

ARTICLE

THE ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE USED BY DR. ZAKIR NAIK

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ABSTRACT

This research describes the meaning or purpose the figurative language used in Dr. Zakir Naik's speech video entitled "What is our purpose in life?". Dr. Zakir Naik is one of the most famous speakers in these days and he specializes in Islamic topics and comparison of the religions. He usually makes speeches which make the audiences feels spellbound with his strong emphasis; firm intonation; his logical thinking and open minded person. The purpose of this research is to find kinds of figurative language and describe their meanings and purposes. Descriptive qualitative was employed on this research and helped by qualitative manner as the research method. The data were collected by downloading the selected video from YouTube and cut it into specific length by duration then transcript it. Then it was analyzed by using descriptive analysis. To get the meaning of those figurative languages, some expert's theory was employed to this study about classifications and definitions of figurative language. Based on the findings and discussions of whole collected data, it may be seen that some of utterance of Dr. Zakir Naik's speech uses eight expressions which belong to metaphor. In producing simile, it produces eight similes. Then two expressions belong to personification, six expressions are included into hyperbole, two data into metonymy, synecdoche only has one expression and then come to anaphora with ten expressions which made it as the most used kind of figurative language in this source of the data and the last, seven expression belong to rhetorical question.

INTRODUCTION

By using language, people may deliver their meaning in various ways and styles such as straight to point or using some symbol of figures. Therefore, the listener or audience should find out the meaning which is interpretation as Fairclough (1995:71) said that “meanings are produced through interpretations of texts and texts are open to diverse interpretations”. One of the techniques to interpret the meaning is using the frame of figurative language.

Figurative language is language used in an imaginative way; different from the usual or basic meaning (Anderson. 2005:4). The use of figurative language might give the audience great deep effect in various way of style in meaning which is make the content seems polite, stylistic and interesting and also powerful. It is often used in various culture and common daily life conversation. The evidence, it is used in literary work like poem, short story, novel, etc. Besides that, figurative language is also found and use in public speaking such as speech

. According to Schmitz (2012), Public speaking is the process or act of performing a speech to a live audience. This type of speech is structured with three general purposes: to inform, to persuade and to entertain. Public speaking is commonly understood as formal, face-to-face speaking of a single person to a group of listeners. Public speaking can serve the purpose of transmitting information, telling a story, motivating people to act or some combination of those. As long as public speaking is concerned, we cannot take apart one of the actions of speaking itself which is called speech. Speech is the communication or expression of thoughts in spoken words.

One of the most famous speakers in these days is Dr. Zakir Naik. He is an Indian who became speaker in specialization of Islamic topics and comparison of the religions. He usually makes speeches which make the audiences feels spellbound with his strong emphasis; firm intonation; his logical thinking and open minded person. In other cases, according Swani (2016) he has several controversies surrounding him such as part of ideological contractor to feed the paradigm of “Tempered Jihad”, his teachings contain radical and violence, banned for entering UK and the last, his passport was revoke by Indian government which means he became stateless now. In the other hand, Dr Zakir Naik has a lot of followers, it can be seen by the situation of his video that his speech could be attended at least by 1000 people in one talk. Data from YouTube on October, 27th 2017, he gets about 400.000 subscribers which make him got Silver Play Button from YouTube and many of his videos at least be watched by about and more than 10.000 people. Those reasons above explain that whatever controversies surrounding Dr Zakir Naik, he has his own gravity of interest for people whether to attend his talk or watch his video.

1.1 Research Question

The problem has been formulated into following questions

1. What kinds of figurative languages are used by Dr. Zakir Naik in the speech?
2. What are the meanings of those figurative languages?

1.2 Research Objective

This research is to describe what kind of figurative languages are used by Dr. Zakir Naik in his lecture and to find out the meaning of those.

1.3 Limitation of The Research

This research focuses on describing figurative language. In doing this research, the researcher has some limitations in conducting this research:

- a. This research is only about analysing of the use figurative language by Dr. Zakir Naik in his public lecture from video on Youtube entitled “What is the purpose of our life?”
- b. This research was conducted in qualitative (Interpretative) manner using content analysis.

1.4 Significance of the Research

The findings of this research are hopefully intended to

- a. The findings of this study are expected to give contribution to the knowledge of meaning (semantic and pragmatic) especially in figurative language aspect to help the reader understand about it (definition, classification, examples and also the meaning of it).
- b. This investigation might help as references and helps for them who want to research the same or related to this topic.

