AN UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

**AN ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE
IN NOVEL HARRY POTTER AND THE SORCERER'S STONE**

By:

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TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY

ENGLISH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

STATEINSTITUTE FOR ISLAMIC STUDIES OF METRO

1444 H/2023 M

AN UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

AN ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN NOVEL

HARRY POTTER AND THE SORCERER'S STONE

Presented as Partial Fufillment of the Requirements For the Degree of Sarjana

Pendidikan (S.Pd) English Education Study Program

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APPROVAL PAGE

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It has been agreed so it can be continued to the Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training in order to be discussed on the munaqosyah. Thank you very much.

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Sudah kami dapat setujui dan dapat diajukan untuk dimunaqosyah, demikian harapan kami atas perhatiannya kami ucapkan terima kasih

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AN ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN NOVEL HARRY POTTER AND THE SORCERER'S STONE

ABSTRACT

By

AZRIEL IQBAL WINATA

The purpose of this study is to describe the types of figurative language found in books and for identify the contextual meaning of figurative language. The method used in collecting data is related to the subject of this research is the documentation method because the researcher collects data from novels.

This research is carried out by collecting relevant data and information about the topic or problem of study from the novel and Internet is available for analysis. Data collection uses the following steps: reading a novel, and then Choose data that uses figurative language. While the steps to analyze the data is to identify types of figurative language according to Geofrey Leech, identifying the contextual meaning of figurative language, and the last one is interpreting the data.

The results show that there are 62 sentences that have figurative language. Hyperbole and simile are the types most often found by writers in Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone novel, namely 22 and 15 sentences respectively with a percentage of 35.48% and 24.19% respectively, followed by irony with 7 sentences, (11.29%), Metonymy with 6 sentences (9.68%), and Sinification with 7 sentences (11.29%). Then metaphors and litotes are the least types of figurative language found in Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone with 3 and 2 sentences with a percentage of 4.84% and 3.23%.

This can be indicated that the dominant type of figurative language is in novel is hyperbole. It can be concluded that figurative language has important role in this novel. That's why the writer uses so many sentences that have figurative language in this case novel. Using figurative language makes the novel more interesting to read, and helps the reader imagine the story.

Keywords : *figurative language,personification, methapor, hyperbole, contextual meaning.*

ANALISIS BAHASA FIGURATIF INGGRIS DALAM NOVEL HARRY POTTER AND THE SORCERER'S STONE

ABSTRAK

Oleh

AZRIEL IQBAL WINATA

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mendeskripsikan jenis bahasa kiasan yang ditemukan dalam buku dan untuk mengidentifikasi makna kontekstual dari bahasa kiasan. Metode yang digunakan dalam mengumpulkan data yang berkaitan dengan subjek penelitian ini adalah metode dokumentasi karena peneliti mengumpulkan data dari novel.

Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan mengumpulkan data dan informasi yang relevan tentang topik atau masalah studi dari novel dan internet tersedia untuk analisis. Pengumpulan data menggunakan langkah-langkah sebagai berikut: membaca novel, kemudian memilih data yang menggunakan bahasa kiasan. Sedangkan langkah-langkah untuk menganalisis data adalah mengidentifikasi jenis bahasa kiasan menurut Geofrey Leech, mengidentifikasi makna kontekstual bahasa kiasan, dan yang terakhir adalah menafsirkan data.

Hasilnya menunjukkan bahwa ada 62 kalimat yang memiliki bahasa kiasan. Hiperbola dan simile merupakan jenis yang paling sering ditemukan oleh penulis dalam novel Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone, yaitu masing-masing 22 dan 15 kalimat dengan persentase masing-masing 35,48% dan 24,19%, diikuti ironi dengan 7 kalimat, (11,29%), Metonymy dengan 6 kalimat (9,68%), dan Sinifikasi dengan 7 kalimat (11,29%). Kemudian metafora dan litotes merupakan jenis bahasa kiasan yang paling sedikit ditemukan dalam Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone dengan 3 dan 2 kalimat dengan persentase 4,84% dan 3,23%. Hal ini dapat diindikasikan bahwa jenis bahasa kiasan yang dominan dalam novel adalah hiperbola.

Lalu dapat disimpulkan bahwa bahasa kiasan memiliki peran penting dalam novel ini. Itu sebabnya penulis menggunakan begitu banyak kalimat yang memiliki bahasa kiasan dalam novel ini. Menggunakan bahasa kiasan membuat novel lebih menarik untuk dibaca, dan membantu pembaca membayangkan ceritanya.

Kata kunci *: bahasa kiasan, personifikasi, metapor, hiperbola,makna kontekstual.*

STATEMENT OF RESEARCH ORIGINALITY

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State that this undergraduate thesis is originally the result of the researcher's research, in exception of certain parts which are accepted from the bibliographies mentioned.

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Metro, March 01,2023

The Researcher,

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Menyatakan bahwa skripsi ini secara keseluruhan adalah asli hasil penelitian penulis, kecuali bagian-bagian tertentu yang dirujuk dari sumbernya dan disebutkan dalam daftar pustaka.

Metro, 01 Maret 2023

Penulis,

Azriel Iqbal Winata
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MOTTO ´

<div dir="rtl">

قُلْ هَلْ يَسْتَوِى الَّذِينَ يَعْلَمُونَ وَالَّذِينَ لَا يَعْلَمُونَ ۗ إِنَّمَا يَتَذَكَّرُ أُولُوا الْأَلْبَٰبِ

</div>

Say: "Are there people who know and people who don't know?" In fact, it is the

barrakalah person who can receive lessons.

Katakanlah: "Adakah sama orang-orang yang mengetahui dengan orang-

orang yang tidak mengetahui?" Sesungguhnya orang yang berakallah yang

dapat menerima pelajaran. (QS. Az Zumar: 9)

This piece of work is dedicated to:

My Beloved Parents

(Mr. Marjuki and Mrs. Rosmaningsih)

My Beloved Brother

(Wisam Zulfandra yusuf)

My beloved friendse big thanks for your support and always accompany me.

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In this opportunities, the researcher would like to express her deepest gratitude especially to:

1. Dr. Hj. Siti Nurjanah, M.Ag, as the Head of IAIN Metro Lampung.
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Hopefully this undergraduate thesis will be useful for the readers. However, the researcher realizes that this undergraduate thesis is far from being perfect. The researcher do apologizes for all mistakes he has made in writing this undergraduate thesis.

Metro, March 1, 2023
Researcher

Azriel Iqbal Winata
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

Language is the most of basic part of our life communicate with each other. People take the use of language for granted in terms of daily conversations. Language is a system of arbitrary sound symbols used by a community to cooperate, interact, and identify themselves.

Even with the ability to make a daily conversation each other, some people still find some difficulties in understanding the fellings, thoughts, ideas, and experiences expressed in a language. Then the definition of language considers the sentence as the basis of a language. And one of the problems that people are facing in a language is the use of figurative languages.

Furthermore Figurative language is part of literature. Figurative language is the way to reveal through specific language which shows the inner feeling of the writer There are many type of figurative language such as idiomatic, alliteration onomatopoeia, personification, cliche, simile, metaphor, hyperbole, symbol, and paradox. In each of figurative, there is a meaning, many kinds of literature give so much information in which they use in the literal meaning of the word.

Then Figurative language uses words that are different from what language users understand as word meanings or arrangements. Figurative language has a message that is not conveyed directly. Figurative language

is usually found in some literal works, especially in films, short stories, poetry, novels and songs.

One of the literary works that contain figurative language and which we examine is the novel. Novel is a work imaginative that tells the whole upside problems in someone's life or some characters. Stories in novels begins with the emergence of a problem that experienced by the character until the completion stage.

Furthermore Novels have messages to convey to their readers. The novel invites the reader to come to a new world. A new life as if the reader's life is there On the other hand.Every single word has their own meaning and contains different messages.

Therefore The readers should be able to understand what is contained in the novel.In the Rany and Arina's journal for learning english, Murat Hismanoglu argued English novels have several benefits for learning English, including: as offering real-life settings, paving the way for teaching target languages culture, improve students' critical thinking skills, increase student motivation inreading, enabling thinking and imagination to students to use their creative interpret the meaning of sentences in the novel. Plus, in the novel there are many interesting figurative language to read.[1]

So from that,the writer is interested in conducting the study of figurative languages used in in *Harry Potter And Sorcerner's Stone*

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[1] Rany Raissa Palupi, Arina Shofiya ,Erna Iftanti "Novel Improves Student English Skills" Universitas Islam Negeri Sayyid Ali Rahmatullah Tulungagung :Journal of English Language Teaching, Linguistics and Literature Vol 4 No 2, (July 2021) : 34-43.

novel. *The Harry Potter And Sorcerner's Stone* written by J.K Rowling.It was published in January 2003 by Dutton Books. *The Harry Potter And Sorcerner's Stone* is a brilliant story about Parental love,life,courage.

So In this study there searcher restrict in terms of the figurative language because after reading the novel *Harry Potter and the sorcener'stone* ,researcher found there are many figurative language used by J.K Rowling in this novel.One of the example is,"Craning over garden fences." on page1.This is a metaphor because, Rowling compares Petunia Dursley to a crane, a bird that is graceful but also very powerful. For longtime readers of the series, they will see this image again when her story with Harry comes to an end: she is strong and fierce, but there is also a grace to her.

The latter is the reason why researchers are interested in researching it. The first is that researchers rarely know what figurative language is, so researchers want to study it. The two researchers wanted to create something different from the other. because researchers rarely see someone out there researching the harry potter series novels especially the first series.

B. Research Question

Based on the problem background above, the writer formulated the problem by making the research question below:

1. What are the types of figurative language used in novel Harry Potter and The sorcerner's stone ?

2. What are the meaning of figurative language used in in novel Harry Potter and The sorcerner's stone ?

3. How can that sentence be called figurative language in Novel Harry Potter and The sorcerer's stone ?

C. Objectives and Benefits of the study

1. Objectives of the study

This research is aimed to

a. To identify the types of figurative language found in novel Harry Potter and The sorcener's stone

b. To analyzed the contextual meaning of the figurative language in Harry Potter and The sorcener's stone

c. To show that sentence can be called figurative language in Harry Potter and The sorcener's stone

2. Benefits of the study

a. For The English Students

For English students, this research hopefully can be use to study Figurative Language not only from their hand book but also from english novel words. besides, practically, the student can use the knowledge to memorize more vocabularies and improve their skill in English**.**

b. For The English Teacher

For teachers this research is useful as a reference for teaching, because teaching figurative language can improve students' English skills, especially vocabulary because it can attract students' interest.

c. For The Future Research

For the future resarch, Overall, this research will be one of the important references for English Language Education which conducts similar research.

D. Prior Research

Two previous studies that researchers took related to this research. The first is research by Trisna Dinillah Harya entitled "Analysis of Figurative Language used in The Coelhos Novel entitled "The Alchemist" Research conducted on October 2, 2016.[2] The similarities between previous research and this research are that they both examine figurative language in novels, and use the same descriptive qualitative and documentation research methods, then the difference lies in the results and the object.

