

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Literary work is someone's creativity towards ideas, thoughts, and feelings they have, literary works are the result of human imagination that makes human life a source of inspiration. Literary works cannot be born of cultural emptiness. According to Ratna (2005: 312), the nature of literary works is imaginary or more often called imagination. Imagination in literature is an imagination based on reality. Imagination is also imagined by others. Although basically literary works are imaginary, literary works are built on the basis of reality. Literary works are stated by the author by looking at the state of nature and life around the author and pouring it in written forms such as drama, novels, poetry and other written works.

Language has an important role in literature, not only in communication and the process of daily social interaction, literary works are a form of play by authors who contain certain goals, which will be conveyed to literary lovers. Literary works are typical discourses which in their expression use language by utilizing all available possibilities (Sudjiman 1993: 7). Language turns out to have an important role in literary communication. When we see several literary products such as poetry, short stories, drama, or even novels language influences the value of literature. A person's ability to make literary works can be seen from language, including how the person

processes words to describe what he thinks. And we will also enjoy literature created by someone who is an expert in his field.

The use of language as a means to convey thoughts can have different meanings for each person who hears and reads it depending on the style of discussion and the characteristics of each subject that is delivered. In conveying what the author thinks, sometimes the subject uses connotation sentences with various styles of language with the aim of attracting the attention of the other person or the reader of the sentence.

Each writer has his own style related to important characteristics to express his emotions, feelings, ideas or even his personality. The researcher will find a different style of writer in describing the characters in literature because the author knows how to make good literary works such as poetry, novels, and drama as interesting as possible to make the reader loose in the writing style. The figure of speech is important to know the forms of expression and ideas to produce something more meaningful in literary works for readers' knowledge and entertainment.

One of literary work is drama, drama is a literary work filled with dialogue and performed on stage. As one of the literary works performed, the show always refers to the prepared drama script. Writing drama scripts is usually taken through real events originating from human life and fictional events based on the imagination of the author. Drama scripts are usually written in the form of dialogue and performed

by actors with the aim of describing life events through conflicts that occur on the stage.

In drama, we will find several elements that build it, namely themes, characters, plots, settings, styles, points of view, and dramatic conflicts. In this study, researchers only focus on style or about the figure of speech. With Figure of speech, the writer can draw with words. Researchers are interested in choosing the drama "The Anarchist" by David Mamet because after reading and studying there are elements in this drama which are the intrinsic elements expressed by the author in the form of Figure of speech in this drama.

The process of analyzing style in drama scripts is done through a structural approach because the structural approach is an approach used to analyze a literary work based on the structure of its elements. Literary works are seen as something autonomous, independent, free from authors, reality and readers (Teeuw, 1984). Analysis focuses on the intrinsic elements of literature. Then in reviewing the drama script the right approach is used, namely the structural approach.

Drama the anarchist is a drama written by David Mamet in 2012. The script of this drama tells the story of a prison parole officer who was seen questioning and conducting an extended interview with a long-term prisoner incarcerated for a Weather Underground-type crime during which she killed two police officers.

The existence of David Mamet's drama script based on the review conducted shows the fact that this text has never been analyzed before, especially on the intrinsic

elements of style. So that it is expected to facilitate the study of this drama script, it is deemed necessary for research efforts in the form of style analysis in this drama script.

In this drama researcher find some of the actual figure of speech most often used in the text including repetition, anaphora, epiphora and erotesis, these figure of speech to express the emotions of each character in this play.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher is interested in conducting a study using a structural approach to the elements of style found in David Mamet's Drama The Anarchist Manuscript, with the title formulation namely "Figure Of Speech In The Drama The Anarchist by David Mamet".

1.2 Statement Of The Problem

After observing the explanation in the background explained above, it is necessary to formulate some problems to make this study more systematic, the problems are as follow:

1.2.1. What kind of figures of speech are exist in the drama " The Anarchist" by David Mamet?

1.2.2 What are the functions of figure of speech in the Drama "The Anarchist " by David Mamet ?

1.3. Scope of the Study

In this case the researcher only focuses on figure of speech that found or more dominant exist in the drama The Anarchist by David Mamet.

