

AN ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGES USED IN WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE'S SONNETS

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Abstract

Figurative language is a means of giving words an additional dimension. Poets use figurative language because it allows them to express their ideas more creatively and subtly than if they used direct and flat language. The purpose of this thesis is to identify the many figurative language styles used in the works of William Shakespeare. There are 12 types of figurative language according to Perrine. Qualitative descriptive method was used in this study. In this study, sonnets 29, 73, 94, 98, 116, and 131 were sampled. The initial aim of this study was to describe the many figurative language styles used in William Shakespeare's sonnets. Using Perrine theory, the findings of this study indicate that there are nine types of figure of speech found, including simile, metaphor, personification, symbol, synecdoche, hyperbole, paradox, irony, and disparaging. Simile is the most common form of figurative language in selected poems. The second objective of this study is to examine the significance of each figurative phrase used in William Shakespeare's sonnets. The underlying concept, emotion, or mood that poetry expresses is known as meaning. So, the meaning of poetry is the explicit or implied message conveyed by the poet using Leech's theory which divides seven kinds of meaning. Research findings are presented in 25 extracts. Researchers did not find all of them but only found five meanings, namely conceptual meaning, connotative meaning, social meaning, effective meaning, reflection meaning, collotative meaning, and thematic meaning. The most widely used types of meaning are connotative meaning and social meaning.

Keywords: *Sonnets, Figurative Language, and Meaning*

INTRODUCTION

According to Perrine in Yulidar (2014), Literature is a type of art that is usually written and provides entertainment and enlightenment. Literary works are creative creations that use ambiguous language and literary syntax. The majority of literary works use ambiguity and figures of speech to evoke certain images. This has an impact on the beauty of the spoken and written language in the work. Poetry and other literary works are spoken in song lyrics, which also include rhymes, notes, bars, and melodies accompanied by music.

The speech in the picture deviates the usual form of expression or idea to produce greater effect. Poetry is one of the literary disciplines that sets it apart from the rest. Learning poetry is not easy as studying novels or plays. Since this subject is a poetic word consisting of figurative and sometimes implicit words, it is difficult to explain. The language of poetry is not only entertaining and decorative, but also useful for the poet's message to the reader, such as social truth, human maturity, and personal experience.

Figurative language is one way to express an idea imaginatively. Figurative language is the use of words in some other way than in their literal meaning. Figurative language forces the reader or listener to attend the connotation rather than denotation. A connotation means making a suggestion or association in addition to the ordinary meaning. Meanwhile, a denotation means denoting to the object or lexical meaning (Siahaan, 2018).

The previous study in this study mainly discusses the analysis of figurative language by William Shakespeare. Some of the previous researchers are Antara (Undayana University, 2013) conducted a study entitled figurative language in William Shakespeare's poem "Let Me Not To the Marriage of True Minds", Nur (Gorontalo State University, 2015) conducted a study entitled analysis of figurative language and imagery in William Shakespeare's sonnets ,

and the last Ruslida (University of Bengkulu Indonesia, 2019) Her work focuses on the implications of using images in poetry.

The three previous studies mentioned above discussed the same topic, namely the figurative language of William Shakespeare's poetry. This study also discusses William Shakespeare's poetry or sonnets. However, what distinguishes this research is the sample to be studied. Here I will analyze William Shakespeare's sonnet as much as possible until the data is saturated and I do not take the sonnet that has been examined by the 3 previous studies above. The research method used is the same, namely the descriptive method.

This study attempts to identify some of the main questions related to figurative language in William Shakespeare's sonnet. From the research background, there are two research questions as follows:

- 1. What are the types of figurative language found in Shakespeare's sonnet ?**
- 2. What are the meanings of each figurative language found in the sonnet ?**

The researcher discusses several theories that are relevant to the research topic. The literature review consists of literature, poetry, figurative language, kinds of figurative language, functions of figurative language, and meaning.

Literature

According to Perrine in Yulidar (2014), Literature is a type of art, usually written, and that offers pleasure and illumination. Literary works are imaginative works that use literary language and ambiguous words. Most literary works use figures of speech and ambiguity to stimulate certain images. In Literature, there are imaginative works that describe human life in society that can be appreciated, reached, and utilized in the local community. The author's imagination is a literary work. The form of literary works such as theater, poetry, and novels. Literary works have their own definitions given by various literary experts. Literary practitioners often present such literary works. Like the term literature itself, literature is a term used to describe written or spoken material. The term "literature" is commonly used to describe from creative writing to more scientific or technical works, but the term is creative, including works such as poetry, drama, and novels. Nonfiction is often used to refer to works of imagination.

