

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

1.1 Conclusion

Based on the analysis and findings of the research, several conclusions can be drawn as follows:

1. This study found 32 hyperbolic expressions in the novel "The Summer I Turned Pretty." Hyperbolic expressions are used by teenage characters, especially Belly, to express exaggerated emotions, such as happiness, love, boredom, anger, and disappointment. The use of hyperbole makes the characters' emotional experiences feel more dramatic, in keeping with the characteristics of teenagers who often view the world in an intense and explosive manner. This aligns with the coming-of-age theme, which emphasizes the emotional transition to adulthood.
2. The study found three ironic expressions. Although fewer in number, irony plays an important role in demonstrating the maturity and emotional complexity of the characters. Belly often uses irony to conceal her true feelings or deliver subtle sarcasm, especially in situations of conflict and emotional tension. In this way, irony makes the relationships between characters more interesting and complex, and adds a deeper layer of meaning to everyday conversations.
3. From the analysis, the contextual meaning of hyperbole and irony in this novel shows that they are used not only to embellish the story, but also to depict the characters' feelings, the conflicts they experience, and their process of maturing. Hyperbole is used to emphasize intense feelings, while irony shows how the characters face reality in a more mature manner. Thus, these two types of figurative language help readers better understand the atmosphere, characters, and message of the novel.

1.2 Suggestion

Based on the findings and conclusions of this research, the following suggestions are proposed:

1. For future researchers: It is recommended to explore a wider range of figurative language types beyond hyperbole and irony. This may include simile, metaphor, synecdoche, or paradox, which could provide a broader understanding of how figurative language functions in young adult literature.
2. For researchers interested in character comparison: Future studies may consider conducting a comparative analysis of figurative expressions among different characters (e.g., comparing male and female characters or main vs. minor characters) to explore variations in emotional expression and communication styles.
3. For linguistic and literary scholars: The integration of semantic theory, particularly contextual meaning, can be used in interpreting figurative expressions in narrative texts. Scholars are encouraged to apply this approach to other genres or media such as films, poetry, or short stories.
4. For educators and students: This research may serve as a reference for teaching and learning about figurative language in literary works. Understanding contextual meaning behind hyperbolic and ironic expressions can help students interpret literature more deeply and appreciate the emotional layers of characters.