1.5 Definition of key terms

- a. Speech is the communication or expression of thoughts in spoken manner between two or more interacting people.
- b. Speaker is the agent who likely speak in front of people or a person who gives a speech at a public event:
- c. Figurative Language defines as a rhetorical device that achieves a special effect by using words in distinctive ways.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Speaking

Speaking can be reputed as process of changing brain information or idea into oral expression delivering to interlocutors or listener. Speaking is described as the activity as the ability to express oneself in the situation, or the activity to report acts, or situation in precise words or the ability to converse or to express a sequence of ideas fluently (Ladouse in Nunan, 1991: 23). It means that speaking is the one way to people interacts by communication with other people. Furthermore, it appears that speaking can be taken as an oral media to deliver idea or information on particular situation in daily life. In the same discussion, Wilson (1983:5) stated that Speaking produces relationship between speaker and listener whether positive or negative. How good the speaking is can be seen on how clearly understand the listener can be, and it appears that speaking have significant influence in daily conversation

nevertheless the manner and value of the speaking also considered as essential supporting aspect. From those definitions of speaking (Ladouse in Nunan, 1991 & Wilson. 1983), the researcher can summarise that speaking is the process of changing and delivering idea and information from brain to oral manner which have important role on social and public life also having capability of making relationship between speaker and interlocutor.

2.2 Figurative Language

2.2.1 Definition of Figurative Language

Figurative language is a term used for words or expression that have a secondary, more figurative meaning (Anderson. 2005:4). In addition, the figurative language may help paint a more message that the speaker wishes to express and it can also be used to emphasize or classify a statement. In other hand, R. Nordquist (2000) asserts that “Figurative language is a rhetorical device that achieves a special effect by using words in distinctive ways”.

2.2.2 Kinds of figurative language

Figurative languages have been classified into number of different categories. In this paper the researcher only focus at 8 categories of figurative language, they are 1) Metaphor 2) Simile 3) Hyperbole 4) Metonymy 5) Synecdoche 6) Rhetorical Question 7) Anaphora 8) Personification. The definitions are explained by different expert. The explanations are as follows:

2.2.2.1 Metaphor

Metaphor is a figure of speech where one thing is name as another equally. A metaphor is a figure of speech in which a comparison — actually an equivalency — is made with something that seems, at first blush, unrelated to it. The term metaphor comes from Greek *Metaphora*, meaning “a transfer,” which is based on *Metaplierein* “transfer, carry over; change, alter,” from a combination of *Meta* (over, across) and *Pherein* (to carry or bear) (Harper, 2012). In the same discussion from external sources, Richard Marius (1995) stated that Metaphor is figure of speech in which an implied comparison is made between two unlike things that actually have something important in common. In other word it means that metaphor speaks of something as though it were something else. Example:

- a. This seat is a rock. This expression compares the seat and the rock which mean the seat is really hard to sit on and not very comfortable seat.

2.2.2.2 Personification

Personification is assigning human qualities, feelings or actions to an animal, an object, or an idea. In the same topic Anderson (2005) stated that Personification occurs when human-like qualities are given to inanimate objects, animals or ideas. This subject also makes abstract object which is like wind, voice, justice are able to do human capability. Last but not

least, Personification also creates an abstract emotional image by making an abnormal statement about an activity that could not possibly be conducted by an inanimate object. For example:

- a. Love is blind, Love do not have eye and do not have the capability of seeing something unless it is used in figure of speech and personified them. So the meaning of the expression is that love do not consider anything against it, it do not consider age, race, ethnic which means that everybody can fall in love anytime, anywhere to anyone.

2.2.2.3 Simile

Simile Compares two unlike thing using the words like, as or than. In same area Richard Marius (1995) stated that Simile is a particular kind of figurative language which speaks of something as similar to something else in the universe. It is often intorduced by using word “like” or “as” as its indicating word in defining the identity of simile. Even though simile and metaphor are both forms of comparison, similes allow the two ideas to remain distinct in spite of of their similiarities, whereas metaphors seek to equate two ideas despite their differences. Example:

- a. His hands were as cold as ice. The cold of ice is really cold, scientifically the degree of ice is approximately bellow 0 degree Celsius. So the main idea of as cold as ice is very cold and it compares to hands which is cold. The conclusion is that the hand is really cold but not literally cold bellows 0 degree Celsius but very cold than the normal hands.

