

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

A. Findings

In this following section, the researcher presents and explains the results regarding the research questions about the types of figurative language and the types of meaning used in a digital comic entitled "*Omniscient Reader's Viewpoint*".

1. Types of Figurative Language

Based on the results obtained from analysing the content, the figurative language types used in "*Omniscient Reader's Viewpoint*" are 9 metaphors, 3 similes, 3 hyperboles, 3 onomatopoeia, 2 personifications, 2 litotes, 1 metonymy, and 1 allusion.

a. Metaphor

The researcher found the author used metaphor the most in their work. According to Palupi (2021), metaphor is a part of figurative language that involves drawing similarities or close comparisons between two unrelated concepts that are not often discussed as being the same.

There are 9 metaphors used in "*Omniscient Reader's Viewpoint*". The explanation can be found below:



Figure 4.1 The example of metaphor in episode 8

Why has such a powerful constellation shown interest in me?

In this case, "constellation" is not a literal stars but metaphorically the author implied to a group or an entity that has been watching the character.



Figure 4.2 The example of metaphor in episode 5

This is who I am in a nutshell

In this context, the phrase "in a nutshell" does not imply he is inside of a nutshell itself. The word "nutshell" should not taken it literally. Thus, the phrases stated that the character is that kind of person in a summarization.



Figure 4.3 The example of metaphor in episode 5

Why is my heart beating with joy?

Heart cannot literally reflects emotions such as joy. In this context, the author implied that the character experiencing happiness. Thus, it is considered as a metaphor.



Figure 4.4 The example of metaphor in episode 14

How thick are you? No wonder your subscribers count is only a three-digit figure

The word "thick" is not referring to a shape of someone. Based on its full sentence, it implies to someone's brain being slow or dense therefore made his subscribers count is small. The author tried to express the character's anger or frustration through this phrase.



Figure 4.5 The example of metaphor in episode 13

He naturally became a lone wolf

The phrase "a lone wolf" refers to someone who acts independently or prefers alone. Figuratively, because a real wolf likes to go alone than going in a pack. The author tried to describe the character's personality and not that the character is literally a wolf.



Figure 4.6 The example of metaphor in episode 13

Does he want me to prove my worth to him as a companion?

The author used the phrase "prove my worth" to express the ability or value of someone in a relationship. The word "worth" not to be taken literally as cost, price, etc.



Figure 4.7 The example of metaphor in episode 13

No wonder all the constellations have their eyes on you

Other than the word "constellations", "have eyes on you" is also a metaphor. "Have their eyes on you" refers to the character being the center of attention of a powerful group, that he is being watched. The author emphasizes that the character is getting their attention because of his ability.



Figure 4.8 The example of metaphor in episode 13

Because I'm drawing in quite a crowd for him

Since the word "drawing" compares the act of bringing or gathering the crowd, it is considered as a metaphor.



Figure 4.9 The example of metaphor in episode 6

The strong preys on the weak

The word "strong preys on the weak" is a metaphor. The author emphasizes that the stronger person or organizations exploit those less powerful ones.

b. Simile

As stated in chapter 2, simile is to tell the similarity between something explicitly or directly. It is a figurative language that uses the conjunction such as like, resemble, seem, as, and etc. to convey the comparison between two different things (Palupi, 2021).

The researcher found 4 similes used in "*Omniscient Reader's Viewpoint*". The explanation can be found below:



Figure 4.10 The example of simile in episode 1

It seems like it was only yesterday...

The phrase "it seems like it was yesterday" is a simile since it uses "seems like" and it also contrasts the idea of how recent something seems with the literal "yesterday".



Figure 4.11 The example of simile in episode 13

It looks like this thing is on the move

The author used the phrase "it looks like" to portray and compare the object to something moving. The use of "looks like" creates a comparison, which is a simile characteristic. Even though the object may or may not be actually moving.



Figure 4.12 The examples of simile in episode 12 and 13

Treat me as your equal and to be treated as his equal

In this context, the author tried to portray the character's desire to be treated equally. The author used a word "as" and they also made a comparison between the two people. Hence, both of the sentences are considered as simile.

c. Hyperbole

As previously mentioned in chapter 2, hyperbole is used to explain something by exaggerating something in order to strengthen the argument and impression of the subject matter and it is not to be taken literally. In literary works, hyperbole frequently is used to indicate that the readers will find the content more impactful (Farhan, et al., 2021).