Furthermore The second by Fifi Fardini with the title "Student's Perception in Reading English Novel"[3]. This research was conducted in 2022. The similarity of this research with the second previous research is that they both research figurative language and novels, but the difference is that previous research implements figurative language in class with the aim of knowing students' perceptions in reading English novels,and with used the descriptive quantitative method.

Then the third previous studied by Teuku Muktasim with the title "An Analysis of The Main Character of Edna O'brien's Novel, the little red

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[2] Trisna Dinillah Harya, "An Analysis of Figurative Languages Used in Coelhos's Novel Entitled 'Alchemist.'"Premise Journal 5,no.2 (Oktober 2016): 46.

[3] Fifi fiana , " Students' Perception In Reading English Novel", Makasar : Muhammadiyah University Of Makassar, 2022, P. 1

chairs[4]. This research was conducted in 2018.Then the similarity of this research with the third previous research is that they both use novels and use qualitative descriptive methods, but what distinguishes this research from that research is the purpose, this research aims to examine the character of the novel "The Little red chairs" .

From the similarities and differences of the three theses, in this research we examine all the storylines, so it's not just the characters contained in Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone Novel, and use the descriptive qualitative method and documentation to describe the data, because the reader feels it will be easier to understand if we use the descriptive method,for this research it is literature research,The writer hope this research will be useful in the future well for reference or guidance book.

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[4] Teuku Muktasim , " An Analysis Of The Main Character Of Edna O'brien's Novel"The Little Red Chairs " Banda Aceh : Faculty Of Education And Teacher Training Ar-Raniry Islamic State University Darussalam , 2018, P. 1

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL REVIEW

A. The Concept of Semantic

1. Definition of Semantic

Semantics as the study of meaning is central to study of communication; and as more a crucial factor in social organization, the need tos understand it becomes more and more pressing. Semantics is also at the center of the study of the human mind thought processes, cognition, conceptualization all these are intricately bound up with the way in which we classify and convey our experience of the world through language.[5]

Then According to Griffiths, semantics is one of the two main branches of linguistic studies. Basically, it is the study of meaning. He defines semantics as the study of word meaning and sentence meaning; it differs from pragmatics which relates language and its contexts. Similar to Griffiths,[6] Emma Borg states that a semantic theory is interested in sentence meaning and not speaker meaning.[7]

Furthermore Geofrey leech has his own concept in differentiating semantics and pragmatics. he states that pragmatics is the study of meaning in relation to speech situation . and based on Palmer "Semantics is the technical

[5] Geoffrey leech,The Study of Meaning,(London : Penguin books,1981),p. 9.
[6] Patrick Griffiths, An Introduction to English Semantics and Pragmatics,(Scotland : Edinburgh University Press, 2006),p.1.
[7] Emma borg, Minimal Semantics,(United states : Oxford University Press, 2004),p 260.

term used to refer to the study of meaning. and since meaning is part of language, semantics is linguistic".[8]

Then Yule differentiates the term semantics, syntax and also pragmatics. He stated that syntax is about the relationships between linguistic forms and how it is arranged and formed[9] Then, pragmatics is about the relationship between linguistic forms and its users.[10] and the relationship between linguistic forms and the real things in the world which the linguistic forms refer to is called as semantics.

Furthermore Semantics questions how words literally relate to things, not to the users or contexts In this case, the discussion of grammar covers syntax, morphology and phonology. In conclusion, semantics explains the speaker's ability in understanding new words or sentences without any grammatical processes.

2. Type of Semantic

a) Behaviorist Semantics

In The Mr Dennis and Bryan's Journals B.F Skinner proposed that semantics for a natural language is behavioristic the meaning of an exspression, as uttered on a particular occasion. Behaviorists have a general attitude[11]: (1) Behaviorist adherents are not too sure of

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[8] F.R. Palmer, Semantic a New outline, (England : Cambridge University press, 1976), p. I.

[9] George yule, The Study of Language,(United Kingdom : Cambridge University press, 2017), P. 198.

[10] *Ibid*, P. 250.

[11] Dennis J. Delprato,and Bryan D . Midgley ,"Some Fundamental of B. F. Skinner" American Psychologist : American Psylogical Assosiation 47, no 11 (November, 1992), 1507.

the mentalistic terms of mind, concept, and ideas: (2) there is no essential difference between human and animal behavior:(3) prioritizing learning factors and are not sure of innate factors and (4) the mechanism or its determination.

b) Descriptive Semantics

Zoltan Gendler Szabo argues Descriptive semantic theory is a theory that says what the semantics for the language is without saying what it is about the practice of using that language that explains why that semantics is the right one.[12]

Then A descriptive-semantic theory assigns semantic values to the expressions of the language, and explains how the semantic values of the complex expressions are a function of the semantic values of their parts.

For example, in Indonesian there is the word champion, the person who gets the highest ranking in a match without regard to the previous meaning, which is the regulator or the divorce in the chicken union. So, descriptive Semantics only pay attention to the present meaning.

c) Generative Semantics

Karim Nazari Bagha argues Generative semantics accounts for meaning directly, not through syntactic structure. In generative semantics, a descriptive grammar begins with a deep structure that is

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[12] Szabó, "Semantic Explanations". Oxford University Press 1(2019) , 240:76.

semantic and, to some extent, pragmatic.[13] This deep structure consists of combinations of semantic features, semantic relations, performatives, and presuppositions. Generative semantics accounts for meaning directly, not through syntactic structure.

So Famous concepts in this flow are: (1) Competence, namely The Ability or Knowledge of The Language understood in communication: (3) The External Structure, namely The Language elements in the form of words or sentences that sound like: and (4) Deep Structure, namely the Meaning that is in The Outer Structure.

d) Grammatical Semantics

Grammatical Semantics is A Simultaneous Study that specifical ly examines the meaning contained in sentence units. In the Mr Nafinudin's journal "Verhaar says Grammatical Semantics is much more difficult to analyze, we have to interpret the whole content of the sentence and what is behind the sentence". [14]

Then A words will shift their meaning when placed or combined with other words.[15] Like Analyzing the sentence still sitting, brother is already sleeping not only interpreted from the words that make it up.

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[13] Bagha, "Generative Semantics. English language teaching 4, no 3 (August 23, 2011), 223.

[14] Nafinuddin, "Pengantar Semantik (Pengertian, Hakikat, Jenis)". OSF Preprints, no 1 (August 02,2020).

[15] *Ibid.*

e) Lexical Semantics

Lexical semantics is a more satisfying simultaneous study in the discussion of the meaning systems contained in words. Lexical semantics are not too difficult.In the Mr Nafinudin journal's Pateda says in semantic studies, lexical Semantics tends to focus more on discussing the meaning system contained in say.[16]

Furthermore a Dictionary is a good example of lexical Semantics the meaning of each word is described there. Thus, lexic semantics pays attention to the meaning contained in word. Sentences as independent units. The same opinion was expressed by Saeed that the study of the meaning of words is also called the study of lexical semantics. As for the purpose of traditional description about lexical semantics are:

- Present the meaning of each word.
- Shows part of the meaning of the word in.

f) Historical Semantics

Historical Semantics is The Study of Semantics that examines systems of meaning in time series Manfred Krifka state Historical Semantics is the study of the change of meanings of

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[16] Nafinuddin, Pengantar Semantik (Pengertian, Hakikat, Jenis).

expressions through time, in particular the change of meaning of words.[17]

Then this Historical Semantic study emphasizes the study of meaning in the span of time, not the change in word form. Changes in word form are studied more in historical linguistics.

g) Logical Semantic

Semantic logic is a branch of modern logic that deals with symbolic concepts and notations in semantic language analysis. In the Mayasari's journals "Halliday argue that logical semantic relations are any different kinds of logical semantic relationships that may exist between the primary and secondary members of the clause complex".[18]

Furthermore the study of taxis and logical semantic systems is concerned with the term metafunction. This metafunction is divided into ideational meaning, interpersonal meaning, and textual meaning. However, taxis and logical semantic systems are included in the ideational meaning.

h) Structural Semantics

Structural semantics stems from the views of structural linguists pioneered by Saussure. Structuralists argue that every language is a system, a unique structural relationship consisting of

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[17] Manfred Krifka, Lexikalische Semantik, (Berlin : Institut für deutsche Sprache und Linguistik, Humboldt-Universität zu, 2001), P. 1.

[18] Mayasari, Lubis, and Putri, , "Logical Semantics in the 'Stories for Rainy Days' by Naela Ali". LingPoet : Journal Of Linguistics and Literary Research 2, no 2 (May 31, 2021), 54-63

units called structures.[19] The Structure is transformed into elements in the form of phonemes, morphemes, words, phrases, clauses, sentences, and discourses which divide them into phonological studies, morphology, syntax, and discourse In other hand, so many types of semantics. all of the type semantics have different functions or uses and examples.

B. The Concept of Figurative Language

1. The Definition of Figurative Language

After Semantics disscused, we will discuss one part of the semantics namely figurative language, Figurative language is language that uses words or expressions with a meaning that is different from the literal interpretation Figurative language is rarely used in our daily conversation.[20] Figurative language is often found in literary works, such as: articles in newspaper, advertisements, novels, poems, etc.

Then in The Mr Ersyadi's journal "Beckson and Ganz state that Figurative language is language which makes us of certain devices called figure of speech, most of which are techniques for comparing dissimilar objects, to achieve effects beyond the range of literal language".[21]

Furthermore Figurative language is the use of words that go beyond their ordinary meaning. It requires you to use your imagination to figure out

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[19] Anderson and de Saussure, *René De Saussure And The Theory Of Word Formatio*n, (Berlin : Language Science Press, 2018), P.230.

[20] Trisna Dinillah Harya,"Figurative Language".

[21] Ersyadi, "An Analysis Of Figurative Languages Used In Novel John Green 'The Fault In Our Stars". STKIP PGRI Sidoarjo, (September 21,2022): 7.

the author's meaning. When a writer 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 commonly used in literary works, such as: poem, prose and nonfiction writing as well.

2. Types of Figurative Language

According to Murphy and Koskela In the Mr Ersyadi's Journal "The meaning of figurative language can be assumed through figurative use like metaphor, metonymy, irony, hyperbole and understatement".[22]

Different from them, Leech classifies figurative language into seven types. The figurative language would be explained which related to this study and it will be used in analyzing the findings. Then the seven types of figurative language are below.[23]

    a. Irony

Irony is word using that say something other than what we mean actually. Irony is one type of figurative language that declare the opposite meaning and contradiction with the fact.[24] Etymologically, the word 'irony' derived from Greek word eironia' meaning deception' or 'trick'.In Mr heru's Journal "Gorys Keraf state Irony or satire is a

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[22] Ersyadi, "An Analysis Of Figurative Languages Used In Novel John Green 'The Fault In Our Stars".

[23] Geoffrey Leech ,A Linguistic Guide to English Poetry, (London : Longman group 1969), P. 147

[24] Trisna Dinillah Harya,"Figurative Language".

reference who wants to say something with different meanings of what is contained in chain of words".[25]

So there is some argument about what qualities as ironic, but all senses of irony revolve around the perceived notion an incongruity between what is said and what is meant, or between an understanding or expectation of a reality and what actually happens. For example:

- The film is so good, I watched it until I fell asleep.

