, in fact. Personification imparts humanity to stationary objects, animals, or thoughts. This affects the way readers take things. This is generally used in children's books, poems, and fiction 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 stared at me”, and “The sky was full of dancing stars” (Saputri 24).

#### **B.4 Definition of Meaning**

The meaning of the word is derived from the meaning of the word. There are several definitions of the word "meaning". For example, Leech in Zdravkovic wrote three intentions. First, meaning requires the speaker to try to convey a specific purpose, which may or may not be seen in the information itself. Second, the listener's interpretation may depend on the situation. Third, it refers to things that have been completed, not things that exist statically. It involves actions and interactions between the speaker and the listener based on their common language (Zdravkovic 3).

Bagha affirmative meaning exists in our minds, we can define our thoughts in our minds through gestures or actions through oral and written language (Bagha 1411). Allman added that the meaning is contained in the spoken language. There are several factors that influence the interpretation of how the decision is made. For example, whispering "okay" can be a form of compliment. However, if the word

“good” is used prominently, it can mean anger or sarcasm. Physical movement or attitude can also affect what is said. Although he says “well” with a grim face, the word cannot be construed as a compliment (Olmen 134).

Kreidler explained that using a single word to express the meaning is completely incorrect and is an obstacle to recognizing the meaningful expression and complexity of the expressed meaning. In a sentence or a word, there are real gains or desired hidden meanings. The meaning of a word also depends on the following word (Bagha 1412). Because I have money. In this sentence, the term “money” means that it contains any verifiable items or records that are generally accepted as payment for the purchase of goods and services and the payment of debts in a particular country. Contrary to the phrase “time is money”. In the word “money”, it is not the true meaning of money, but a very important and valuable thing.

### **B.5 Contextual Meaning**

A word, when utilized in a piece of text, normally signifies just one meaning out of various implications it intrinsically conveys. Despite the fact that it is at this point unclear to us how it occur, the overall perception is that the setting figures out the significance of the word. This perception, as a consistent outcome, drives us to distinguish the setting answerable for significance variety of a word. The overall conviction is that distinguishing proof of setting relies intensely upon natural capacity of a speaker (Dash 21).

Mansoer Pateta in Anindya states that “Contextual meaning or situational meaning appear as a result of the relationship between speech and context” (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 orientation, 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 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 per the standards. Language context incorporate the language that are utilized (Anindya 24).

Padeta adds in Anindya, “Contextual meaning could be regarded as a situational meaning” (Anindya 24). It gives explanation that the meaning of word or sentences consider the relationship between speech and context.

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHOD

#### A. Type of the Research

##### A.1 Qualitative Research

Mogalakwe in Adedoyin states that social science research is a systematic action that covers the gathering of data to find an answer and or explanation about social issues. Qualitative research deals with gathering and interpreting non-numerical data to understand human and social environment (Adedoyin 1).

Qualitative research is used in this study to help the researcher to describe, interpret, and generate theories. This study focused on developing a deeper understanding of complex phenomena with non-numerical data. Snyder states that a qualitative approaches have been established to measure the quality and strength of findings or conclusion from any kinds of studies and to compare the results. Usually, this is described as a method of comparing findings from qualitative studies and referred as a qualitative systematic review (Snyder 335). The use of qualitative research in this research is to focus on narrative data, such as: novel, plays, and other literary works.

In this research the qualitative method is employed to analyze the figure of speech and its meaning which occurred in the novel of Mark Twain entitled *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn*.

## **B. Data Organizing**

### **B.1 Data Collecting Method**

This study uses some steps in collecting the data, such as:

#### **B.1.1 Reading the Novel**

The object of this study is novel entitled *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn* written by Mark Twain. To start accumulating data for the research, the researcher begins with reading the novel as the primary source.

The suitable method to read the novel is by a close reading. Close reading is the most vital skill a literature student has continued to improve throughout their studies. The practice of close reading starts with natural pleasure in reading, then improves by focusing on words before moving out to sentences, and then to paragraphs, chapters, then to the whole of a text. Lastly moving further to the apprehensions of the world such as its culture, politics, and history (Greenham 6).

#### **B.1.2 Identifying Data**

Data identification is to underline and classify so-called data on the object of study and secondary sources to separate data and non-data. This step could help identify data based on what the author wants to analyze. All kinds of data can come in a form of dialogue, narrative, or the many other possibilities that can be found in primary and secondary sources (Palmer and Bolderston 17).

