

การวิเคราะห์ภาษาภาพพจน์ที่ใช้ในนิทานกริมม์

An Analysis of Figurative Language Used in Grimm's Fairy Tales

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บทคัดย่อ

งานวิจัยเรื่อง การวิเคราะห์ภาษาภาพพจน์ที่ใช้ในนิทานกริมม์ มีวัตถุประสงค์เพื่อ วิเคราะห์ภาษาภาพพจน์ที่ใช้ในนิทานกริมม์ โดยเก็บข้อมูลจากนิทานที่มีตัวละครหลักเป็นตัวละครที่สร้างขึ้นมาจากจินตนาการของผู้เขียนในนิทานกริมม์จำนวนทั้งหมด 51 เรื่อง โดยใช้ภาษาภาพพจน์จำนวน 17 ชนิดเป็นฐานในการวิเคราะห์

จากการวิเคราะห์พบว่านิทานกริมม์มีภาษาภาพพจน์ที่ใช้มากที่สุดสามลำดับ คือ Personification จำนวนร้อยละ 40 Repetition จำนวนร้อยละ 23 และ Simile จำนวนร้อยละ 16 ตามลำดับ ภาษาภาพพจน์ที่พบว่ามีการใช้บ่อยที่สุดเรียงตามลำดับดังนี้ Parallelism จำนวนร้อยละ 2 Metaphor จำนวนร้อยละ 2 และ Climax จำนวนร้อยละ 2 ภาษาภาพพจน์ที่ไม่พบการใช้คือ Metonymy, Synecdoche, Paradox, Irony, Understatement, Allusion, Pun, Contrast และ Phyme.

คำสำคัญ: ภาษาภาพพจน์ นิทานกริมม์

Abstract

The research aimed to analyse the figurative language used in Grimm's Fairy Tales. For data gathering, all of the 51 imaginary character stories taken from Grimm's Fairy Tales were used in the analysis. The analysis process was based on 17 figurative languages.

The most common types of figurative language used in Grimm's Fairy Tales were personification (40%), Repetition (23%) and Simile (16%). On the other hand, the three least used in stories included Parallelism (2%), Metaphor (2%) and Climax (1%). However, Metonymy, Synecdoche, Paradox, Irony, Understatement, Allusion, Pun, Contrast and Phyme were not found in this study.

Keywords: Figurative Language, Grimm's Fairy Tales

Introduction

Reading is an important skill for all learners and readers read to get knowledge and something interesting what they need. Nowadays the internet take has over the people's life, especially the children. So they take too much the internet more than to read. Even through reading can help children built good characters and worldview also gives immense satisfaction to a person, nothing can be more satisfying to read, with children, or see the children grow with the fairy tales. But children who do not read

during their free time always face problem when they read either text books or articles which do not interest them. This reflects that children are having difficulty not only in reading skills but also in writing skills.

Worthy and McKool (1996 : 245-256) found that allowing students to make choices about their reading material increased the likelihood that they would engage more in reading.

According to Laura (<https://paperbackspostcards.wordpress.com/2012/01/12/fairy-tales-as-literature/>, 2010) imaginative oral tale that contained magical and miraculous elements, it was originally related to the belief systems, values, rites and experiences of pagan peoples. Fairy tales hint happiness, easy to understand, it suit children to read. Fairy tales can teach children how to be good people, teach them the truth in life and a better world.

Cameron (<http://www.littlepicklepress.com/the-benefits-of-reading-fairy-tales-to-your-child/>, 2013) said that Grimm's Fairy Tales is a great book with "regional characteristics and ethnic flavor." It abounds in interesting and entertainment, which play a significant part in developing children their trait of truth, goodness and beauty. There are two reasons why the research chose Grimm's Fairy Tales. Firstly, the Grimm's Fairy Tales was the best famous fairy tales in all over the world, in Grimm's Fairy Tales, you will find magic and enchantment. Secondly, recently there has been a lot of discussion which discovered that the stories a child is exposed to when young can often influence their view of the world later in life. Figurative language is simply a colorful way to express an otherwise boring statement. You can see how very young children with special needs or language deficits, or ESL (English as a Second Language) students may have trouble understanding these types of expressions. When the child has trouble understanding figurative language, help the child see the comparisons or description of objects, people, or ideal presented as being like or taking on the characteristics of something that is completely different.

