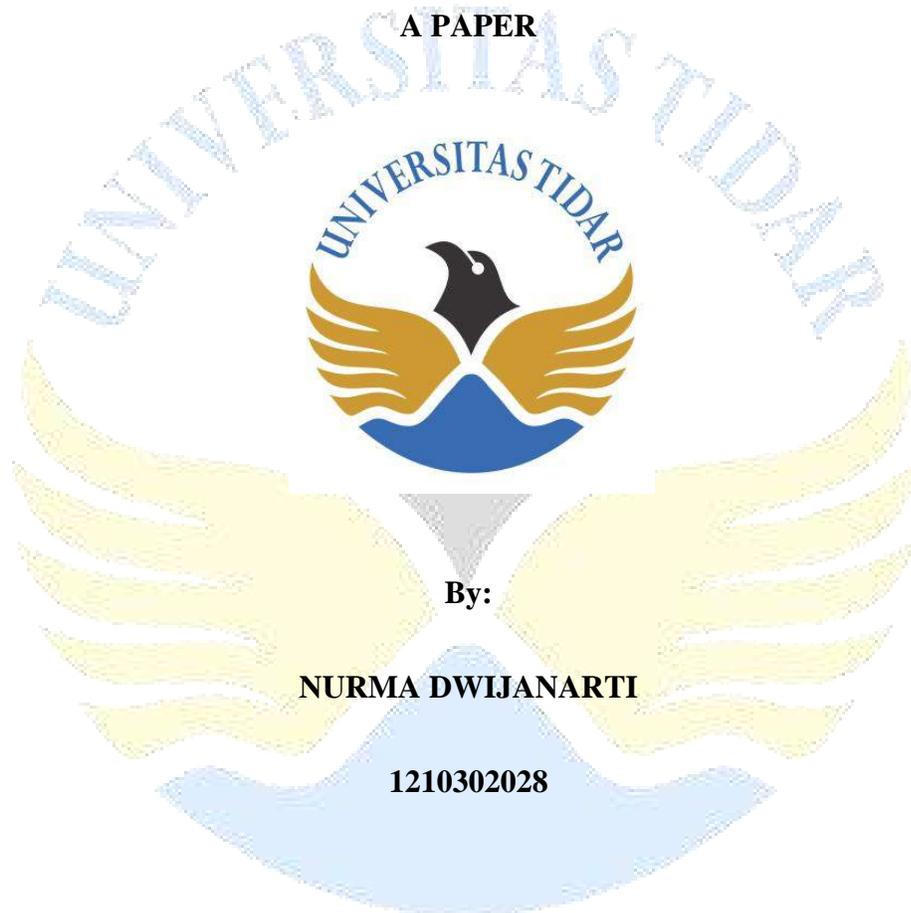


**AN ANALYSIS OF CONNOTATIVE MEANING  
ON THE FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE USED  
IN JAMES DASHNER NOVEL “THE DEATH CURE”**

**A PAPER**



**By:**

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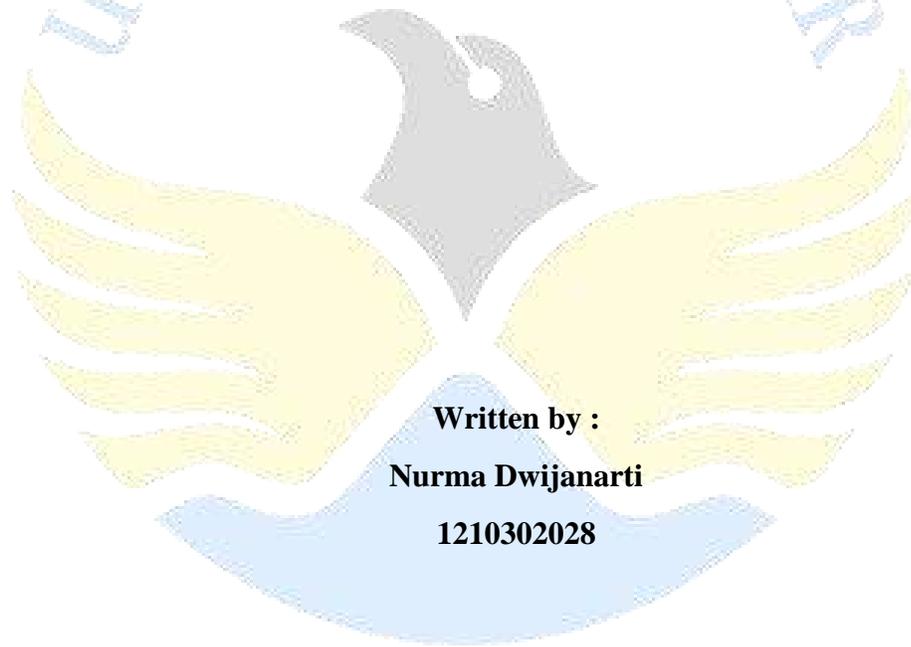
**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT  
FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND TEACHERS TRAINING  
TIDAR UNIVERSITY**

**2019**

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**Presented as partial fulfillment of the Requirments  
for the Sarjana Degree in the English Department,  
Faculty of Education and Teachers Training  
Tidar University**



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## SURAT PERNYATAAN KEASLIAN

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Dengan ini menyatakan dengan sesungguhnya dan sebenar-benarnya bahwa semua dokumen yang saya sampaikan adalah benar dan dapat di buktikan keasliannya.

Demikian surat pernyataan ini saya buat sebagai kelengkapan persyaratan bebas pustaka Universitas Tidar 2019.

Magelang, 19 Maret 2019



( Nurma Dwijanarti )

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## MOTTO AND DEDICATION

1. If you are working on something that you really care about, you don't have to be pushed. The vision pulls you. (Stev Jobs)
2. Do what you can with all you have, wherever you are. (Theodore Roosevelt)
3. You are never too old to set another goal or to dream a new dream. (C.S Lewis)
4. This research is dedicated to my beloved family.



## ABSTRACT

**NurmaDwijanarti**(2019): An Analysis of Connotative Meaning on the Figurative Language Used in James Dashner Novel “The Death Cure”.  
Apaper.Magelang: Education and Teacher Training Faculty, Tidar University.

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This study discusses connotative meaning on the figurative languages used in James Dashner novel “The Death Cure”. The readers who lack of connotative meaning will be hard to interpret the meaning on it. Based on the above problem, the writer analyzed the connotative meaning on the figurative language used in James Dashner’s novel.

The objectives of this research are to identify what are the connotative meaning on the figurative language and the most used of figurative language in James Dashner’s novel.

This study applies library research. The data were collected by using judgment sampling. The writer takes the data from the James Dashner’s novel. The data were analyzed using Krippendorff theory.

Type of connotative meaning on the figurative language that are found is as follows, personifications 3, metaphor 5, tautology 2, circumlocution 1, proverb 2, idiom 6, substitution 3, simile 1, and metonymy 1. Idiom is the most figurative language which is used in James Dashner’s novel “The Death Cure”.

Based on the findings, it can be concluded that novel analyzed in this research contain connotative meaning on figurative languages. Types of figurative language that mostly used is idiom

**Key words:** connotative meaning, types of figurative language

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

*Alhamdulillahirobbil'alamin*, thanks to Allah SWT for his guidance and blessings to the writer in writing and finishing this paper entitled “An Analysis of Connotative Meaning on Figurative language used in James Dashner’s novel “The Death Cure”. This paper is presented as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the *Sarjana* Degree in the English Department, Faculty of Education and Teachers Training, Tidar University.

The writer admits that many people have helped her in writing this paper. therefore the writer expresses her sincere thanks to Prof Dr. Sukarno, M.Si, Dean of the Faculty of Education and Teachers Training, for his permission to write this paper.

The writer is also grateful to Drs. Antonius Yuwono, M.Pd as first consultant, and RiniEstiyowati I, S.S., M.Pd, as the second consultant, for their spare time to help her throughout the process of writing.

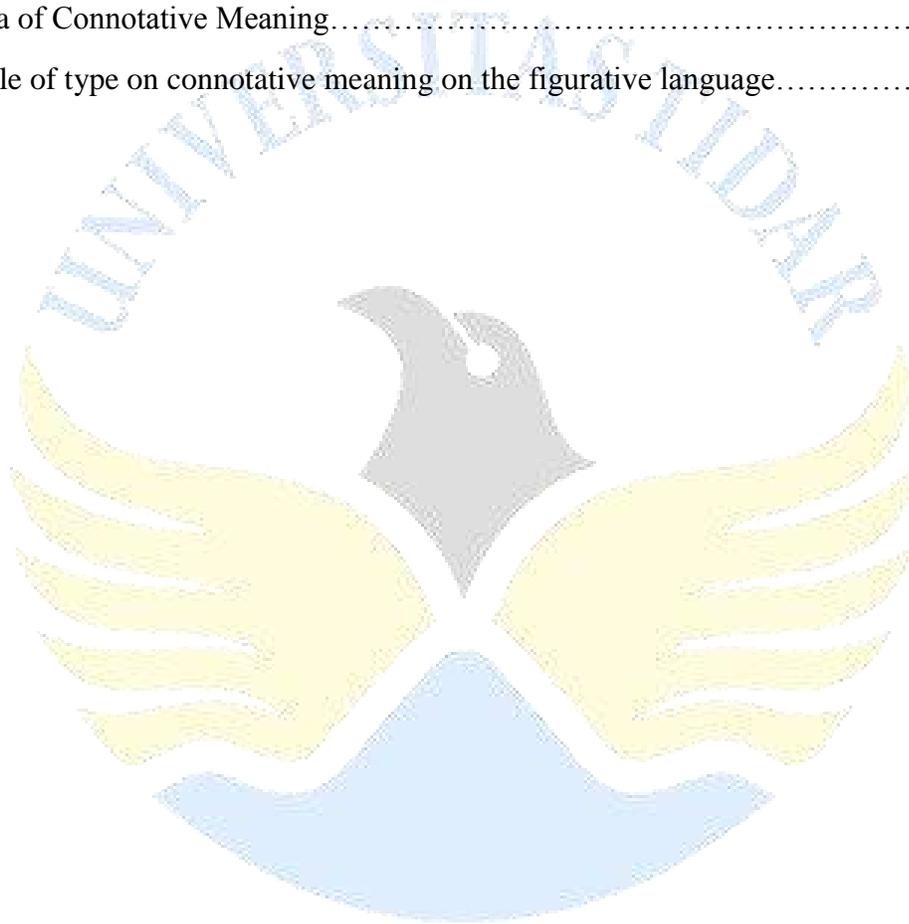
Thank a lot are addressed to all lectures of Tidar University .the writer does not forget to express her special thanks to her beloved family, parents, husband, friends, especially to Hesti Lestari, WahyuJoko, who give more support to finish this paper. the writer hopes this paper can give benefits for English learners.