### **B.1.3 Classifying Data**

Data classifying means grouping data based on the formulation of the problem to be discussed in the research. This study has two problem formulations to be discussed. When the result from primary and secondary data of the two problem formulations have been written, it can be seen in the appendix table. The advantage of qualitative research lies in its ability to capture the details, practice, and experience when the object occurs (Palmer and Bolderston 18).

### **B.1.4 Reducing Data**

Data reduction is the final step in the data collection process. This data reduction is performed by shorting a small amount of data from a larger database. The effectiveness of qualitative methods can be improved by using a combination of data collection and data analysis methods by more than one person. (Palmer and Bolderston 16). In this process, the useable data is being collected and the unsuitable data is being reduced.

## **B.2 Types of the Data**

This research used two kinds of data:



### **B.2.1 Primary data**

Primary data is the main data which had been collected from the novel as the primary source. The data of this research are words, sentence and dialogues of the novel *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn* by Mark Twain, which shows numerous figure of speech to be analyzed along with the meaning.

### **B.2.2 Secondary data**

Secondary data is data which is taken to support the primary data. Examples of qualitative methodologies includes the interview, the focus group, observation and chart review (Palmer and Bolderston 16). In this study, the secondary data are taken from some journals and e-journals, books, dictionary, and also articles related to this study to support the primary data.

### **C. Analyzing the Data**

Concerning with the explanation above, the final process is to analyze the data. The writers analyzes the data which have been classified into the table. According to Merriam Webster Dictionary, analysis is “a detailed examination of anything complex in order to understand its nature or to determine its essential features” (Merriam Webster). This analysis process is presented in chapter IV as a result of the research. Other supporting data can be seen in the appendix table.

## CHAPTER IV

### FINDING AND DISCUSSION

#### A. The types of figure of speech found in *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn* by Mark Twain

This chapter describes the results of the finding and data analysis. The finding and discussion of the data analysis of the novel is presented based on six type of figurative language. The data analysis is segmented into sentences according to the type of figure of speech in the first step. The analysis also presents the contextual meaning of the figure of speech of each sentence.

In the novels, the author uses more figure of speech to describe the situation or setting of the story, to describe what the characters are like, and to describe the feelings of the characters, so that the reader can imagine what the characters are like, what the characters feel. Mark Twain uses figure of speech also to explain what is the situation or setting in which the story takes place, etc.

##### A.1 Irony

Irony is a word that is not what we mean. The irony is a figure of speech that expresses opposite meanings and contradictions. It is a deliberate exaggeration and is not intended to take this fact literally. The sense of irony revolves around the inconsistent concept of perception between understanding reality and what is happening. For instance, “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).

The example from the novel can be seen in the following quote:

“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 Shepherds 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 know what all, that it did seem to me to be one of the roughest Sundays I had run across yet” (Twain 112).

Ironically, this sermon is about brotherly love, forgiving others, and living in harmony. The whole family enjoyed the ceremony and talked about the good things to do. Yet at the same time, they were all fully armed, and their encounter with the pastor was met with violence in a hatred that fully embodied 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. Somehow, at some point every single person there carries a handgun or a gun to protect themselves.

## A.2 Hyperbole

Hyperbole is the expression of exaggeration used by writers, described as better or worse than the actual situation, or bigger or smaller. It is used as a means to emphasize the veracity of the statement. Not only does it tell the truth about the size, quantity or degree of something, it is not intended to mislead. It can evoke a strong feeling or leave a strong impression, but it is rarely understood literally. For instance, “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).

“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.”

“Roun’ de which?”

“Harem.”

“What’s de harem?”

“The place where he keeps his wives. Don’t you know about the harem? Solomon had one; he had about a million wives” (Twain 80)

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 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.

### A.3 Metaphor

Metaphor is a way of implicitly comparing two different objects by identifying or replacing other objects. Metaphor uses one word or phrase to express an idea or object, rather than another word or phrase to imply the similarity between the two. For instance, “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).

“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” (Twain 108).

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 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 “lighting” 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.

### A.4 Metonymy

Metonymy is a figure of speech in which the name of an object or idea is replaced by the name of another similar thing. Webster's Third New International Dictionary says that metonymy is a rhetorical device that uses the name of one thing for other things related to it. For instance, "I spent the night reading Shakespeare" (Saputri 30).

