

HYPERBOLE IN NOVEL “GARIS WAKTU”**By: Zainuddin¹****ABSTRAK**

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk membahas tentang Hyperbola dalam novel "Garis Waktu". Disini peneliti secara khusus ingin mengetahui bagaimana hiperbola dalam novel "Garis Waktu" ini, dan untuk mengetahui Apa makna hiperbola dalam novel "Garis Waktu". Oleh karena itu, di sini peneliti menggunakan metode penelitian kualitatif deskriptif untuk penelitian. Di mana ia hanya menggambarkan data apa yang ditunjukkan atau apa yang terjadi dengan menghitung persentase apa yang ditetapkan dalam sumber data. Dan kemudian, sumber data akan diambil dari buku saja. Selain itu, dalam penelitian ini, peneliti menggunakan metode analisis isi untuk teknik analisis data. Kesimpulannya, peneliti mengambil tiga bab dari novel "Garis Waktu" untuk dianalisis dan kemudian mendapat 14 hiperbola. Ada 4 hiperbola di bab satu, 6 hiperbola di bab dua, dan 4 hiperbola di bab tiga.

Key words: *Hyperbole and Novel*

A. Introduction

English is the language of global terms that needs to be developed in Indonesia. Due to the ability to speak English, people is able to obtain and provide information that is very important to develop oneself and enviromenment. Therefore, in Indonesia, language has been incorporated into curriculum of English schools and colleges so that English can be taught to Indonesian learners well. Then, Language is one of the most uniquely human characteristic that distinguish from other creatures. It means that language is a communication holds an important role in human's life. Language is the system of sound and word used by human to express ideas, feelings. All people use language to express inner thoughts and emotions, made sense of complex and abstract thought, to learn to communicate with other, to fulfill our wants and needs.

Meaning can be studied through scientific studey of language called linguistic. One of the branch of linguistic which concerns with meaning is semantics. Semantic is a sub discipline of linguistics which deals with the study of

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meaning. In semantic, there are two parts of meaning, they are literal meaning and non-literal meaning.

As human being, people have to interact with others in their life, and in order to interact they should use language as the main tool. Language be used sometimes can be directly understood or sometimes must be interpreted firstly by listeners or readers in order to get a clear meaning. This fact generally happens because the writer or the speaker uses language variation to express his or her meaning. The use of this language variation to express meaning is known as figurative language.

Figurative language is language style to express an idea with a meaninh that is different from the literal unterpretation. When a writer uses literal language, he or she is simply stating the facts as they are. But, when a writer uses figurative language, he or she is not simply stating the facts as they are. Figurative language can be used for comparison, exaggerations or alterations to make a particular linguistic point.

There are many types of figurative language, such as metaphor, simile, personification, hyperbole symbolism and so on. Hyperbole will be the focus of this research. Hyperbole is an ectreme exaggeration used to make a point. Hyperbole is a way of speaking or writing or expressing idea that makes someone or something sound bigger, better, more than they are.

As a homo socius, people need communication to interact with another. Communication among people is devided into two kinds. They are direct communication and indirect communication. Direct communication means talking to other by face to face. While indirect communication means could be done by the fast reaction process. Indirect communication has longer reaction since it needs such instruments during the reactions. One of the indirect communication is novel or book . People can speak with other through novel. Through novel, someone can convey his voice to many people, so that people can know his feelings.

Novel usually consists of figurative language since the figurative language is used in the lyric that is written well. The descriptive words of figurative language has a meaning in sense other than literal, even the words convey precise meaning.

So, the researcher conducts the title of this research like Hyperbole in “Garis Waktu” novel, which is written by Fiersa Besari.

B. Discussion

1. Figurative Language

Figurative language is as an explication that involves treating one or more words as if they had meanings different from their literal ones.² It means that figurative language is the use of word which has different meaning from the literal one, in which must be related with the context of the language. Figurative language traditionally referred to language which is different from common or everyday language, or we can say literally usage.