1. 4. Objective of the Study

Based on the formulation of the problem mentioned above the purpose of this study are:

1.4.1 To find out what kind of figure of speech that used by author in the drama The Anarchist by David Mamet.

1.4.2 To explain about the functions of figure of speech in the drama The Anarchist by David Mamet.

1.5. Significance of the Study

On this study, the researcher use two significance of the study in both theoretically and practically, the which are in the following:

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

Literature as one of the disciplines will develop because of the sharpening of concepts, theories, and methodologies produced through literary research, therefore this research is expected to provide knowledge to readers in analyzing literary works, especially drama and to give more knowledge about figure of speech and also about the author, David Mamet.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

Research on literature is an important activity towards the development of literature, therefore this research is expected to assist readers in analyzing literary works and understand the drama of The Anarchist by David Mamet. At the Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Khairun University.

1.6 Review of Related Literature

There are previous studies related with this research. The researcher tried to look at previous studies related to this study. The researcher found the same several title as research from this university, but with different dramas as follow:

First, researcher took a thesis from the Khairun University English Literature alumni, Raoda Rusly (2009) who had conducted a study entitled 'figures of speech in the drama "The American Dream" by Edward Albee' The problems contained in this drama included issues related to social background. America is spoken using the style of language. The author uses the style of parallelism, repetition and parables to express something by repeating words or sentences to strengthen the meaning and show the emotions of the characters that exist so that readers can understand the literary work they are reading. The researcher concludes that the use of figures of speech used by characters in their conversations has significant meaning, the sentences are both direct and indirect in short form.

Second, the researcher also took a thesis from another English literary alumni from Khairun University, Yunita (2013) who had conducted a study entitled "figures of speech in Mark Twain's short story and he used the Structural Genetic Approach. This approach looked at the influence of the background of the author's life, a short story has a relationship with the social background of the author, the author has a tragic background, the researcher draws the conclusion that Mark Twain's short story uses ordinary figure of speech types such as Hyperbole, Sarcasm, Metonymy,

Antithesis, Simile, and Antonomasia, and he has a different problem statement in which the second statement is about the social background of the author relating to the story.

Previous studies above have differences with this study. Although their research focus is the same, namely discussing figures of speech, the object of the research is not. In the first research she analyzed the drama using a semiotic approach and she only took one statement of the problem namely how the writer expresses the figure of speech in the American Dream drama and the second research which she analyzes in the short story with two statements, namely the first expression of the figure of speech and the second, the influence of the author's social background. In this study, researchers focus on figures of speech but I am in the drama "The Anarchist". By taking two problem statements, which are what kind of figures of speech that exist in the drama and its functions. The benefit that researcher got from the two previous studies is that it increases researchers' understanding about figure of speech.

1.7. Theoretical Base

To support this research in analyzing the drama The Anarchist by David Mamet, researcher used several definitions related to the theory and concept space described below:

1.7.1 Figure Of Speech

Figures of speech is a phrase or word that has a different meaning from its literal meaning. It conveys meaning by identifying or comparing one thing with another,

which has connotations or meanings that are familiar to the audience. That is why it is very helpful in creating clear rhetorical effects. This figure of speech is used in a writing style that aims to represent the feelings and thoughts of the writer. In addition to representing the expression of feelings, we need to know and understand well the meaning of the words expressed themselves.

The definition of figure of speech according to Guntur Tarigan, (2009: 4) suggested that style Language is a form of rhetoric, that is the use of words in speaking and write to convince or influence the listener or reader

Literary language is sometimes defined in terms of deviations from or distortion of ordinary language. Like many generalizations, this idea is useful and misleading. This shows that literary texts are characterized by the use of figure of speech.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher concludes that Figur of speech is the meaning of words whose meaning is in, which is different from the meaning of the word itself. Figures of speech are used not only for means of expression but also are used to create effects, often where they do not have original or literal meanings.

1.7.1.1 Repetition.

Repitition is a type of figure of speech that is expressed by repeating words, phrases, and clauses that are considered important in a sentence to express the meaning and purpose of the sentence. Gorys keraf (1989:127) Repetition is sound repetition, syllables, words or parts of sentences that are considered important to put

pressure in the right context. In addition, repetition shows quantity, affirmation of ideas or intensity and beauty.