Poetry

Poetry is a way of expressing oneself. It expresses ideas, emotion, and intelligence whether it is spoken or written. Poetic expression is a means of efficiently conveying ideas, aspirations, knowledge, and most importantly states of mind. The ideal medium for expression is poetry (Asriyati, 2008).

Many literary critics have described poetry written by non-native poets as less endearing. Poetry is the soul of the poet, evidenced in the vocal message. This seems like an emotionless claim, except one can distinguish by characteristic the best poetry written by native and non-native poets. Finding those defining traits is no easy task and there are many different criteria for what constitutes good poetry (Singh, 2019).

Figurative Language

According to Perrine Lawrence in Yulidar (2014), Figurative language is a figure of speech used to give words additional dimensions. Poets employ figurative language because it allows them to convey their ideas more effectively than they might by using straightforward, uninteresting language. Figurative language adds the depth of the poet's mood for poetry to

portray their attitude while also making a poem more inventive, appealing, and beautiful. Not just poets employ figurative language. This also applies to the lyrics of songs.

The Merriam Webster dictionary places a strong emphasis on the effectiveness of metaphorical language. Using a distinctive literary and rhetorical technique, Merriam Webster's Encyclopedia highlights that figurative languages can originate in a variety of ways, as follows: Understatement or overstatement, resemblances or connections, healthy individuals, errors, or even verbal games (Ardiansyah & Mandarani, 2018).

Kinds of Figurative Language

Based on Perrine theory, there are 12 types of figurative language, namely simile, metaphor, personification, synecdoche, metonymy, symbol, allegory, hyperbole, understatement, irony, paradox and apostrophe.

Simile

A simile is a direct comparison or it can be called a simile. Similes are explicit because direct comparisons are addressed to comparisons that have similarities in them. When equating something with something else using indirect comparison Simile uses the words "like" or "as", "than", "similar", and as if comparing two things that are not explicitly similar as similar (Asriyati, 2008).

Example: Like water on taro leaves.

Metaphor

The simile is almost like a simile or simile. Only figurative metaphorical words are used directly, not conjunctions are used in similes and simile pictures. This idiom compares one thing to another without symbols. "Like" or "as" are words used to evoke similarity. It indicates that something or someone really exists or something else. You may say, "My sister is a doll," but compare the size and cuteness of your sister to the perfection of the doll. Other times, you might say, "My brother is a mouse." This phrase compares your sibling to the most disgusting little creature you can imagine. In both situations, you develop a metaphor, a type of comparison that directly distinguishes two different items.

Harry's narrative is a lengthy analysis of his understanding of life as a journey that goes in a straight line. Much of what is said in everyday conversation has metaphorical roots in aspects of life. Examples of life can not be said to be a merry-go-round because the ends meet, there is no beginning and no ending. Life is like a straight line that has a beginning and an end that will never meet. These examples are not extraordinary and represent only a small sample of the hundreds or perhaps thousands of people who use metaphors in their daily lives (Raymond, 1994).

Personification

Personification is the practice of giving human characteristics to something that is not human. It can be applied to concepts, objects, or animals. Personification is the application of human characteristics to inanimate or non-living things with the intention of drawing similarities between them and people. I fell asleep to the soothing sound of the waterfall. The waterfall is described in this passage as having a "gentle voice" that "serenades" or sings the author to sleep (Habibi, 2016).

Synecdoche

A style of communication known as synecdoche employs a portion of something to demonstrate the entirety, or vice versa. In fact, it comes from the Greek word synecdoche "which means at the same time." Synecdoche, as a literary device, allows small components of something to be placed on top of a large whole in a rhetorical way. Synecdoche works in

the opposite direction, with larger integers having smaller components. Synecdoche is a useful tool for writers to express words and ideas in different ways from aspects of words and ideas. It allows you to change the text and reader effects. a kind of figurative language in which the whole or part of something is represented by the part, respectively.

Example : How many heads are here?" Head means people (Siahaan, 2018).