Fouglas states that figurative language is a form of expression that deviates intentionally from the ordinary mode of speech for the sake of more powerful, pleasing or distinctive effect; pictorial or poetical language.³ It means that figurative language is the use of language expression to make something sound or look more powerful or greater. More, Keraf states that figurative language is the way of expressing an idea through language either spoken or written which show the writer’s personality.⁴ Figures are most commonly used when the writer emotionally moves and his imagination is stirred. His language will be emotive, his words chosen for their colour and melody, and figures will be frequent.

Figurative language is not deviant—not a form of communication that requires special or additional cognitive processes to comprehend and that occurs only in special circumstances.⁵ Rather, figurative language is ubiquitous in many forms of discourse, no more difficult to understand in context than literal language. Figurative language was used more often to express intense emotional states than to express milder ones.

²Patrick Griffiths, *An Introduction to English Semantics and Pragmatics* (Britain: Edinburgh University Press, 2006), p. 81.

³Sahar Alkitriti, “A Pragmatic Analysis of Hyperbole in John Keats’ Love Letter to Fanny Brawn”, in *International Journal of Macrothink Institute*, Vol. 4, No. 1, 2016, p. 130.

⁴Keraf, *Diksi dan Gaya Bahasa*, p. 113.

⁵Qurrotul ‘Ain, “A Thesis An Analysis of Figurative Language in the Song Lyrics by Maher Zain” (A Thesis, Syekh Nurjati State Institute for Islamic Studies Cirebon, 2013), p. 11.

Figurative language is language style to express an idea with a meaning that is different from the literal interpretation. When a writer uses literal language, he or she is simply stating the facts as they are. But, when a writer uses figurative language, he or she is not simply stating the facts as they are or can be said that the writer presents a linguistic point up a more aesthetic point. Figurative language can be used for comparison, exaggerations or alterations to make a particular linguistic point.

Figure of speech may be said to occur whenever a speaker or writer, for the sake of freshness or emphasis, departs from the usual denotation of words. He also explained that figure of speech is not devices to state what is demonstrably untrue. Indeed they often state truths that more literal language cannot communicate, they call attention to such truths, and they lend them emphasis. Figurative language often provides a more effective meaning than a direct statement. In this condition, there are some reasons for that effectiveness, they are:

- a. Figurative language affords imaginative pleasure
- b. Figurative language is a way of bringing additional imagery into verse, making the abstract to be concrete and more sensuous poetry.
- c. Figurative language is a way of adding emotional intensity to otherwise merely informative statement and conveying attitudes along with information.
- d. Figurative language is an effective meaning of concentration a way of saying much in brief compass.

2. Hyperbole

Etimology, the word hyperbole is derived from the Greek word. It is come from two words; 'hyper' means 'over' and 'ballein' means 'to throw'.⁶ It may be used to evoke strong feeling or to create a strong impression, but it is rarely meant to be taken literally. Hyperbole is a kind of "structuring" of reality where there are competing realities; it can enable sharp focus on one account of reality and downplay rival account, and it brings the listener into perspective of

⁶Trisna Dinillah Harya, Op., Cit., p. 49.

the speaker in a powerful way.⁷ In hyperbole, even though something sound as like impossible, but it is not heard as an act of lying. It just makes something sound more interesting.

Hyperbole is a statement so exaggerated that no one believes it to be true. Hyperbole is an expression of exaggeration which used by the writer depicted as being better or worse, or larger or smaller than actually the case. It deliberate overstatement not intended to be taken literally. It is used as a means of emphasizing the truth of the statement. It tells more than the truth about the size, number or degree of something without intending to deceive. Hyperbole can add excitement and fun to a piece of writing, in the form of humour, an interesting character or as a way of gaining the reader's attention.

Tarigan states that hyperbole is one of figurative language which contains of a statement that make something is bigger, either the quantity or the quality by giving stressing on a statement or situation to make something greater and gives an effect to someone else.⁸ Based on some definition above, the writer concludes that hyperbole is the use of figurative language which contains exaggeration to give emphasizing to the expression and intensified the impression and effect.