  (actually what he meant was the movie was really boring, but he took it down by saying it was really good)

b. Hyperbole

Hyperbole is expression of exaggeration which used by a writer depicted as being better or worse, or larger or smaller that actually the case. It deliberate overstatement not intended to be taken literally. According to Gorys Keraf hyperbole is a kind of figurative language that Contains a statement that exaggerates something.[26] It is used as a means of emphasizing the truth of the statement.

So it tells more than the truth about the size, number, or degree of something without intending to deceive. Etimologically, the word 'hyperbole' derived from the Greek word. It is from two words: 'hyper' means 'over' and 'ballein' means 'to throw'. It may be used to

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[25] Agus Heru, "Gaya Bahasa Sindiran Ironi, Sinisme dan Sarkasme dalam Berita utama Harian Kompas". Universitas PGRI Palembang : 8, No. 2, (2018).

[26] Gorys Keraf ,Gaya bahasa dan Dikti,(Jakarta : Gramedia Utama,1984),p. 135.

evoke strong feeling or to create a strong impression, but it is rarely meant to be taken literally. For example:

- My happiness soars high into the sky.

    (This sentence does not really mean happiness that flies into the sky, but it has the meaning of extreme happiness)

c. Metaphor

Metaphor is a kind of Figurative Meaning which is an implicit comparison in which two unlike objects are compared by identifying or substituting one with other.According to George Lakoff and Mark Johnsen to Metaphor is typieully viewed as characteristic of language alone, a matter of words rather than thought or action[27]. Metaphors are conceptual (mental) operations reflected in human language that enable speakers to structure and construe abstract areas of knowledge and experience in more concrete experiential terms.[28] Metaphor like simile that is to comparison but in metaphor does not use *"as"* or *"like"* to create the compares to.

Furthermore Frost state Metaphor is use of word or phrase denoting kind of idea or object in place of another word or phrase for the purpose of suggesting a likeness between the two,[29] Example :

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[27] Lakoff and Johnson, *Metaphors We Live By*. (London : The University of Chicago Press, 1980), P 4.

[28] James R. Hurford, Brendan Heaslay and Michael B. Smith ‚*Semantics a Coursebook Second Edition,* (England : Cambridge University Press 2007), P. 331.

[29] Trisna Dinillah Harya,Figurative Language.

- Time is Money

  (in this word uses 'is' which is a characteristic of the metaphors, this word has a meaning "use the best time possible and don't waste it")

d. Metonymy

Metonymy is a Figurative Meaning in which the name of one object or idea is substituted for that of another closely associated with it. Langacker explains metonymy as a process consists in mentally accessing one conceptual entity via another entity, Metonymy is derived from Greek word meta means to change and only means name.So Metonymy is a change of name, the use of the one word for another, the use of an idea by means of terms involving association,It is one of the figurative languages where the name of an object is substituted for the others which are closely related to it.

Thus Geofrey Leech said Metonymy is a figurative language consisting in exploiting the name of an object, plan, or factor for that of something else that is related.[30] Metonymy is figure of speech consists of using the name one thing for something else with which associated.

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[30] Geoffrey Leech ,A Linguistic Guide to English Poetry, P. 152

For example:

- I spent the night reading Shakespeare.

  (Shakespeare is an English poet, playwright, and actor, he is also the author of the story Romeo and Juliet)

- The White House will be announcing the decision around noon today.

  (here the White House means a place, a president or people who work in it)

e. Litotes

Litotes is a figure language in which, rather than making a certain statement directly, a speaker expresses it even more effectively, or achieves emphasis, by denying its opposite. By its nature, litotes is a form of understatement, always deliberate and with the intention of subtle emphasis. Gorys Keraf states Litotes used to express something with the aim of demeaning oneself.[31] Something that is stated less than the actual situation or a thought is expressed by denying the opposite.The interpretation of litotes can depend on context, including cultural context.[32] In speech, it may also depend on intonation and emphasis.

Thus using litotes appeals specifically to certain cultures including the northern Europeans and is popular with the British. It is a

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[31] Gorys Keraf ,Gaya bahasa dan Dikti, P. 132.

[32] Hummel, "Hedging with Litotes, the Underdetermined NPI". Cornell University (October 10, 2010),: 67.

feature of Old English Poetry and of The Icelandic Sagas and is a means of much stoical restraint. For example:

- Please come to our hut.

    (What is meant by "hut" maybe a very large house, but because it aims to demeaning himself, he calls his house hut)

f. Simile

Simile is a kind of figurative language comparing two essentially unlike things. Geofrey Leech said Simile is a figurative language in which two distinct things are compared by using the words like or as.[33]

Furthermore The Simile expresses a direct comparison between things, which have one or more points in common and be recognized by the use of the word "like" and "as". The word simile comes from the same Latin word "simile" which means "like". Simile is used to compare different things by using words such as like, as, similar, than, resemble or seems which the tenor and vehicle totally different. For example:

- Busy as a bee.

    (This word has "as" which is characteristic of a simile, and this word has the meaning of someone who is very busy, because bees are the most busy insects)

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[33] Geoffrey Leech ,A Linguistic Guide to English Poetry, P. 156.

g. Personification

Personification consists of giving human characteristic to an object. Personification originally comes from Latin word 'persona' meaning 'person', 'actor' or 'mask' used in the theater and 'fic' means to make.

Thus Geofrey Leech explained The Personification, whereby an abstraction is figuratively represented as human actually combines all three categories Concreteness, animistic and humanizing.[34] This can really affect the way the reader imagines things. This is used in children's books, poetry, and fictional literature. For example:

- The radio stopped singing and stared at me.

    (The meaning of this word is a radio that is turned off ,but to make it look attractive, as if the radio is depicted to do this like a human)

3. The Difference of Figurative Language and Semantic

Figurative language refers to words and phrases that shift from their literal meaning to symbolic meaning to have a stronger effect.

Whereas Semantics deals with the interpretation and meaning of words. (This is also the area of study below linguistic umbrella.) Semantics helps the reader distinguish between the literal and the figurative meaning.

- Refers to the literal meaning of a word.

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[34] Geoffrey Leech , A Linguistic Guide to English Poetry, P. 152

- Refers to all the meanings we give to words beyond their literal meaning. Parts of Speech with Semantic Relations.[35]

C. Figurative Language in Novel

Figurative language is often found in novels. Novel is one of the author's ways to write and create figurative language. According to Buhler in Newmark said that the novel is included in the expressive function of language. The other two are informative and vocative functions.[36]

Then A Novel is an expanded, narrative, prose work of fiction, usually in story form. The English word comes from the Italian word 'novella', which means 'tale, piece of news'. Novels are longer than other works such as plays and poetry. Novel is an extended work of written, narrative, prose fiction, usually in story form.

Furthermore The Novel will be more Vivid Imagery, It have stronger feeling, The additional detail and comes beautifully to be read by the reader. many writers have published novels with interesting story forms, one of which is J.K Rowling was born on July 31, 1965, he is the author of the Harry Potter series, he has published seven series, and one of them is the series that the author will research, namely Harry Potter and The Sorcerer's Stone which is The first in the series. Series which is a start. the story of a young man named harry potter where he is destined to become a great wizard through his father's blood.

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[35] Geoffrey leech, The Study of Meaning, p. 15

[36] Peter Newmark. *A Textbook of Translation (* London: Prentice Hall), P. 39.

Even Harry Potter lives with his mean aunt and uncle, Vernon and Petunia Dursley, and their bullying son, Dudley. On Harry's eleventh birthday, a demi-giant named Rubeus Hagrid personally delivers an acceptance letter to Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry, revealing that Harry's parents, James and Lily Potter, were wizards. When Harry was one year old, an evil and powerful dark wizard, Lord Voldemort, killed his parents.[37]

Then Harry survived Voldemort's killing curse which bounced off his forehead and seemingly destroyed the Dark Lord, leaving a scar shaped like a bolt of lightning on his forehead. Unbeknownst to Harry, he was famous in the wizarding world, in his first year at Hogwarts, Harry heard that there was a stone that could grant immortality, namely the Philosopher's Stone, which Severus Snape wanted to steal the stone to revive Voldemort, so Harry knew this Potter with his two friends Ron Weasley and Hermione Granger tried to thwart the theft committed by Severus Snape so that the black magician was no longer in power.

In this study,The Writer will use Qualitative Research as a way to find data,and The Descriptive method that The Writer choose to explain the content of data, But for more will be explained in chapter 3 about research design.

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[37] J.K Rowling. *Harry potter and the sorcerer's stone (* USA: Scholastic Press, october, 1998), P. 5

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

There are two types of research method, they are qualitative and quantitative method. The characteristic of this research is chosen based on its purpose. According to Creswell, "Qualitative research is one type of research that can be used in the scope of education in addition to quantitative research and classrooms, Where the researcher will report on the results of the research based on the data view report and data analysis obtained in the field, then described in a detailed research report".[38] So based on the type of research,The writer chose a qualitative method.

Then Descriptive method was employed as the most appropriate design for the research, Then according to Lawrene Neuman "Descriptive method is the research in which the primary purpose is to "paint a picture" using words or numbersand to present a profile, a classification of types ,or an outline of steps to answer question such as who,when,where and how."[39] So this study used a descriptive qualitative method to study the problem, because this study has purpose to describe and analyze the types of figurative language used in novel Harry Potter and The sorcerer's stone. This study is carried out by formulating problem, collecting data, classifying data, and analyzing data.

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[38] Creswell, *Research Design : Qualitative, Quantitative and Mixed Methods Approaches,*(Los Angeles : SAGE 2014), P. 41.

[39] W. Lawrene Neuman, *Social research method : Qualitative and quantitative approaches* ,(Edinburg gate : Pearson education limited , 2014), P.38.

Whereas Research is an activity to observe something which is done by the researcher. When we do the research, one of the most important thing in the research is research design. Creswell states research designs are the specific procedures involved in the research process: data collection, data analysis, and report writing.[40]

B. Data Resource

1. Primary Sources

   Primary sources are raw information and first-hand evidence. Primary sources are produced by direct evidence about people, events, and phenomena. In addition, primary sources provide information in its original form that is not interpreted, summarized, or judged by other researchers. The main source of this research is the novel Harry Potter and The Sorcerer's Stone, which has 309 pages and 17 chapters. Original published by Scholastic Press By J.K Rowling 1997.

2. Secondary Sources

   Secondary sources offer interpretation or analysis based on primary sources. They may describe primary sources and often use them to support specific proposals or arguments or to persuade readers to accept a particular point of view. Secondary sources of this research are documentation of research settings, journals, e-books, articles and books related to research.Novel Harry Potter and The Sorcerer's Stone, which the novel totals 309 pages and has 17 chapters.

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[40] Creswell, *Research Design*.

