

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presented the background, the problems, the objectives, the significance and the limitation of study.

1.1 Background

The style of language in literary works was different from non-literary work. The style in literary works generally used connotative language while non-literary work language was denotative. Literary works were including novel, comic, and other literary works form used unfamiliar language. This term called as defamiliarization. This used of unfamiliar language had a purpose to give an impression of being “different” than others and create an imagination for the reader. In order to achieve those purposes, usually the novel author used a “different language style” that compared one object with another object. Another style was by created a hidden meaning in one statement to create a sense of foreshadowing.

One of figurative language was metaphor. Metaphors was figurative language that compares a thing or someone to something else for rhetorical effect. For example, “*My mom is teddy bear.*” *The teddy bear* was referring to my mom.

In the Tolkien’s novel, one of metaphor can be found in Smaug dialogue. *“Thief in the Shadows!” he gloated. ‘My armour is like tenfold shields, my teeth are swords, my claws spears, the shock of my tail a thunderbolt, my wings a hurricane, and my breath death!’* In the above dialogue, Smaug used a metaphor about himself as sense of dangerous and warning to other. His armour was comparable to 10 shields. His teeth were comparable to swords. His wings were comparable to hurricane. His tail was comparable to thunderbolt. The comparable created an

image of Smaug is disaster. Human can't defeat the disaster. They can only avoid it. By saying this, Smaug tried to intimidate and terrify Bilbo. Bilbo thought he can't defeat a disaster. After all, Smaug was natural disaster.

Meanwhile there was another language style that author usually used, it was simile. Simile was a figurative language that directly compare two things that created an effect of resemblance or likeness. It was common for simile to use *like* word. For example, "*Your smile like a sweet strawberry*". This sentence referred to someone's smile had resemblance of sweet strawberry.

In Tolkien's novel, one of similes was "*Hobbits are not quite like ordinary people.*" Tolkien deliberately used this simile in the early chapter of novel to help readers understanding the different between hobbits, humans, dwarves. This sentence followed with longer description detailing the differentiate between hobbits, humans and dwarves. By reading this simile, readers understood what was hobbit. While also understood the humans and dwarves.

Various researches had been done towards figurative language in literary works. One of it was "*One metaphor to rule them all? 'Objects' as tests of character in The Lord of the Rings*" by Sullivan (2013). This research focuses on metaphor in *The Lords of the Rings*.

There was another research on focusing J.R.R. Tolkien's novel. The previous research was focusing on intertextual between novel from The Lord of the Rings J.R.R. Tolkien and Gothic genre novel (Ferdynus, 2016). While research that focused on metaphors and simile in the novel of The Hobbits had not been done. Even if the research had been done before, it could be done with only identification not further focusing into analyzing them.

Due to the nature of language in literary works that deviated from general or conventional language norms. By using a stylistic approach, it can help interpret or understanding literary works. Stylistic studies were studies that bridge linguistic studies and literature studies because the core of literary works was language. However, the characteristic of literary works, especially in novels was they use their own style. In regards to that, this research analyzed the aspect of metaphors and similes used in J.R.R. Tolkien's novel *The Hobbit*; and their meaning by using stylistic approach.

1.2 Problem(s) of the Study

The problems of study formulated in the following question:

1. What were the metaphors and smiles found in the novel *The Hobbit*?
2. What were the meanings of metaphors and similes found in the novel *The Hobbit*?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of this study were:

1. To find out the metaphors and similes in the novel *The Hobbit*
2. To find out the meanings of metaphors and similes in the novel *The Hobbit*

1.4 Significance of the Study

This study expected to be useful in describing metaphors and similes in *The Hobbit*. The writer hoped to be able to contribute in other writers' study in the

English Literature study program, as well as provided additional sources of analysis in figurative language by using stylistic approach.

The writer hoped that the findings of this study can provide more reference for further research on *The Hobbit*, especially on figurative language like metaphors and similes. This study also expected to be useful for reader who are interested in knowing figurative languages in famous novel. Furthermore, readers were expected to able to differentiate between metaphors and simile.

1.5 Limitation of the Study

It was important to limit the scope for this study in order to avoid misunderstandings and problems. In this study, the writer only analyzed the metaphors and simile on the *The Hobbit* novel.