Magelang..... 2019

The writer

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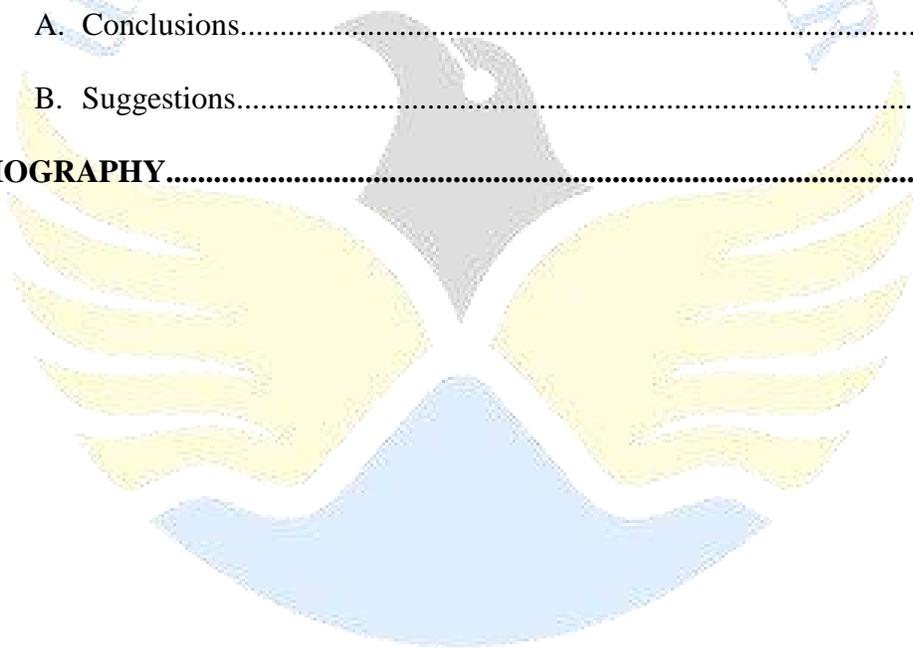
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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### A. Background of The Study

Language can be defined as a means of communication of human life. People need language to communicate, interact and to get information from other people. Language is also used to express someone's feelings or emotion and also to express his ideas, thoughts and imaginations, it can be spoken or written. Written language can be found in the novel, newspaper, poem, and magazine. Spoken language can be found in song, speech, and conversation. As human beings, they cannot separate themselves from the involvement of social communication and interaction, which certainly makes them impossible to live without language.

In linguistics, the study that relates to meaning is called semantics. Semantics is one of linguistics branches, which studies the language meaning, or it can be said that meaning as the main study in semantics. Based on what has long been the most widely accepted theory of semantics, meanings are ideas or concepts that can be transferred from the mind of the speaker to the mind of the hearer by embodying them, as it were, in the form of one language or another.

Literal and non-literal meaning is a part of semantics studies. Literal meaning is the opposite of non-literal meaning. Literal meaning or denotative meaning happens when the speaker says something that has natural meaning or does not

have other meaning. They can find the meaning of what the word refers to in the dictionary. While, non-literal meaning or connotative meaning can happen when the speaker says something that has different meaning of what his or her words or has hidden meaning. So the meaning of a word is different from the meaning based in the dictionary.

Figurative language is a language that uses words or expressions with a meaning that is different from the literal interpretation. Figurative language is used in any form of communication, such as in daily conversation, articles in newspaper, advertisements, novels, poems, etc. Figurative language is the use of words that go beyond their ordinary meaning. It requires the readers to use his or her imagination to figure out the author's meaning. It makes figurative language difficult to be understood because it cannot be found in the dictionary. To know the meaning of figurative language one needs to use her imagination to figure what the words are said or what the words refer to.

One of the writing forms which contain so many figurative languages is novel. The readers feel hard to understand the non literal meaning or connotative meaning on figures of speech because they do not know what the figures of speech is. They read the novel just to entertain them only without grasping any figurative language on it. That is why the writer takes novel as a proper media to figure out figurative language too.

*The Death Cure* is a 2011 young adult dystopian science fiction novel by James Dashner and the third book in the *Maze Runner Series*. It was first

published in hardback on October 11, 2011. The writer uses the theory of Vizental (2009) to classify the type of figurative language and analyze the connotative meaning which are used on figurative language that found in the novel.

Based on the above explanation the writer would like to analyze the connotative meaning on figurative language that are found in the novel. The researcher will carry out a study entitled “An Analysis of Connotative Meaning on Figurative Language Used in James Dahsner’s Novel “The Death Cure.”

## **B. Identification of the Problems**

Based on the above background the writer can identify the following problems:

1. The readers do not know the figures of speech.
2. The readers do not know kinds of figure of speech.
3. The readers do not know the connotative meaning.
4. The readers do not know how the connotative meaning stated in the novel.
5. The readers do not know how the author uses of figurative language in utterance or sentence.

### **C. Limitation of the Problems**

The Writer realizes that it is impossible to carry out all of the above problems identified. The writer limits the problems on connotative meanings which are used in the novel of “The Death Cure” by James Dahnser.

### **D. Formulation of the Problems**

Based on the above background and limitation of the problem, the writer formulates the problems as follows:

1. What are the connotative meanings on the figurative language used in James Dashner’s novel “The Death Cure”?
2. What are the most connotative meaning used in James Dashner’s novel “The Death Cure”?

### **E. The Objectives of the Study**

Based on the above problems formulated, the objectives of the study are as follows:

1. To know what the connotative meanings on the figurative language used in in James Dashner’s novel “The Death Cure” are.
2. To know what the most connotative meaning used in James Dashner’s novel “The Death Cure” is.

## **F. Significances of the Study**

The writer hopes that the result of this research will be useful and give benefits for:

1. The writer

It helps the writer develop knowledge of semantics especially on connotative meaning and kinds of figurative language.

2. The English Department Students

By reading this study, it helps them learn of semantics and understood both connotative meaning and the types of figurative language.



## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF LITERATURE

#### A. Theoretical background

##### 1. Semantics

###### a Definition of Semantics

Yule (1996) defines that semantics is the scientific study of the meaning of words, phrases and sentences. In semantic analysis, there is always an attempt to focus on what the words conventionally mean, rather than on what a speaker might want the words to mean on a particular occasion. This technical approach to meaning emphasizes the objective and the general. It avoids the subjective and the local. Linguistic semantics deals with the conventional meaning conveyed by the use of words and sentences of a language.

Schmidt (1997) states that semantics as the assignment of meanings to the sentences. Mathematicians use meaning like numbers and functions, programmers favor machine actions, musicians prefer audible tones, and so on.

Griffiths (2006) explains that Semantics is the study of word and sentence meaning, abstracted away from context use is the descriptive object. It is an attempt to describe and understand the nature of the knowledge about meaning in their language that people have from knowing it. It is not

prescriptive enterprise with interest in advising and pressuring speakers and writers into abandoning some meanings and adopting others (through pedants can certainly benefit from studying semantics of the language they want to lay down the rules about, to become clear of what aspects of conventional meaning they dislike and they favor).

Based on Riemer (2010) although the study of meaning is extremely ancient, the name semantics was only coined in the late nineteenth century by the French linguist Michel Bréal. Like many other names of branches of linguistics, the word semantics reflects the origins of the Western tradition of linguistic analysis in the writings of Greek thinkers from the fifth century BC onwards. Semantics comes from the ancient Greek word *semantikos*, an adjective meaning ‘relating to signs’, based on the noun *sēmeion* ‘sign’.

From the above the explanation, semantics is a study of meaning in the words, phrases and sentences.

## **b Type of Meanings**

Vizental (2009) breaks down meaning into several ‘types of meaning.’

Three categories are suggested:

### 1) Conceptual/logical meaning

Vizental (2009) explains that conceptual meaning is closely related to the dictionary and accounts for the competent language user’s ability to

encode and decode meaning. She also states that conceptual meaning (also called logical or cognitive meaning, denotation or sense) is closely related to the dictionary and accounts for the competent language user's ability to encode and decode meaning.