C. Data Collection Technique

Research Creswell stated that "In many qualitative studies, inquiries collect multiple forms of data and send a considerable time in the natural setting gathering information".[41] According to Ary et. Al which In the Dewi's Journal "Most common data collection methods used in qualitative research are observation, interviews, questionnaires, and document or artifact analysis".[42] In this study, the authors needed data collection techniques, therefore the writer chose observation and documentation as techniques for collecting data in this study

1. Observation

    Researchers monitor and describe the Figurative language. This is what the researcher wants to observe during the observation. The focus of the observation is Figurative language in Novel Harry Potter and The Sorcerer's Stone

2. Documentation

    In this study, the researcher use the document technique to collect data. Meanwhile, Zina agrue, "The term document" can refer to omre than just paper and can include photographs,works of art and even television program".[43] Documents can be a valuable source of information in qualitative research. In this study, qualitative data collection techniques

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[41] Creswell, *Research Design*.

[42] Dewi Sri Lumbantobing, Bloner Sinurat and Herman "An Analysis of Figurative Language in Michael Jackson Song Lyric" Edu- Ling : Journal Linguistics of English Education (July 2021) : 127.

[43] Zina O"Leary, The Essential Guide to Doing Research, (London: Sage Publication, 2004), P. 177.

used the document method as a way of collecting data because the researchers collected data from novel.Therefore,in this study the researcher used the documentation method by reading the text, analyzing and collecting Figurative Language in Novel Harry Potter and The Sorcerer's Stone.

D. Data Analysis

According to Gorys Keraf The method of literature study is data collection methods that utilize books or literature as reference material to obtain conclusions or opinions of experts by obtaining these conclusions as their own method. The data are analyzed to answer the research question. The researcher must determine whether the result answers the research questions. After the data have been obtained from data sources, The following is the process of analyzing data based on the theory of Gorys Keraf :

1. Identifying figurative language by reading and identifying the entire word. The researcher reads and identifies the Figurative languages employed in the novel as the first step in gathering data.

2. Classifying word to find the types of figurative language. After the data had been identified, the researcher classifies the data into the types of figurative language.

3. Analyzing the meaning of figurative language in the Word.to analyzing the meaning, the researcher read Severy word or sentence that consists of figurative language. The researcher studies the meaning by analyzing the

contextual meaning in the Word. After that, the researcher tries to find the meaning of figurative language used in the Word.

4. The writer conveys and generates descriptive information about the Figurative Language outcome in order to locate alternative analysis. The Writer were conduct a study of figurative language in Harry Potter Novel and determine the proportions (frequency and percentage) of the various categories of figurative language as well as the number of found. The formula below is used:

$$P = f/(n) \times 100\%$$

Note:

P : Percentage

F : Frequency of a type

N : Number of Total

5. Making conclusion The last step was making a conclusion according to the analyzed data. After the researcher found the answer from research problem, then the researcher will make the conclusion based on the finding

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In the previous chapter, We explained about research design and This chapter writer would explain about the research finding and disscusion that found, there are The types of figurative language and The contextual meaning of Figurative language that used in Novel Harry Potter and The Sorcerer's Stone. Following explanation below :

A. Research Results

The purpose of this research is to find the figurative language found in the novel Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone. Similes are clarified into seven types, namely: Irony, Hyperbole, Metamorph, Metonymy, Litotes, Simile and Personification. In this research the writer found 62 meanings that refer to figurative language.

Then the results of this research was presented in a table which contains two tables which contain types of figurative language and contextual meaning figurative meaning found in nover Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone .

1. The Result of Figurative Language

The First finding is the result of The Figurative Language that The Writer found in Novel Harry Potter and The Sorcerer's Stone, The Data has been presented in Table form, but in The Table there is a code that shows the

chapter and page of a Figurative Language sentence that the writer found in the novel. as follows notes

e.g. : 1.P.14

> **1**   **:** Chapter
> **P**   **:** Page
> **14**   **:** Number of page

For The Explanations and Table please see below.

a. Irony

Irony is a word that says something other than what we really mean. Irony is a type of figurative language that states the opposite meaning and contradicts the facts. and irony can be called satirical, based on the characteristics above the author has found several sentences that are the same as the characteristics of irony contained in The Novel Harry Potter and The Sorcerer's Stone,

For full details in the table below :

Table 1. : The Result of Irony

No	Example	Code
1	I'm not saying his heart isn't in the right place.	1. P.14
2	They watched a gorilla scratching its head who looked remarkably like Dudley.	2. P.26
3	He thought two of his ribs might already have cracked from trying not to laugh.	3. P.32

4	"Yer great puddin' of a son don't need fattenin's anymore, Dursley, don't worry. "	4. P.49
5	It doesn't take a genius to work it out.	15.P.243
6	"I've never been more ashamed of Gryffindor students".	15.P.244
7	"Man on your back! Have you no shame ?"	15.P.257

b. Hyperbole

    Hyperbole is an exaggerated expression used by an author who is described as better or worse, or greater or less than is actually the case. and when the writer examines the Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone novel, the writer often finds sentences that are related or have the same characteristics as hyperbole, The Following results are attached in the table below .

Table 2. : The Result of Hyperbole

No	Example	Code
1	It was sitting as still as a statue.	1.P.8
2	Held it up in the air.	1.P.9
3	I must have passed a dozen feasts and parties on my way here.	1.P.10

4	I haven't blushed so much since Madam Pomfrey told me she liked my new earmuffs.	1.P.11
5	Which lay silent and tidy under the inky sky.	1.P.17
6	Finally it might have fitted a hand puppet.	1.P.24
7	Fear flooded him.	1.P.46
8	Dudley sat frozen with fear.	4.P.47
9	The beetle eyes were crinkled in a smile.	4.P.47
10	Questions exploded inside.	4.P.52
11	The happy balloon inside him had got a puncture.	5.P.62
12	The sky was quite clear now and the sea gleamed in the sunlight.	5.P.63
13	Harry wished he had about eight more eyes.	5.P.71
14	Perched atop a high mountain on the other side, its windows sparkling in the starry sky, was a vast castle with many turrets and towers.	6.P.111
15	A piercing, bloodcurdling shriek split the silence.	12.P.206
16	Harry felt as though his insides had turned to ice.	12.P.212
17	Harry's seemed to be picking up every sigh of the wind, every cracking twig .	15.P.255
18	Even if you are an inch from death.	15.P.258

19	Fist had clenched suddenly around Harry's heart.	15.P.259
20	Trying to ignore the stabbing pains in his forehead.	16.P.263
21	It was full of small, jewel-bright birds.	16.P.279
22	White with shock, disappeared under a pile of people hugging him.	17.P.306

c. Metaphor

Metaphor is a kind of figurative meaning which is an implicit comparison in which two unlike objects are compared by identifying or substituting one with other,Metaphor like simile that is to comparison but in metaphor does not use 'as' or 'like' to create the compares to. then the writer found several sentences that have similar characteristics by metaphor

The following sentences are listed in the table below :

Table 3. : The Result of Metaphor

No	Example	Code
1	Craning over garden fences.	1.P.1
2	A wild-looking old woman.	2.P.30
3	We'd stamp out that dangerous nonsense.	3.P.36

d. Metonymy

Metonymy is a figurative meaning in which the name of one object or idea is substituted for that of another closely associated with it, and in the novel harry potter and the sorcerer's stone have several sentence that related with charasteristic of metonymy.

The following sentence in the table below :

Table 4. : The Result of Metonymy

No	Example	Code
1	Even Muggles like yourself.	1.P.5
2	Young Sirius Black lent it to me.	1.P.14
3	The snake suddenly opened its beady eyes.	2.P.27
4	Get him a large brandy.	2.P.29
5	Smeltings boys wore maroon tailcoats.	3.P.32
6	The Leaky Cauldron.It's a famous place.	5.P.68

e. Litotes

Litotes is a figure language in which, rather than making a certain statement directly, a speaker expresses it even more effectively, or

achieves emphasis, by denying its opposite, then the writer found several sentences that have similar characteristics by litotes.

The following sentences were listed in the table below :

Table 5. : The Result of Litotes

No	Example	Code
1	"I find it hard to follow my master's instructions he is a great wizard and I am weak".	17.P.290
2	A foolish young man I was then, full of ridiculous ideas about good and evil.	17.P.291

f. Simile

Simile is a kind of figurative language comparing two essentially unlike things, Furthermore The Simile expresses a direct comparison between things, which have one or more points in common and be recognized by the use of the word 'like' and 'as', then the writer found several sentences that have similar characteristics by simile.

The following sentences were listed in the table below :

Table 6. : The Result of Simile

No	Example	Code
1	Their leather boots were like baby dolphins.	1.P.14
2	Hagrid let out a howl like a wounded dog.	1.P.15
3	Dudley looked like a pig in a wig.	2.P.21
4	That couldn't understand them, like a slug.	2.P.22
5	Boy with a face like a rat.	2.P.23
6	His face like a gigantic.	2.P.25
7	Like he was wearing bits of old elephant skin.	3.P.33
8	His heart twanging like a giant elastic band.	3.P.34
9	Easily as if it had been made of rubbe.	4.P.47
10	Harry's head like fireworks.	4.P.52
11	Sound like a foghorn.	4.P.55
12	Yellow eyes like a hawk Hissing at them like an angry goose.	9.P.146
13	As still as a statue.	15.P.243
14	Blue eyes, like pale sapphires.	15.P.256

g. Personification

Personification consists of giving human characteristic to an object,and the writer found several sentence that similar characteristic with personification.

The Folowing sentences in the table below :

Table 7. : The Result of Personification

No	Example	Code
1	A breeze ruffled the neat hedges of Privet Drive	1.P.17
2	The wind must have caught him	2.P.25
3	It started to rain. Great drops beat on the roof of the car	3.P.43 -
4	The wind whistled through the gaps in the wooden wall.	3.P.44
5	The storm raged more and more ferociously as the night went on.	3.P.45
6	Slapping hard on the rock like that ?	3.P.45
7	Lamp came bobbing over the heads of the students.	6.P.111

2. The Contextual Meaning of Figurative Language

Contextual meaning is a term that describes the actual meaning according to the situation in which they are used. And Prof dr Mansoer Pateda said contextual meaning or situational meaning arises as a result relationship

between speech and context.[44] then in this second finding the writer will explain the results regarding the contextual meaning figurative language that the writer found in the novel Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone, the behavior for the data has been presented by the author in table form.

There are seven tables which contain each result from one type of figurative language based on according by geoffrey leech. for the table can be seen below :

a. Irony

Table 8. : Clarification the Contextual Meaning of Irony

NO	IRONY
1	I'm not saying *his heart isn't in the right place.* - Here professor mcgonagall meant to satirize hagrid and disagree with dumbledore handing over harry potter to hagrid because of his carelessness
2	They watched a gorilla scratching its *head who looked remarkably like Dudley.* - This statement aims to ridicule Dudley because Dudley's body is fat and fat, almost the same as that of a gorilla.