"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" (Twain 190).

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 metonymy because by replacing someone who is alive to the more physical form, that is a "body".

#### **A.5 Simile**

Simile is a compares two fundamentally different things. Simile reveals the direct connection between things. Things have one or more common characteristics and are identified by using the words "as" and "like". The word metaphor comes from this. Frost said that simile is a figure of speech, in which comparison is expressed through the specific usage of a word or phrase: like, as, that, seem or if. For instance: "Busy as a bee", "They fight like dogs and cats" and "We ran as if to meet the star" (Saputri 50).

“...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 ” (Twain 154).

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 comparison between the king and the rainbow using the word “as”. 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.

#### **A.6 Personification**

Personification implies endowing the subject with human characteristics. Frost explained that personification represents inanimate objects or abstract ideas as living beings, in fact. Personification imparts humanity to stationary objects, animals, or thoughts. This affects the way readers take things. This is generally used in children's books, poems, and fiction 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 stared at me”, and “The sky was full of dancing stars” (Saputri 24).

“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, and so it made the cold shivers run over me" (Twain 3).

In the first chapter, Huck is explaining the view of the 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.

However, in *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn* by Mark Twain contains many different kinds of figure of speech, the most frequently used is personification. In the novel, Twain often use personification to provide human characteristics to an object or ideas.

### **B. The Contextual meaning of the six figure of speech found in *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn* by Mark Twain**

From the discussion above, about the six types of figure of speech along with its meaning, the researcher will also discuss further about the contextual meaning of the six figure of speech more in depth.

Mansoer Pateda in Anindya states that "Contextual meaning or situational meaning appear as a result of the relationship between speech and context" (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 orientation, 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 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 per the standards. Language context incorporate the language that are utilized (Anindya 24).

### **B.1 Contextual meaning of Irony**

A word, when utilized in a piece of text, normally signifies just one meaning out of various implications it intrinsically conveys. Despite the fact that it is at this point unclear to us how it occur, the overall perception is that the setting figures out the significance of the word. This perception, as a consistent outcome, drives us to distinguish the setting answerable for significance variety of a word. The overall conviction is that distinguishing proof of setting relies intensely upon natural capacity of a speaker (Dash 21).

“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 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” (Twain 112).

The use of irony here, Twain wants to tell us that by contextually, in all over the place there is a danger. Even 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.

## **B.2 Contextual meaning of Hyperbole**

In the following quotation, Twain uses hyperbole to express exaggeration about the amount of wives that Solomon had kept in Harem.

“The place where he keeps his wives. Don't you know about the harem? Solomon had one; he had about a million wives” (Twain 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 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.

### **B.3 Contextual meaning of Metaphor**

The form of metaphor used in the following scene to express the anger or the Colonel. Twain uses comparison in between “lightning” as “temper” or “anger”. It can be seen in the following quote:

“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” (Twain 108)

This metaphor illustrates the Colonel’s temper. In the context, Twain uses lightning to tell the readers that the colonel’s temper is as scary as the lightning. Commonly, people are afraid of a sudden lighting 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 lighting that began to show up which is a sign that there will be a thunder afterward.

### **B.4 Contextual meaning of Metonymy**

Metonymy is a used here to replace one object for another similar thing that still represent the same ideas and meaning. In the following quote from the novel shows the example of metonymy:

“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” (Twain 190).

In the *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*, Mark Twain uses the metonymy “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 where a human use to do activities that means the person themselves is a living thing.

### 2.5 Contextual meaning of Simile

Twain uses simile in which he describe the king is described as being “as splendid as a rainbow”. The following quote from the novel is the example of simile:

“...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” (Twain 154).

The simile establishes a comparison between the king and the rainbow using the 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.

### B.6 Contextual meaning of Personification

Twain uses personification in which the wind is whispering is employed in the following quatae from the novel. Here Huck tries to describe the feeling that surrounding him. It can be seen in the following quote:

“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, and so it made the cold shivers run over me” (Twain 3)

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 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.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

#### A. Conclusion

After the analysis of the finding and discussion has been completed, the researcher accomplishes that the novel entitled *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn* by Mark Twain consists of 114 Chapter has many types of figure of speech. The analysis is aiming at two purposes; the first is to identify the six types of figure of speech that occurs in the novel, and the then the next is to explain the meaning of figure of speech that occur in the novel. There are six types of figure of speech: irony, hyperbole, metaphor, metonymy, simile and personification, which has been found in the novel entitled *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn* by Mark Twain.