For the examples, the dictionary definition of word; the descriptive definition of it. A *cougar* in the dictionary is a big cat.

2) Associative meanings

Associative meaning of an expression has to do with individual mental understandings of the speaker. They, in turn, can be broken up into five sub-types: social meaning, connotative meaning, affective meaning, collective meaning, reflected meaning.

a) Social meaning

Based on Vizental (2009) social meaning refers to what 'a piece of language conveys about the social circumstances of its use. For the example, the pronunciation tells us a lot about speakers' social and geographic background: even a beginner learner of the language can distinguish an Englishman from American or from an Australian.

b) Connotative meaning

Connotation is conveyed over and above the conceptual content of the word, being based on the non-criterial characteristics of the referent. For the example, the word *baby* is defined by the dictionary as 'an infant or very young child,' and can be defined conceptually as

[HUMAN] [-ADULT] [ $\pm$ MALE]. However, mention of the word *baby* causes positive feelings in young mother, and negative ones in a person who is continuously can be carried visually or additively, too: the picture of a baby, or the sound of its cry, can induce the same reaction in the listener.

c) Affective meaning

Affective meaning, the main function of words is to express the speaker's emotions, his feelings and attitudes towards things or events going on. For the example, many interjections have no (or barely any) conceptual content; speakers react positively or negatively to what is going on, giving voice to their admiration (*Wow!*), delight (*Yippee!*) or disgust (*Yuck!*).

d) Collective meaning

A collocation represents a sequence of lexical items that habitually co-occur, i.e. they appear and function together. Their co-occurrence is based on convention and longstanding usage, not on logic. For the example, on hearing the word *Merry ...*, the word *Christmas* automatically comes to mind.

e) Reflected meaning

Reflected meaning occurs especially in the case of polysemantics words which have different types of uses. For the example, of the great number of metaphorical computer terms: on hearing a word,

such as *mouse*, *virus*, or *worm*, the IT specialist will also think of the computer device, even when the speaker is referring to the real-world item the word designates.

### 3) Pragmatic meaning

The meaning which results from the speaker's knowledge of the world and from the way he organizes his message. For the example, the utterance, *She dressed in white*. According to conceptual analysis, the verb to *dress in...* collocates with a word denoting clothes; in this case, however, the word 'clothes' is a 'missing link'. Still, the world-wise hearer can retrieve the word from his pragmatic knowledge: he knows that clothes can be *white*, so he understand that the adjectives *white* stands metonymically for 'white clothes.'

## 2. Connotative Meaning

### a. Definition of Connotative Meaning

Kreidler (1998) defines as a personal aspect of meaning, the emotional associations that the word arouses. Connotations vary according to the experience of individuals but, because people do have common experiences, some words have shared connotations.

Connotation is the kind of lexical meaning which is related to the certain item it refers to. According to Patada (2001) "connotation is the

meaning which appears by association of language used by the speaker or listener about the language which they speak or read”.

Vizental (2009) points out that probably the most important type of associative meaning, connotation is conveyed over and above the conceptual content of the word, being based on the non-criterial characteristics of the referent. While denotation is generally stable and invariable, connotation varies from person to person, from social group to social group, as well as from age to age.

#### **b. Types of Connotative meaning**

Hook in Widarso (1989) states that connotative meaning can be divided into two kinds, namely positive and negative connotative meaning, there is neutral that is most of them is jargon language.

##### 1) Positive Connotations

Positive connotations are those descriptive words that put the subject in positive light and make them seem that they have a quality about them that is to be desired.

##### 2) Neutral Connotations

Neutral connotations are those descriptive words that don't have positive or negative implication: basically devoid of most emotions or the author or speaker has no strong attachment to those words.

### 3) Negative Connotation

Negative Connotations are of course the opposites of the positive ones: so they basically ridicule, tease, or put the subject in a negative light and point out a quality that they have that us something generally unwanted.

Here are the examples of positive and negative connotative meaning (Hook in Widarso) (1989):

<b>Positive Connotation</b>	<b>Neutral</b>	<b>Negative Connotation</b>
Lingering illness	Carcinoma	Cancer
Pass away	Die	Kick the bucket
svelte	Slim	Skinny
Marketing	Selling	Peddling

### 3. Figurative language

#### a. Definition of Figurative Language

Literal and figurative language is a distinction in traditional systems for analyzing language. Literal language refers to words that do not deviate from their defined meaning found in entry in dictionary. Figurative language may involve analogy to similar concepts or other contexts, and may involve exaggerations. These alterations result in figures of speech.

That above statement is the same as Oliver's (1994) that *Figurative language* is another term for imagery. When talk about figurative language, we mean that in the poem there is a figure—an image—that is, a concrete, nonliteral, informing representation of something. This "something" might be a person, a thing, or an abstraction. One could represent patience, for example, as a figure on a monument—a quality as patient as stone, in other words.

Vizental (2009) states that figures of speech represent an intrinsic (and consistent) component of ordinary communication. Some types of figurative usage are innovative and colorful. Others (e.g. figurative idioms) are so thoroughly lexicalized that the speaker does not even perceive their figurative character.

Gibbs (2012) also provides the understanding of figurative language as language which employs various figures of speech. Some examples are metaphor, simile, antithesis, hyperbole and paradox.

Barbara (2014) illustrates that figurative language used not in usual literal sense but imaginative way. Therefore, figurative language is language that cannot be taken literally. Figurative language refers to words, and groups of words, that exaggerate or alter the usual meanings of the component words.

## b. Types of Figurative Speech

Vizental (2009) explains in the following sections we shall survey the main types of figurative speech, grouped according to two basic criteria. The first is the relation between signifier and signified and the second is the semantic relation that arises among lexical items.

### 1) Relation between signifier and signified

Some figure of speech (e.g. the simile, metaphor or personification) are based on a comparison the speaker establishes between two real-world entities. With others (e.g. vagueness or hyperbole or litotes), the emphasis falls on vagueness or exaggeration.

#### a) Comparison

To produce figure of speech, we need to compare items which are dissimilar, we merely make a comparison, which is not figurative. To produce a figure of speech, we need to compare item which are similar.

#### (1) Simile and Metaphor

By comparing two elements which do not belong to the same category, and linking them explicitly with a comparing phrase (e.g. as ... as or like), we produce a simile.

On the next level, the comparison is merely implied. For example, *David is a mountain* is a metaphor because the elements compared

are dissimilar ([± HUMAN]) and there is no explicit term of comparison (the comparative phrase *as ... as* is missing).

(2) Zoosemy, antonomasia, personification

Zoosemy is special type of nominal metaphor that draws on the animal world: it consists of using animal nouns for characterizing human beings. For example, a cunning person is called *s fox*; a silly young woman is *a chicken* (or *a chick*, in colloquial speech), etc.

Antonomasia i.e. the use of the name of a person/character noted for a particular trait to designate a person/class having the same characteristic is also a type of nominal metaphor. For example, a rich person may be called a *Croesus/a Rockefeller*.

Personification is representation of a thing or abstraction in the form of a person is a rhetorical device frequently employed by writers and often used in ordinary communication.

b) Vagueness and exaggeration

A number of other rhetorical devices rely on pragmatic synonymy and belongs to the metaphoric family, in the sense that ‘something is compared to something else.’ But in these cases, more important than the comparison is the vagueness or exaggeration of the expression.

(1) Euphemism and circumlocution

The euphemism, or ‘well speaking’ (Gk<*euphemos* = of good sound or omen; *euphemismos*= to use a good or auspicious word for an evil or inauspicious one), is ‘the practice of referring to something offensive or indelicate in terms that make it sound more pleasant or becoming than it really is’.

Euphemistic ideas are often expressed by paraphrase (i.e. the same idea expressed in other words) or circumlocution (i.e. a roundabout/indirect way of speaking, using more words that are necessary to express an idea).

For the example to avoid the word death. The sentence *to meet one's Maker* is change the word death.

## (2) Ellipsis and substitution

Ellipsis is based on elision of certain linguistic items whose meaning can be retraced from some previous text. This why it suggests that something is so well known that repetition is unnecessary. E.g., *the butcher's* (shop); *St. Paul's* (Cathedral), etc.

Substitution of a lexical item accomplishes co-reference, i.g. various ways to ‘refer’ to the same real-world referent. In most case, the substitution is pronominal: personal (*you, he, they*), possessive (*my, his, theirs*), demonstrative (*this, that*), or it can be accomplished by using deictic words (*here, now, there, then, then*),

comparatives (*same, such, other, better, less, the same,*) etc. For the example is from an advertisement of Boreal (sport shoes). Before you put life in your hand, put your feet in ours. The pronouns ours substitutes the noun hand, so that its function is avoid to repetition.

### (3) Hyperbole and litotes, irony and banter

The hyperbole, which relies on an intentional and obvious exaggeration for the sake of emphasis (not deception), holds a very important place in ordinary communication, exaggeration is a characteristic feature of human nature. Therefore hyperbolic phrases, such as *I'm starving, it's freezing, It nearly killed me, or I nearly died,* are common in ordinary speech. Diachronically,

Litotes is the opposite, in the sense that it diminished the designated object or its qualities for reason of modesty, negative exaggeration and euphemistic circumlocution. Negative litotes is often used to express: modest understatement, irony and banter.

In the most cases, the different between irony and banter resides not much in the word used, as in the speaker paralanguage (tone of voice, simile, etc).

2) The semantics relations that arise among lexical items.