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[44] Prof dr. Mansoer Pateda , Semantik Lexical (Edisi ke dua), (Jakarta : Rineka Cipta, 2001) P. 116

3	He thought *two of his ribs might already have cracked from trying not to laugh.* - This statement shows that harry feels the title handsome is very inappropriate given to fat dudley and it is a funny thing to harry.
4	"Yer great puddin'of a son don' need fattenin' anymore*, Dursley, don' worry".* - The meaning is an insulting statement addressed to Dudley, it can be proven when Dudley was about to touch the fat sausage that was burned by Hagrid, and Hagrid did not allow it.
5	It *doesn't take a genius* to work it out. - The meaning was a satirical remark addressed to Harry, Ron, and Hermione because Mrs. Mcgonagall didn't believe in dragons, this was proven when she thought it was a joke to keep Malfoy out at night.
6	I've *never been more ashamed* of Gryffindor students. - It's mean is intended to satirize Harry, Ron, and Hermione because they caused too much trouble at school to the point that mcgonagall felt very embarrassed
7	Man on your back! *Have you no shame?* - It aims to demean humans, because the centaurs feel higher than humans

The table above is the contextual meaning of irony which the writer found in Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone. there are seven

sentences that have the same characteristics of irony which the author believes is based on the opinion of experts.

b. Hyperbole

Table 9 : Clarification the Contextual Meaning of Hyperbole

NO	HYPERBOLE
1	It was *sitting as still as a statue* - That could mean how focused the cat is until it moves a distance.
2	*Held it up in the air* - It is the movement of dumbledore who raised his hand to look at the watch.
3	I must have passed a *dozen feasts and parties on my way here.* - Which means Dumbledore has already missed a lot of parties.
4	I haven't blushed so much since Madam Pomfrey *told me she liked my new earmuffs.* - That's a mean from Dumbledore who is very happy to have been complimented.
5	Which *lay silent and tidy under the inky sky.* - That's a mean to how serene it is in privet drive.
6	Finally it might *have fitted a hand puppet.* - It's mean clothes that are too small.

7	Fear *flooded him.* - The meaning is a picture of how scared Mr. Dursley.
8	Dudley sat *frozen with fear.* - This is show of a dudley who was so scared that he couldn't move.
9	The beetle eyes were *crinkled in a smile.* - This mean is a picture of hagrid's grin on his big face.
10	Questions *exploded inside.* - This statement shows how much Harry Potter's curiosity.
11	The happy balloon inside *him had got a puncture* - This statement shows Harry Potter's slight disappointment.
12	The sky was quite clear now and *the sea gleamed in the sunlight* - This shows the daytime atmosphere at the beach.
13	Harry wished he *had about eight more eyes* - This statement shows Harry's curiosity towards objects being sold in Diagon Alley which Harry had only known about these objects all his life.
14	Perched atop a high mountain on the other side, *its windows sparkling in the starry sky, was a vast castle with many turrets and towers* - This statement suggests an atmosphere that existed in Hogwarts which happened to be close to the mountains.
15	White with shock, *disappeared under a pile of people hugging him* - The statement describes so many people gathered at the dinner

	table .
16	A piercing, *bloodcurdling shriek split the silence* - It describes the screams are very loud.
17	Harry felt as *though his insides had turned to ice* - This statement shows how surprised Harry was when Professor Dumbledore approached Harry.
18	Harry's seemed to be picking up every sigh of the wind, *every cracking twig* - It's a statement that shows an area atmosphere of the forbidden forest.
19	Even if you are *an inch from death* - It is a statement if someone will reach his death.
20	Fist had *clenched suddenly around Harry's heart.* - That was a statement of how shocked he was after seeing a human sucking a unicorn's blood.
21	Trying to ignore the stabbing *pains in his forehead* - That's a statement that shows harry's forehead pain.
22	It was *full of small, jewel-bright birds* - It shows a very beautiful bird.

The Table above is the result of the hyperbole that the author found in the novel Harry Potter and The Sorcerer's Stone. Then there are twenty two sentences that have similarities with the characteristics of the

hyperbole itself based on the opinion of experts, and hyperbole is the most common type that the writer found in Novel Harry's. Potter and The Sorcerer's Stone.

c. Metaphor

Table 10. : Clarification the Contextual Meaning of Metaphor

NO	METAPHOR
1	Craning over *garden fences* - That means Mrs. Petunia is someone who likes to find fault with other people, especially her neighbours.
2	*A wild-looking* old woman - This can be described as a woman with a disheveled appearance or a woman with a ferocious face.
3	We'd stamp out that *dangerous nonsense* - This shows disbelief or hatred of something.

There are three sentences that have the same characteristics as the metaphor in the table above, metaphor is a type of figurative language that is difficult for the author to find in the harry potter and the sorcerer's stone novel.

d. Metonymy

Table 11. : Clarification the Contextual Meaning of Litotes

NO	METONYMY
1	Even *Muggles* like yourself. - Muggles are people who have no magical talent.
2	*Young Sirius Black* lent it to me. - Sirius Black is someone who has pure blood and great black magic but people don't want to abuse him, hence the term young refers to Harry Potter who is still a toddler.
3	The snake suddenly opened its *beady eyes* - That's the name of the snake's small black eyes.
4	Get him a large *brady* - Brady is a brand of beer.
5	*Smeltings* boys wore maroon tailcoats. - Smletings is the name of a school.
6	The *Leaky Cauldron*.It's a famous place. - Leaky Cauldron is a bar in Diagon Alley.

The Table above is the contextual meaning of Metonymy which the writer found in Harry Potter and The Sorcerer's Stone. there are six sentences that have the same characteristics of Metonymy which the author believes is based on the opinion of experts.

e. Litotes

Table 12. : Clarfication the Contextual Meaning of Litotes

NO	LITOTES
1	"I find it hard to follow my master's instructions *he is a great wizard and I am weak".* - This was a howble statement from squirell that was addressed to voldemort, when in fact he was also a great witch.
2	*A foolish young man* I was then, full of ridiculous ideas about good and evil - His is also a humble statement from Querell that was shown to Voldemort, even though Querell is a smart wizard with brilliant ideas.

There are two sentences that have the same characteristics as the litotes in the table above, Litotes is a type of figurative language a few of the seven types of Figurative Language in Novel Harry Potter and The Sorcerer's Stone.

f. Simile

Table 13. : Clarification the Contextual Meaning of Simile

NO	SIMILE
1	Their leather boots were _like baby dolphins_ - This suggests that their boots are quite odd.
2	Hagrid let out a howl _like a wounded dog_ - How could you say that?, because hagrid screamed quietly at night on pivet drive.
3	Dudley looked _like a pig in a wig_ - This statement implied that Dudley was fat and blonde, which Harry thought was the correct term for a pig to use for Dudley.
4	That couldn't understand them, _like a slug_ - Can be pointed out to those who are very slow at doing things.
5	Boy with a face _like a rat_ - This depicts that the man has a face as slim as a mouse.
6	His face _like a gigantic_ - You could say the mood of Mr. Dudley's angry face.
7	_Like he was wearing bits of old elephant skin_ - This shows how bad Harry looks when he's wearing old clothes.

8	His heart twanging *like a giant elastic band* - This is a parable about the feelings of a person who has found something he has been hoping for for a long time.
9	*Easily as if it had been made of rubbe* - This describes how easily Hagrid deflected the weapon and how strong it.
10	*Harry's head like fireworks* - This could mean that Harry's head was full of questions.
11	Sound *like a foghorn* - This shows how loud Hagrid's voice .
12	Yellow eyes *like a hawk* - This describes a sharp eye.
13	Hissing at them *like an angry goose* - This can be likened to someone who is angry with a goose, that is, they don't want to give in like what Hermoine did.
14	*As still as a statue* - This can be described as someone who is surprised.
15	Blue eyes, *like pale sapphires* - This can be described as blue eyes like dark blue sapphires.

The Table above is the result of the simile that the author found in Novel Harry Potter and The Sorcerer's Stone. Then there are fifteen

sentences that have similarities with the characteristics of the hyperbole itself based on the opinion of experts, and Simile is the second most common type after hyperbole that the writer found in Harry's novel. potter and the sorcerer's stone.

g. Personification

Table 14. : Clarification the Contextual Meaning
of Personification

NO	PERSONIFICATION
1	*A breeze ruffled the neat hedges* of Privet Drive - This problem is the wind that blows, and this can be called personification.
2	He *wind must have caught him* - This is depicted by the wind catching rainwater then raining down, this is called personification.
3	It started to rain. Great drops *beat on the roof of the car* - This is shown when it starts to rain, and this is called personification.
4	The wind whistled through *the gaps in the wooden wall* - This depicts a light breeze, and this is personification.
5	The storm raged more and *more ferociously as the night went on* - This could be called personification because the raging storm that made the statement describes a huge rainstorm.

6	*Slapping hard on the rock like that*? - This describes a very large wave that hits a rock, and this sentence can be called personification.
7	Lamp *came bobbing over the heads of the students* - This can be personification because lights are inanimate objects and lights can be depicted swinging.

The Table above is the contextual meaning of Personification which the writer found in Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone. there are seven sentences that have the same characteristics of Personifiaction which the author believes is based on the opinion of experts, and personification is a type of figurative language according to the author that is most interesting.

B. Discussion

This study aims to analyze figurative language in the novel Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone which is written by J.K Rowling which contains 309 pages and 17 chapters tells about the life story of a child named Harry Potter.
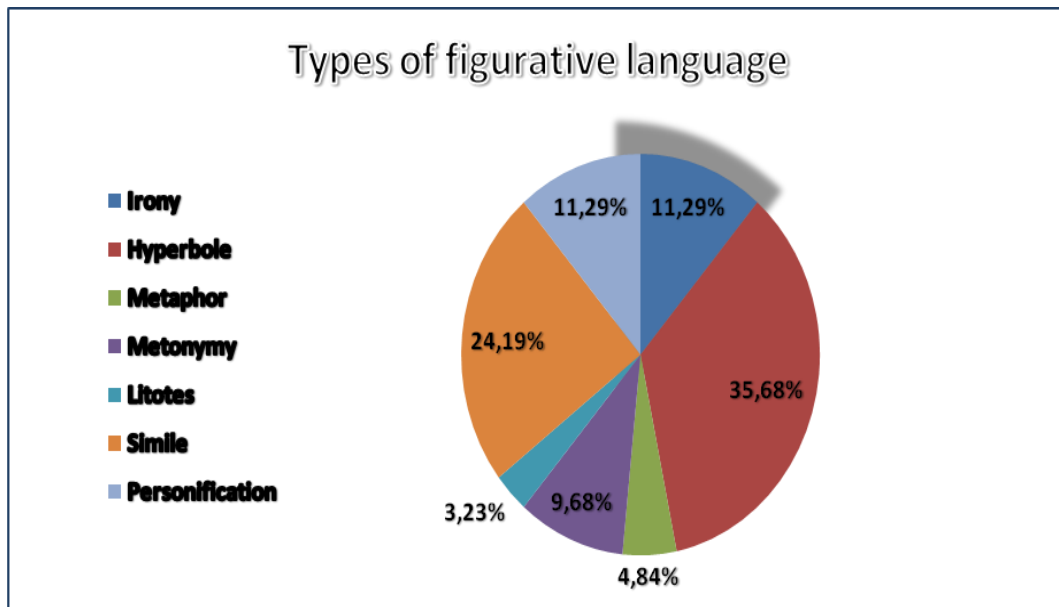
The research data shows that this novel contains quite a lot of language. figurative language, and fairly evenly distributed, there are 7 types of figurative language that the writer found in Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone novel.