The researcher found 2 hyperboles used in "*Omniscient Reader's Viewpoint*". The explanation can be found below:



Figure 4.13 The example of hyperbole in episode 1

You might get sucked into your phone

In this context, the author emphasizes exaggeration by saying that the character uses his phone a lot or that he is too focused on his phone as if he might get sucked in. In reality, it is not actually possible for human to get sucked into the phone.



Figure 4.14 The example of hyperbole in episode 8

He has the power to crush hundreds of incarnations with a single swing

The author emphasizes how strong and powerful the character by saying that he can crush a lot amount of enemies in just a single swing. It is considered as a hyperbole by how the author exaggerating the character's ability.

d. Onomatopoeia

As mentioned previously, onomatopoeia is used to describe something that is similar to another by using sound. When onomatopoeia occurs, the "something" sounds like the sound produced by the spoken word, for example the word "fizz" indicate the sound of opening a carbonated drink. (Claudia, S, Cathy Smith, et.al, 2021)

The researcher found 3 onomatopoeia. The explanation can be found below:



Figure 4.15 The example of onomatopoeia in episode 3

Haha, it is getting interesting

The author used "hahaha" to portray that the character is laughing and he finds the situation interesting. The word "haha" represents the sound of laughter. Hence it is considered as an



onomatopoeia.

Figure 4.16 The example of onomatopoeia in episode 3

Ahh! Let me out!!

In this context, the word "ahh!" indicates that the character is in danger and she tried to seek help. It portrayed as the sound of someone screaming



Figure 4.17 The example of onomatopoeia in episode 13

Gasp! Cough! Cough!

In this context, the word "Gasp! cough" indicates the character is trying to breathe after holding his breath under the water. Also, the word "cough!" is the sound of someone's coughing. Thus both of the words are considered as onomatopoeia.

e. Personification

Personification is to describe a thing that living or having a characteristic of human. Harya (2017) stated that it illustrates a comparison where an object, animal, or abstract phrase is made to resemble a human characteristic such as talking, crying, etc.

The researcher found 3 personifications. The explanation can be found below:



Figure 4.18 The example of personification in episode 2

The entire cabin grew dark

Personification is to illustrate a thing that resembles a human characteristic. In this context, the cabin is not actually growing and it is not possible to grow. It indicates that the cabin is starting to get dark due to the electricity.



Figure 4.19 The example of personification in episode 7

A new world is being born

In this context, the phrase "world is being born" indicates that the world is starting to change. Birth is a human's action. Figuratively the word "born" means something is changing or coming. Thus, it is considered as a personification. The word "born" means being created and the word "new" means a beginning of something.

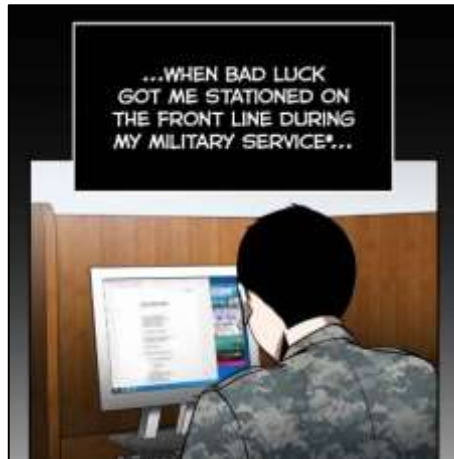


Figure 4.20 The example of personification in episode 1

When bad luck got me stationed on the front line during my military service

In this context, "bad luck got me stationed" indicates that the character had a terrible luck during his military service and does not mean the luck literally got him stationed. It is considered as personification because "got me stationed" is a human action. The word "bad luck" is to describe the character's fate.

f. Litotes

Litotes is to state something to be less than what is actually happening or a statement is made by denying the opposite of it instead of stating something directly. It means that it uses negative phrasing to emphasize a positive point. (Harya, 2017)

The researcher found 2 litotes used in "*Omniscient Reader's Viewpoint*". The explanation can be found below:



Figure 4.21 The examples of litotes in episode 8 and 15

Uriel is not a bad choice and four days is not bad

In this case, the word "not a bad (something)" means that it is actually good. The author used a negative phrase to portray a positive meaning instead of directly saying "it is good choice" or "it is a good start". Hence it is considered as litotes.

g. Metonymy

Metonymy is a figurative language in which a term is used to convey a close connection or similarity to something. it can be a location, a discovery, etc. based on Keraf G (Palupi, 2021)

The researcher found 1 metonymy used in "*Omniscient Reader's Viewpoint*". The explanation can be found below:



Figure 4.22 The example of metonymy in episode 3

What about the blue house?