Figurative speech often exploits conceptual sense relations – synonymy, hyponymy, opposition of meaning – to accumulate weight. By enlarging and developing his ideas, the speaker enhances the effectiveness of his message.

a) Synonymy

It is shown in section simile and metaphor that the metaphor relies on an imagined/supposed similitude between the object named and the object referred to (*fox* for a cunning person).

(1) Tautology

By the juxtaposition of two synonyms within the same sentence, the tautology is conceptually uninformative. However on pragmatic/figurative level, the very repetition of an item carries additional meaning.

(2) Repetition, accumulation, gradation

Is which build up tension and enhance the impact of the message – are of several types: incremental repetition, chain repetition, refrain, quantitative hendiadys, balanced sentence or syntactic parallelism, enumeration and climax.

b) Hyponymy: the metonymy

With metonymy (Gk. *Meta* = change + *onoma* = name), 'the name of an object is replaced by one of its significant attributes, by some function that it discharges, etc. While in metaphor relies on similitude between the signifier and the signified, with the metonymy the relationship is factual: the term used designates a real-world aspect, attribute or instrument of the referent.

c) Opposition of meaning

Others figures of speech exploit lexical, grammatical or pragmatic opposition of meaning.

(1) Antithesis

Antithesis is larger than anatomy in that involves a pragmatic opposition of ideas.

(2) False Homology: Ambiguity and paradox

Ambiguity, which under the appearance of similarity conceals an actual difference. Paradox, which relies on the actual similarity of two apparently opposite notions or object.

d) Semantic anomaly: Zeugma and bathos

This shows that semantic anomaly is often exploited by gifted communicators, or professional creators, to achieve humorous effects while conveying additional meaning. With the Zeugma and the bathos,

the utterances are even more dissonant; and yet, their message is clear, intelligent, and immensely funny.

#### 4. Novel

##### a. Definition of Novel

Drabble (2000) writes that the word 'novellae' was employed in the 16th cent, to describe the short tales of the \**Decameron* and the \**Heptameron*, and others like them. Used in a recognizably modern sense, the word 'novel' appears in England in the mid-17th cent., when it was chiefly associated with romances of illicit love. For this reason the word 'history' was more often favored to describe the long prose fictions of the 18<sup>th</sup> cent, which were the precursors of the modern novel. The novel form developed slowly, through the memoir novel and the epistolary novel of the 16th and 17<sup>th</sup> cents to the novel of the omniscient third-person narrator, which has dominated from the late 18th cent, to the present time. The chief novelists of the 18th cent. (\*Defoe, \*Richardson, \*Fielding, \*Smollett, and \*Sterne) so greatly and rapidly developed the form that by the early 19th cent. J. \*Austen could write (albeit with a hint of irony) in \**Northanger Abbey*, that in the novel 'the greatest powers of the mind are displayed'. Form, style, and subject matter varied considerably, but by 1824 Sir W. \*Scott could confidently define the novel as 'a fictitious narrative . . . accommodated to the ordinary train of human events', a definition which may be allowed to stand today.

Dancygier states (2016) explains that obviously one of the necessary abilities for reading novel is the ability to interpret figurative language. Every use of figurative language involves a risk of misinterpretation, though the risk is well worth taking. For the reason who can translate the figure, the dividends are immense. Fortunately all people have imagination to some degree, and imagination can be cultivated by practicing one's ability to interpret figure of speech can be increased.

#### **b. The Characteristic of The Novel**

There are a few key elements that most theorist seem to agree must be presented in order for a piece of writing to qualify as a true novel. These elements are tools that novelists use to fulfill their dual imperatives, and it is from these fundamentals that science media could create the building block for a new model.

##### **(a) Prose**

The first of these elements is prose. Novels are not written with a lyrical language but with the everyday language of prose. This is done to reflect the language that we use in our daily lives, and it has the effect of making characters sound 'normal.' "It is hard to overestimate the importance of this quality of commonness to the nature of the novel; it enables a reader to relax with a novel as with another person, and also to feel as though the novelist might have something to say of relevance to the reader's own common life" Smiley (2006)

Scientists tend to present their work using the formal language of their scientific disciplines. Not only can this type of language create distance between scientists and the general public, science media that uses it might lose audience who simply do not speak or understand it. Science media that communicates mainly via prose would portray science as approachable, understandable, and ‘normal’ rather than something sacred or privileged.

(b) Complex Characters Who are Transformed By Their Experiences

Smiley (2006) insists that if characters are not emotionally and morally complex, they possess no agency and are merely symbolic. Kundera () compares the heroes of epics, who “stand as examples of virtue of future generations” with the characters of noels, who “do not need to be admired for their virtues. They need to be understood (...).” Gilman (1989) on the other hand disagrees with anti-hero description of novel characters; instead, he claims that people in novels are more than heroes. “They are immensely more sensitive and sentient than any self-conscious and bemedaled hero would permit himself to be. “Gilman (1989) goes on to say that characters in novels always have an inherent means of self-propulsion – it could be an obsession or even the noblest of vocations, but they always have something that incites them to continue moving forward on whatever path they have chosen.

(c) First-hand Experience

Unlike other types of fiction, novels do not simply relay details about events, nor do they merely provide information regarding what characters

think about various events and their personal transformations. Rather, a novel allows the readers to experience the events and the transformations first hand Gilman (1989) – there is no barrier between the experience and the reader.

This is a key point and one that relates back to Gilman’s anti definition of the nove, whereby what is important is how a novel makes the reader feel.

(d) Multiple Perspectives

Bakhtin (1992) argues that heteroglossia is an inherent aspect of every novels, and that the themes of a novel flow through this multiplicity of voices – what Kundera calls a “carnival of separate truths” – providing alternatives to a single and absolute language of authority.

(e) Summary

If we used the four components of novels listed above – prose, complex characters who are changed by their experiences, first-hand experiences, and multiple perspectives – in our science media, we might be able to successfully engage and entertain our audiences, while simultaneously destabilizing science’s unquestioned authority and creating opportunities to learn something about ourselves.

## B. Review of Related Researches

Some researchers have engaged with connotative meaning before. Fatkurrohman (2014) in his paper *An Analysis on Denotative and Connotative Meaning of Creed song’s songs lyrics*. He was the student of *English Educational*

*Department State Institute for Islamic Studies (STAIN) Salatiga in School Year 2014.* The primary data that in this analysis are Creed song's lyrics which consists of 5 lyrics from different albums such as *My Sacrifice, Don't Stop Dancing, One Last Breath, My Own Prison.* Those documents will be taken from internet in the form of lyrics of songs. The researcher gets the lyrics from *www.getlyrics.com*. The descriptive qualitative method is used to conduct this research because the aim of this research is to describe the denotative and connotative meaning of lyrics of Creed's songs. There are some conclusions in lyrics of Creed's songs, there are many words, phrases, and sentences refer to the Christian theological concept. Besides that, by understanding Creed's song, we as Moslem can be motivated to always increase our believed to Allah. Because in the creed's song lyrics tells about believing to the God and motivation of life.

The second analysis is from Prayitna (2015) in her paper entitled *An Analysis on Connotative Meaning and Message in Likin Park's Song in a Thousands Suns Album.* She was student of *Study Program of English Department of Language and Literatures Faculty of Cultural Studies Universities Brawijaya in The School Year 2015.* This research used qualitative approach because the data are in the form of song lyrics. Documentary analysis was applied to find out the connotative meaning contained in the song lyrics, the messages, and the contribution of the connotations to the messages of the songs. The researcher collected the data by downloading the songs and the lyrics, reading the song lyrics, and making a list of the expressions that contain connotative meaning. Then the

researcher analyzed the data by identifying the connotative meanings, figuring out the messages, and correlating the contribution of the connotations to the messages.

The result of the research shows that there are 46 utterances containing connotative meanings in the song lyrics. The connotative meaning found is carried within words, phrases, and also sentences. The messages conveyed in the songs are mostly motivating and persuasive. The connotations used in the song lyrics are to portray images and build certain atmospheres. The connotations found in the song lyrics play an important role in creating particular senses and delivering the messages.

### **C. Conceptual Frameworks**

This research attempts to analyze the connotative meaning on figurative language in James Dahner's novel "The Death Cure". There are many figurative language that author uses on it. As many people read the novel just to entertain themselves only without grasping any figurative language in it. Figurative language is word or sentence which it is meaning beyond from the dictionary. Every use of figurative language involves a risk of misinterpretation, though the risk is well worth taking. For the reason who can translate the figure, the dividends are immense. Fortunately all people have imagination to some degree, and imagination can be cultivated by practicing one's ability to interpret figure of speech can be increased Many readers do not know kind of figurative speech and the meaning in every word or sentence that contain of it.

There are many kind of figurative language but not all of that kind is used by the authors in his novel. The familiar of figurative language that they use is metaphor, personification and simile. It is important for the reader to know about kind of figurative language because the kind of figurative language not only all of what I have said before

In these cases, all of figurative speech is connotation. If the readers do not know about connotation meaning, they will not know what exactly the story in the novel. Connotation meaning is kind of meaning in semantics. It is conveyed over and above the conceptual content of the word, being based on the non-criteria characteristics of the referent. So the meaning of utterance or sentence is different from usual. It is become a benefit for the reader in interpret the utterance or sentence that use figurative language in the novel.

The reason of authors give figurative language in the novel is to make the reader could felt the truly emotion, places, and situation on the story. If the reader lack ability of connotation meaning, it must be hard thing to catch what the truly authors story of the novel. So, the researcher thinks that to master in connotation meaning is very important thing that the readers must do when they read the novel. Then, reading the novel will be more interesting.