The following is a detailed explanation with the table and image below :

Table 15 : The Frequency of Figurative Language Found

No	Figurative Language	Frequency	%
1	Irony	7	11.29%,
2	Hyperbole	22	35.48%.
3	Metaphor	3	4.84%.
4	Metonymy	6	9.68%
5	Litotes	2	3.23%.
6	Simile	15	24.19%.
7	Personification	7	11.29%,

Picture 1 : The Number of Percentages of The Types of Figurative Language Found

Types of figurative language

- Irony
- Hyperbole
- Metaphor
- Metonymy
- Litotes
- Simile
- Personification

11,29% 11,29% 35,68% 24,19% 9,68% 4,84% 3,23%

1. Irony

Irony is one type of figurative language that declare the opposite meaning and contradiction with the fact ,there is some argument about what qualities as ironic. Gorys Keraf state Irony or satire is a reference who wants to say something with different meanings of what is contained in chain of words. so all senses of irony revolve around the perceived notion an incongruity between what is said and what is meant, or between an understanding or expectation of a reality and what actually happens.

Then for this type the writer found seven sentences that indicated irony with a percentage of 11.29%, and this type of figurative language was found mostly in chapter fifteen.

2. Hyperbole

Gorys Keraf said hyperbole is a kind of figurative language that Contains a statement that exaggerates somethin, so Hyperbole is expression of exaggeration which used by a writer depicted as being better or worse, or larger or smaller that actually the case. Then the writer found 22 sentences indicated as figurative language types of hyperbole, which has a percentage of 35.48%. and more than the previous type.

3. Metaphor

Metaphor is a kind of figurative meaning which is an implicit comparison in which two unlike objects are compared by identifying or substituting one with other. According to George Lakoff and Mark Johnsen to Metaphor is typieully viewed as characteristic of language alone, a matter

of words rather than thought or action,and metaphor like simile but it without 'like' or 'as'. For this type the writer just found 3 sentences indicated as metaphors, namely with a percentage of 4.84%.

4. Metonymy

Metonymy is a figurative meaning in which the name of one object or idea is substituted for that of another closely associated with it. Langacker explains metonymy as a process consists in mentally accessing one conceptual entity via another entity.Metonymy is a change of name, the use of the one word for another, the use of an idea by means of terms involving association,It is one of the figurative languages where the name of an object is substituted for the others which are closely related to it. Then the writer has found 6 metonymy type sentences with a total percentage of 9.68%.

5. Litotes

Litotes is a figure language in which, rather than making a certain statement directly. Gorys Keraf states Litotes used to express something with the aim of demeaning oneself a speaker expresses it even more effectively, or achieves emphasis, by denying its opposite. By its nature. litotes is a form of understatement, always deliberate and with the intention of subtle emphasis..

Even so litotes is the least type of figurative language than the other types, the writer only found 2 sentences indicated as litotes with a percentage of 3.23%.

6. Simile

Simile is a kind of figurative meaning comparing two essentially unlike things. Geofrey Leech said Simile is a figurative language in which two distinct things are compared by using the words like or as Furthermore The Simile expresses a direct comparison between things, which have one or more points in common and be recognized by the use of the word 'like' and 'as'. Then simile is the most common type of figurative language after hyperbole, namely 15 sentences with a percentage of 24.19%.

7. Personification

Personification consists of giving human characteristic to an object. Thus Geofrey Leech explained The Personification, whereby an abstraction is figuratively represented as human actually combines all three categories concreteness,animistic and humanizing This can really affect the way the reader imagines things.

Then the type of personification is the last type, and for this study the researcher found seven sentences of the personification type with a percentage of 11.29%, and the number is the same as the type of figurative language irony.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In This Chapter ,The Writer discusses the conclusions and suggestions of this study entitled "An Analysis of English Figurative Language in The Novel Harry Potter and The Sorcerer's Stone" Conclusions are drawn from the findings and discussions that have been analyzed by the author. This chapter also provides suggestions related to research.

A. Conclusion

From the results of data analysis, the researcher concluded that:

1. In the novel Harry Potter and The Sorcerer's Stone there are seven types of figurative language, and here the writer finds 62 sentences with seven types of figurative language according to clarification from Geoffrey Leech.

2. Hyperbole and Simile are the types most often found by writers in Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone novel, namely 22 and 15 sentences respectively with a percentage of 35.48% and 24.19% respectively, followed by Irony with seven sentence (11.29%),

   Metonymy with six sentences (9.68%), and Persinification with seven sentences (11.29%). Then metaphors and litotes are the least types of figurative language found in Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone with a percentage of 4.84% & 3.23%.

B. Suggestion

From the conclusion above, the writer recommends some suggestions. The following suggestions are:

1   For English Students

The Writer suggests that english students learn about figurative language analysis because it can help english students to gain knowledge about language.

2   For The Researchers

The Researcher suggests other researchers to develop similar research with different data sources and better research technique.
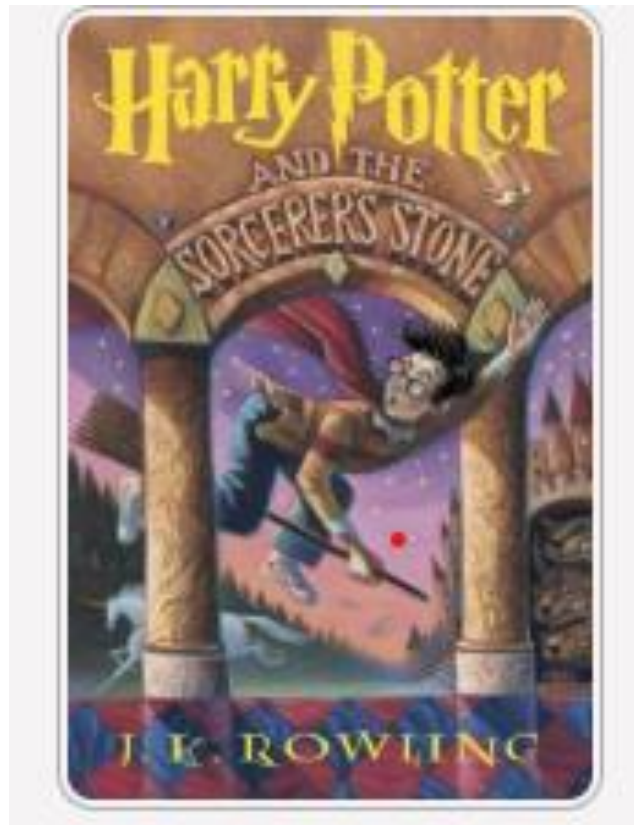
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APPENDIXES

Appendix 1 : Data Source

The Title: Harry Potter and The Sorcerer's Stone

Published: J.K Rowling (1997)

Appendix 2 :Index of The figurative language clues

Many of the experts state about how many types of figurative language, but in this study, the author chose the state from Geoffrey Leech which he clarified figurative language into seven, The following explanation in the table :

Table 1 : The types of figurative language

NO	FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE TYPES	CLUES	EXAMPLE
1	Irony	GorysKeraf state Irony or satire is a reference who wants to say something with different meanings of what is contained in chain of words.	The film is so good, I watched it until I fell asleep.
2	Hyperbole	Gorys State Keraf hyperbole is a kind of figurative language that Contains a statement that exaggerates something	My happiness soars high into the sky
3	Metaphor	George Lakoff and Mark Johnsenstate Metaphor is typieully viewed as	Time is Money

		characteristic of language alone, a matter of words rather than thought or action	
4	Metonymy	Geofrey Leech said Metonymy is a figurative language consisting in exploiting the name of an object, plan, or factor for that of something else that is related	I spent the night reading Shakespeare
5	Litotes	GorysKeraf states Litotes used to express something with the aim of demeaning oneself	Please come to our hut
6	Simile	Geofrey Leech said Simile is a figure of speech in which two distinct things are compared by using the words like or as	Busy as a bee
7	Personification	Geofrey Leech explained The Personification, whereby	The radio stopped singing and stared

		an abstraction is figuratively represented as human actually combines all three categories concreteness,animistic and humanizing	at me

Appendix 3 : Observation sheet

In this study, researchers will use observation activities. The researcher will identify the types and also analyze the contextual meaning of the figurative language in Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone. In observation activities, researchers will:

1. Identify figurative language by reading and identifying all the words. The researcher reads and identifies the figurative language used in the novel as the first step in collecting data, not forgetting that the writer will underline it when he finds it.

2. Classify words to find types of figurative language. After the data is identified, the researcher classifies the data into types of figurative language, and the results will be placed in the table

3. Analyze the meaning of figurative language in . To analyze the meaning, the researcher reads every word or sentence consisting of figurative language in Harry Potter an the Sorcerer's Stone novel, then the results will be poured into a table.

4. The writer conveys and generates descriptive information about the results of Figurative Language to find alternative analyses.

The following of table in below :

Table 2 :List of data Type of figurative language

NO	The type of figurative language	Example	Code
1	Irony	- I'm not saying his heart isn't in the right place - they watched a gorilla scratching itshead who looked remarkably like Dudley - He thought two of his ribs might already have cracked from trying not to laugh - "Yer great puddin' of a son don' need fattenin' anymore, Dursley, don' worry." - It doesn't take a	

		genius to work it out	
		- I've never been more ashamed of Gryffindor students."	
		- man on your back! Have you no shame?	
2	Hyperbole	- It was sitting as still as a statue	
		- held it up in the air	
		- I must have passed a dozen feasts and parties on my way here	
		- I haven't blushed so much since Madam Pomfrey told me she liked my new earmuffs	
		- which lay silent and tidy under the inky sky	
		- finally it might have fitted a hand puppet,	
		- Fear flooded him	
		- Dudley sat frozen with fear	
		- the beetle eyes were	

		crinkled in a smile.	
		- Questions exploded inside	
		- the happy balloon inside him had got a puncture.	
		- The sky was quite clear now and the sea gleamed in the sunlight	
		- Harry wished he had about eight more eyes	
		- Perched atop a high mountain on the other side, its windows sparkling in the starry sky, was a vast castle with many turrets and towers	
		- A piercing, bloodcurdling shriek split the silence	
		- Harry felt as though his insides had turned to ice	
		- Harry's seemed to be picking up every	

		sigh of the wind, every cracking twig - even if you are an inch from death - fist had clenched suddenly around Harry's heart - trying to ignore the stabbing pains in his forehead - It was full of small, jewel-bright birds - white with shock, disappeared under a pile of people hugging him	
3	Metaphor	- craning over garden fences - A wild-looking old woman - we'd stamp out that dangerous nonsense	
4	Metonymy	- Even Muggles like yourself - Young Sirius Blacklent it to me - The snake suddenly opened its beady eyes	