According to SairoongChaiyakarn (2009 : 2) the reason why figurative language is an important resource in language learning is because it carries more information than literal language. The figurative language is very important for children to understand the story, and improve their reading ability. This research will analyse the figurative language used in Grimm's Fairy Tales. The researcher conducted to find out the figurative language used in Grimm's Fairy Tales.

Objective

The purpose of this study is to analyse the figurative language used in Grimm's Fairy Tales.

Significance of Study, This study is expected to provide some beneficial information and suggestion to help readers or interested persons to understand the hidden meaning of figurative language used in Grimm's Fairy Tales. The result of this research will help the readers or interested persons to get a better understanding of figurative language. This study focuses on the figurative language used in Grimm's Fairy Tales. There were 51 stories from the imaginary characters category in Grimm's Fairy Tales.

Methodology

There were 165 stories in Grimm's Fairy Tales. There are six groups of Grimm's Fairy Tales. The category was divided by content of the stories. The six groups are the stories of people, the stories of animal, the stories of imaginary, the stories about people and animal, the stories about people with something not people and animal and the stories about animal with something not people and animal. The researcher chose the imaginary character to analyse, because the protagonists of story is

not people and animal as the researcher thought there might be more figurative language in this category. Data Collection and Analysis, figurative language, to put it simply, is when you describe something by comparing it with something else or it is used to directly convey the meaning, or use words to refer to properties of a person, place or thing by using metaphor, simile, hyperbole or other linguistic tools. In this study, the researcher used are the considered common ones which consisted of 17 types. They are simile, metaphor, personification, hyperbole, metonymy, synecdoche, paradox, irony, understatement, allusion, pun, rhetorical question, contrast, rhyme, parallelism, climax and repetition.

The study uses content analysis to analyze, the 17 figurative language types used in Grimm's Fairy Tales. The analysis process includes an analytic description. The process of data analysis are as follows:

1. Read Grimm's Fairy Tales for understanding the meaning in each story.
2. Divided Grimm's Fairy Tales into six themes groups: the stories of people, the stories of animal, the stories of imaginary, the stories about people and animal, the stories about people with something not people and animal and the stories about animal with something not people and animal.
3. Choose the imaginary character stories, analyze the figurative language in each story and note the figurative language found.
4. Count the frequencies of the figurative types found in each story.
5. Present the result in the form of table then explain them.
6. Summarize, then write the conclusion and final report.

Conclusion

The aim of this study was to analysis the figurative language used in 51 stories from imaginary character category in Grimm's Fairy Tales. This study concluded that there are eight types of figurative language use in the 51 stories analyse they are as follows:

1. The most used figurative languages on Grimm's Fairy Tales in the imaginary characters group of stories are personification (40%), Repetition (23%) and Simile (16%).
2. The average used figurative languages on Grimm's Fairy Tale in the imaginary characters group of stories are was Rhetorical Question (11%) and Hyperbole (6%)
3. The least used figurative languages on Grimm's Fairy Tales in the imaginary characters group of stories are Parallelism (2%), Metaphor (2%) and Climax (1%).
4. The nine types of figurative language not found in Grimm's Fairy Tales are Metonymy, Synecdoche, Paradox, Irony, Understatement, Allusion, Pun, Contrast and Rhyme.

Discussion

According to the result of this study, three types of figurative languages were used often then the other which arranged in order as personification, Repetition and Simile.

Firstly, Personification is a type of metaphor. It gives distinct or inanimate human qualities or abilities to an animal, object or idea. According to Yuan Lvyin (2011 : 134) in primitive societies, the social productivity and the level of knowledg of

human is low, they don't have much understanding for other than their own. When people cannot understand and overcome the things of nature, they will play a rich imagination; Children have little contact with society, they don't have a lot of knowledge and experience, and there is no perfect thinking ability for children. Everything is alive in the eyes of children. This idea is very similar to previous human. Personification makes a fairy tale full of vitality and magic, arouse the child's attention. It makes children feel the kindness and happiness of the world.

Secondly, repetition is for emphasize something and prominent feelings. The writers often intentionally repeat some words, phrases and sentences. Repetition is a common figurative language. For example of the text, "*if you will never I leave me, I will never leave you.*" (Fundevogel). This sentence is repeated three times in this story. It teaches children that friends cannot abandon each other. Yuan Lvyin (2011 : 134) repetition has a special meaning for the fairy tale, because children will not be bored for everything. They like to listen to their favorite stories raptly. For children, they usually cannot directly understand the plot of the story, they need to repeatedly do so. On this point, the fairy tale often used repetition to deepen children's understanding of the story to help children be familiar with the statements and content, to emotional contagion of children, education of children's thought, to learn something more in the language.

