CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

Communication does not only understand one to another but also must have glorious meaning, truthful, and beauty. Language as a communication device has to proper itself in order to be successful in its duty. Usually we only realize that language is used to communicate with other people to get daily needs. However, if we pay attention deeper, there are other purposes why people use language. Some people use language to give information to others, some people use it to express the feeling to others.

Language is usually divided into two parts; written and oral language. Oral language is very important in human life. However, it is not the only way. Some people choose to communicate their thought and feeling through written language such as literary works. Every sentence the author writes in his works contains of messages he wants to transfer to the readers. Unfortunately, to understand them is not easy and needs special ability to interpret certain meanings of the language. It is reasonable since one word or phrase in a sentence may have more than one meanings depend on the readers' interpretation. The readers may misunderstand the messages, because of different point of view.

The analysis of the words or phrases of the author always leads to some consideration of the denotations or literal meaning and connotations or figurative meaning.

Some authors choose a minimum of suggestion or connotation and maximum of statement or denotation. On the other side, other authors seem to make suggestiveness in a maximum degree. However, the point is that a language absolutely without denotation is no language at all.

The meaning of a sentence, words, or phrases in a literary work can be figurative which is created by the use of figures of speech. Being able to make a particular expression more dramatic and forceful, figures of speech is interesting to be studied. William Shakespeare as a well-known author uses old language in which most expressions in his works are poetic and uses many figures of speech.

This thesis uses descriptive research as the type of the research. In his research, the writer reads the text of he play then underlines and records the expressions that contain of figures of speech. The next is to decide what kinds of figures of speech are used in the expressions.

To conclude, there are six figures of speech that can be found on William Shakespeare's *Twelfth Night*. The figures of speech are Metaphors, Personifications, Similes, Hyperboles, Metonymies, and Synecdoches.

Among the six figures of speech, metaphors are so widespread uses in the sense that metaphors include another figure of speech, that is, personification. Indeed, it is quite plausible to classify personification as metaphors which are called strong metaphors. Unlike personifications, similes seem to exclude metaphors. On the other hand, it is true that metaphors may also be taken as instance of exaggeration or hyperboles. These remain the conclusion of the relation to metonymy and synecdoche. It is tried to separate metaphors from these

two by arguing that metaphors are based on similarity or analogy, while the others two are based on actual relations of contiguity. Metonymy and synecdoche themselves are also related one to another in which some, not all, metonymies include synecdoches. It would need further research to divide the field of metaphor among a few other figures of speech. Metaphors constitute the richer and more comprehensive field.

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