An Analysis Of Hyperbole In The Novel "Remember Me" By Sophie Kinsella

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Abstract

The research aims to identify types of figurative language, especially hyperbole, and analyze the meanings. The data are taken from the novel entitled "Remember Me" by Sophie Kinsella. The method used in collecting the data was the qualitative method. First, reading the novel repeatedly and understanding the novel "Remember Me" by Sophie Kinsella. Second, note-taking to find out a figurative language is used in the novel "Remember Me" by Sophie Kinsella. Third, analyzing the data. The writer analyzed the data descriptively by using the qualitative method. Two theories are used in this analyzing the data, the first theory is proposed by Perrine (1977) which is used to find out the types of figurative language used in the novel "Remember Me" by Sophie Kinsella. The second theory is delivered by Leech (1981) which is used to find out the meaning of the figurative language used in the novel "Remember Me" by Sophie Kinsella. The finding shows that the whole of the figurative language has connotative meaning. The writer found ten types of hyperbole used in the novel "Remember Me". This research is expected to contribute as a medium for learning language styles because there are so many enthusiasts of novels that it makes more and more people like to read novels. After all, novels will be more interesting and have high scores in language style.

Keywords: Hyperbole, Meaning, Novel

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengindentifikasi jenis-jenis bahasa kiasan, khususnya hiperbola dan menganalisis maknanya. Data yang digunakan diambil dari novel berjudul "Remember Me" karya Sophie Kinsella. Metode yang digunakan dalam mengumpulkan data adalah metode kualitatif. Pertama, membaca novel berulang-ulang dan memahami novel "Remember Me" karya Sophie Kinsella. Kedua, mencatat untuk mengetahui bahasa kiasan yang digunakan dalam novel "Remember Me" karya Sophie Kinsella. Ketiga, menganalisis data. Penulis menganalisis data secara deskriptif dengan menggunakan metode kualitatif. Ada dua teori yang digunakan untuk menganalisis data ini, teori pertama dikemukakan oleh Perrine (1977) yang digunakan untuk mendapatkan tipe-tipe bahasa kiasan yang dipakai dalam novel Sophie Kinsella "Remember Me". Teori kedua disampaikan oleh Leech (1981) yang digunakan untuk menemukan makna bahasa kiasan yang digunakan dalam novel Sophie Kinsella "Remember Me". Penemuan ini menunjukkan bahwa keseluruhan bahasa kiasan memiliki makna konotatif. Penulis menemukan sepuluh jenis hiperbola yang digunakan dalam novel "Remember Me". Penelitian ini diharapkan dapat memberikan kontribusi sebagai media pembelajaran gaya

bahasa karena peminat novel sangat banyak sehingga membuat semakin banyak orang yang suka membaca novel karena novel akan lebih menarik dan memiliki nilai tinggi dalam gaya Bahasa.

Kata kunci: Hiperbola, Makna, Novel

Introduction

Language is the apparatus people use to communicate. It encodes the thing they want to convey that is composed of many components Lindsay and Knight (2010: 27) and language is a structured system of general communication equipment used by people every day as a medium to deliver information and arguments to people. The language uses words or expressions and a different purpose from the literal commentation, Perrine (1970: 583) says figurative language utilizes words with a meaning that is another from real interpretation. it is utilized in all formats of communication. To know the meaning of figurative language is important to use imagination to visualize the words used or referred to.

One of the most popular forms of literary work in the world is the novel. Newmark (1988: 39) states novel is included in expressive purposes of languages. The person that writes the novel is called a novelist. In a novel figurative language is useful, because figurative language including a novel, language is important to convey ideas.

Analyzing, the figurative language that existed in a novel entitled "Remember Me" by Sophie Kinsella. Sophie Kinsella is an English author. Her novels in his hit shopaholic series, her novel sold more than 40 million copies in over 60 countries and have already been translated into more than 40 languages. Sophie Kinsella was born in England, London, on December 12, 1969.