Metonymy

Metonymy is a figure used to describe one thing using the term for another thing closely associated with it. This is the use of the name of an object, person or characteristics instead of "He is addicted to the bottle". This means that he drinks a lot of alcoholic beverages (Daniswara, 2016).

Symbol

Symbol is anything that conveys more meaning than it actually does.. symbols are usually implied, requiring careful attention and interpretation from the reader. Symbolism occurs when a word has its own meaning but represents something completely different. A symbol that emphasizes something that has its own meaning beyond the actual meaning. Example : Beat me and hummer me into a crowd (Habibi, 2016).

Allegory

Allegory is a story or description that has a 2d that means beneath the surface. Allegory paperwork may be visible in a story, drama, poem, picture, or different paintings wherein the characters and occasions constitute positive traits or thoughts together with morality, religion, or politics. Allegory is much less famous in current literature than in medieval writing. Allegory is from time to time, described as a prolonged metaphor and from time to time, as a sequence of associated symbols. But it is the most prominent of the two. This is in contrast to a prolonged metaphor in that it entails a gadget of associated comparisons in preference to an unmarried drawn comparison. It differs from symbolism in that it locations much less emphasis on photographs for his or her very own sake and extra on their hidden meanings. Also, this means extra positive. In a complicated allegory, the info can also additionally have a couple of different meanings, but those meanings have a tendency to be definite. Meanings do now no longer radiate from allegory as they do from symbols.

Hyperbole

Exaggeration is all that hyperbole is, but it serves a useful purpose. Example "My father drank a thousand liters of water after running". Everyone knows that it is impossible to drink a million liters. I'm exaggerating a million gallons to emphasize how much water my dad actually drank (Habibi, 2016).

Understatement (Litotes)

Understatement (Litotes) derived from the Greek word for "simple" (litotes) is an idiom that uses the conservative expression with double negation. That is a positive statement is expressed by denying the opposite. According to Abrams, "a conservative expression represents something that is far less scaled or important than it actually exists or is usually perceived". "She is not the Queen of Beauty means she is ugly ". This example shows a negative statement by denying a positive expression (Abdullah & Rahmawati, 2018).

Irony

According to Abrams in Abdullah & Rahmawati (2018), Irony is a statement that the implicit meaning of the speaker is very different from the pretending meaning. It is possible that the situation ended very differently than was generally expected. Example sentence "The movie was very good, you fell asleep at the cinema". Irony is not just figurative. The word irony is

often confused with irony or satire. This means the opposite of meaning.

Paradox

When conditions or pronouncements seem contradictory or even illogical, there is a moment of paradox in the rhetoric. However, paradox can also include perception in daily life.. For example, “No one came to the restaurant because it was too busy“ (Maula, 2013).

Apostrophe

Apostrophe is sort of discern of speech that prepared as switch of education from the target target market into a person who absences at the speech. Or in every other way, apostrophe is a discern of speech that's a person absent or lifeless or some thing nonhuman is addressed as though it have been alive and present (Hasanah, 2018).

For example: Is this a dagger, which I see earlier than me?

Functions of Figurative Language

According to Perrine in Christian, (2019) First, figurative language offers us creative joy and can also give listeners imaginative pleasure, which satisfies and gives us a source of pleasure in the use of imagination. Figurative language has four other roles as well. The second is to add more imagery to the verse, which turns the abstract into concrete. Figurative language makes abstract ideas more concrete by adding more imagery by using the right phrases and visuals. As can spark more creativity, making things that are unclear clearer and more enjoyable for readers.

Meaning

A poem's meaning might be summed up as an underlying concept, emotion, or attitude. Therefore, the poet's explicit or implicit message is what gives poetry its meaning. Understanding the meaning is crucial if we are to comprehend the poem's message. A word or sentence has meaning when it conveys an idea or object. Semantics, as we all know, is the study of meanings. Meaning includes multiple types of meaning. According to Leech (1981), there are seven different types of meaning: conceptual, connotative, social, effective, reflected, collotative, and thematic.

Conceptual Meaning

Conceptual meaning or denotative meaning is a direct specific meaning that applies especially in logic. It is assumed to be a central factor in linguistic communication. This meaning can be used to share factual things. Denotative meaning can be used when we mean what we say literature. The dictionary is more concerned with denotation. For example, the word “woman” has adenotative meaning as a human being, a woman and also adult. “Reza eats mango”. This is one other example, has the correct meaning that Reza eats mango. Shall I compare thee to a summer’s day (sonnet 18). The phrase Summer’s day means the weather or season. The meaning of the word in the Indonesian dictionary is a calm period of warm weather that sometimes occurs early autumn. We can say that it has a conceptual meaning or a denotative meaning (Leech, 1981).