Example: In his speech he shouted out loud, **the life of the workers, the life of the workers, the life of the workers.**

1.7.1.2 Anaphora.

Anaphora is part of the style of language with the characteristic of using repeated words. Repetition of words occurs at the beginning of a sentence on each line or after a comma in one sentence. According to Keraf (1989:127), anaphora is a repetition in the form of repetition of the first word in each line or the next sentence. In an anaphora sentence, a repetition of a word or phrase occurs which is intended to reinforce a meaning of the idea or idea that you want to express. Repetitions of words on anaphora can give meaning to affirmation.

Example: **Whatever** dreams you want to achieve, **whatever** goals you want to achieve and **whatever** choices you want to take, I will still support you.

1.7.1.3 Epiphora

Epiphora is a repetition at the end of a sentence likewise with Gorys Keraf (1989, 128) who says epiphora as repetition of words or phrases at the end of a sentence or sequential sentence. Therefore, can conclude that epiphora is words arranged at the end of a line and it is the opposite of an anaphora style element which is a repetition at the beginning of a line.

Example: The poets words, life will be bland without **love**, life will be colored by **love**, and we also live because of **love**.

1.7.1.4 Erotesis or Rhetorical

Erotesis is a kind of question used in speech or writing with the aim of achieving a more profound effect and reasonable emphasis, and in no way requires an answer. In the rhetorical question there is an assumption that there is only one possible answer, usually used for affirmation as well as satire.

Example: **Can we be faithful and cautious?**

1.7.2 The Functions of Figure Of Speech.

Perrine argues that figure of speech is any way of saying something other than ordinary way. It means that the purpose of figures of speech is to make a sentence or utterance more colorful and vivid. Perrine states further that figures of speech are another way of adding extra dimension to language.

According to Perrine (1969: 71), figures of speech are used to give imaginative pleasure, to give additional imagery, to add emotional intensity, and to concrete the meaning in the brief compass.

1.7.2.1 To Give Imaginative Pleasure.

Figure of speech in a text can create imaginative pleasure. This shows that the function is able to provide imagination to the reader through text. Imagination can be obtained from one side to another and the ability of the reader to describe their thoughts. Imagination is the ability of humans to form a kind of picture in their minds.

When writers make stories into word play, they bring readers into their imagination, it gives readers to build their own imagination from the depiction in a story. It makes the reader happy after getting imagination through text. Figures of speech are satisfying in the reader's mind by providing a source of pleasure in the imagination. Therefore, figures of speech are very important in providing a source of pleasure in the form of imagination.

1.7.2.2 To Bring Additional Imagery

Figures of speech are the way of bringing additional imagery, making the abstract concrete, and making a text or poetry more affective. They can transform idea or imagination of the reader or speaker become wider. It enhances a decorative meaning and perception than literal meaning in order to add extra appeal to any writing which writer used. This function also aims to make the reader or listener get more concrete images through their senses.

1.7.2.3 To Add Emotional Intensity.

Figures of speech are the way of adding emotional intensity to informative statements and of conveying thought with information (Perrine, 1969:71-71). Figure of speech is often used to express abstract thing that creates emotional sense. It helps in expressing words used in extraordinary way in order to add beauty and emotional intensity. So, the reader or listener can feel the condition of the characters in the story as if they experienced it themselves.

1.7.2.4 To Concrete Meaning

Figure of speech is a way of saying much in brief compass, This means that an author can explain many things about something without using many words. The researcher argues that through figure of speech, the writers can articulate their thought without explaining in detail. In this way, the writer does not require a dozen of words to explain something. Then, the writer can illustrate the words into colorful meaning in brief compass.

1.7.3 Structuralism Approach

Structuralism is a way of thinking about the world which is mainly related to the responses and descriptions of elements in a literary work such as short stories, novels, dramas and so on. (Pradopo, 2007: 75) says that structuralism is a structure whose elements are closely interrelated and each of these elements only has meaning in relation to other elements and the whole.