It can be concluded that Twain uses the six types of figure of speech in the novel is to adds aesthetic effect for the reader. By using irony in the novel, Twain declares the opposite meaning and contradiction. By using hyperbole, Twains wants to give expression of exaggeration. By using metaphor in the novel, Twain compares similarity between two object. By adding metonymy, Twain make the object replaced for another similar object. By using simile in the novel, Twain comparing the objects to the something that we have already known. The author uses personification to provide human characteristics to an object. Also to describe what the character looks, the character's feeling, the character's actions, and to describe situation that happened.

It can be concluded from the analysis that the figure of speech occupies an important position in this novel. This is why Mark Twain added a variety of figure of speech to his novel to give artistic effects. It makes the novel read more exciting, and also helps readers capture or visualize the story, and imagine different characters and situations based on the illustrations that the author has given throughout the story. Therefore, the imagination created by the reader will continue to be in the background of the story that the author wants.

### **B. Suggestion**

According to the above research, there are six figure of speech used by Mark Twain in the novel *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*. In this study, researchers are limited by the theories they use to analyze novels, so there are only six types of figure of speech that can be discussed in this study. At the same time, other types of symbolic meanings found in the novel, such as symbolism, litotes, onomatopoeia, imagery, and idioms, were not found in the theories used by the researchers.

Based on the above explanation of the researcher, the researcher can make suggestions for future research so that the researcher can use a theory different from the theory that uses the same data in order to use Mark Twain's novel "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn" Can be discussed in depth later. Researchers can also use different theories to study different data to make readers aware of the different roles of rhetorical figures in literary works such as novels, while rhetorical

figures are used in literary works such as advertisements and songs. It enables readers to have a deeper understanding of a variety of rhetorical devices and a better understanding of role and role in literary works. Additionally, readers will no longer have a hard time using rhetoric to explain the meaning of sentences.





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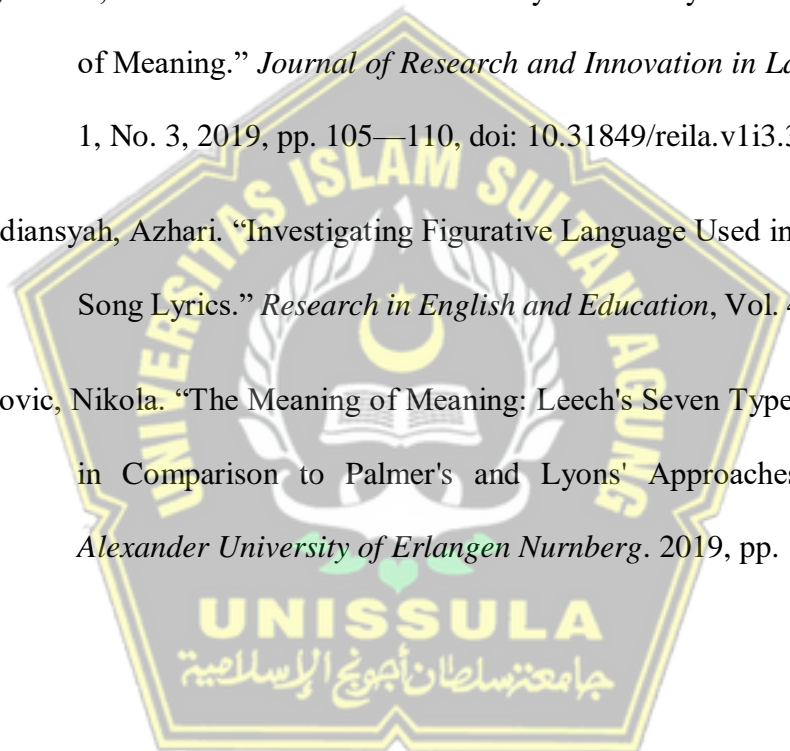
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## APPENDIX A

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 <b>body</b> 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?