The novel entitled "Remember Me" tells about this novel tells the story of Lexi, a 25-year-old woman who has an accident and wakes up three years later with a perfect life, far from before. Suddenly she changed into a more beautiful, beautiful body, lived in a very luxurious house, and she had a rich and handsome husband. But Lexi couldn't remember how she got all of that. Her memory for three years was lost due to dizziness in his head and this book is very enjoyable to read. The conflict is up and down and fun to follow. Inserts of humor and funny thoughts from Lexi's point of view are also entertaining, typical of Sophie Kinsella.

The phenomenon of figurative language was discovered in social life using hyperbole or another type of figurative language, due figurative language has variety types. This article discusses figurative language in Perrine's theory. According to Perrine figurative language is composed of 12 kinds. Such as simile, personification, apostrophe, allegory, synecdoche, irony, metaphor, symbol, paradox, hyperbole, understatement, and metonymy. But the researcher only focuses to investigate on hyperbole. As stated by (Perrine, 1977:102) exaggeration

statements are named hyperbole. This research analyzed the types and meanings of figurative language found in the novel "Remember Me".

This novel chooses as an objective analysis in this research because the writer finds many figurative languages have existed in this novel. Therefore, the writer has a purpose for the reader, to understand the meaning of the novel, they should understand the expressions and the figurative language that exists in the novel. The writer also hopes this research can provide good and useful information for readers. In addition, what stands out in this novel is the moral message containing in the novel.

After reading several articles, it turns out that several researchers have their respective focuses. For example, Ika (2020) and Dila (2020) focus on analyzing all types of figurative language in the novel. Meanwhile, Yasmin (2021) and Bian (2021) only focus on analyzing the type of hyperbole in song and drama lyrics. Next, Lesti (2022) focuses on analyzing specific parts of figurative language. Apart from having their focus. The researchers used different theories to support their analysis. For example, Yasmin (2021), Lesti (2022), and Bian (2021) used Knickerbocker and Reninger's (1963: 367) theory. While Dila (2020) uses Perrine's (1977) theory, and researcher Ika (2020) uses the theory of Barnwell (1977: 49).

This research can gain knowledge or provide newer learning media to make reading novels more interesting and can make interest in reading novels even more. And This study attempts new findings in the form of hyperbole analysis in the novel.

Method

The data of this research were taken from the novel "Remember Me" by Sophie Kinsella. The writer used the qualitative method in collecting the data because the qualitative method is the right method for analyzing the data contained in the novel "Remember Me". and to know that the data collected and analyzed is valid. then the data collected and analyzed were also checked by several people who studied this material. so that data collection and analysis can be trusted. First, reading the novel repeatedly and understanding the novel "Remember Me" by Sophie Kinsella. Second, note-taking to find out the figurative language used in the novel "Remember Me" by Sophie Kinsella. Third, analyzing the data. According to Moleong (2011), the qualitative method is research that intends to find out some of the phenomena of what is experienced by research subjects such as behavior and by way of description in the form of words and language.The data of this study were taken from the novel "Remember Me" by Sophie Kinsella and the steps are: (a) analyzing the type of figurative language especially hyperbole by use theory of figurative language by Perrine (1977) and (b) analyzing the meaning of type hyperbole using a theory of meaning by Leech (1981). In presenting this research data the writer uses the formal method used the table to show the type of figurative language found in the novel "Remember Me" and the informal method used to describe the hyperbole found in the novel and its intended meaning.

Result and Discussion

The part discussed the type and meaning of hyperbole used in the novel "Remember Me" by Sophie Kinsella. This part presented the result of the analysis, (Perrine 1977: 102) hyperbole is an exaggeration statement by the ministry of truth. Hyperbole is utilized by the depiction of an object, ideas, and others to overload and to excessive pressure to obtain intense effects hyperbole is also used to express something with an exaggerated impression, even almost absurd. The findings of the novel analysis are included in this section. After analyzing the data, the researcher found 24 hyperbole figures of speech in the novel "Remember Me" and compared. them with a previous study conducted by Intan (2022) which only had 13 hyperbole figures of speech found in Olivia Rodrigo's album. The 24 data hyperbole in the novel "Remember Me" are shown in the table below:

Table 1.