		- Get him a large brandy - Smeltings boys wore maroon tailcoats - the Leaky Cauldron.It's a famous place	
5	Litotes	- "I find it hard to follow my master's instructions he is a great wizard and I am weak - A foolish young man I was then, full of ridiculous ideas about good and evil	
6	Simile	- Theirleather boots were like baby dolphins - Hagridlet out a howl like a wounded dog - Dudley looked like a pig in a wig. - that couldn't understand them, like a slug. - boy with a face like a rat - his face like a gigantic	

		- Like he was wearing bits of old elephant skin - his heart twanging like a giant elastic band - easily as if it had been made of rubbe - Harry's head like fireworks - sound like a foghorn - yellow eyes like a hawk - hissing at them like an angry goose - as still as a statue - blue eyes, like pale sapphires	
7	Personification	- A breeze ruffled the neat hedges of Privet Drive - The wind must have caught him - It started to rain. Great drops beat on the roof of the car - The wind whistled through the gaps in the wooden wall	

		- The storm raged more and more ferociously as the night went on - Slapping hard on the rock like that? - Lamp came bobbing over the heads of the students - Rippled under their feet	

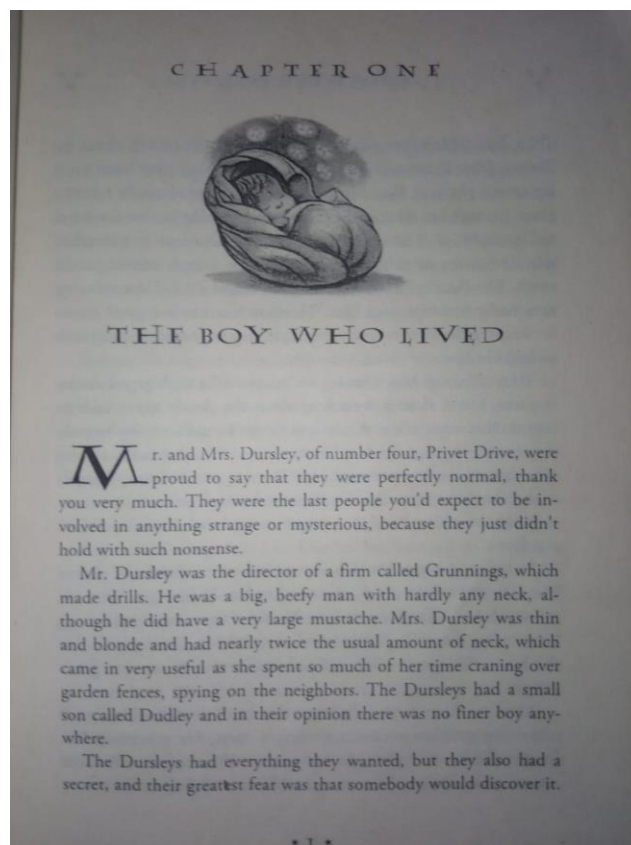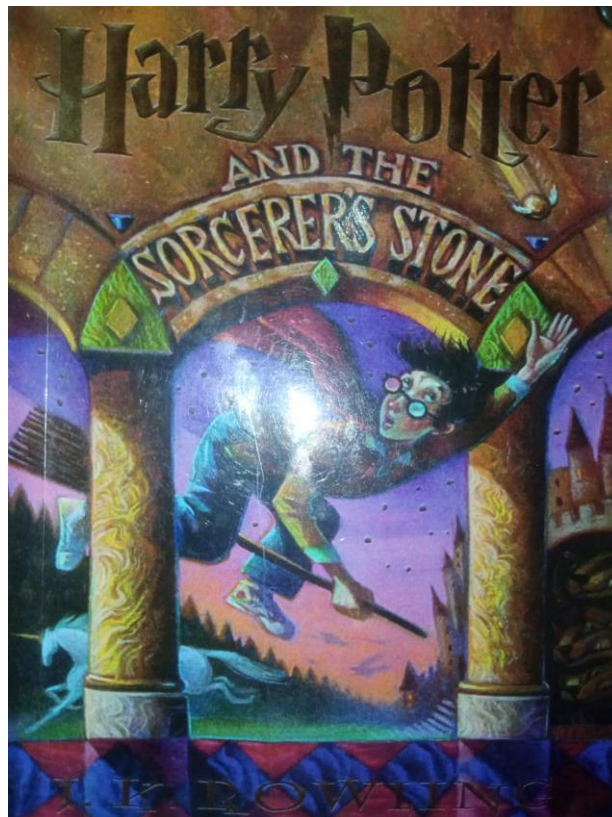**Table 3 : List of data clarification contextual meaning of figurative language**

NO	Types of figurative language	Meaning
A	**Irony**	
	- I'm not saying his heart isn't in the right place - they watched a gorilla scratching its head who looked remarkably like Dudley - He thought two of his ribs might already have cracked from trying not to laugh - "Yer great puddin' of a son don' need fattenin' anymore, Dursley, don' worry." - It doesn't take a genius to work it out - I've never been more ashamed of Gryffindor students." - man on your back! Have you no shame?	
B	**Hyperbole**	
	- It was sitting as still as a statue - held it up in the air - I must have passed a dozen feasts and parties on my way here - I haven't blushed so much since Madam Pomfrey told me she liked my new earmuffs - which lay silent and tidy under the inky sky - finally it might have fitted a hand puppet, - Fear flooded him - Dudley sat frozen with fear	

	- the beetle eyes were crinkled in a smile.		
	- Questions exploded inside		
	- the happy balloon inside him had got a puncture.		
	- The sky was quite clear now and the sea gleamed in the sunlight		
	- Harry wished he had about eight more eyes		
	- Perched atop a high mountain on the other side, its windows sparkling in the starry sky, was a vast castle with many turrets and towers		
	- A piercing, bloodcurdling shriek split the silence		
	- Harry felt as though his insides had turned to ice		
	- Harry's seemed to be picking up every sigh of the wind, every cracking twig		
	- even if you are an inch from death		
	- fist had clenched suddenly around Harry's heart		
	- trying to ignore the stabbing pains in his forehead		
	- It was full of small, jewel-bright birds		
	- white with shock, disappeared under a pile of people hugging him		
C	**Metaphor**		
	- Craning over garden fences		
	- A wild-looking old woman		
	- We'd stamp out that dangerous nonsense		

D	Simile	
	- Even Muggles like yourself - Young Sirius Blacklent it to me - The snake suddenly opened its beady eyes - Get him a large brandy - Smeltings boys wore maroon tailcoats - The Leaky Cauldron.It's a famous place	
E	Litotes	

	- "I find it hard to follow my master's
	
	  instructions he is a great wizard and I am
	
	  weak
	
	- A foolish young man I was then, full of
	
	  ridiculous ideas about good and evil	

F	Metonymy	
	- Theirleather boots were like baby dolphins - Hagridlet out a howl like a wounded dog - Dudley looked like a pig in a wig. - that couldn't understand them, like a slug. - boy with a face like a rat - his face like a gigantic - Like he was wearing bits of old elephant skin - his heart twanging like a giant elastic band - easily as if it had been made of rubbe - Harry's head like fireworks - sound like a foghorn - yellow eyes like a hawk - hissing at them like an angry goose	

		- as still as a statue - blue eyes, like pale sapphires	
G	**Personification**		
		- A breeze ruffled the neat hedges of Privet Drive - The wind must have caught him - It started to rain. Great drops beat on the roof of the car - The wind whistled through the gaps in the wooden wall - The storm raged more and more ferociously as the night went on - Slapping hard on the rock like that? - Lamp came bobbing over the heads of the students - Rippled under their feet	

Appendix 4 : Document

CHAPTER ONE

THE BOY WHO LIVED

Mr. and Mrs. Dursley, of number four, Privet Drive, were proud to say that they were perfectly normal, thank you very much. They were the last people you'd expect to be involved in anything strange or mysterious, because they just didn't hold with such nonsense.

Mr. Dursley was the director of a firm called Grunnings, which made drills. He was a big, beefy man with hardly any neck, although he did have a very large mustache. Mrs. Dursley was thin and blonde and had nearly twice the usual amount of neck, which came in very useful as she spent so much of her time craning over garden fences, spying on the neighbors. The Dursleys had a small son called Dudley and in their opinion there was no finer boy anywhere.

The Dursleys had everything they wanted, but they also had a secret, and their greatest fear was that somebody would discover it.

• 1 •

THE LETTERS
FROM NO ONE

The escape of the Brazilian boa constrictor earned Harry his longest-ever punishment. By the time he was allowed out of his cupboard again, the summer holidays had started and Dudley had already broken his new video camera, crashed his remote control airplane, and, first time out on his racing bike, knocked down old Mrs. Figg as she crossed Privet Drive on her crutches.

Harry was glad school was over, but there was no escaping Dudley's gang, who visited the house every single day. Piers, Dennis, Malcolm, and Gordon were all big and stupid, but as Dudley was the biggest and stupidest of the lot, he was the leader. The rest of them were all quite happy to join in Dudley's favorite sport: Harry Hunting.

This was why Harry spent as much time as possible out of the house, wandering around and thinking about the end of the holidays, where he could see a tiny ray of hope. When September came he would be going off to secondary school and, for the first time in

HALLOWEEN

Malfoy couldn't believe his eyes when he saw that Harry and Ron were still at Hogwarts the next day, looking tired but perfectly cheerful. Indeed, by the next morning Harry and Ron thought that meeting the three-headed dog had been an excellent adventure, and they were quite keen to have another one. In the meantime, Harry filled Ron in about the package that seemed to have been moved from Gringotts to Hogwarts, and they spent a lot of time wondering what could possibly need such heavy protection.

"It's either really valuable or really dangerous," said Ron.

"Or both," said Harry.

But as all they knew for sure about the mysterious object was that it was about two inches long, they didn't have much chance of guessing what it was without further clues.

Neither Neville nor Hermione showed the slightest interest in

KARTU KONSULTASI BIMBINGAN PROPOSAL MAHASISWA
FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN ILMU KEGURUAN
IAIN METRO

Nama : Azriel Iqbal Winata   Jurusan : TBI
NPM : 1801070011   Semester : IX

No	Hari/ Tanggal	Pembimbing	Materi yang dikonsultasikan	Tanda Tangan Dosen
1	Senin 26/09 2022	I	① Add Prior Research ② Revise background of Study ③ Quotation ④ Bibliography	
2	Senin 03/10/2022	I	- The novelty of your Research - typing of Quotation - Bibliography Still wrong	
3	Thursday 13/10/2022	I	Acc	
4.	Monday 28/11 2022	I	ACC APD	

Mengetahui
Ketua Jurusan TBI

Andianto, M.Pd
NIP. 19871102 201503 1 004

Dosen Pembimbing

Syahreni Siregar, M.hum
NIP. 19760814 200912 2 004

SURAT KETERANGAN

Kepada yth.

Ketua Jurusan Tadris Bahasa Inggris

Di Tempat.