2.2.2.4 Hyperbole

Hyperbole, derived from a Greek word meaning “over-casting,” is a figure of speech that involves an exaggeration of ideas for the sake of emphasis. Hyperbole is using exaggeration to convey strong emotion, express humour, or emphasize a point. It is a device that we employ in our day-to-day speech. Therefore, a hyperbole is an unreal exaggeration to emphasize the real situation (Literarydevices.net. 2017). For instance,

- a. When you meet a friend after a long time, you say, “It’s been ages since I last saw you.” You may not have met him for three or four hours, or a day, but the use of the word “ages” exaggerates this statement to add emphasis to your wait.

2.2.2.5 Anaphora

Late Latin, from Late Greek, from Greek, act of carrying back, reference, from Anapherein to carry back, refer, from Ana- + Pherein to carry. Anaphora is repetition of a word or expression at the beginning of successive phrases, clauses, sentences, or verses especially for rhetorical or poetic effect or anaphora is a rhetorical device in which a word or expression is repeated at the beginning of a number of sentences, clauses, or phrases

(Meriam-webster.com. 2014). This subject usually does not have a meaning but have the purposes instead. The purpose of using anaphora usually to emphasise the sentence or phrase, Therefore the use of anaphora in literature adds rhythm, thus making it more pleasurable to read, and easier to remember (Richard Marius. 1995). As a literary device, anaphora serves the purpose of giving artistic effect to passages. For example:

- a. Every day, every night, in every way, I am getting better and better
- b. My life is my purpose. My life is my goal. My life is my inspiration.
- c. The wrong person was selected for the wrong job, at the wrong time, for the wrong purpose.

2.2.2.6 Metonymy

The words metonymy and metonym come from the Greek *Metōnymía*, "a change of name", from *Metá*, "after, beyond", and *-ōnymía*, a suffix that names figures of speech. Metonymy is often confused with another figure of speech called synecdoche. They resemble each other but are not the same. Synecdoche refers to a thing by the name of one of its parts. A metonymy, on the other hand, the word we use to describe another thing is closely linked to that particular thing, but is not a part of it (Fahnestock. 2011). In the same discussion, Meriam-Webster.com (2011) support that definition by stating that metonymy is a figure of speech in which a thing or concept is referred to by the name of something closely associated with that thing or concept. For example:

- a. "The oval office was busy in work". The oval office on that expression is representing the government of United States because the oval office is the exact office for the president of United States and located in the White House.

2.2.2.7 Rhetorical question

Rhetorical question It is a question that does not expect an answer and rather to have answer in return, rhetorical question expects to make straight to the point even though this type usually in form and intonation of question. Example:

- a. Two men are having a disagreement in bar then one says "Do you want me to punch you in the face?"

2.2.2.7 Synecdoche

The word synecdoche is from Greek *Synekdokhe*, "simultaneous understanding" (Jones. 1940). Synecdoche a part of something represents the whole." (Marius, 1995:157). Synecdoche is a figure of speech in which a term denoting a part of something is used to refer to the whole thing, or vice versa. A part of something is used to suggest the whole thing called synecdoche *pars pro toto*. While, a term denoting a thing (a whole) is used to refer to part of it called synecdoche *totem pro parto*. Conclusion, Synecdoche is a figure where the

part is used to represent the whole or where of whole used to represent the part. For example:

- a. When we watch the sport event for example, when one country win the trophy, which actually means a team from particular country not the country as the whole.

2.3 Context

1. Physical context is where the conversation is exists or occur. The objects are present, and the actions are occurring. For example: if the word "Library" on a building, the physical context will influence the interpretation. the understanding of what people have read is tied to time and place in which they encounter linguistics expression
2. Epistemic context is context refers to what speakers know about the world. For example: Libraries are quiet places. Everybody knows about it, if someone says something loudly, the other will ask him to be quiet. The speakers share the background knowledge. It is crucially part of epistemic knowledge when people have a conversation with someone else
3. Linguistic context is the context that refers to what has been said already in the utterance. For example, if someone begins a discussion by referring to Tom Holland and in the next sentence refer to "him" as being a top nick participant, the linguistic context lets he knows that the antecedent of "him" (the person "her" refers to) is Tom Holland
4. Social context is the context that refers to the social relationship among speakers and hearers. For example: in the library someone talks loudly and a librarian says. "Talk a little louder, won't you?" It should be determined as a request to be quiet.