Connotative Meaning

This is not the true meaning or factual meaning. The communication value an expression has by virtue of what it refersto, over and above its pure conceptual content. We can use certain words or phrases that have other meanings, not with the exact meaning as usual or we can say them as additional meanings. Connotations are created when we mean something else, sometimetoo hot the eye of heaven shines (sonnet 18). The meaning of “eye” is a connotative meaning. The meaning is not part of the humanbody (Leech, 1981).

Social Meaning

We are dealing with social meaning if we pay attention to meaning, which is influenced by its social context. The social interactions between speakers and speech partners, who frequently utilize words in accordance with their social position, make this social condition clear. For instance, they tossed stones at the cops before throwing the loot. They ran with the cash after hurling stones at the police.

Two criminals can testify to the first, and the top inspector can testify to the second when taking minutes. Language users can use words differently depending on their social status. The speech becomes harder to understand the higher the speaker's social position, especially for those who are driving. On the other hand, the lower the rank in social status, the more common the words he uses in his speech. Social meaning also includes what is called the illocutionary power of an utterance, whether it is interpreted as a request, affirmation and apology (Leech, 1981).

Effective Meaning

The meaning that reflects the speaker's unique emotions, particularly his attitude toward the speaker's expressed object, is referred to as affective meaning. For instance, we could say: I'm very sorry to interrupt, but I was wondering if you would be kind enough to drop your volume a little in order to silence people. In addition to politeness, other elements like voice timbre must also be considered. (Leech, 1981).

Reflected Meaning

Reflected meaning is the phenomenon in which a single word or phrase is associated with multiple meanings or meanings. Also known as dyeing and transmission. The term "reflected meaning" was coined by Leech. He defined it as a meaning that occurs in multiple instances of conceptual meaning when one meaning of a word is part of a response to another. When comedians use a reflexive meaning in a joke, it represents an example of wordplay. Jokes are usually interesting because they use words that are technically correct for the situation, but evoke different, often contradictory images to the listener (Leech, 1981).

Collotative Meaning

Collective meanings are words that have a single vocabulary item or are supposed to have the same meaning, but are distinguishable by their appearance. For example, beautiful and handsome means handsome. Green is also co-localized with grass and dark at night, so it can be distinguished by its appearance. The term collocation is an abbreviation for collocation word (Leech, 1981).

Thematic Meaning

The speaker or writer's use of order, concentration, and emphasis to organize the message will help them communicate the seven meanings, or subject meanings. This is a decision between two formulations that signify the same thing but have distinct communicational values. Let's examine the following phrase:

- 1) The snake was slain by the girl.
- 2) The girl killed the snake.

Although the meaning of these two sentences is the same, their placement alters how important communication is. Because the snake was killed by the girl, we know how it died and what caused it to do so (Leech, 1981).

RESEARCH METHOD

Descriptive method is a scientific research conducted to obtain information about the status of symptoms at the time the research is conducted so that it can be studied systematically, either with or without hypothesis testing, and without treating the observed variables. Qualitative research aims to describe an object. The data collected is in the form of words, not numbers. In conducting a research, a research design is needed. This research design refers to a strategy to integrate various research components in a cohesive and coherent manner. Design is a research procedure about collection and analysis of detailed data. The method used in this research is descriptive method.

The data source of this research is William Shakespeare's sonnet. Where the sonnet of William Shakespeare is selected as much as possible until the data is saturated. Data is classified into written data. The researcher analyzed the figurative language used in Shakespeare's sonnets and their meanings. The primary data source is William Shakespeare's poetry which contains several forms of figurative language in the form of words, phrases, or sentences. William Shakespeare's sonnets were chosen as the data source because of the author's brilliant imagination in using figurative language which makes up a good and interesting poem to read.

In this study, the appreciation of the work that emphasizes the use of aspects. The use of affective aspects because the object studied in this study is a literary work. The main instrument in this research is the researcher himself (human instrument). In qualitative research, the position of the researcher is as a planner, implementer of data collection, analyzer, interpreter of data and finally becomes a reporter for research results. The researcher uses a framework based on theory to find out the figurative language in poetry that will be used as a data source.