Actually in hyperbole, there are at least two words as a sign from the first implicit word and changed by the second one, it is another word that has an high meaning than the first word (which is implicit). Hyperbole received a scant attention in comparison to other figures of speech as linguistic and discourse studies attempted to focus on the listener's response rather than considering the interactive aspect.

Example:

⁷Michael McCarthy, "There's Millions of Them: Hyperbole on Everyday Conversation", in *Journal of Pragmatic*, 26th June 2003, p. 151.

⁸Hamzah Nuzulul Fazri Sitompul, "Analisis Penggunaan Majas Hiperbola Pada Iklan Komersial di Televisi" (A Thesis, Bengkulu University, 2014), p. 42.

1. The walk was a million miles long

The walk	was	A million miles long	types	Meaning	
Part I: Token	Process; Relational; Identification	Part II: Value	Relational; Identification	The walk was so far.	
S		P	Adjunct		SD
Mood		Residue			
Theme	Rheme		UST		

2. He ate that whole cornfield

He	ate	that whole cornfield	Types	Meaning	
Part I: Actor	Process: Material	Part II: Goal	Material	He was ravenous and he ate so much food.	
S	F did	P	Complement		SD
Mood		Residue			UST
Theme	Rheme				

3. He spent a ton of money

He	spent	a ton of money	Types	Meaning	
Part I: Actor	Process: Material	Part II: Goal	Material	He spent so much money	
S	F did	P	Complement		SD
Mood		Residue			
Theme	Rheme		UST		

4. You had my heart inside your hand

You	Had	My heart	Inside your hand	Types	Meaning	
Part I: Possessor	Process: Relational, Possession	Part II: Possessed	Circumstance: Location; Spatial	Relational, Possession	She really loved her partner and her love was only for her partner.	
S	F id	P	Complement	Adjunct		SD
Mood		Residue				
Theme	Rheme		UST			

5. He is as skinny as a toothpick

He	is	as skinny as a toothpick	Types	Meaning	
Part I: Token	Process: Relational, Identification		Part II: Value	He is very thin.	
S		P	Complement		SD
	id				
Mood		Residue			
Theme	Rheme		UST		

3. Garis Waktu Novel

Garis Waktu is a collection of writing which is made by Fiersa Besari. Garis Waktu is the first book which gives a good impression. It is because on his book, there is a new thing or differences with another book which makes the reader will always waiting for his next creation. Beside the reader fall in love with every single word made by Fiersa Besari, the quotes on his book can be as an inspiration for reader's life. Besides that, the stories on this book is not impressed conventionality, even though told from 2012-2016. Or we can say that this book is brief and orderly.

The story in this books really trains our heart to be always tough and don't be sad too much when all of our hopes is gone. There are three chapters of Garis Waktu will be discussed to find hyperbole. They are:

a. Dimensi Tentangmu

Pernahkah kau ada di titik dimana hidupmu begitu teratur, melakukan segala yang kau mampu untuk menjadi "seragam", berharap semua akan baik-baik adanya, namun tetap merasa ada yang hilang? Seolah, ada satu kepingan puzzle yang tak juga melengkapi teka-teki yang kau ciptakan sendiri.

Semestaku sebelum kau dating adalah konstalasi yang sistematis; mengandung stagnansi yang konseratif. Aku tidak tau caranya menghargai mentari yang membakar langit hingga kemerahan. Aku tidak tahu caranya mencium wangi hujan yang membasahi bumi. Aku tidak paham di mana indahnya kalimat yang termaktub dalam larik-larik puisi.

Malam-malamuku hanya berisi kumpulan tugas yang harus rela kubagi dengan jam tidur. Dan pagi-pagiku hanyalah repetisi membosankan yang mengenyangkan logika. Aku lupa bahwa bintang pun bernyawa, hutan pun bernafas, dan kita diciptakan untuk melakukan hal-hal yang lebih besar dari sekedar rutinitas harian. Aku lupa bahwa kita semua terkoneksi; bahwa cinta sepatutnya menjadi bahan bakar agar kita tetap melangkah. Garis besarnya, aku lupa caranya menjadi manusia.