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHOD

#### A. Type of the Research

The design of this research is a library research by applying context unit as unit of analysis by Krippendorff. He defines “Context units are units of textual matter that set limits on the information to be considered in the description of recording units”. In general, a natural choice for the context unit is in the form of sentences, paragraphs, words, and whole text.

#### B. Object of the Research

The object of the research is James Dashner’s novel “*The Death Cure*” is a 2011 young adult dystopian science fiction novel and the third book in the *Maze Runner Series*. It was first published in Hardback on October 11, 2011. It consists of seventy-three chapters of three hundred and twenty-two pages.

#### C. Unit of Analysis

The unit of analysis of the research is James Dashner’s novel “*The Death Cure*.” It takes from seventy-three chapters of three hundred and twenty-two pages of the novel.

#### **D. Technique of Collecting Data**

In collecting the data, the writer chooses the data by using purposive or judgment sampling. The purposive or judgment sampling is one of nonrandom sampling types which are chosen at random. Neuendorf(2002) states that the purposive or judgment sampling refers to a decision as to what she or he considers appropriate to include in the sample. The purposive or judgment sampling is one of nonrandom sampling types which are chosen at random. In the other hand, the data finding of utterances and sentences contained figurative language is chosen at random in this research. Here are the steps in collecting the data:

1. Preparing the data

In collecting the data, the writer has to prepare the novel that is appropriate with the title of this research as the data. In this case, she chooses the novel James Dashner's Novel "The Death Cure" they are seventy-three chapters and three hundred and twenty-two pages.

2. Determining the data

To determine the data, the writer focuses on the best-sellers novel as the criteria in collecting the data. In the end, she decides to take choice of James Dashner's novel. He is the author of the New York Times bestselling Maze Runner series. Moreover, there are many essential lessons that we can get when we read her novel such as life, friendship, and love.

3. Selecting the data

In selecting the data, the writer sorts Dashner's novel which includes in New York Times best-sellers. Then, the researcher makes choice of Dashner's novel entitled "The Death Cure" as the data.

#### 4. Reading the novel comprehensively

It is important for the writer to solve the problem of this research. Because of by reading comprehensively, it will be easier for her in analyzing the connotative meaning. At the same time, she also makes a mark of utterances or sentences contained connotative meaning on the figurative Language.

### **E. Technique of Analyzing Data**

The writer in analyzing the data uses context units as the units of analysis. It is the theory from Krippendorff (2004). Here are the following steps in context unit as the unit of analysis:

#### 1. Read the entire book

The writer has to read the entire book. To know connotative meaning on the figurative language and connotative meaning which include in it, she has to read the entire novel.

#### 2. Assign the data to the appropriate categories

The data of this analysis is connotative meaning on the figurative language. After she finds the data, she has to assign it to the appropriate Categories and interpret their meaning.

## CHAPTER IV

### THE ANALYSIS OF THE DATA

#### 1. Analysis

The analysis of the data are presented in the form of quoting paragraph on the dialog of the novel where connotation meaning occur based on Krippendorff, content unit theory.

##### Data 1

That was what worried him, as irrational as it seemed. He had plenty of food and just enough water to quench his thirst; he got plenty of rest, and he exercised as best he could in the small room, often running in place for hours. Logic told him that being filthy had nothing to do with strength of your heart or the functioning of your lungs. All the same, his mind was beginning to believe that his unceasing stench represented death rushing in, about to swallow him whole. (page 2 line 14)

*logic told him* is a personification. The word “logic” [NOUN] has literal meaning that the science of thinking about or explaining the reason. Based on the writer of the novel, the word “logic” has a non-literal meaning like a human being which can tell someone. In this context is to tell Thomas. From this the writer can learn from this figurative language that it asks her to think logically.

##### Data 2

Those dark thoughts, in turn, were starting to make him wonder if Teresa hadn't been lying after all that last time they'd spoken, when she'd said it was too late for Thomas and insisted that

he'd *already* lose his sanity before coming to this awful place. Even Brenda had warned him that things were about to get bad. Maybe they'd both been right. (page 2 line 18)

*Dark thoughts* are metaphor. The word "*dark*" [ADJECTIVE] is compared with the word "*thoughts*" [NOUN] which are not in the same categories. The word "*dark*" has a literal meaning of a color is not reflecting much light. The word "*thoughts*" has a literal meaning to use the mind in an active way to form connected ideas. In the context, the writer of the novel give a non-literal meaning to the words "*dark thoughts*" is to think badly. From this the writer can learn that she must not think badly to anything think we do.

Data 3

All these things went through his mind as he sat, back against the wall, facing the door and the ugly wooden desk in front of it in what he guessed was the late morning of his twenty-second day as a captive in the white room. He always did this after eating breakfast, after exercising. Hoping against hope that the door would open actually *open*, all the way the whole door, not just the little slot on the bottom through which they slid his meals. (page 3 line 13)

The sentence "*hoping against hope*" is tautology. Tautology is by the juxtaposition of two synonyms within the same sentence. "*Hoping against hope*" has a non-literal meaning *to hope very strongly that something will happen, although you know it is not likely*. In the context, *Thomas* was too

long in the room. He hoped the door would be opened and he could get out from there. From this story the writer can learn that she must does not give up to something.

#### Data 4

“Slim it nice and calm there, old fella. You look three steps away from a heart attack.” It felt good to let such words flow out of him. (page 6 line 19)

The sentence “*three steps away from a heart attack*” is circumlocution. It is roundabout/indirect way of speaking, using more words than are necessary to express an idea. It cannot translate word by word. The phrase “three steps away from heart attack” has a literal meaning near to death. In the context, Minho saw Thomas looked like he shocked because of Janson/RadMan explanation about the trial which have done by them. From this explanation writer can learn that we must calm to face anything. The health is worth.

#### Data 5

Rat Man scratched his nose, shifted in his seat. Something Thomas said had gotten to him. “We’ll see what you think at the end of today, Thomas. We shall see. But let me ask you this are you telling me that the lives of a few aren’t worth losing to save countless more?” Again, the man spoke with passion, leaning forward. “It’s a very old axiom, but do you believe the end can justify the means? When there’s no choice left?” (page 9 line 15-16)

The sentence the “*the lives of a few aren’t worth losing to save countless more*” is a proverb. It is a short well-known sentence or phrase that states a general truth about life or gives advice. It has a non-literal meaning that sacrifice a little to sake of many people. In the context *Janson/Rad Man* used a bunch of unwilling teenagers to be experimental material and sending them to terrible place, watching some of them die in the purpose is to find the cure for *flare*. It was a good idea for *WICKED* but not for *Thomas*. From this context the writer can learn that the researcher as social creature have to care to other and not to be selfish.

Data 6

“What is the killzone?” Thomas asked, trying to remember but drawing a blank. “Just tell me that and I’ll go with you.” (page 12 line 26-27)

The phrase “*drawing a blank*” is an idiom. It contains expressions that are natural to a native speaker of a language. It cannot be translated word by word. The phrase “*drawing a blank*” has a literal meaning to fail to remember something. In the context, Thomas was told by *Janson/Rad Man* about Killzone but he was forgetting it. Through this context the writer can learn or to relate to what she can do with something that her forget.

#### Data 7

Thomas quickly pulled his hand from her grasp, felt his face flush red. For same reason, her words had made him suddenly angry, but the others mistook his action for mere embarrassment. (page 18 line 7-8)

*His face flush red* is a metaphor. The word “face” is compared with the word “red” which is in different element. The word “face” [NOUN] has a literal meaning the front part of head from the forehead to the chin. The word “red” has a literal meaning of the color of fresh blood or a similar color. In line with this context, the phrase “*hisface flush red*” has a non-literal meaning angry. Based on this context the writer can learn that he must be patient and do not be easily provoked by emotion.

#### Data 8

Thomas was quite as the room broke into arguments. Mostly between the Gladers, who sides with Frypan, and the members of Group B, who sided with Teresa. There couldn't possibly be a worse time for a battle of wills. (page 21 line 2)

The phrase “*battle of wills*” is an idiom. We cannot translate it word by word. The phrase “*beatle of wills*” has a literal meaning a competition in which opposing sides are unrelenting in their attempts to achieve a particular outcome. In the context, there was an argument between *Gladers* who sided with *Frypan*, and the members of *Group B*,

who sided with *Teresa* about *WICKED*. The above shows the relationship with other friends. Brakerelationship because of difference idea is not good.

#### Data 9

“I’ll go ask him,” *Teresa* said. *Thomas* and his friends watched as she walked over, and she and her group started whispering furiously to each other. I hate that chick,” *Minho* finally said. (page 30 line 10)

The phrase “*that chick*” is substitution. It the various ways to refer to the same real-world referent. The word “chick” [NOUN] has a literal meaning a young bird, especially a young chicken, just after coming out of its egg. The author uses demonstrative *that chick* to substitute *Teresa*. The word “*that chick*” has a literal meaning girl. *Minho* called her like when she approached him and his friend. This context, suggest the writer not to make fun of someone. It makes her hurt.