Data collection is done by applying library research. This means that the author applies data that the author takes from libraries and other written materials from bookstores or even the Internet. Data collection is done by reading repeatedly to find out the figurative language, then taking notes and finally making a list and grouping the data sources with the main points discussed. Also fall into the same category.

Data analysis is an ongoing process that will be carried out by researchers with a focus on the data that has been collected. In analyzing this data, the researcher conducted a process of searching and organizing the data systematically in order to improve understanding of the data. In analyzing the data, the author uses content analysis techniques with an intrinsic approach that focuses on figurative language.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The author will make two points in this chapter. The first point is data collection, and the second is conversation. There is an example of figurative language based on Perrine Lawrence's theory in which the writer interprets variations of figurative language. According to Perrine Lawrence's figurative language hypothesis, there are twelve types of figurative language, namely simile, metaphor, personification, synecdoche, metonymy, symbol, allegory, hyperbole, understatement, irony, paradox and apostrophe.

1). Findings

The researcher analyzed 6 William Shakespeare sonnets and found 9 types of figurative language from William Shakespeare's sonnets, namely Simile, Metaphor, Personification, Symbol, Synecdoche, Hyperbole, Paradox, Irony, and Understatement and found 5 figurative language meanings used in William Shakespeare's sonnets, namely conceptual meaning, connotative meaning, social meaning, effective meaning, and reflection meaning. Author

found 25 extracts in William Shakespeare's Sonnets.

Simile

Extract 2

(Sonnet 29)

“Featured like him, like him with friends possessed“

Extract 2 in line 6 of quatrain 2, the use of the word “like” in the sentence “Featured like him, like him with friends possessed” indicates simile because for comparing himself to others. Where he wants to be like other people's circumstances and have friends like other people.

A poet who wants to be like the lives of his friends who have many friends. He felt jealous of the lives of his friends around him. The meaning contained is Effective Meaning.

Metaphor

Extract 7

(Sonnet 94)

“Unmoved, cold, and to temptation slow”

Extract 7 in line 4 In Quatrain 1 it indicates metaphor because it compares bad people with good people in terms of its nature and equates a group based on its nature. The meaning contained in the sentence.

The poet reveals that those in power still look calm and can control themselves well. When someone looks good on the outside and has a good attitude, it doesn't necessarily have a good personality. The meaning contained is conceptual meaning.

Personification

Extract 13

(Sonnet 98)

“When proud-pied April, dress'd in all his trim”

Extract 13 in line 2 of quatrain 1, the use of the word “trim” in the sentence “When proud-pied April, dress'd in all his trim” indicates personification because trim is a prop on a ship and in the phrase "dress'd in all his trim" likens human nature to inanimate objects that make inanimate objects seem to have animate or living properties.

The word april refers to "he" and the word "proud" reflects the speaker's individual feelings that are very proud of someone whose attitude towards the speaker's object is expressed. Affective meaning for Leeches refers to what is conveyed about the speaker's feelings and attitudes through the use of language (attitude towards the listener as well as attitude towards what he or she says). The meaning contained is Effective Meaning.

Symbol

Extract 16

(Sonnet 73)

“Which by and by black night doth take away”

Extract 16 in line 7 of quatrain 2 in the sentence “black night” indicates symbol because are both symbols that symbolize the end or death experienced. He says that his age is like late twilight, like after the sun fades in the west and the remaining light slowly fades in the darkness. A symbol is the use of a word or phrase to indicate something that represents something else. It happened in Sonnet 73 which revealed the symbol.

The poet describes himself with his old age, he creates a connotative meaning that the black night will bring him. The black night has the meaning of death. The meaning contained is connotative meaning.

Synecdoche

Extract 18

(Sonnet 29)

“When in disgrace with fortune and men’s eyes”

Extract 18 in line 1 of quatrain 1, in the sentence “When in disgrace with fortune and men’s eyes” indicates synecdoche because "men's eyes" not only refers to one man but the meaning of the sentence the people around him. Here the word eye does not represent one person but many people.

Aspects of the meaning of a word or group of words based on the feelings or thoughts that arise or are generated by the author. In the word "men's eyes" a person will think that only one person is meant, but actually expresses more than one person. The meaning contained is the connotative meaning.