No	Novel Sub Chapter	Occurrences	Percentage
1.	Chapter 1	2	8,33%
2.	Chapter 2	0	0%
3.	Chapter 3	4	16,66%
4.	Chapter 4	1	4,16%
5.	Chapter 5	0	0%
6.	Chapter 6	2	8,33%
7	Chapter 7	1	4,16%
8.	Chapter 8	0	0%
9.	Chapter 9	0	0%
10.	Chapter 10	1	4,16%
11.	Chapter 11	0	0%
12.	Chapter 12	0	0%
13.	Chapter 13	1	4,16%
14.	Chapter 14	4	16,66%
15.	Chapter 15	2	8,33%
16.	Chapter 16	0	0%
17.	Chapter 17	3	12,5%
18.	Chapter 18	1	4,16%
19.	Chapter 19	0	0%
20.	Chapter 20	2	8,33%
21.	Chapter 21	0	0%
	Total	24	100%

From the table above, from 21 chapters, researchers only get hyperbole data in 13 chapters. Chapters 4, 7, 10, 13, and 18 with a percentage of 4,16%. Next chapters 1, 6, 15, and 20 found a percentage of 8,33%. Furthermore chapter 17 with a percentage of 12,5%. And the last chapters 3 and 14 found a percentage of 16,66%. The types of meaning are analyzed based on Leech's (1981) theory. The theory says that meaning is described as the message intended, expressed, or marked, and the idea in question. The term meaning simply comes from the word mean. It is a fact that the meaning of a verb and the meaning of a noun have many distinguishable meanings. In this study, the data focused on the type of connotative meaning.

Data 1

My head is splitting and kind of
foggy. And my mouth is parched.
This is the most monster hangover I've ever had.
I'm never drinking again, ever.
Is that a voice?
No, I have to sleep.

(Remember Me, page: 17)

Based on the situation novel, "Remember Me". Lexi woke up from her sleep in the morning with a very heavy head because the first time she woke up with a very dizzy head condition. The sentence "This is the most monster hangover I've ever had" is considered hyperbole because the phrasal described the character's feelings. This clause exaggerates the statement to emphasize that Lexi's head hurt from being so drunk that she didn't even notice for the first time. From the sentence above, the writer wants to show that Lexi is still half-conscious from drunkenness because it can be seen from the sentence that it is explained that she said excessively saying the sentence the most monster hangover, from her voice to say confession.

The sentence "This is the most monster hangover I've ever had" contains connotative meaning. By that sentence, the writer wants to deliver what the novel character felt by using the sentence containing connotative meaning, which is the real meaning of the monster's hangover that came from the heavily drunk.

Data 2

She swings the door shut, to reveal a deep breath and steel myself is that me, to reveal a full-length mirror on the back of it.
My legs have turned to jelly.
Trying to keep control of myself.

I know your injuries look bad. Nicola has a strong arm around me.

(Remember Me, page: 40)

From the situation above, Lexi was surprised because Nicola suddenly came at the wrong time. She was very surprised after she finished bathing because suddenly her body didn't have energy. Lexi was very nervous about the situation. She was in and hid in the bathroom but finally, Lexi couldn't avoid Nicola because her strength that not comparable. "My legs have turned to jelly" basically this sentence includes hyperbole because it has a very exaggerated statement and describes the character's feelings that are very exaggerated when meeting Nicola at the wrong time.

In Leech's (1981) theory it is identified as connotative meaning. The sentence "My legs have turned to jelly" contains connotative meaning because it has true means that Lexi is nervous because of Nicola's arrival at the wrong time so she can't move and immediately panics when she finds out about the hidden wound. So the expression of the meaning of feelings in this sentence is very exaggerated from its true meaning.

Data 3

That's not … I gesture at my reflection.
I close my eyes and visualize my old self, just to make sure I'm not going crazy.
Mouse-colored frizzy hair.
Blue eyes, slightly fatter than I'd like to be.
The niceish face but nothing special.