#### Data 10

“You quit treating people like animals and maybe I’ll consider it,” *Minho* said. “And why are you googling at *Thomas*?” (page 34 line 12)

The phrase “*People like animals*” is simile. They are compared with comparing phrase *like*. The word “*People*’ [+HUMAN] is not belong to the same element with the word “*animals*” [-Human]. The word

“people” has a literal meaning person. The word “animal” has a literal meaning any living thing, other than a human being, that can feel and move, eg a lion, bird, snake, fish or fly. In this context, the phrase “people like animal” has a literal meaning human like animal. *Thomas* said that *Rat Man* was treating him and his friend like animals because he did many trials to get the formula to cure the *flare*. From this context the writer can learn that she may not treat other like animals.

Data 11

Then she was letting go, stepping away. “Sorry,” she mumbled. I’m just glad to see he made it through Phase Three. I forgot myself.” She walked back to her post and turned to face them once again, her face blank. (page 35 line 13-14)

The phrase “*Face blank*” is metaphor. The word “Face” [NOUN] is compared with the word “blank” [ADJECTIVE] which is in different element. The word “face” has a literal meaning the front part of the head from the forehead to the chin. the word “blank” has a literal meaning without written or printed words, etc: a blank sheet of paper. The phrase “*Face blank*” has a non-literal meaning that her face is cannot read or she has not an expression in that time. For this explanation the writer can learn about kind of expression of face.

Data 12

The boys were hauled down corridor, the only sounds coming from Minho grunts and shouts and curses. Thomas tried to tell him to stop that he was only making it worse; that he was probably going to get shot but Minho ignored him, fighting tooth and nail until the group finally stopped in front of a door. (page 39 line 18-19)

The phrase "*fighting tooth and nail*" is an idiom. We cannot translate it word by word. It using or containing expressions that are natural to a native speaker of a language. The phrase "*fighting tooth and nail*" has a literal meaning fight very fiercely. In the context *Thomas, Newt and Minho* was caught by guard. *Minho* started to grunts and shout curses. *Thomas* tried to tell him stop but he ignored him. He made the condition worse. Thus the writer can take a point on the above context that sheshould know the condition that she face and control herself to create a good atmosphere.

Data 13

"Well, what's her buggin' deal anyway?" Newt asked. "She works for WICKED? What, was she just a bloody actress down in the Scorch? (page 41 line 6)

The phrase "*a bloody actress*" is a metaphor. The word "bloody"[ADJECTIVE] is compared with the word "actress" [NOUN] are in different element. The word "bloody" has a literal meaning covered with blood. The word "actress" has a literal meaning a woman actor. The

phrase “*a bloody actress*” has a literal meaning an extremely actress. In this context, Newt compared Brendalike “*a bloody actress*” in the *Scorch*. He used word “bloody” because he felt her acting is so real and really extremely good in there. Therefore this context the writer is not allowed to judge someone we do not know the truth.

Data 14

“That Janson guy thinks he has it all figured out,” Thomas continued. “He thinks it all comes down to some sort of greater good. Let the human race kick the bucket, or do awful things and save it. Even the few who are immune probably wouldn’t last long in a world where ninety-nine-point-nine percent of people turn into psycho monsters.” (page 42 line 16)

The phrase “*kick the bucket*” is an idiom. It cannot be translated word by word. It is a natural expression to the native speakers of a language. The phrase “*Kick the bucket*” has a literal meaning die. In this context the virus called Flare which makes human become inhuman and it happens to around the world. There is no medicine for that virus. This is why Thomas thought that the race of human would be extinct. Through the above, people can learn that she should keep the human race safety. Do not be selfish with your purpose and make failure to other.

Data 15

“Rise and shine, boys,” The Rat Man said, “We’ve decided to give you your memories back after all. Like it or not. (page 45 line 5)

The phrase “*rise and shine*” is an idiom. We cannot translate it word by word. This expression of “*rise and shine*” has a non literal meaning to get out of bed and be lively and energetic. In the context *Janson/Rad Man* woke *Thomas, Newt and Minho*. It can be said that people should wake up someone in a good way.

Data 16

Brenda stood next to a bed inside the room. Her face was stony. Thomas searched her eyes, but she was impossible to read. (page 52 line 16)

The phrase “*Face was stony*” is a metaphor. The word *face* [NOUN] is compared with *stony* [ADJECTIVE]. they are different elements. The word “face” has a literal meaning the front part of the head from the forehead to the chin. The word “stony” has a literal meaning full of, covered in or having stones. The phrase “*face as stony*” has a literal meaning is face which has not expression. In this context, *Thomas* wants to say something to her but he saw there was no expression on *Brenda’s* face. By knowing this expression, people can understand the meaning of expression through their face’s emotion.

Data 17

An alarm started blaring, the same whining scream as before. Thomas's heart jumped the noise seemed even louder in the hangar than it had been in the hall, echoing off high walls and ceiling. (page 84 line 13-14)

The phrase "*Thomas's heart jumped*" is a personification. It relates to it heart as an inanimate thing which has human activity to jump. The word "heart" [NOUN] has a literal meaning the hollow organ in one's chest that pumps blood through the body. The phrase "*Thomas's heart jumped*" has a non-literal meaning shocked. Thomas was shocked with the sound of alarm in hangar. The author personifies *Thomas's heart jumped* to express the shock of that. From the explanation the writer can learn that we must always keep her heart healthy with exercise routinely and eat healthy food.

Data 18

Thomas's eyes were open, but he couldn't see anything. No, that wasn't it. Brilliant lights arced in lines across his field of vision, blinding him. He couldn't blink, couldn't close his eyelids to block it. Pain washed over his body; his skin felt like it was melting right off his muscle and bones. He tried to scream, but it was as if he'd lost all control of his functions his arm and legs and torso shook no matter how hard he strained to stop them. (page 90 line 3-4)

The phrase "*pain washed over his body*" is personification because it refer to as inanimate thing which has human activity to

wash. The word “pain” [NOUN] has a literal meaning the physical suffering or discomfort caused by injury or illness. The phrase “*pain washed over his body*” has a non-literal meaning extremely sickness. In the context, *Thomas* was shot *launcher* on his back. In the instant he felt the burning power of a thousand bolts of lightning strike him at once. The author personifies *a pain washed over his body* is to express the sickness of it. In line with the context the writer can point out that the power of weapon is truly hard. Do not use it to hurt someone.

Data 19

All of a sudden the guards were gone, tackled by two figures that seemingly flew through the air. His friend, had to be his friends. Through a haze of smoke Thomas could see the ceiling of the hangar for above him. The pain had mostly gone away, replaced by a numbness that made him wonder if he could move. He shifted to his right, then rolled to his left, then leaned up on an elbow, woozy and weak. A last few trickles of electricity skittered over his body and disappeared into the cement. The worst was over. He hoped.

The phrase “*his friend, had to be his friends*” is tautology. It is by the juxtaposition of two synonyms within the same sentence. The phrase “*his friends, had to be his friends*” has a non-literal meaning a true friend offers help when one needs it most. In this context, *Thomas* was shot by *launcher*. He cannot stand up, scream or asked help because of the effect of that gun. He really scared if his friends abounded him. But, the fact is his friend helped him and bough him to

the *berg*. From the context the writer can learn that she must be a good friend with our friends.

Data 20

“Everyone just shut up for a second!” Brenda shouted. She leaned toward Hans and spoke in a quieter voice. “Listen, this is important. *Thomas* is important, and WICKED will do just about anything to get their hands on him. We can’t risk them getting close enough to start controlling him or Minho. (page 126 line 24-25)

This phrase “*their hands on him*” is substitution. It is the various ways to refer to the same real-world referent. The word “hand” [NOUN] has a literal meaning the part at the end of the human arm below the wrist, including the fingers and thumb. The phrase “*their hands on him*” has a non-literal meaning WICKED. The author use pronoun *their hand* to substitute WICKED. In the context, *Thomas* was important for the trial. So, WICKED wanted him. Based on the above explanation people can learn that they must not treat human as animal. They must have solidarity to others.

Data 21

“Don’t forget, *muchacho*,” Jorge said. “You’re doing this, too. That gray-haired grandpa said five minutes, so get ready.” “The sooner, the better,” Minho replied (page 127 line 11)

The phrase “*the sooner the better*” is a proverb. It is a short well-known sentence or phrase that states a general truth about life or gives advice. The phrase “*The sooner the better*” has a non-literal meaning something should be done as soon as possible. In the context, Thomas would be got the operation to take something which connected with *WICKED* in his brain and Minho agreed about that. Referring the explanation above, people can learn how to do not to delay. Everyone have time, do it right away.

Data 22

Jason’s expression was blank. “We’ve been using our data to select a Final Candidate, and you’re the one. We need you, Thomas. It all rests on your shoulder.” (page 155 line 1-2)

The phrase “*it all rest on your shoulder*” is a substitution. It is a various ways to ‘refer’ to the same real world referent. The word “shoulder” [NOUN] has aliteral meaning the part of the body between the top of each arm and the neck. The author uses pronoun *your shoulder* substitutes *Thomas*. In the context, Janson/Rad Manbegging him to be a trial to get the cure. The sentence *it all rest on your shoulder* has non-literal meaning be your responsible and in this context mean it became *Thomas*’ responsibility. From this context the writer can learn that if she has a responsibility we must do it.

Data 23

“Does it look like we’re with him yet? Jorge asked, Jorge asked. “No one makes a dollar until you get us all together.” (page 177 line 9-10)

The phrase “*makes a dollar*” is metonymy. It is the name of an object is replaced by one of its significant attributes, by some function that it discharges. The word “dollar” [NOUN] has a literal meaning the unit money in the USA, Canada, Australia and certain other countries. the word “dollar” has a literal meaning money. In the context, in the *crank* place *Jorge* said to the guard would give them payment if they could get them out from there. From this context the writer can learn kind of money such as Dollar.

