

Master's Thesis

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Department of English

Figurative Language in English

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CHAPTER ONE

The Concept of figurative Language

1- 1 Definitions of figurative language

Figurative Language: is important to the way people speak to gather and understand the world around them

(Gerow , 2014 : 61)

- The language that uses figures of speech is called figurative language " and its purpose is to serve three elements of clarity , forth . and beauty in language (Tajal , 2003 : 100)

- Figurative language: Is the form of single word or phrase . It can be aspecial repetition , arrangement or omission of words or phrase .(Evans , 2009 : 5)

- Figurative language: Is a form of picture language (Ogunsiji , 2000 : 56)

- Figurative language: - Is the language in which figures of speech such as metaphors freely occur. (MacArthur, 1992 : 402)

- Figurative language: - is sequences of standard words are used by the user language , to achieve the meaning or special effects .(Abrams, 1999 : 96)

1.2 Kinds of Figurative language :-

The following types of figurative language which are going to be tackled in this research are only seven since there are so many types that are beyond the scope of present paper.

1.2.1 Metaphor : Lakoff (2008 : 90) in his study said that metaphor is defined as " a word or phrase applied to an object or action to which it is not literally applicable .

Example 1 is : She is a peacock .

1.2.2 Simile : Is a figure of speech in which one item is linked to another in order to enhance an image this figure is recognizable by the use of words such as " like " or " as" .

Example 2 is : The king is like a lion .(Sabiha 2013 , 15 , 16)

1.2.3 Hyperbole : is the deliberate use of over statement or exaggeration to achieve emphasis .

Example 3 is: My brother drank a million glasses of water after his run.
(Palmer and Brooks, 2004 : 43)

1.2.4 Metonymy : Is a figure of speech used in rhetoric in which a thing or concept is not called by its name but by the name of something in timely associated with that concept.

Example is : 4- The chicken salad is ready for his check (Khalida , 2013 : 8)

1 . 2 .5 Idiom : A group of words that means something different that the individual words it contains .

Example is : 5 He is a cache potato (office of English language programs 2010 : v)

1.2.6 Symbolism : Is the deepening of lyricism in the subconscious , by expressing the musical back ground of the human soul by means of suggestion .

(Lovinescu 1973 : 550)

Example is : 6- A green light tells you it is your turn to go .

1.2.7 Ouomatopoeia: Is the name of a thing or action by a vocal imitation of the sound associated with it.

Example is : 7- word related to water : bloop

(patzold 2005 : 4)

Chapter Two

Explanation of figurative language

2.0 Introduction

Figurative language is often used in speaking and writing to express ideas and emotions and affect the view and attitudes of others . There is a lot of use of figurative language depending on factors such as topic, audience, mode of communication situational context and soon . It can be a special repetition arrangement Or omission of words with literal meaning or a phrase with a specialized meaning not based on the literal Meaning of the words .
(Evans 2009 : 5)

Figurative language is used to describe an object, person or situation by comparing it to or with something Else (Ibid) .

Since antiquity figures of speech have been widely studied within rhetoric , although in contemporary Rhetoric their study has been neglected or relegated to literary criticism , however , since the 1980 s , there has been are newed interest in figurative language not only in literary studies , but also in other fields of Research .

(Mora 2009 :25)

Oguusji (2000 : 56) adds that figurative language is ... a form of picture language ,, the implication of this View point is that formation don't only embellish poems and granting them with the importance of Camel ear they also convey connotative meanings and make certain special effects which enrich the texts and make their meanings more exact and physical .

2.1 Metaphor

The word metaphor is take from Greek word " metaphor " which meant " to carry " . metaphor is a Comparison of two different phenomena and which share some common point A shife carrying over a word From its normal use to a new one : (Richards 1965 :89) , metaphor links features of objects or events from Two different , often in compatible domains , the being a "realization" of across domains conceptual mapping .

There are types of similes that can be transformed into equivalent metaphors and certain metaphors can be rewritten as similes but neither set is included in the other. Metaphor is widely considered to be the Example of creative expression for metaphors often transcend the only descriptive to yield profound Enlightening insights.

(Lakoff, 2008 : 90).