<div align="right">(Remember Me, page: 40)</div>

Data 3 shows that figurative language occurred in the category of hyperbole. The sentence in bold above gives the impression of being very exaggerated when Lexi sees her reflection and then immediately closes her eyes. She imagines something that is just a dream and she is not crazy about facing the situation. Therefore, the writer considers it a type of hyperbole because of the use of excessive words.
The sentence "Mouse-colored frizzy hair" contain a connotative meaning because the author gives excessive meaning in the sentence, then the real meaning is when you have gray hair because the mouse has that color. The real meaning is very far from the meaning of the word. In the sentence, the writer uses excessive words to emphasize the sentences so that they are not too serious.

Data 4

I have my assistant.
I'm on the board of directors.
My cuts and bruises are a lot better and the plastic staple has been taken out of my head.
My hair is freshly washed and glossy and my teeth are as movie-star perfect as ever.
I can't stop smiling at every shiny surface I pass.

<div align="right">(Remember Me, page: 83)</div>

The data above is categorized as hyperbole. The data is considered hyperbole because the sentences "My cuts and bruises are a lot better, and the plastic staple has been taken out of my head". Someone describes the character's feelings, and the statement seems exaggerated. The sentence in bold above is made so dramatic about the situation that it looks very exaggerated and belongs to the type of hyperbole figure of speech.

This data "My cuts and bruises are a lot better and the plastic staple has been taken out of my head" is identified as connotative meaning. Because the sentence was an exaggeration because its true meaning was a file of memories in his head that made his head dizzy so he preferred cuts and bruises to digest the memories that came out of his head. The real meaning of this sentence is made very dramatic because it brings a feeling of self.

Data 5

They're in a whole other room, behind a concealed door which looks like a
mirror. And the reason need a whole other room is because there's so bloody
many of them. **As I stare at the rack's I feel faint.**
I've never seen so many clothes, not outside a shop.
Crisp white shirts tailored to black trousers, suite in shades of mushroom and taupe.
Chiffony eveningwear, Tights rolled up in their special drawer.
(Remember Me, page: 94).

The novel above is categorized as hyperbole. "As I stare at the rack I feel faint" this sentence is hyperbole because the word "faint" is too excessive in the sentence so that it makes the characters in the story amazed when they first see something extraordinary in their life, the writer as if the situation has changed dramatically in the story.
This sentence "As I stare at the rack's I feel faint" contain connotative meaning and it shows that Lexi makes more flow dramatic, even though he only saw a view of a wide clothes rack filled with many luxurious clothes. The author makes the storyline more lively with a dramatic plot. Because Lexi is just a country girl who first sees something she's never seen before, she overreacts.

Data 6

No! don't give up, sweetie.
I know it is! You have to unlock it.
I try another step, but my ankle bends turned to plasticine.
It's not good.
I exhale in frustration.

(Remember Me, page: 96)

The novel "Remember Me" above is categorized as hyperbole. When Lexi tried to run but while trying something happened to her legs that slowed her to run so she felt frustrated with the situation. "I try another step, but my ankle bends turned to plasticine" is a sentence that is so exaggerated and a situation so dramatized that it makes this sentence seem as if it does not match the actual statement.

The sentence contains connotative meaning because "I try another step, but my ankle bends turned to plasticine". This sentence is made so dramatic that it doesn't match the actual statement, where the real meaning is suddenly legged cramps and slowing Lexi's escape.