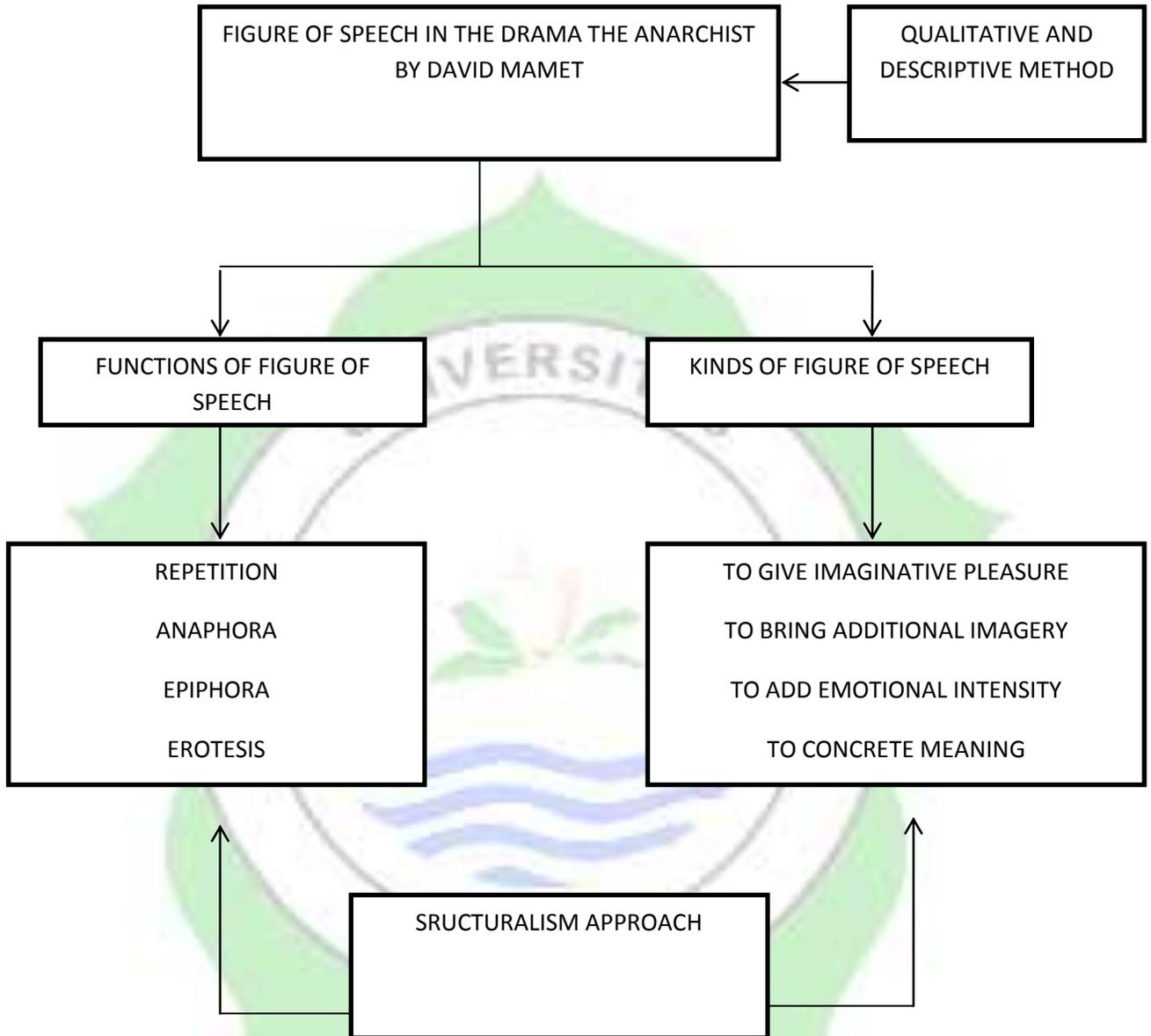
Structuralism in literary research that focuses on the elements or elements that built the literary work itself. The element is called the intrinsic element, which is the element that builds the literary work itself.

The researcher uses a structural approach because this approach views literature as independent text. With this approach the author intends to maintain the objectivity of a literary work, so that in order to understand its meaning, literary work must be studied based on its own structure, independent of historical background, independent of the self and intentions of researcher and also the effects on the reader (Jabrohim,

2003: 54) Every literary work, whether with the same or different type of literature, in this case, the researcher focuses more on drama literary work in which the elements of drama literature are themes, dialogues, and events in dialogue between characters in this drama and the style of language called figure of speech.