Example8: The show is a white blanket

2.2 simile :-

Is an expression which characterizes a person or thing as being similar to some one or something else

A simile is a figurative expression in which an element is provided with special attributes through a compare Son with something quite different or the words like or as Create the compare son . (Fauconnier, 1997 : 1) .

Simile is widely recognized as a rhetorical figure where by an author uses a compare son which is Literally Often uniform a timely true to achieve effects which are usually classed as " figurative " (Ibid , P2)

Example 9:--As cute as kitten

2.3 Hyperbole :-

It's one of the figures of speech, alone neglected from of non-literal language despite its spread in Every day speech it pictures the production process of over statement since a critical limit in figure language Theories is the prediction and usage of figure of speech . probably suitable to the massive research Effort On their understanding the goal is to explain hyperbole from a meaning perspective to devise a semi Biological taxonomy which make us to understand the nature and uses of the imagery (Mora 2009 : 25) .

Example :- 10-I have told you a million times !

Is a figure of speech in which an author uses a word or (words) for a another word or (words) based upon either a sequential, spatial, tempora or attributive ass ociatiow the tow (Beekmans, 1999: 2)

An Idiom is an expression whose meaning is not predictable from the usual meanings of the words that Make it up ,

Idioms don't present "like" characteristics to other things as in other forms of figurative language (Feldman, 2006 : 197)

One needs the context of the sentence to help understand the Idiom is a group of words in a fixed order Whose meaning is different from the meaning of each word .

Example11 :- A cold fish

Means a person who doesn't seem very friendly and doesn't show their emotions. the meanings of idioms Have become fixed through reading and by looking up their meaning in a dictionary . (Ibid) . example : 11- A chip on your shoulder

2.6 :- Onomatopoeia

Etymology: late Latin from Greek onomatopoeia from onomatu name + poienin to make the naming of thing Or action by vocal imitation of the sound associated with it onomatopoeiu means the use of words whose sound suggests the sense .

The naming of a thing or action by a vocal imitation of the sound associated with it .

Example 12. Such as : buzz or hiss . (patzold 2005 :1)

We have different functions for onomatopoeia like animal sound every day sounds machine sounds And Human sounds / expressions (Ibid p3)

Example :- 13- splash : word related to water

Chapter Three

3.1 Practical analysis of language in English

Stopping by woods on snowy evening by Robert frost

Whose woods these are I think I know his house is in the village though he will not see me
stopping here to watch his woods fill up with snow 4 my little horse must think it queer to
stop without a farmhouse near between the woods and frozen lake the darkest evening of
the year 8 he gives his harness bells a shake to ask if there is some mistake the only other
sounds the sweep of easy wind and downy flake 12 the woods are lovely dark and deep but I
have promises to keep and miles to go before I sleep and miles to go before I sleep 16 .

Cited in (Wulandari, 2015 : 47)

In this poem, we find many types of figurative language, we find hyperboles. Hyperboles may be defined as "simply exaggeration, but exaggeration in the service of truth."

1- To watch his wood fill up with snow (line 4)

Here the researcher assumes that the narrator exaggerates that the woods fill up with snow where as it is impossible that snow fulfill the woods the first stanza in the poem shows a bout worry this stanza tells that The narrator is stopping in the woods he thinks that he knows the owner of the woods in the village.

2- The darkest evening of the year (line 8)

The narrator exaggerates that at that moment the evening was the darkest evening entire year the second stanza tells about the situation in the woods in the first line to fourth line, the narrator shows that his horse more sensitive than him the little horse feels uncomfortable with this condition.

(ibid, 48-49,51)

Personification

The poet can get conclusion that personification is treating some thing as human being by giving the attribute of human being to inanimate object, to animal can create or abstract things

3- My little horse must think it queer (line 5)

In this line the narrator asserts that his horse be able to thinking and asking the narrator explains that his Horse think the situation is queer it is impossible that a horse be able to think like human in third stanza Shows about the behavior of the horse the narrator give his horse a bell symbol , the poet shores with the Image a concrete referent in the objective world a referent that it evokes on the primary level

4- And miles to go before I sleep (line 15 ,16)

The symbol in this line is word sleep this word is fund in both of three and four line of the last stanza the Researcher inter pret that sleep is the symbol of death in the last line in the poem the narrator says that he has to go there , 3 (ibid ,49-51) .