Dan kemudian kau dating. Kau menjadi seseorang yang memporak-porandakan jagat rayatku. Dengan cara yang termanis, kau memintaku untuk merasakan dan mensyukuri segala hal yang cepat atau lambat akan berakhir.

Maka, izinkanlah aku menulis untukmu, tentangmu, meski aku tidak tahu apakah surat ini akan tiba diisi ranjangmu, atau hanya terdampar di bentangan ufuk. Izinkanlah aku mengabadikan perjalanan kita, agar kau tidak lupa bahwa suatu ketika di antara perjumpaan dan selamat tinggal, malam pernah dipenuhi senyum, senja pernah menjadi bait puisi, hujan pernah mengantakan kerinduan, dan tangan kita pernah saling bergandengan. Di antara perjumpaan dan selamat tinggal, kita pernah sekuat tenaga menyatukan perbedaan, meski diakhiri dengan kerelaan untuk menyerah. Di antara perjumpaan dan selamat tinggal, kau dan aku pernah menjadi kita.

b. Perjumpaan yang Sederhana

Kota ini sedang dilanda gerimis tatkala jalan hidupku ditakdirkan untuk berubah selamanya. Adalah matamu yang pertama kali berbicara, menembus pertahanananku secara membabi buta. Kau diamkan tanganmu di dalam jabatanku selama beberapa detik. Aku idamkan tanganku dalam genggamanku untuk selamanya. Segala keteraturan yang ku bangun selama ini, runtuh dalam sekejap. Padahal, perjumpaan kita begitu sederhana; tidak sedramatis kisah yang didongengkan para pujangga. Meski begitu, bagiku kau istimewa, melebihi apa yang mampu digambarkan susastra. Bahkan aku yakin kau bukan manusia biasa. Kau adalah malaikat yang sedang menyamar, diturunkan bersama lusinan

bom atom yang meledakkan dimensiku. Dan aku hanya bias pasrah membiarkan perkenalan kita dimulai.

Hey! Jangan pergi dulu. Aku tidak ingin pulang ke rumah lalu berlama-lama menatapmu membeku di layar ponsel. Kau terlalu indah untuk kubiarkan berkeliaran di linimasa. Suda, duduk saja di sebelahku, hingga di penghujung zaman bila perlu. Aku takkan kecewa. Jangan Tanya kenapa. Logika telah mati. Ajukan saja pertanyaan muluk itu pada jantungku yang berdebar saat tenggelam dalam senyummu. Tumbuh harapan dalam hatiku; berharap kelak dapat kutemui senyumanmu yang sesungguhnya. Dan jika kita tidak berlebihan, aku lah orang yang membuatmu tersenyum.

Kau pun pamit undur, meysisakan wangi yang pekat ewanai udara. Tanpa mau bertanggung jawab, kau tinggalkan ku termabuk sendirian. Jika kasmaran adalah narkotik, maka kau adalah bandarnya. Dan aku bagaikan pecandu yang ela menggadaikan jiwa demi menatap matamu sekali lagi.

c. Untukmu yang Berjubah Api

Untukmu yang berjubah api, hangatmu mencairkan hati yang membeku; hati yang sempat kudinginkan karna luka di masa lalu. Apa kau tahu? Meratapi di antara reruntuhan kisah lama, tanpa mengikuti ritme dunia, adalah ilusi yang menenangkan. Jadi, tak usah mengharapanku menitipkan sesuatu yang belum tentu bias kau jaga. Meski mungkin, pengharapan darimu hanyalah pengharapan dariku semata.

Jangan memikat jika kau tak berniat mengikat.

Kau imigran gelap yang menjelajah khayalku tanpa permissi, lalu singgah di ujung mimpi. Mantra apa yang kau taburkan hingga aku menggilaimu seperti ini? Senjata apa yang kau pakai hingga tamengku tak sekuat dulu? Haruskah aku berpura-pura tangguh? Apa mesti kau kuusir? Atau ku biarkan saja kau menetap?

