

## **FIGURATIVE LANGUAGES IN BRONTE’S NOVEL ENTITLED “JANE EYRE”**

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### **Abstrak**

*Di dalam karya sastra atau literature yang salah satunya adalah novel, banyak ditemukan penggunaan bahasa figurative yang diungkapkan dalam jalan ceritanya. Tulisan ini mengklasifikasikan jenis jenis bahasa figuratif yang terkandung di dalam novel karya Charlotte Bronte berjudul Jane Eyre serta selanjutnya menjelaskan makna dari setiap bahasa figuratif yang terdapat dalam setiap novel tersebut berdasarkan teori yang diungkapkan oleh Larson dalam buku A Meaning Based of Translation. Berdasarkan hasil pengklasifikasian data tersebut ditemukan terdapat tiga metonimi. Tiga sinekdok, satu idiom, enam hiperbola, tujuh metafora, dan delapan simile.*

***Kata Kunci:*** *novel, bahasa figuratif, dan makna figuratif*

### **1. Background of the study**

There are many kinds of literature in English. Literature itself can be divided into some parts such as poem, drama, and prose. In their process of writing, some literary words contain a lot of figurative language. Translating figurative language cannot be done word by word based on dictionary.

Figurative language is language that uses words or expressions with a meaning that is different from the literal interpretation. A good translator should understand types of meaning that exist in the texts, because it is understood that there are many types of meaning. True meaning of words is found of resolving what people do with them, not what they say about it, and the context will determine them. Each language has its own idiomatic way of expressing meaning through lexical items such as idioms, secondary meaning, metaphor, and figurative meaning.

*Jane Eyre* is a novel by English writer Charlotte Brontë. It was published in London, England, in 1847 by Smith, Elder & Co. It was very interesting to classify

the types of English figurative found in this novel based on six types of figurative language proposed by the theory of Larson and analyzing the meaning of English figurative languages from source language (SL) into target language (TL) is also the important point to know.

## **2. Problems of the Study**

Based on the background above, the problems are:

1. What types of English figurative languages were found in the novel *Jane Eyre*?
2. What is the meaning of those figurative languages?

## **3. Aim of Study**

Regarding to the problems above, specifically the study is aimed at:

1. Classifying and describe the types of figurative language were found in novel *Jane Eyre*.
2. Analyzing the meaning of those figurative languages.

## **4. Research Method**

Research method is an important process to conduct a scientific study or in this case a journal as it is the way of understanding the objects that become the target of subject. Methodology is a procedure used in research in a corresponding way with the approach. The research method used in this paper as classified into three parts:

### **4.1. Data Source**

The data in the form of idiom analyzed in this study were taken from *Charlotte Bronte's* novel *Jane Eyre*. The novel was chosen because it contains a lot of figurative languages. Analyzing figurative languages in this novel was very interesting because the novel written in complicated language and it needed to be analyzed carefully in order to classify the types of figurative languages.

#### 4.2. Method and Technique of collecting data

The data were collected through some stages, those are, and first of all the whole novel was read deeply and then words or phrases indicating to figurative language were found. After reading the novel, the figurative either in English or Indonesia were listed in order to make the identification process easier.

#### 4.3. Method and Technique of analyzing data

The collected data were analyzed qualitatively using qualitative method, knowing the data were used as the non-numerical data or qualitative data. The analysis was done qualitatively and in the form of narration.

### 5. Analysis

In this chapter, the analysis was focused on the classification of the types of figurative languages. Every figurative language was analyzed carefully based on the theoretical framework. The theory of Larson was applied to analyze the figurative language found in the novel entitled “Jane Eyre”.

#### 5.1 Types of Figurative language in the novel entitled Jane Eyre

The types of figurative expressions were divided into six as proposed by Larson. They are metonymy, synecdoche, hyperbole, idiom, metaphor and simile.

##### 5.1.1 Metonymy

No.	Types of Figurative	Data
1.	Metonymy	Worlds Opinion
2.	Metonymy	Our Journey
3.	Metonymy	Before Tea

*World's opinion* in the first example was categorized as metonymy. The word “world” was used in a figurative way to analogize what people around him said about his decision to marry Jane. World is an inanimate thing and it was non-sense if it

was said to be alive and do an activity like an animate. The second example *Our Journey* was used to analogize their life when marriage took place. A word Journey associated more with the time when they were already married. The last example of metonymy is *Before Tea*. This sentence indicated a time when someone enjoyed the situation with a cup of tea. The phrase *before tea* directed the reader's comprehension to the time when someone get relaxed therefore, it should be added with the word time.

### 5.1.2 Synecdoche

No	Types of Figurative	Data
4.	Synecdoche	Happening Downstairs
5.	Synecdoche	Going Home
6.	Synecdoche	To My Door

*Happening downstairs* was used in a figurative way to describe what Mr. Reed saw from the place that higher than his house. Mr. Reed passed away and it's impossible that he's still in that house and saw what happened there. *Going Home* was used to substitute for a place where we live afterlife. The last example of synecdoche is To My Door. The word door as a part of a room was substituted for room. It was being used in a figurative sense. In this case, a part of an object is used for the whole object.

### 5.1.3 Idiom

No	Types of Figurative	Data
7.	Idiom	I see you as a bird behind the bars of a cage

*As a bird behind the bars of a cage* was a multiword expression could not be translated word by word. This sentence belonged to an idiom and the meaning of this idiom was to struggle in a condition and could not do anything.