Immediately because his promise is his responsibility .

In this poem the poet does not use simile metaphor , synecdoche idiom , alliteration onomatopoeia and Metonymy .

Jahn Donne s

Death , be not proud

Death be not prond . though some have Called thee Mighty and dread ful . for thou art not So, Die not , poor Death , nor yet Canst thou kill me from rest and sleep, which but thy pietures be Much plea Swe , then from thee much mare must flow and soonest ow best men with thee do go Rest of their bones , and Souls delivery . Thanrt slave to fate chance , kings , and desperate men, and dost with poison , war ,and Sickness dwell , And poppy . or charms Can make us Sleepas well and better tham thy Stroke, why Swellst thiu then ? And Death shall be no more , Death . thou shalt die ,

(DEDI Efend : 2010 :34

The poet in this poem use mang types of figurative langage for example , Metapher . the poet use Metapher to effect comparison between two Similar things .

5 . From rest and sleep , which but thy pictures be

The metaphor explains that asleep is Such apleaswable activity , death must be even more pleasurable Since Donne belives that death is Simply adeeper form of steep .

The Same metaDhar also refers to the "pictures" of death the pictures being Sleep , which tells the veaders that sleep during life is Simply a Short experience of death in which Case death is obviously not as terrible as is gererally believed .

6 . one Shart Sleep past , we eake eternally And death Shan be no mare ,Death , than shalt die

Donne Compares the relation ship of death to the after life to that of sleep to waking up . this metaphor en Compasses the relioas aspeet of the theme by Showing that death is not ever lasting hut is merely abreak between one life and the next

(ibid , 47- 48)

7. And Soonest our best men with thee do go Rwest of their bones, and souls del ivery

This metaphor implies that death is Sart – lived or a " Rest " and not an ever lasting statc.

Synecdoche

The poet use Syne Cdoche to in which part is used fo the whole or the whole for apart

8 . Rest if their bones and Sanls delivery

The word that writer Categorizes as a Synecdoche is rest .ACeording to the meaming of Syne Cdoche . it mems of part to memn the whole . Based on the writer analysis from explication point of view . this poetry talking about death . So the writer angly Zes that Rest of ther bones is their bones gtting to their rest Cin the grave . The humam body doesnot do any thing any more but it must be put in the grave forever .

9. And poppy , or charms Can make us sleep as wey

The Sune Codoches in this lin are poppy and charm . It refers to the use of opium and wagic to produce sleep , or am biguously , to praduse agentle death .

(ibid , 49)

Person: f: cation

Lo death . be not not proud . though some have called thee mighty ard dread ful . fcr thou art not so . foy those . whom thou think . st thou dost cver thqow oie not . poor death . nev yet caust thou kill me .

Kere the speaker said that . death . is not powe . ful ou mighty because he eloes not kin . b ut simply a peace fui escape from life . death gives a sleep . a common place image . the speaker suggesting that death is just a shovt sleep .

The fast : death really is no more than a short sleep

It has been reduced step by step in this extended metaphor . the personification of death is evident from the initial line of the sonnet " death . be not proud . though some have caused thee " this first personification shows the attitude of the poet towards death throughout the poem by waking the audience immediately aware that death is down put death on the same level as himself . and demonstrates his lack of fear and awe for death . (ibid . 46)

Conclusion

Figurative language is used in Poems , books , Novels Short stories Songs and in everyday language .Figurative language is the use of language to describe something by comparing it to something else .

Figurative language refers to words or groups of words that exaggerate the meanings of the words . we write about types of figurative language .they are personification , Simile , metaphor , hyperbole , Symbolism , Synecdoche , idiom , alliteration onomatopoeia , Metonymy .

Figurative language is an important part of the English language that allows a person to better express their thought . It is meant to appeal to the Senses in order to provide interest and evoke emotion in what is being read or heard . It

Allows people to express abstract thought It Creates tone and Communicates emotional Content the ability to use Figurative language in Writing Can make a poem or story more enjoyable for the reader . Figurative language is taking words beyond their literal meaning and Can come in many different forms all to Create a vivid picture