Thirdly, proper use of simile can reflect the mood and imagination of the story to formation of different styles of story. Yuan Lvyin (2011 : 134) also found the simile appeared second in frequency in her study. According to Yang Er (2007 : 19) simile can make abstract things concrete, the unfamiliar familiar with, complex truth simplistic. Simile is a simple figurative language very interesting and easy to understand. Simile straightforward to comparison between two things, and explain the similarities between the two things. It produced a similar, easy to understand for children. To simile something with children familiar, this can help children easy to understand something they unfamiliar.

According to three type's figurative language as personification, repetition and simile were important devices of this literature. They could enhance the beauty and emotion to the children, let children easy to understanding the means of sentence, help children familiar with the statements and content, to emotional contagion of children, education of children's thought, to learn something more in the language.

The average used figurative languages on Grimm's Fairy Tale in the imaginary characters group of stories are Rhetorical Question and Hyperbole.

Firstly, rhetorical question in fairy tales is also widely used. According to Licciardi. B (<http://study.com/academy/lesson/rhetorical-question-in-literature-definition-effect-examples.html>) a rhetorical question is a device used to persuade or subtly influence the audience. It's a question asked, not for the answer, but for the effect. Often times, a rhetorical question is used to emphasize a point or just to get the audience thinking. Use the rhetorical question figurative in order to attract attention and resonates. In addition to attract children's attention, the rhetorical question also can lead children to thinking and guessing the plot. The rhetorical question also can lead to the following.

Secondly, according to Liu Yuena (2004 : 18) hyperbole is a bold, deliberate overstatement not intended to be taken literally; it is used as a means of emphasizing the truth of a statement. Sometimes it used for emphasis. Hyperbole can let the story have more magic. The authors often used hyperbole to express more thought and create imagination in the stories that help children appeal to the feeling.

In the Grimm's Fairy Tales, there are there figurative languages uses which were least used than others, there were Parallelism, Climax and Metaphor. The least used figurative languages on Grimm's Fairy Tales in the imaginary characters group of stories are Parallelism, Metaphor and Climax.

Parallelism is a figurative language use two or more than two concepts have similar spheres, similar characters, similar functions, similar purposes and are related, they are narrated in a similar structure. According to Yang Er (2007 : 20). Parallelism can make sentence interesting but the parallelism has no more sense for children to understand the fairy tales. So the parallelism was least used than other figurative language. Yang Er also found the parallelism less use in Fairy Tales in her study.

Metaphor is a comparison between two different things without the words like, as, similar and so on. Climax, can effective audience's feelings and emotions. But two of these figurative languages are too hard to understanding for children, and it just have little help to understanding story for children, so it was least used than other figurative language

Metonymy, Synecdoche, Paradox, Irony, Understatement, Allusion, Pun, Contrast and Rhyme were not found in the stories. Because of they represent an abstract idea. Therefore, these figurative languages are too difficult for children to make their understanding the stories that complicate sentence. According to Piaget (1963), he point to "early adolescence (age 11-15) as the stage when children have acquired the ability to think abstractly, logically and deductively". But for early childhood the children don't have strong ability to think. Some of the figurative language were not found in the Grimm's Fairy Tales were too abstract. The children can't understanding. So these figurative language doesn't appear in Grimm's Fairy tales.

In conclusion, figurative language used in Grimm's Fairy Tales helps writer tell the feeling of unusual and lively images, to make the stories more interesting. The readers can through the figurative language create imaginations like the writer. It also can help the children to think and understand the plot of the stories, also helps improve children's reading ability.

Recommendations

1. Recommendations for Application

All of literature always have figurative language for attracting the emotion and imaginations of readers. If they could understand them clearly, they will be aware of the intention and be delighted to read each literature. The study of figurative language could be useful for several people who concerns linguistics or use it in their communication in everyday life.

1.1 The instructor could make a handbook to explain figurative language used in young readers book.

1.2 The instructors could select books that consider figurative language used for children of learning figurative language.

1.3 The instructors could create exercise about figurative language and integrate figurative language in learning activities for learners such as reading the literatures and writing the stories.

2. Recommendations for Further Study

2.1 Personification, Repetition and Simile are found the highest occurrence and they are used more often than others. There should be a study of figurative language in children's story books with pictures to see if these frequently occurred figurative languages still appear in different types of story books.

2.2 There should be a study of figurative language used in the other types of children literatures in comparison to Grimm's Fairy Tales.

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