Data 24

“Home sweet home,” Minho muttered. He was pointing at a round hole above them. It was the hole that exited to the Cliff. Back when the Maze was fully operational, holotech had been used to conceal it, to make it look like a part of the fake, endless sky beyond the stone edge of the drop-off. It was all turned off now, of course, and Thomas could see the walls of the Maze through the opening. A stepladder had been placed directly under it. (page 292 line 6)

The sentence “*home sweet home*” is an idiom. We cannot translate it word by word. It using or containing expressions that are natural to a native speaker of a language. The phrase “*home sweet home*” has a

literal meaning an expression of pleasure or relief upon returning to one's home, especially after an extended period from it. In the context *Minho* muttered about the Maze. From this explanation the writer can point out that home is the best place for everyone to come back.

## 2. Discussion

From the result in analysis the data, the researcher can answer the formulation of the problems from this research. There are two in the formulation of the problems. There are the connotative meanings on the figurative language used and the most connotative meaning used in James Dashner's Novel "The Death Cure".

a. The connotative meaning meanings on the figurative language used in James Dashner's Novel "The Death Cure"

After the researcher read the James Dashner's novel, there are many connotative meaning on figurative languages in it. From this analysis, she decided to put 24 figurative languages which contain with connotative meaning. There are personification 3, metaphor 5, tautology 2, circumlocution 1, proverb 2, idiom 6, substitution 3, simile 1 and metonymy 1.

The table type of connotativemeaning on figurative language in James

Dashner’s novel “The Death Cure”

No	Type of connotative meaning	Percentage
1	Personification	0,72%
2	Metaphor	1,2 %
3	Tautology	0,48 %
4	Circumlocution	0,24 %
5	Proverb	0,48 %
6	Idiom	1,44 %
7	Substitution	0,72 %
8	Simile	0,24 %
9	Metonymy	0,24 %

This is one of the personifications that found in the novel

An alarm started blaring, the same whining scream as before. Thomas’s heart jumped the noise seemed even louder in the hangar than it had been in the hall, echoing off high walls and ceiling. (page 84 line 13-14)

This is one of the metaphors that found in the novel

Then she was letting go, stepping away. “Sorry,” she mumbled. I’m just glad to see he made it through Phase Three. I forgot myself.” She walked back to her post and turned to face them once again, her face blank. (page 35 line 13-14)

This is one of the tautologies that found in the novel

All these things went through his mind as he sat, back against the wall, facing the door and the ugly wooden desk in front of it in what he guessed was the late morning of his twenty-second day as a captive in the white room. He always did this after eating breakfast, after exercising. Hoping against hope that the door would open actually *open*, all the way the whole door, not just the little slot on the bottom through which they slid his meals.(page 3 line 13)

This is one of the circumlocutions that found in the novel

“Slim it nice and calm there, old fella. You look three steps away from a heart attack.” It felt good to let such words flow out of him. (page 6 line 19)

This is one of the proverbs that found in the novel

“Don’t forget, *muchacho*,” Jorge said. “You’re doing this, too. That gray-haired grandpa said five minutes, so get ready.” “The sooner, the better,” Minho replied (page 127 line 11)

This is one of the substitutions that found in the novel

Jason’s expression was blank. “We’ve been using our data to select a Final Candidate, and you’re the one. We need you, Thomas. It all rests on your shoulder.” (page 155 line 1-2)

This is one of the similes that found in the novel

“You quit treating people like animals and maybe I’ll consider it,” Minho said. “And why are you googling at Thomas?” (page 34 line 12)

This is one of the metonymies that found in the novel

“Does it look like we’re with him yet?” Jorge asked, Jorge asked. “No one makes a dollar until you get us all together.” (page 177 line 9-10)

b The most connotative meaning used in James Dashner's novel

The most connotative meaning that used in James Dashner's novel is idiom. there are 6 idiom in it. Here is one of connotative meaning in the novel.

“What *is* the killzone?” Thomas asked, trying to remember but drawing a blank. “Just tell me that and I’ll go with you.” (page 12 line 26-27)



## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

#### A. Conclusions

Based on the analysis of the data, the writer would like to draw some conclusions as follows.

1. Type of connotative meaning on the figurative language that are found are as follows, personifications 3, metaphor 5, tautology 2, circumlocution 1, proverb 2, idiom 6, substitution 3, simile 1, metonymy 1. Idiom is the most figurative language which use in James Dashner's novel "The Death Cure".
2. The most connotative meaning which is used in the novel is idiom.

#### B. Suggestions

Based on the result of this research, the writer would like to give some suggestions to:

##### 1. The Readers

It will be better for the readers to learn more about connotative meaning in order to understand the contents of the noveleasily.

## 2. The Other Researchers

It will be better for any other researchers of the similar area to analyze connotative meaning more deeply because, people can find some educational values which are very important in our social life through reading a novel.



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# A P P E N D I C E S





KEMENTERIAN RISET, TEKNOLOGI DAN PENDIDIKAN TINGGI  
UNIVERSITAS TIDAR

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PROGRAM STUDI PENDIDIKAN BAHASA INGGRIS

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SURAT TUGAS

Nomor : 007/UN57.3.2/KM/2017

Koordinator Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Tidar, dengan ini memberikan tugas kepada saudara-saudara yang namanya tersebut di bawah ini:

No.	Nama	Pangkat/Golongan	Jabatan dalam Tugas
1.	Prof. Dr. Sukarno, M.Si.	Pembina Utama / IV e	Pembimbing I
2.	Drs. Antonius Yurwono, M.Pd.	Pembina / IV a	Pembimbing I
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Sebagai Penilai **PROPOSAL SKRIPSI** Mahasiswa Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Tidar a.n.:

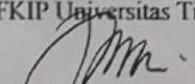
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yang akan diselenggarakan pada:

Hari : Rabu  
Tanggal : 8 Maret 2017  
Waktu : 13.00 WIB  
Tempat : Ruang 113 Lt. 1 Gedung FKIP Universitas Tidar

Demikian surat tugas ini, untuk dapat dilaksanakan dengan sebaik-baiknya.

Magelang, 6 Maret 2017  
Koordinator P.S.P. Bahasa Inggris  
FKIP Universitas Tidar

  
Moch. Malik Al Firdaus, S.Pd., M.Pd.  
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20	1310302045	Setyia Andriyani	20
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1. Nama : Drs. A. Yuwono, M.Pd.  
 Jabatan Akademik : Pembimbing I  
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Dengan ini menyatakan bahwa mahasiswa dibawah TELAH MELAKSANAKAN Seminar Proposal Skripsi pada hari ini.

- Nama Mahasiswa : Nurma Dwijananti  
 NPM : 1210302023  
 Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

- Judul : An Analysis of Connotative Meaning on Figurative Language Used in James Dashner's Novel "The Death Cure"

Tanda tangan mahasiswa

Nilai dari		keterangan
Ketua Sidang	Anggota Sidang	

Demikian hasil Seminar Proposal Skripsi pada tanggal: 08 Maret 2017

Berita acara ini disusun untuk digunakan seperlunya oleh yang berkepentingan.

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## The summary of “The Death Cure” Novel

Thomas has been in solitary confinement after rescue from the Scorch Trial. After several weeks, Rat Man comes in and tells Thomas that the Trials are over now, and that WICKED has all the information they need. He takes Thomas to an auditorium, where the remaining subjects of the trials are gathered. Rat Man, who is really Assistant Director Janson of WICKED, says that they are going to give the subjects their memories back. Janson also tells them that the majority of the Trial subjects are immune to the Flare, but that a few are not. Included amongst the control variables i.e. those who are not immune is Newt.

Thomas, Minho, and Newt refuse to undergo the memory procedure and are led to another room for solitary confinement. WICKED intends to force the procedure upon them, but Brenda, who is Thomas’s surgery technician, helps them escape. Brenda and Jorge have also been working for WICKED the whole time, but they hate the organization. They are now actually Thomas’s friends, and not just acting the part on behalf of WICKED. Brenda takes Thomas, Minho, and Newt to go find Jorge. Jorge is a pilot, and can fly a Berg out to escape, but not without encountering WICKED guards. WICKED has a weapon called Launcher, which electrocutes its victims. Thomas and Brenda are shot with launchers, but they do manage to escape on the Berg. Thomas is upset to find out that Teresa and the other subjects have also escaped on a Berg: he believes that they left Thomas, Minho, and Newt behind. Jorge navigates the Berg to the city of Denver in Colorado. Denver is supposedly a safe city that guards itself against the Flare infection very well. There is also a

defected WICKED there, a man named Hans. Brenda believes that Hans can help them remove the clips planted in Thomas, Minho, and Newt's brains, so that WICKED can no longer control them. When they reach the Denver airport, Newt stays behind because he is not an Immune. At the airport, a man delivers a cryptic note to Thomas. The note is from Gally, who is still alive, much to Thomas's surprise. Gally is now working for the Right Arm, an organization opposed to WICKED. Before visiting Hans, Thomas and his friends visit Gally. Gally informs them of two key facts. First, Denver has been corrupt for a very long time and is actually heavily infested with the Flare. second, someone has been kidnapping Immunes.