2.4 Semantic Meaning

According to Liddel and Scott in Fromkin (1988:33), semantics is the subfield of the knowledge about language that is devoted to the study of meaning, as inherent at the levels of words, phrases, sentences, and even larger units of discourse (referred to as texts). The basic area of study is the meaning of signs. The study of relations between different linguistic units. A key concern is how meaning attached to larger chunks of text, possibly as a result of the composition from smaller units of meaning. Moreover, Liddel and Scott's argument explain that in the traditional systems for classifying language, semantic meaning is divided into two classes: denotative sense (literal) and connotative reference (non-literal/figurative).

2.5 About Dr Zakir Naik

One of the famous speaker is Dr. Zakir Naik, he was born in Mumbai, India who start his career as a medical doctor which graduated from Kishinchand Chellaram College and studied medicine at Topiwala National Medical College & BYL Nair Charitable Hospital

and later the University of Mumbai, where he obtained a Bachelor of Medicine and Surgery (MBBS). Nowadays, he is also known as the president of Islamic Research Foundation (IRF) centred in India and Islamic orator for whom having misconception about Islam. There are several criticisms and controversy about Dr. Zakir Naik (see also chapter I). For Example, Dr Zakir Naik is now having negative reputation among free-thinking country and he get banned to enter UK. From those reason, in 2016 the leader of Sadhi Prachi put a price as reward (US\$ 74.000) to anyone who can get Dr. Zakir Naik beheaded (Tariq, 2016). Despite of critics and controversy surrounded Dr. Zakir Naik,, On February 2015, King Faisal from Saudi Arabia awarded him King Faisal International Prize for Service to Islam, this is the highest award and most prestigious from Saudi Arabia. Acording Karim (2013), The year 2011 and 2012, He was ranked in the top 62nd list of the '500 Most Influential Muslims in the World' published by George Washington University and Number 82 on Indian Express's list of "100 most powerful Indians in 2009 and 2010 amongst the billion plus population of India. The last, No. 3 in the 'Top 10 Spiritual Gurus of India in 2009' and he topped this list in 2010.

2.6 Related Studies

Fitri (2010) conducted a research about figurative language in Barrack Obama's speech. That reseach was conducted in qualitative manner using Richard Norquidst's (2000) classification and theory and shows that there are nine kinds of figurative language found on Barrack Obama's speech on Thursday, August 28th, 2008 and Wednesday November 4th 2008.

This research is similliar with Fitri (2010) because this research adapts same design and data analysis. The deferences lie in the object of research and only use one video. This research takes Dr. Zair Naik speech as the research object.

Setiani (2007) conducted a reserach about the analysis of figurative language found in the political news and the most common one. As the finding of the study, the result indicates that there are eleven kinds of figurative language found in the national column. Those kinds, the most common used figurative languages are personification.

METHODS

3.1 Research Design

Descriptive qualitative was employed on this research; this design was helped by qualitative manner as the research method. Descriptive qualitative was used to describe the research which being studied, mostly this is done by using analysis and explanation as the media instead of choosing a lot of mathematic data (quantitative). According to Creswell (2003) qualitative research is an inquiry process of understanding based on distinct methodological tradition of inquiry that explore a social or human problem that builds a complex, holistic picture, analyses words, reports detailed views of informants, and conducted the study in natural setting. Under those circumstances, the design and method

look like match with the study that the author wants it to be done and the result is researcher's subjective interpretation of the data, hence, the researcher conducted the research.

3.2 Trustworthiness

The aim of trustworthiness in qualitative research is to support the argument that the inquiry's results are "worth paying attention to" (Lincoln and Guba. 1985). This research employs qualitative manner which according to Croker (2009, p.11), the researcher is the main instrument in qualitative research; it is because. The researcher both collects and interprets the data. The researcher is still a university student which means that the credibility of this research can be ensured because it is revised by the qualified and trusted supervisor. The potential mistake such as transcribing and classifying according to the related theory can be minimize, beside that this research is purely based on researcher analysis depend on related theory.