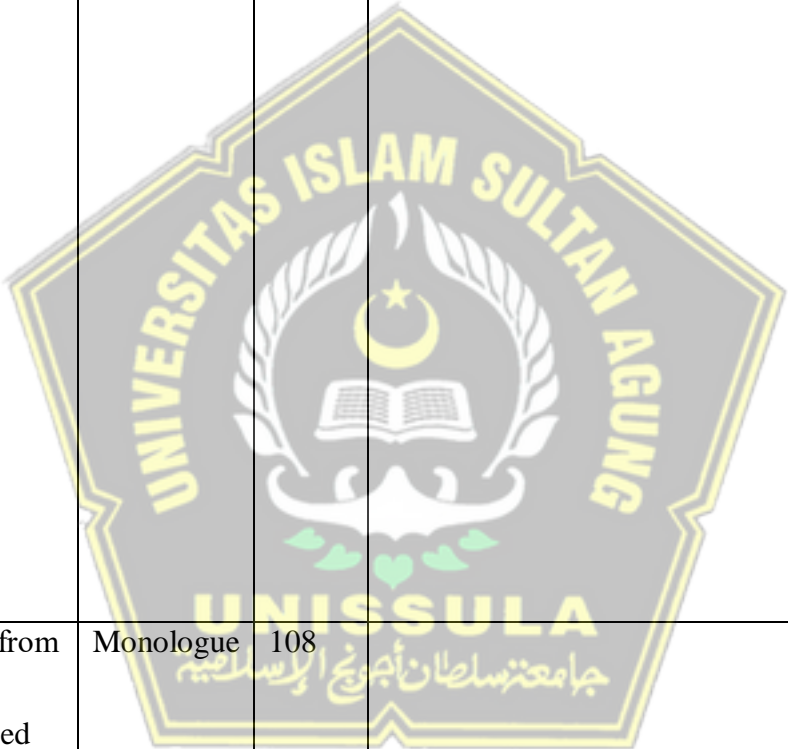
No.	Quotes	Form	Page	Reference	Comment
1.	“Next Sunday we all went to church, about three mile, everybody a horseback. The men took their guns along, so did Buck, and kept them	Monologue	112	Mansoer Pateda in Anindya states that “Contextual meaning or situational meaning appear as a result of the relationship 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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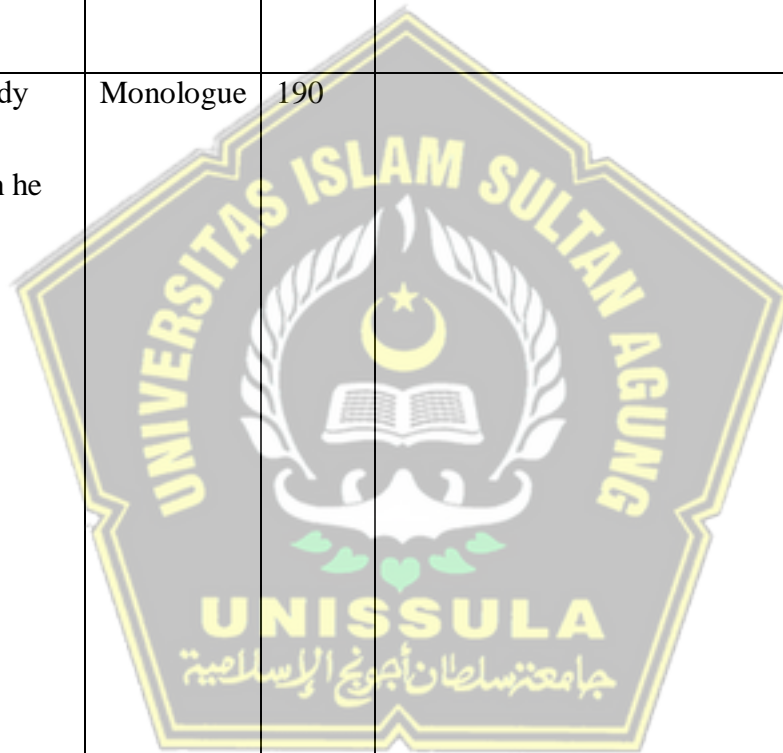
				per the standards. Language context incorporate the language that are utilized (Anindya 24).	
2.	“The place where he keeps his wives. Don’t you know about the harem? Solomon had one; he had about a million wives.”	Monologue	80		In the form of hyperbole by using a “million wives”, contextually, Twains 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.	<p>“Lightning begun to flicker out from under his eyebrows so you wanted</p>	<p>Monologue 108</p>		<p>This metaphor illustrates the Colonel’s temper. In the context, Twain uses lightning</p>