Assalamualaikum Wr. Wb

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini :

Nama   : Azriel Iqbal Winata

Npm   : 1801070011

Jurusan   : Tadris Bahasa Inggris

Judul   : AN ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN NOVEL
              HARRY POTTER AND THE SORCERE'S STONE

Berdasarkan judul skripsi atas nama mahasiswa yang bersangkutan, yang bersifat pustaka maka mahasiswa tersebut tidak melakukan pra-survey

Demikian Surat keterangan ini kami buat, atas bantuan dan kerja samanya di ucapkan terimakasih.

Wassalamualaikum Wr. Wb

Ketua Jurusan Tadris Bahasa Inggris	Metro, 02 September 2022 Pembimbing
Andianto, M.Pd NIP.19871102 201503 1 004	**Syahreni Siregar, M.hum** NIP.19760814 200912 2 004

Nomor : B-5778/In.28.1/J/TL.00/12/2022
Lampiran : -
Perihal : **SURAT *BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI***

Kepada Yth.,
Syahreni Siregar (Pembimbing 1)
(Pembimbing 2)
di-
Tempat
Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Dalam rangka penyelesaian Studi, mohon kiranya Bapak/Ibu bersedia untuk membimbing mahasiswa :

Nama	:	**AZRIEL IQBAL WINATA**
NPM	:	1801070011
Semester	:	9 (Sembilan)
Fakultas	:	Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan
Jurusan	:	Tadris Bahasa Inggris
Judul	:	AN ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN NOVEL HARRY POTTER AND THE SORCERER S STONE

Dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut :
1. Dosen Pembimbing membimbing mahasiswa sejak penyusunan proposal s/d penulisan skripsi dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut :
   a. Dosen Pembimbing 1 bertugas mengarahkan judul, outline, alat pengumpul data (APD) dan memeriksa BAB I s/d IV setelah diperiksa oleh pembimbing 2;
   b. Dosen Pembimbing 2 bertugas mengarahkan judul, outline, alat pengumpul data (APD) dan memeriksa BAB I s/d IV sebelum diperiksa oleh pembimbing 1;
2. Waktu menyelesaikan skripsi maksimal 2 (semester) semester sejak ditetapkan pembimbing skripsi dengan Keputusan Dekan Fakultas;
3. Mahasiswa wajib menggunakan pedoman penulisan karya ilmiah edisi revisi yang telah ditetapkan dengan Keputusan Dekan Fakultas;

Demikian surat ini disampaikan, atas kesediaan Bapak/Ibu diucapkan terima kasih.

Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Metro, 20 Desember 2022
Ketua Jurusan,

Andianto M.Pd
NIP 19871102 201503 1 004

KARTU KONSULTASI BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI MAHASISWA
FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN ILMU KEGURUAN
IAIN METRO

Nama : Azriel Iqbal Winata   Jurusan : TBI
NPM : 1801070011   Semester : IX

No	Hari/Tanggal	Materi yang dikonsultasikan	Tanda Tangan Mahasiswa
1	Today 23/12 2022	- Revise your table of Contents - Complete your thesis by ABSTRACT - Revise your typing - Enrich the Theory - Reference ? - appendix ?	
2	Monday 02/01 2023	Revise: Abstract, typing, Chapter IV (add graphic to conclude the table) Bibliography Appendix.	

Kepala Jurusan
Tadris Bahasa Inggris

Andianto, M.Pd
NIP.19871102 201503 1 004

Metro, 01 Desember 2022
Pembimbing

Syahreni Siregar, M.hum
NIP.19760814 200912 2 004

KARTU KONSULTASI BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI MAHASISWA
FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN ILMU KEGURUAN
IAIN METRO

Nama : Azriel Iqbal Winata   Prodi   : TBI
NPM : 1801070011   Semester : IX

No	Hari/Tanggal	Materi yang dikonsultasikan	Tanda Tangan Mahasiswa
3	Monday 09/Jan '2022	Acc	

Kepala Prodi
Tadris Bahasa Inggris

Andianto, M.Pd
NIP.19871102 201503 1 004

Metro, 09 Januari 2023
Pembimbing

Syahreni Siregar, M.Hum
NIP.19760814 200912 2 004

SURAT TUGAS
Nomor: B-5801/In.28/D.1/TL.01/12/2022

Wakil Dekan Akademik dan Kelembagaan Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan Institut Agama Islam Negeri Metro, menugaskan kepada saudara:
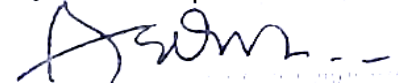
Nama	:	**AZRIEL IQBAL WINATA**
NPM	:	1801070011
Semester	:	9 (Sembilan)
Jurusan	:	Tadris Bahasa Inggris

Untuk :
1. Mengadakan observasi/survey di PERPUSTAKAAN IAIN METRO, guna mengumpulkan data (bahan-bahan) dalam rangka meyelesaikan penulisan Tugas Akhir/Skripsi mahasiswa yang bersangkutan dengan judul "AN ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN NOVEL HARRY POTTER AND THE SORCERER S STONE".

2. Waktu yang diberikan mulai tanggal dikeluarkan Surat Tugas ini sampai dengan selesai.

Kepada Pejabat yang berwenang di daerah/instansi tersebut di atas dan masyarakat setempat mohon bantuannya untuk kelancaran mahasiswa yang bersangkutan, terima kasih.

Dikeluarkan di : Metro
Pada Tanggal : 20 Desember 2022

Mengetahui,
Pejabat Setempat

Dr. As'ad, S.Ag., S.Hum., MH
NIP. 19750505200112 1002

Wakil Dekan Akademik dan Kelembagaan,

Dra. Isti Fatonah MA
NIP 19670531 199303 2 003

Nomor   :B-0879/In.28/D.1/TL.00/12/2022

Lampiran:-

IZIN RESEARCH

KepadaYth.,

Kepala Perpustakaan IAIN METRO

Tempat

Assalamu'alaikumWr.Wb.

Sehubungan   dengan   Surat   Tugas   Nomor: B-0879/In.28/D.1/TL.01/12/2022,tanggal 28 Desember 2022 atasnamasaudara:

ma	:AZRIEL IQBAL WINATA
NPM	:1801070011
Semester	:9 (Sembilan)
Jurusan	:TadrisBahasaInggris

Maka   dengan   ini   kami   sampaikan   kepada   saudara   bahwa Mahasiswatersebut di atas akan mengadakan research/survey di Perpustakaan   IAIN METRO,dalamrangkameyelesaikanTugasAkhir/Skripsimahasiswayangbers angkutandenganjudul"AN ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN NOVEL HARRY AND THE SORCENER'S STONE".

KamimengharapkanfasilitasdanbantuanSaudarauntukterselenggaranya tugas tersebut, atas fasilitas dan bantuannya kamiucapkanterimakasih.

Wassalamu'alaikumWr.Wb.

Metro, 28 Desember 2022
Wakil DekanAkademikdanKelembag aan,

Dra. Isti Fatonah MA
NIP196705311993032003

SURAT KETERANGAN IZIN RISET
Nomor : P.88/In.28/U.1/OT. 1/12/2022

Berdasarkan Surat Wakil Dekan Akademik dan Kelembagaan Nomor : B-5802/In.28/D.1/TL.00/12/2022 tanggal 20 Desember 2022 tentang Permohonan izin riset penelitian di Perpustakaan IAIN Metro, dengan ini memberikan izin kepada :

Nama : AZRIEL IQBAL WINATA

NPM : 1801070011

Semester : 9 (Sembilan)

Jurusan : Tadris Bahasa Inggris

Untuk mengadakan riset penelitian yang berjudul : "AN ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN NOVEL HARRY POTTER AND THE SORCERERS STONE" di Perpustakaan IAIN Metro.

Demikian surat izin riset penelitian ini kami buat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Metro, 28 Desember 2022
Kepala Perpustakaan,

Dr. As'ad, S.Ag., S.Hum., MH.
NIP. 197505052001121002

KEMENTERIAN AGAMA REPUBLIK INDONESIA
INSTITUT AGAMA ISLAM NEGERI METRO
FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN ILMU KEGURUAN
Jalan Ki Hajar Dewantara Kampus 15A Iringmulyo Metro Timur Kota Metro Lampung 34111
Telp. (0726) 41507; Faksimili (0725) 47296, Website: www.metrouniv.ac.id E-mail:
iainmetro@metrouniv.ac.id

SURAT KETERANGAN BEBAS PUSTAKA

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini, Ketua Jurusan Tadris Bahasa Inggris Fakultas

Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan (FTIK) Institut Agama islam Negeri (IAIN) Metro

Menerangkan bahwa :

Nama   : Azriel Iqbal Winata

NPM   : 1801070011

Prodi   : Tadris Bahasa Inggris

Telah Menyelesaikan administrasi peminjaman buku pada Prodi Tadris Bahasa

Inggris.

Demikian surat ini dibuat untuk digunakan semestinya

Metro, 14 Februari 2023
Ketua Prodi TBI

Andianto, M.Pd
NIP 19781102 201503 1 004

KEMENTERIAN AGAMA REPUBLIK INDONESIA
INSTITUT AGAMA ISLAM NEGERI METRO
UNIT PERPUSTAKAAN

Jalan Ki Hajar Dewantara Kampus 15 A Iringmulyo Metro Timur Kota Metro Lampung 34111
Telp (0725) 41507; Faks (0725) 47296; Website: digilib.metrouniv.ac.id; pustaka.iain@metrouniv.ac.id

SURAT KETERANGAN BEBAS PUSTAKA
Nomor : P-63/In.28/S/U.1/OT.01/02/2023

Yang bertandatangan di bawah ini, Kepala Perpustakaan Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN) Metro Lampung menerangkan bahwa :

Nama : Azriel Iqbal Winata

NPM : 1801070011

Fakultas / Jurusan : Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan/ Tadris Bahasa Inggris

Adalah anggota Perpustakaan Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN) Metro Lampung Tahun Akademik 2022 / 2023 dengan nomor anggota 1801070011

Menurut data yang ada pada kami, nama tersebut di atas dinyatakan bebas administrasi Perpustakaan Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN) Metro Lampung.

Demikian Surat Keterangan ini dibuat, agar dapat dipergunakan seperlunya.

Metro, 17 Februari 2023
Kepala Perpustakaan

Dr. As'ad, S. Ag., S. Hum., M.H., C.Me.
NIP. 19750505 200112 1 002

AN ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN NOVEL HARRY POTTER AND THE SORCERER'S STONE

by Azriel Iqbal Winata 1801070011

AN ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN NOVEL HARRY POTTER AND THE SORCERER'S STONE

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CURRICULUM VITAE

The name of the researcher is Azriel iqbal winata. He was born on June, 13th 2000 at Kalirejo , Lampung Tengah. He is the oldest child of Mr. Marjuki and Mrs. Rosmaningsih. He was enrolled her study at TK Aisyah kalirejo, Then, He continued the study in SD Negeri 2 Sribasuki, and graduated on 2012. After that He studied at SMP Muhammadiyah 1 kalirejo, and graduated on 2015. He decided to continue her study at SMA Negeri 1 kalirejo, and graduated on 2018. Then, at the same year, he was registered as S1 student of English Education Department of State Institute of Islamic Studies (IAIN) of Metro.