3.3 Data of the Research

The video entitled "What is the purpose of our life?" which was uploaded by the official Dr Zakir Naik's youtube channel. This video was chosen in random manner because the feature interests of this video lie in its title, viewers and comments. The title of this video seemed to think that this video contains a lot of logic things and purposive goal of life in islamic way, those reason also interested the researcher in personal behaviour and thinking. Therefore, The video has been seen over 140.000 times which make this video was considered as a good video based on the viewers and the comments, it has at least over than 450 comment containing pro and contra among the nitizen, last but not least it is liked by over 1000 people by the time in November 2017.

3.4 Data Collection

Related to the research questions formulated in the first chapter, some certain steps are taken to collect the data, they are as follows:

1. Video editing, Downloaded video entitled "What is the purpose of our life?" and has 03:52:03 long by duration. The whole video contains 3 phrases which are opening by master of ceremony, Dr. Zakir Naik speech, Q-A section with the audience. This research only takes phrase where Dr Zakir Naik delivers his speech, meaning that 2 phrases (Opening by MC and Q-A section) was cut off and was no be transcript.
2. Watching the edited video carefully to make sure there is no missing or losing data
3. Transcript the video and analysed the collected data.
4. Find out and mark the sentences contain figurative language
5. Classifying the sentences to particular used theory and classification
6. Sorting the data

3.5 Data Analysis

The data was analysed as the following steps:

1. Classifying the data into kind of the figurative language which is studied base on used theory and classification of figurative language.
2. Describing the context where the figurative language appears.
3. Analysing sentences which contain figurative language used on Dr. Zakir Naik's speech in the video and its classification based on used theory and classification of figurative language.
4. Giving explanations from the collected data.
5. Drawing the conclusion.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

4.1 Metaphor

Data A	Expressions	Line
1	..., if you allow me to call a human being a machine you have to agree that human being is the most complicated machine in face of the earth	173
2	... how human being should behave are given in this instruction menu the glorious Quran.	182
3	The Christian missionaries were hammering the Muslims	697
4	..., you become the brother of the devil and you become a Satan,...	358
5	she's gotten golden medal , she also got golden medal in two hundred meters sprint among the women, she also wins the gold medal for four hundred meters rally, hundred to four hundred among the women, she gets three gold medals in nineteen sixty Olympics and she creates history.	588
6	<i>Allahuallam</i> I doubt when in the hereafter this Olympics gold medals will bring her profit, unless she dedicate the gold medal to Allah <i>subhanahu wa ta'ala</i>	608
7	<i>Alhamdulillah summa Alhamdulillah</i> with Allah help he torn the table over.	668
8	if someone throws stone at you raise yourself so high so that	828

	stone don't reach you	
9	whose budget was more than one million dollar a day to keep his head above water	663

Table 1. Metaphor Findings

4.2 Simile

Data B	Expressions	Line
1	What is the purpose of his goal and unfortunately many of us we are leading our life the same fashion just like the dog	57
2	Most of us are leading our life like that traveller	62
3	like the dog who chasing cars, absolutely without a purpose	63
4	human beings who obeying like the angels	356
5	... you disobey him and become like the Satan,	362
6	...if you disobey him you become like the satan	367
7	it should not be like the traveller who wants to go nowhere	502
8	not like the dog running after car without purpose	503

Table 2. Similies Findings

4.3 Personification

Data C	Expressions	Line
1	The Quran says in surah <i>Faatir</i> chapter number thirty five verse number fifteen	191
2	next verse, surah Al Luqmaan chapter number thirty verse number fifteen says	765

Table 3. Personification Findings

4.4 Hyperbole

Data D	Expressions	Line
1	<i>multi-millionaire overnight</i>	76
2	has that watch has, has that rich watch ever help him in acting	90
3	...whosoever has been saved from the fire and else entered the golden of	380

	paradise...	
4	Wilma Rudolph was a girl who was born and she had full of sick childhood...	572
5	... in the face of the earth...	595 & 693
6	" <i>Sheikh</i> Ahmed Deedat, I am your fan but I want to give you an advice this man Jimmy Swaggart, I know him I studied him please don't debate him, he will chew you and he will spill you out "	656

Table 4. Hyperbole Findings

4.5 Metonymy

Data E	Expressions	Line
1	she's gotten golden medal , she also got golden medal in two hundred meters sprint among the women, she also wins the gold medal for four hundred meters rally, hundred to four hundred among the women, she gets three gold medals in nineteen sixty Olympics and she creates history.	588
2	<i>Allahuallam</i> I doubt when in the hereafter this Olympics gold medals will bring her profit, unless she dedicate the gold medal to Allah <i>subhanahu wa ta'ala</i>	608