The phrase "blue house" is not to be taken literally as a house in blue colour. Based on the figure, "Blue house" refers to the presidential office and residence of South Korea. In this context, the character is stating that they should call the authority to ask for help and it is also indicates that they are in South Korea.

h. Allusion

Allusion is a type of references that tries to draw similarities between individual, groups, places, or events. Usually, allusion refers either explicitly or implicitly to things, events, characters, or places in mythology, real life, or well-known literary works (Keraf, 2009).

The researcher found 1 allusion used in "*Omniscient Reader's Viewpoint*". The explanation can be found below:



Figure 4.23 The example of allusion in episode 6

According to the law of the jungle, the strong prey on the weak

The phrase "law of the jungle" refers to the survival dynamics seen in natural world, particularly with reference to the concept of animals in a jungle. The author used that phrase to portray and describe that the strong and powerful ones will exploit the less powerful ones. The reason it is considered as allusion is because "the

law of jungle" is a reference to a well-known literary work by Rudyard Kipling in 1894.

2. Types of Meaning

Based on the results obtained from analysing the content, the types of meaning used in "*Omniscient Reader's Viewpoint*" are 10 connotatives meaning, 7 affectives meaning, 5 conceptual meaning, 2 reflective, and 1 social meaning.

a. Connotative Meaning

This is who I am in a nutshell (episode 5)

The word "in a nutshell" should not be taken it literally. This phrase reflects a conceptual meaning, which refers to words or phrases with explicit or implied meaning. Thus the phrase implied that the character is that kind of person in a summarization.

He naturally became a lone wolf (episode 13)

The phrase "a lone wolf" has a connotative meaning because it implies independence and strength. The author intends to describe the character's personality and not that the character is actually a wolf.

Does he want me to prove my worth to him as a companion? (episode 13)

The word "worth" is not to be taken literally as price, cost, etc. The phrase "prove my worth" has a connotative meaning because it refers to emotional respect and value.

Because I'm drawing in quite a crowd for him (episode 13)

This phrase reflects a connotative meaning in which the word "drawing" implies bringing and pulling the people towards the character.

It seems like it was only yesterday... (episode 1)

This sentence has a connotative meaning; it does not refer to a literal day but refers to the time passing by quickly that it feels recent.

You might get sucked into your phone (episode 1)

The phrase "get sucked into your phone" has a connotative meaning. The reason is because it implies that the character overusing his phone.

Why is my heart beating with joy? (episode 5)

This sentence has both a connotative and an affective meaning. The reason it is considered as connotative is because, according to Fragasso (2021), the word "heart" symbolizes emotion. The heart cannot actually reflect emotion such as joy, but in this case the author wants to convey that the character is happy.

The entire cabin grew dark (episode 2)

The phrase "grew dark" reflects a connotative meaning; it is not possible for the cabin to grow, but it indicates the cabin is starting to go dark as if it evoked tension and fear in the characters.

A new world is being born (episode 7)

The word "born" means being created and the word "new" means a beginning of something. Figuratively it means the world is changing. Thus, this sentence also has a connotative meaning.

b. Affective Meaning

Why is my heart beating with joy? (episode 5)

As mentioned on the previous section, this sentence also has an affective meaning because it conveys the character's emotion which is joy or happiness.

How thick are you? No wonder your subscribers count is only a three-digit figure (episode 14)

This sentence implies to someone being dense or slow. Thus this sentence has an affective meaning which conveys the character's emotion. The author intends to express the character's anger or frustration through the phrase "How thick are you?".

No wonder all the constellations have their eyes on you (episode 13)

The phrase "... have their eyes on you" reflects an affective meaning, it implies the admiration and interest towards the character. Thus he got their attentions and interests.