Data 7

I have no idea how I ever got this job.
I lift a paper at random from the heap in front of me and stare at it. How do I know all this stuff, anyway?
And I feel I've woken up clinging to the top of Mount Everest.
Heaving a huge sigh, I put the sheet down.
I need to talk to someone.
(Remember Me, page: 135)

The novel is classified as hyperbole. Lexi never expected to get a job as a boss in her new life. And feel very impressed with the paper file which is not understood at all. The sentence "And I feel I've woken up clinging to the top of Mount Everest" is considered hyperbole because the phrase in the sentence describes Lexi's feelings. The sentence above does not indicate that Lexi will work on the file of papers in front of her but will ask someone about her current self in her new life.
The sentence has a connotative meaning because the sentence "And I feel I've woken up clinging to the top of Mount Everest" is a true meaning Lexi didn't expect to be in such a high position and was speechless with the state in this new life. The value contained in the sentence contains the psychological value of Lexi's state

Data 8

Fi, why didn't you return any of my messages? None of them speaks.
I can almost see the thought bubbles traveling between them.
But I can't read the thought bubbles anymore. Please. You have to help me out.
I've had amnesia.

(Remember Me, page: 137)

The data above is classified as hyperbole. Lexi asked but no one answered. There was no social nature between employees and bosses because Lexi used to be famous for being a cruel boss so no one dared to answer. Due to the tense situation,

she smiled and informed me about her current state. The phrase "I can almost see the thought bubbles traveling between them" is hyperbole because it is over phrasing and makes no sense.

"I can almost see the thought bubbles traveling between them" is a connotative sentence that is meaningful because it has a meaning that will not enter and does not match its true meaning. I can almost see the thought bubbles traveling between them have the true meaning that Lexi can read the minds of her employees from their facial expressions of the employees. So it is made to increase the interest of readers.

Data 9

You Don't know anything about your life. It can't be true.
Morning light is creeping in around the blinds and I've been awake for a while, but I haven't got out of bed.
I'm gazing straight up at the ceiling.
My theory is that if I lie still enough then maybe the maelstrom of my mind will calm down.

<div align="right">(Remember Me, page: 156)</div>

The novel above is classified as hyperbole. Lexi cannot forget what happened yesterday and thinks that the memory of yesterday will be easily forgotten in the morning when she wakes up. She woke up early and yesterday's quote has not been forgotten because no one has found the point of the trouble he is facing now. Finally, she tried to find the best solution. "Morning light is creeping in around the blinds, and I've been awake for a while, but I haven't got out of bed" this sentence is considered hyperbole because it says something excessive and very dramatic about the actual situation. Like a morning light is creeping this doesn't mean creeping, but the sun is rising so this includes describing a very exaggerated situation.
This data is connotative meaning because "Morning light is creeping in around the blinds and I've been awake for a while, but I haven't got out of bed" the light doesn't creep but the real meaning is that the sun rises in the morning and the light enters the room so that it makes Lexi realize that it is morning. The sentence here is made not according to its true meaning because it is to create something more powerful sentence.

Data 10

I've been meaning to give you this. He hands me a piece of paper.
I smile as I unfold it.
Then my smile kind of melts away.
It's an invoice. At the top is Eric's name, but he's crossed it out.

(Remember Me, page: 223)

Data 10 is shown that figurative language is categorized as hyperbole. "Then my smile kind of melts away" this sentence is a change in Lexi's feelings in a short time. Sentences that initially showed happiness but turned into sadness after reading the letter given. This phrase describes her feelings, and the clause exaggerates the actual statement.

The sentence "Then my smile kind of melts away" contains a connotative meaning because the word "melts" means a sad feeling. And a real meaning namely that her smile immediately disappeared when he got a letter from his husband which he thought gave happiness but it doesn't live up to Lexi's expectations.

Conclusion

After analyzing the data in a novel entitled "Remember Me" by Sophie Kinsella. It can be concluded the writer found out 24 data contained hyperbole figures of speech. Therefore, based on the theory of Leech (1981) the writer only found four types of meaning. There are 5 data with a percentage of 20,83% of conceptual meaning, 14 data with 58,33% of the connotative meaning, 3 data with a percentage of 12,5% of the affective meaning, and 2 data with a percentage of 8,33% of collocative meaning. The type most commonly found is connotative meaning with 14 data. And the lowest type found thematic meaning with 2 data. The method used in collecting the data was the observation method. And analyzed the data descriptively by using the qualitative method.

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