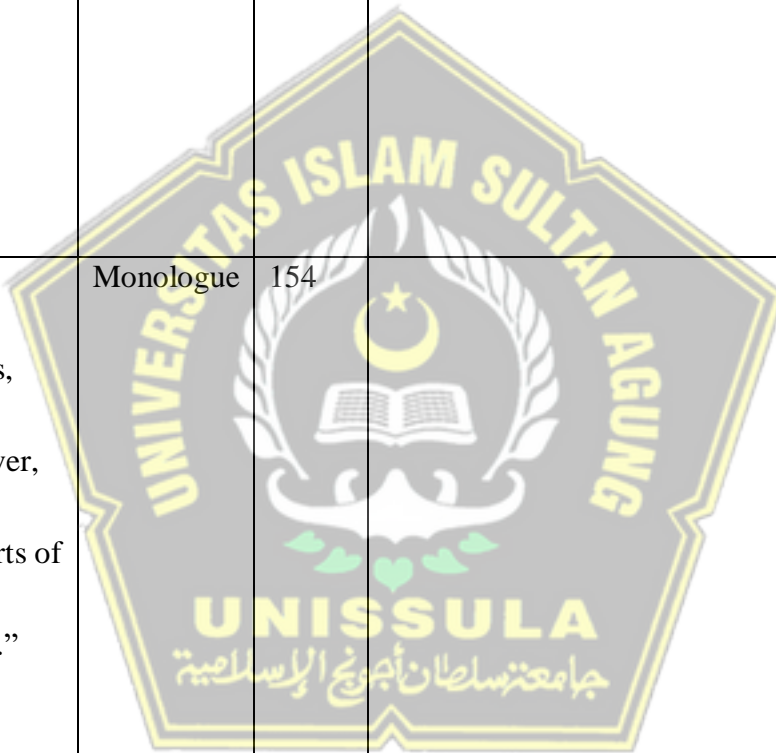
<p>to climb a tree first, and find out what the matter was afterwards.”</p>				<p>to tell the readers that the colonel’s temper is as scary as the lightning. Commonly, people are afraid of a sudden lighting which can cause a heavy thunder. Most people find out that thunder is scary. That’s why the temper 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>

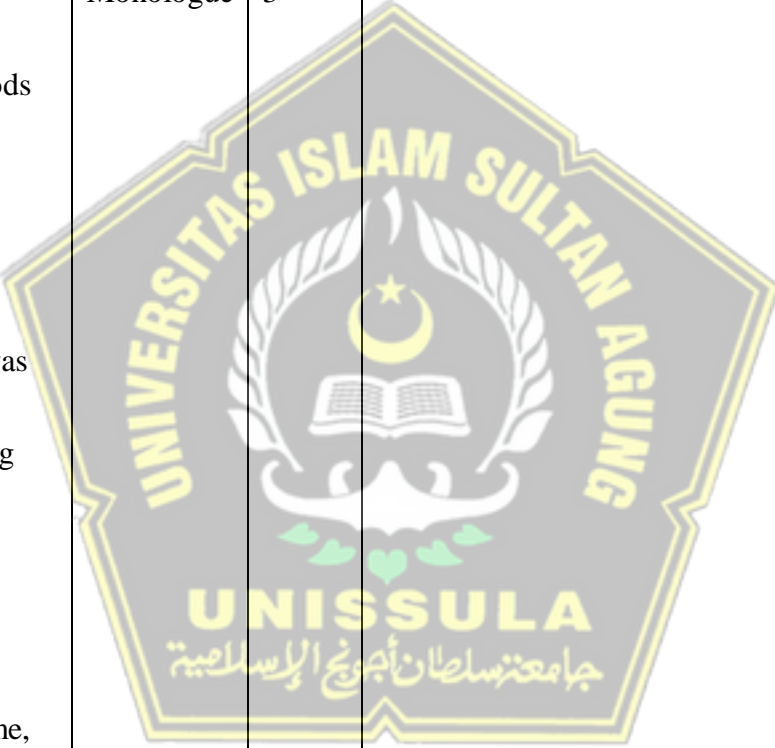


					where a human use to do activities that means the person themselves is a living thing.
5.	“...and the next minute the king come a-prancing out on all fours, naked; and he was painted all over, ringstreaked- and-striped, all sorts of colors, as splendid as a rainbow.”	Monologue	154		Twain uses simile 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 “<b>wind</b> was trying to <b>whisper</b>” 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.