Jika ingin menetap, jangan menetap sebagai tanda Tanya, tapi sebagai titik pengembaraan. Kau jernih diantara buram, nyata diantara

nanar. Biar kurengkuh dirimu beberapa milimeter ke dekat jantungku, agar detaknya seirama dengan jantungmu. Karena aku ingin hatiku dan hatimu berkonspirasi berkonsorsium, berkongsi, berkompliasi hingga akhirnya berkolaborasi. Karena aku yang egois ini hanya ingin kau menjadi milikku seorang.

Untukmu yang berjubah api, ku harap hangatmu takkan padam, karena aku tahu aku pun tidak.

C. Finding

1. Dimensi Tentangmu

o.	Sentences	Meaning
.	<i>Aku tidak tahu caranya menghargai mentari yang membakar langit hingga kemerahan</i>	He doesn't know and doesn't enjoy the beautiful of magic hour.
.	<i>Aku lupa bahwa bintang pun bernyawa, bintang pun bernafas, dan kita diciptakan untuk melakukan hal-hal yang lebih besar dari sekedar rutinitas harian.</i>	He does not enjoy his life. He only stucks in his daily activitivy.
.	<i>Kau menjadi seseorang yang memporak-porandakan jagat rayaku.</i>	Someone makes him fall in love. And she makes him lost of his mind.
.	<i>Atau hanya terdampar di bentangan ufuk.</i>	Useless.
Total		4 hyperboles

2. Perjumpaan yang Sederhana

o.	Sentences	Meaning
.	<i>Adalah matamu yang pertama kali bicara, menembus pertahananku secara</i>	The girl makes the man to be so weak.

	<i>membabi buta.</i>	
.	<i>Segala keteraturan yang ku bangun selama ini, runtuh dalam sekejap.</i>	The girl makes the man lost of controls.
.	<i>Mungkin kau adalah malaikat yang sedang menyamar, diturunkan bersama lusinan bom atom yang meledakkan dimensiku.</i>	T The girl is so great.
.	<i>Sudah duduk saja di sebelahku, hingga penghujung zaman bila perlu.</i>	He wants to be always together with the girl.
.	<i>Ajukan saja pertanyaan muluk itu pada jantungku yang berdebar saat tenggelam dalam senyumanmu</i>	He can not do anything.
.	<i>Jika kasmaran adalah narkotik, maka kau adalah bandarnya.</i>	The man is so in love with the girl.
Total		5 hyperboles

3. Untukmu yang Berjubah Api

o.	Sentences	Meaning
.	<i>Hangatmu mencairkan hati yang membeku.</i>	Someone makes him fall in love.
.	<i>Meratapi puing diantara reruntuhan kisah lama.</i>	He still can not move on.
.	<i>Kau imigran gelap yang menjelajah khayalku tanpa permisi.</i>	Someone is always in his mind.
.	<i>Biar ku rengkuh dirimu beberapa milimeter ke dekat jantungku, agar detaknya seirama dengan</i>	He wants to be always together with the girl.

	<i>detak jantungku.</i>	
	total	4 hyperboles

D. Conclusion

So, based on the analysis of the three chapters of novel *Garis Waktu*, there are 14 hyperboles. In chapter one, there are 4 hyperboles. In chapter two, there are 6 hyperboles. Last, in chapter three there are 4 hyperboles. The hyperboles were found based on the analysis which showed the exaggeration of the sentence. Example:

1. *Aku tidak tahu caranya menghargai mentari yang membakar langit hingga kemerahan.* This sentence belongs to hyperbole. Because the use of the clause “*tahu caranya menghargai mentari yang membakar langit hingga kemerahan.*” this sentence actually means that the writer cannot enjoy the beautiful of magic hour.

2. *Segala keteraturan yang ku bangun selama ini, runtuh dalam sekejap.* this sentence belongs to hyperbole. Actually this sentence means the girl makes the man lost of controls.

3. *Mungkin kau adalah malaikat yang sedang menyamar, diturunkan bersama lusinan bom atom yang meledakkan dimensiku.* This sentence is belongs to hyperbole. This sentence actually means that the girl is so great.

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