Table 5. Metonymy Findings

4.6 Synecdoche

Data F	Expressions	Line
1	one man alone <i>Sheikh</i> Ahmed Deedat with the help of Allah <i>subhanahu wa ta'ala</i> he challenged the whole of Christianity .	673

Table 6. Synecdoche Finding

4.7 Anaphora

Data G	Expressions	Line
1	The topic of this last lecture of the last session of the last day on the tenth day international Islamic conference.	14

2	If you abstain from the things almighty god Allah <i>subhanahu wa ta'ala</i> has told you to abstain then you are doing <i>Ibadah</i> , if you abstain from drinking alcohol then you are doing <i>Ibadah</i> , if you abstain for having pork you are doing <i>Ibadah</i> you are worshipping Allah <i>subhanahu wa ta'ala</i> , if you abstain from stealing, cheating, telling lies, you are doing <i>Ibadah</i> you are worshipping Allah <i>subhanahu wa ta'ala</i> .	153
3	The moment you repent, the moment you ask forgiveness Allah <i>subhanahu wa ta'ala</i> immediately forgives you.	293
4	In several places, in surah <i>Al-Nisa'</i> chapter number four verse number twenty five; in surah <i>Al Mai'idah</i> chapter number five verse number seventy four, in surah <i>Al Hijr</i> chapter number fifteen verse number forty nine, in surah <i>An Nahl</i> chapter number sixteen verse number one hundred and nineteen, in surah <i>Al Zumar</i> chapter number thirty nine verse number fifty three, in surah <i>Al Burooj</i> chapter number eighty five verse number fourteen <i>Wahuwalghafururaheemm</i> ,	297
5	if you die as a <i>mushrik</i> , if you die associating partner with god and before you are dead ...	319
6	... they have submitted their will to almighty god Allah <i>subhanahu wa ta'ala</i> and they do not have any freewill they obey Allah a hundred percent they have no choice but the human being and the <i>jins</i> , they have option to either obey or disobey Allah <i>subhanahu wa ta'ala</i> .	332
7	if you obey him you become superior than the angel and if you disobey him you become like the satan.	366
8	just by saying, I am a <i>Muslim</i> I am a <i>Ahmad</i> , I am zakir, I am Abdullah will not take you to <i>Jannah</i>	413
9	she took part in the race and she lost it, she come out last but yet she is consistent, she keeps on	582

	striving she loses again she strive at day comes when she qualify for the Olympic	
10	they only bother about themselves how they lead their life, they leave border about others they' re self-centered.	750

Table 7. Anaphora Findings

4.8 Rhetorical Question

Data H	Expressions	Line
1	How many of us have really ever thought in their life what <i>the purpose of our life is?</i>	17
2	How many of us have really ever thought in their life what the purpose of our existence is?	19
3	What are we doing here?	21
4	Why are we here?	21
5	Do you think he will become more successful scientist?	115
6	Whose advice will you take?	208
7	Will you take the advice for your mother from the best heart specialist in the world or from that man?	208

Table 8. Rhetorical Question Findings

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion

This research aimed to identify the types of figurative language in Dr. Zakir Naik's speech. In this research, the researcher meant to explore the types of figurative language based on the experts. Then, the theory context was used to see how context influences the meaning of transcript of the video. The sources of the data were the transcription from one of Dr. Zakir Naik video entitled "What is the purpose of our life?" Besides, the researcher was helped by the transcription to look the types of figurative language in the speech. Eventually, the researcher had got data and analysed each form based the context. In conclusion, the researcher found several types of figurative language that used in Dr. Zakir Naik's speech. Based on the findings and dicussions of whole collected data, it may be seen that some of utterance of Dr. Zakir Naik's speech uses eight expressions which belong to metaphor. In producing simile, it produces eight similes. Then two expressions belong to personification, six expressions are included into hyperbole, two data into metonymy, synecdoche only has

one expression and then come to anaphora with ten expressions which made it as the most used kind of figurative language in this source of the data and the last, seven expression belong to rhetorical question.

5.2 Suggestion

The researcher hopes that this paper could be very useful or the reader and the result could be used as references for further and related research. Moreover, for other researcher who would be interested in taking the similar topic, it is suggested that they can develop the research by using other theory and point of view in order to create the study to be even better and more specific in hoping that the analysis of next researcher will be more various, exemplary and interesting.

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