He has the power to crush hundreds of incarnations with a single swing (episode 8)

This sentence has an affective meaning by referring to the character's admiration, fear, or intimidation towards the other character's ability.

Hahaha, it is getting interesting (episode 3)

The word "hahaha" has an affective meaning, since it conveys the character's emotion.

Ahh! Let me out!! (episode 3)

This word portrayed as the sound of someone is screaming and it could evoke emotion such as fear. Hence it has an affective meaning.

Gasp! Cough! Cough! (episode 13)

These words also indicate the character is trying to breathe after holding his breath, and he is also coughing. Thus these words have affective meaning.

c. Conceptual Meaning

It looks like this thing is on the move (episode 13)

This sentence has a conceptual or literal meaning because it implies and describes that something is actually moving.

Treat me as your equal and to be treated as his equal (episode 12 & 13)

Both of these sentences have conceptual meaning because the character implies that he wanted to be treated the same or equally as the other character.

Uriel is not a bad choice and four days is not bad (episode 8 & 15)

Both of these sentences also have conceptual meaning, it is a direct statement. These sentences convey positive view of the decisions made and imply that the options under discussion are acceptable.

d. Reflective Meaning

When bad luck got me stationed on the front line during my military service (episode 1)

The word "bad luck" is to describe the character's fate. Hence it has a reflective meaning; it reflects the frustration of the character.

According to the law of the jungle, the strong prey on the weak (episode 6)

This sentence has a reflective meaning because it implies that the stronger ones could kill or exploit the powerless ones. It reflects the morality of competition and survival.

e. Social Meaning

What about the blue house? (episode 3)

The phrase "blue house" does not literally mean a house in the colour of blue. It refers to the presidential office of South Korea. Thus this phrase has a social meaning. It is a reflection of a power dynamic in which the speaker feels that immediate action from the president's office is needed or required.

B. Discussion

The research is aimed to identify the types of figurative language and types of language meaning used in "*Omniscient Reader's Viewpoint*". The findings show that the types of figurative language was metaphor (9) followed by hyperboles, similes, and onomatopoeia (3 each). The less used types of figurative language are litotes and personification (2 each), followed by metonymy and allusion (1 each). Regarding the types of language meaning, the meaning type was connotative meaning (10), which followed by affective meaning (7), conceptual meaning (5), reflective meaning (2), and social meaning (1).

According to these findings, the author of *Omniscient Reader's Viewpoint* purposefully used metaphors the most and other figurative language to improve the narrative experience and create stronger feelings for the readers. As the most frequent type of figurative language, metaphors show the author's need to enhance the story with symbolic language and vivid visuals. Connotative and affective meanings are also prominent, indicating that the digital comic's language provokes feelings and subjective interpretations that the audience finds fascinating, not only conveys literal meaning.

There are types of figurative language that are not used in "*Omniscient Reader's Viewpoint*". The lack of specific figurative language types, for example apostrophe and irony, could be a reflection of the author's stylistic choices as well as the characteristics of the

medium that are used. Irony, which often used for humorous or critical commentary, might not align with the narrative tone or themes of *Omniscient Reader's Viewpoint*. Also a media that primarily uses dialogue and images to express ideas may also find it difficult to use apostrophes, which it used to directly address an absent person or abstract idea. This lack of figurative types indicates that although a variety of figurative is used in digital comics, the choice is impacted the storytelling style.

There are a number of significant differences between the findings from this current research and previous research. For example, Simatupang et al., (2023) study, which examined figurative language in Ariana Grande's song lyrics, discovered that synecdoche and hyperbole were two of the most commonly used of figurative language types. On the other hand, this current research discovered that synecdoche was not used and hyperbole was used infrequently.

Other previous research, Syafitri and Marlinton's (2019) analysis of Edgar Allan Poe's poem revealed that personification and symbolism were the most common figurative language types and also connotative meanings being the most common meaning types. Edgar Poe's poem were heavily relies on personification and symbolism, which conflicts with *Omniscient Reader's Viewpoint*.

The difference is also because the figurative language that uses in poem and song lyrics is to emphasize symbolic and descriptive language

to create imagery and rhythm. While digital comics like *Omniscient Reader's Viewpoint* may rely on figurative language to enhance visual storytelling and the character-driven plots.