After seeing Gally, Thomas and his friends visit Hans, who manages to remove their WICKED control chips. As they are waiting in a coffee shop after seeing Hans, Flare testers attack a drugged-out infected man. They also capture Thomas, who lingered for too long. Thomas's captors and Janson appears on a screen, asking Thomas to come back to WICKED. He says Thomas is the "Final Candidate". WICKED is not coming down to Denver because of the crazy infection rates. Thomas's friends find him again after their encounter with Janson. they head back to the Berg, only to find that Newt is gone: he has been taken by other Cranks and is now living with them. Newt's deterioration due to the Flare is exponential. Thomas and his friends hunt down Newt, who is living at the 'Crank Palace', the place where all the infected people are quarantined. Newt, who is already partially insane, tells them to leave him alone. Broken and upset, Thomas and his friends are chased out of the quarantine by other Cranks, just barely making it on board their

Berg in time. Jorge flies the Berg back to the Denver entry point, but Flare tester bounty hunters immediately capture them.

When Thomas and his friends are taken captive, they find that Teresa, Aris, and other members of their original groups are also prisoners of the bounty hunters. Minho helps overpower guards who come in to give them food. The guards are working for the Right Arm, not for WICKED. Thomas and Brenda insist on talking to the higher-ups of the Right Arms, and are taken through the city to the Right Arm headquarters. There, they meet Gally and the Right Arm's head, Vince. Vince says that they are running a looklike operation: they will pretend to sell immune to WICKED and then infiltrate the complex. Thomas agrees to be part of his plan. He will pretend to go back as the 'Final Candidate'. And will plant a device that will disable WICKED weapons.

As they drive back through the city to the Berg that will take Thomas to WICKED, Thomas and the Right Arm personnel encounter Cranks on the street. Thomas sees Newt and tries to save him, but Newt begs for Thomas to kill him instead. Thomas finally respect his friend's wishes, killing him.

Thomas is flown up to WICKED, and pretend to hike back into the facility. Rat Man tells Thomas that they need him to sacrifice himself for science: the doctors need to read his brain and use for the cure. Thomas asks for more tome, hoping the Right Arm will get here before the fatal surgery. Janson does not give Thomas much time or choice, and is putting him under anesthesia just as the Right Arm does arrive. Thomas goes unconscious from an injection, but wakes up to find a letter from Chancellor Ava Paige, who has backup plan: she asks Thomas to find all the

Immunes, who are hidden in the Maze, and take a Flat Trans to a safe place. As Thomas runs out look for his friends, he realizes that the Right Arm intends only to destroy WICKED. Explosives are going off everywhere. When Thomas finds his friends, he takes them to the Maze to help get Immunes out and to the Flat Trans. In the process, they have to fight Grievors deployed to kill them. Many people die from explosions and falling debris.

Just before Thomas and his friends enter the Flat Trans, Janson and backups arrive to stop them. Thomas and his friends fight them, and Thomas kills Janson. As they prepare to finally enter the flat Trans, Teresa dives and saves Thomas from a falling piece of ceiling; the ceiling crushes Teresa instead, killing her. Thomas and his friends enter the flat Trans, arriving in a lush nature hideaway. Brenda disables the Flat Trans and burns the entrance around it. The group prepare to begin life again. A final correspondence from Chancellor Ava Paige reveals that the Chancellor planned this backup plan because she was afraid that a cure would never be found. She thinks that Immunes were the real hope for humanity all along. Her email also reveals that the Flare was actually released as a form of population control by the government.

Data of Connotative Meaning found in the novel of James Dashner's "The Death Cure"

Data 1

That was what worried him, as irrational as it seemed. He had plenty of food and just enough water to quench his thirst; he got plenty of rest, and he exercised as best he could in the small room, often running in place for hours. Logic told him that being filthy had nothing to do with strength of your heart or the functioning of your lungs. All the same, his mind was beginning to believe that his unceasing stench represented death rushing in, about to swallow him whole. (page 2 line 14)

Data 2

Those dark thoughts, in turn, were starting to make him wonder if Teresa hadn't been lying after all that last time they'd spoken, when she'd said it was too late for Thomas and insisted that he'd *already* lose his sanity before coming to this awful place. Even Brenda had warned him that things were about to get bad. Maybe they'd both been right. (page 2 line 18)

Data 3

All these things went through his mind as he sat, back against the wall, facing the door and the ugly wooden desk in front of it in what he guessed was the late morning of his twenty-second day as a captive in the white room. He always did this after eating breakfast, after exercising. Hoping against hope that the door would open actually *open*, all the way the whole door, not just the little slot on the bottom through which they slid his meals.(page 3 line 13)

Data 4

“Slim it nice and calm there, old fella. You look three steps away from a heart attack.” It felt good to let such words flow out of him. (page 6 line 19)

Data 5

Rat Man scratched his nose, shifted in his seat. Something Thomas said had gotten to him. “We’ll see what you think at the end of today, Thomas. We shall see. But let me ask you this are you telling me that the lives of a few aren’t worth losing to save countless more?” Again, the man spoke with passion, leaning forward. “It’s a very old axiom, but do you believe the end can justify the means? When there’s no choice left?” (page 9 line 15-16)

Data 6

“What *is* the killzone?” Thomas asked, trying to remember but drawing a blank. “Just tell me that and I’ll go with you.” (page 12 line 26-27)

Data 7

Thomas quickly pulled his hand from her grasp, felt his face flush red. For same reason, her words had made him suddenly angry, but the others mistook his action for mere embarrassment. (page 18 line 7-8)

Data 8

Thomas was quite as the room broke into arguments. Mostly between the Gladers, who sided with Frypan, and the members of Group B, who sided with Teresa. There couldn't possibly be a worse time for a battle of wills. (page 21 line 2)

Data 9

"I'll go ask him," Teresa said. Thomas and his friends watched as she walked over, and she and her group started whispering furiously to each other. I hate that chick," Minho finally said. (page 30 line 10)

Data 10

"You quit treating people like animals and maybe I'll consider it," Minho said. "And why are you googling at Thomas?" (page 34 line 12)

Data 11

Then she was letting go, stepping away. "Sorry," she mumbled. "I'm just glad to see he made it through Phase Three. I forgot myself." She walked back to her post and turned to face them once again, her face blank. (page 35 line 13-14)

Data 12

The boys were hauled down corridor, the only sounds coming from Minho grunts and shouts and curses. Thomas tried to tell him to stop that he was only making it worse; that he was probably going to get shot but Minho ignored him, fighting tooth and nail until the group finally stopped in front of a door. (page 39 line 18-19)

Data 13

“Well, what’s her buggin’ deal anyway?” Newt asked. “She works for WICKED? What, was she just a bloody actress down in the Scorch? (page 41 line 6)

Data 14

“That Janson guy thinks he has it all figured out,” Thomas continued. “He thinks it all comes down to some sort of greater good. Let the human race kick the bucket, or do awful things and save it. Even the few who are immune probably wouldn’t last long in a world where ninety-nine-point-nine percent of people turn into psycho monsters.”(page 42 line 16)

Data 15

“Rise and shine, boys,” The Rat Man said, “We’ve decided to give you your memories back after all. Like it or not. (page 45 line 5)

Data 16

Brenda stood next to a bed inside the room. Her face was stony. Thomas searched her eyes, but she was impossible to read. (page 52 line 16)

Data 17

An alarm started blaring, the same whining scream as before. Thomas’s heart jumped the noise seemed even louder in the hangar than it had been in the hall, echoing off high walls and ceiling. (page 84 line 13-14)

Data 18

Thomas's eyes were open, but he couldn't see anything. No, that wasn't it. Brilliant lights arced in lines across his field of vision, blinding him. He couldn't blink, couldn't close his eyelids to block it. Pain washed over his body; his skin felt like it was melting right off his muscle and bones. He tried to scream, but it was as if he'd lost all control of his functions his arm and legs and torso shook no matter how hard he strained to stop them. (page 90 line 3-4)

Data 19

All of a sudden the guards were gone, tackled by two figures that seemingly flew through the air. His friend, had to ne his friends. Through a haze of smoke Thomas could see the ceiling of the hangar for above him. The pain had mostly gone away, replaced by a numbness that made him wonder if he could move. He shifted to his right, then rolled to his left, then leaned up on an elbow, woozy and weak. A last few trickles. Of electricity skittered over his body and disappeared into the cement. The worst was over. He hoped.

Data 20

"Everyone just shut up for a second!" Brenda shouted. She leaned toward Hans and spoke in a quieter voice. "Listen, this is important. *Thomas* is important, and WICKED will do just about anything to get their hands on him. We can't risk them getting close enough to start controlling him or Minhó. (page 126 line 24-25)

Data 21

"Don't forget, *muchacho*," Jorge said. "You're doing this, too. That gray-haired grandpa said five minutes, so get ready." "The sooner, the better," Minhó replied (page 127 line 11)

Data 22

Jason's expression was blank. "We've been using our data to select a Final Candidate, and you're the one. We need you, Thomas. It all rests on your shoulder." (page 155 line 1-2)

Data 23

"Does it look like we're with him yet? Jorge asked, Jorge asked. "No one makes a dollar until you get us all together." (page 177 line 9-10)

Data 24

"Home sweet home," Minho muttered. He was pointing at a round hole above them. It was the hole that exited to the Cliff. Back when the Maze was fully operational, holotech had been used to conceal it, to make it look like a part of the fake, endless sky beyond the stone edge of the drop-off. It was all turned off now, of course, and Thomas could see the walls of the Maze through the opening. A stepladder had been placed directly under it. (page 292 line 6)

The table type of connotativemeaning on figurative language in James

Dashner’s novel “The Death Cure”

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