1.8 Conceptual Scheme



The scheme above explains some steps doing by the researcher to analyze the literary works. All of this analysis begin from the drama "The Anarchist". The researcher uses qualitative method and descriptive analysis method to analyze this drama. The researcher analyze figure of speech in this drama.

Based on the scheme that has been compiled, it can be said that the researcher found two problem statements related to the figure of speech in this drama, namely the type of figure of speech that exists in the drama and the function of the figure of speech. There are four types of figure of speech found in research in this drama such as: repetition, anaphora, epiphora, and erotesis. In addition, researcher used the figure of speech function in the second statements which according to Perrine figures of speech are used to give imaginative pleasure, to give additional imagery, to add emotional intensity, and to concrete the meaning in the brief compass. the researcher uses structuralism approach to combine the two statements because structuralism talks about intrinsic elements in literary works that include figure of speech..

1.9 Method of Research

In this research the researcher will present about method of research that used in this research, as follow:

1.9.1 Qualitative Method

Qualitative method are that not involve measurement or statistic, cause qualitative method not measure about a quantity but refer to a quality, and then this method more press to meaning and bound to value. This research used if the problem unclear, to know imply meaning, to understand social interaction, to develop the theory, to ensure the truth of data and research history development. Qualitative data analysis can be shown in the following quotation: "This Qualitative data analysis was conducted when the empirical used is qualitative data in the form of words and can't be categorize (Silalahi, 2006: 311)."

From the statement above, qualitative method are usually in form of text, because the words are include part of text. Therefore, this method very related with the object of analysis of researcher "figure of speech" so the researcher very need this method as method approach of analysis.

1.9.2 Descriptive Method

A good descriptive method to used is with systematic observation, because this systematic constitute a method in research for search the fact of information there are at object, indication as well as phenomenon. Explanation Nazir (1988: 63) in his book *Methods of research*, descriptive method is a method of examining the status of a group of humans, an object, a set of conditions, a system of thought or a class of events in the present. The purpose of this descriptive study is to make a description,

description, or painting systematically, factually and accurately of the facts, characteristics and relationships between phenomena investigated.

From the statement above the method very help the researcher in this research and also related with the object of analysis, based on one of quotation characteristic descriptive method is The work of researchers not only provides an overview of phenomena, but also explains relationships, uses hypotheses, makes predictions, and gets the meaning and implications of a problem.

1. 10 Data Sources

1.10.1 The Source of Primary Data

Primary data or main data from this research is Drama The Anarchist by David Mamet and researcher take the data with download the drama Then collecting the data, as an object of this research and as the primary data to analyze.

1.10.2 The Source of Secondary Data

In the secondary data the researcher take some references from different sources to analyze the drama as the primary data from script, and the internet as well.

1.11 Technique of Collecting Data

In analyzing this literary, the researcher using a variety to get the reference as to complete the data as following:

1.11.1 Reading Comprehension

First to collect the data with use reading comprehension for help or easy the researcher to get the information, after that, the researcher tries to understand the

content of drama, and then tries to get it the conversation in the drama. In addition, the researcher separate the data who related with the title, and make in form list.

1.11.2 Internet Browsing

The using internet browsing to help the researcher to get more information that related with the object of analysis or focusing of the research.

1.11.3 Library Research

Library research also very important, because to help and to easy the researcher to get information in the books, so that, make the reader can understand the object of analysis and get so other information in the script as direction to make a proposal.

1.12 Technique of Analyzing Data

The researcher has done three techniques of analyzing data in this research as follow:

1.12.1 Classifications

The first step to analyze the data, the researcher needs to classify the dialogue or the statement from conversation in the drama or the content that related to the topic.

1.12.2 Interpretation

The next step After classifying the data the researcher interpret all of the data in the drama such as conversations, Dialogues or expression used by the author in order to determine or interpret the data collected to be used as the basis of research.

1.12.3 Explanation

The next technique, after interpreted, the explanation is the technique that use by the researcher to explain the work or the result of the interpretation in the form such a text, quotation, meaning and the message the which are related to the topic.