Hyperbole

Extract 21

(Sonnet 98)

“That heavy Saturn laughed and leapt with him”

Extract 21 in line 4 of quatrain 1, in the sentence “That heavy Saturn laughed and leapt with him” indicates hyperbole because it's an exaggeration because we know that the planet Saturn can't laugh and jump like humans.

Saturn in the dictionary is a planet. In sentences about humans laughing and jumping not about planets, the term has another meaning. The meaning contained is the conceptual meaning.

Paradox

Extract 22

(Sonnet 29)

“With what I most enjoy contented least”

Extract 22 in line 8 of quatrain 2, in the sentence “with what enjoy I most enjoy contend least” indicates paradox because the Poet says that "**most enjoy**" is the same as making him the least satisfied or the happiest. It is a paradox expression to say that you are enjoying the most but not the happiest.

The poet is very dissatisfied with his own life and very jealous of the lives of others. He doesn't enjoy his life because he is envious of other people's lives. The meaning contained is social meaning.

Irony

Extract 24

(Sonnet 131)

“Thy black is fairest in my judgment’s place”

Extract 24 in line 12 of quatrain 3, In the sentence "Thy black is fairest in my judgment’s place" indicates Irony because it uses a satirical sentence that uses the actual opposite that the poet wants to include. The meaning of his sentence on your dark skin is the most beautiful in my eyes, he means that dark skin is a bad act.

In the word "black" people respond to the word badly and think the word is very black and the color of the face is ugly, In a joke it is usually interesting because it uses words that are technically correct for the situation. , but creates a different and often contradictory picture for the listener. Listeners will think the word "black" is ugly and ugly, but the real meaning of this sonnet is that the word "black" refers to a person's bad character. When a word has many conceptual meanings, reflected meaning occurs when one sense of the term contributes to our reaction to another meaning at the lexical level of language. When a term has many conceptual meanings,

reflected meaning occurs when one meaning of the word contributes to how we interpret another meaning. Reflected significance can be found therein.

Understatement

Extract 25

(Sonnet 29)

“When in disgrace with fortune and men’s eyes”

Extract 25 in line 1 of quatrain 1, the use of the word “disgrace” in the sentence “When in disgrace with fortune and men’s eyes” indicates understatement because the poet has judged him recently and thinks badly of him. He said that he was a disgrace in the eyes of humans and good luck.

2). Discussion

Based on findings, the researcher describes some of the research findings that the authors have mentioned previously. The researcher found several types of figurative language in the 6 sonnets of William Shakespeare selected by the researcher. Figurative language is a way that poetry uses to express ideas, thoughts, and feelings. This study uses Perrine theory that there are 12 figurative languages, but in this study only 9 figurative languages were found in William Shakespeare's sonnets, namely simile, metaphor, personification, symbol, synecdoche, hyperbole, paradox, irony and understatement. The researcher discovered 31 extracts in William Shakespeare sonnets. Regarding meaning, the researcher uses Geoffrey Leech's theory that there are 7 types of meaning but the researcher also found 5 meanings of figurative language used in William Shakespeare's sonnet, namely conceptual meaning, connotative meaning, social meaning, effective meaning, and reflected meaning

The types of figurative language in which the simile is prominent or frequently observed in the extract is the type of figurative language in which the simile is dominant or occurs frequently. Simile is explicit because direct comparisons are directed to comparisons that have similarities in them. When equating something with something else using indirect comparisons, Simile uses the words "like" or "as", "rather than", "similar", and as if comparing two things that are not explicitly similar as similar. There are 7 extracts of simile in figurative language in the data.

CONCLUSION

After identifying six sonnets of William Shakespeare, the researcher found nine figurative languages, namely, metaphor, simile, personification, Symbol, Synecdoche, Hyperbole, Paradox, Irony, and Understatement. Simile is the most common type of figurative language. Most of the simile found in sonnet 29. The types of figurative language found have very diverse meanings in each sonnet.

In addition, to analyze the meaning contained in the figurative language of William Shakespeare's sonnet, the researcher uses Leech's theory which divides seven kinds of meaning. Researchers did not find all of them but only found five meanings, namely conceptual meaning, connotative meaning, social meaning, effective meaning, reflected collotative meaning, and thematic meaning. The most widely used types of meaning are connotative meaning and social meaning.

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