#### 5.1.4 Hyperbole

No	Types of Figurative	Data
8.	Hyperbole	sense of terror seemed to flood my mind again
9.	Hyperbole	I felt their eyes like burning glasses
10.	Hyperbole	My voice rose in terror.
11.	Hyperbole	hard plain face
12.	Hyperbole	I should wish the floor to open and swallow me up
13.	Hyperbole	All the household seemed to have been aroused by the cries, and now they crowded together, asking each other what was the matter.

The first example is *sense of terror seemed to flood my mind again*. From the example above, the word *flood* did not mean a natural disaster in her mind. The word *flood* was used in figurative way to describe how that terror fulfilled her mind. *I felt their eyes like burning glasses* was used to describe how sharp their sight when they looked at her. The sentence above contained an exaggeration that created a strong emotional response and made it sound impressive. *My voice rose in terror* described that there was no dangerous act such as threatening to kill, kidnapped, or physical violence. It was just an ordinary arguing between two people in high tension. *Hard plain face* was used in figurative way to describe how scary that woman was. An exaggeration was used to describe the appearances of that woman. *I should wish the floor to open and swallow me up* means that it's better for Jane disappear than having to punish in front of the class. That sentence expressed Jane's feelings if she had to get that punishment. The last example is *all the household seemed to have been aroused by the cries, and now they crowded together, asking each other what was the matter*. The horror situation was strengthening the condition in that room.

#### 5.1.5 Metaphor

No	Type of Figurative	Data
14	Metaphor	No longer silent as a church

15	Metaphor	I am as hard and tough as an indiarubber ball
16	Metaphor	Do you think I am a machine without feelings?
17	Metaphor	I will leave you by yourself, white dream
18	Metaphor	A little French flower might grow up well in an English garden
19	Metaphor	There was a strange fire in his look
20	Metaphor	I must be careful of you, my treasure

The first example *No longer silent as a church* is a metaphor. In this sentence, the word Thornfield was compared with a church. The situation in the church was used to analogize the situation in Thornfield before it was changed, silent and no crowd. *I am as hard and tough as an indiarubber ball* is the next example of metaphor. This sentence meant that Rochester had the same characteristic like a rubber ball which is tough and strong to face a problem. In other words, Rochester was convinced Jane not to worry about him for what had happened. The third example *Do you think I am a machine without feelings?* a comparison again between Jane and a machine. Jane compared herself with machine when she already felt tired for what had she faced in her life. *I will leave you by yourself, white dream* was used in figurative way to analogize the dress as her dream too. She felt that it was an impossible thing to get. *A little French flower might grow up well in an English garden* was used to compare little Adela with a flower that could be blossomed in future. English garden was also used in figurative way to describe his own place at Thornfield. The next example is *there was a strange fire in his look*. The word *fire* was used throughout the novel to represent passion as an uncontrollable force. When it first became truly obvious that Rochester had feeling for Jane, she had just saved him from the fire in his bed. The last example is *I must be careful of you, my treasure*. In this sentence, Rochester compared Jane with a treasure. Treasure is a precious thing that always hunted by a lot of people in this world. The sentence described how worth Jane for his life. Jane was his treasure in his life.

### 5.1.6 Simile

No	Type of Figurative	Data
21	Simile	That kind voice went to my heart like a dagger.
22	Simile	Shes like a mad cat!
23	Simile	Why you are baby after all!
24	Simile	And you are like the wicked Roman emperor!
25	Simile	it was almost like a quarrelling dog
26	Simile	She bit me like a tigress
27	Simile	Jane, be still!" don't struggle so, like a frantic bird!
28	Simile	You have been as slippery as an eel these past few weeks

*That kind voice went to my heart like a dagger* directly compared the two ideas and allowed them to remain distinct in spite of their similarities by employing the words *like*. The next example is *she's like a mad cat*. This characteristic was used to analogize the condition of Jane when she got angry too when both of them tried to lock in Jane to the red room. The third example of simile is *why you are baby after all*. The characteristic of baby was used to describe Jane's condition on that time when she felt so afraid of a ghost like a child. *And you are like the wicked Roman emperor* was used to describe the attitude of John that he was similar to the Roman Emperor. The sentence above directly compared the two ideas and allowed them to remain distinct in spite of their similarities by employing the words *like*. *It was almost like a quarrelling dog* that Jane heard makes her scared and confused about what was happened. That sound was so noisy and crowded like a quarrelling dog. *She bit me like a tigress* was used in figurative way after Mr. Mason received a mysterious attack from someone. When he got investigated, he said that someone bit him like a tigress. *Jane, be still!" don't struggle so, like a frantic bird* showed her confusion for what Rochester meant. Because of her confusion, she acted like a frantic bird and hurt herself. The last example is *you have been as slippery as an eel these past few*

*weeks*. The phrase *you have been as slippery as an eel these past few weeks* was used to analogize the Jane's condition that was similar to an eel which symbolized as a creature that was hard to catch.

## **6. Conclusion**

Based on the theory proposed by Larson, the figurative languages found and analyzed in Jane Eyre novel consisted of three metonymy, three synecdoche, one idiom, six hyperbole, seven metaphor and eight simile. Metaphor and simile were mostly found in this novel because the writer used a lot of comparison to describe something. It was used to help the reader get the meaning easily, using single expression. Each of these figurative languages had been analyzed based on their characteristic and their functions.

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