CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

Communication, as a basic human need, has a very close relationship with meaning. This is because the key to understanding communication lies in understanding the meaning of words used. The easiest way to learn about meaning is by studying figurative language. Figurative language, a fundamental element of human communication, encompasses various rhetorical devices such as metaphor, simile, hyperbole, and personification. "Figurative language is a strategy in which languages have more unique, distinctive and meaningful words" (Wibawa et al., 2021). It adds depth and richness to language, allowing individuals to convey complex ideas and emotions. The use of figurative language is not confined to literary works but extends to various forms of discourse, including movies, poetry, everyday speech, and communication.
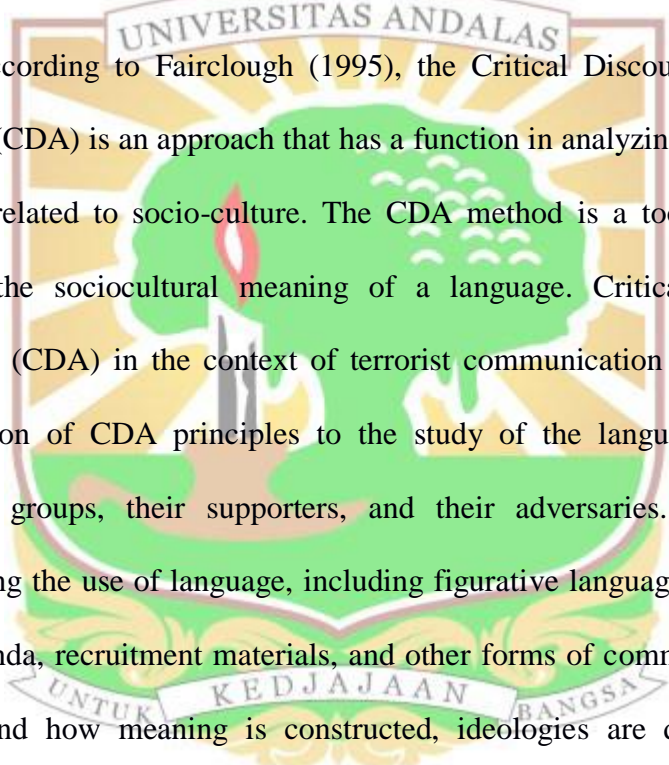
Effective communication is crucial in some fields such as in criminal investigation and criminal justice systems. Police officers and criminal justice professionals rely on both verbal and written communication skills to convey information, maintain orders, and build trust with communities. Good communication is essential for accurately conveying results and conclusions in police research, as well as for providing meaningful guidance to law enforcement personnel.

Additionally, effective communication skills are vital for writing reports, and maintaining community relations.

In the context of criminal investigation, a confession video refers to a recorded statement in which an individual admits to committing a crime or provides specific details about their involvement in criminal activities. According to Kassin et al. (2015), a confession may be characterized as an acknowledgement of culpability, accompanied by a detailed account of the actions, methods, and motivations behind the commission of the offence. These videos are often used as evidence in legal proceedings and can play a significant role in the investigation and prosecution of criminal cases. On the other hand, intercepted conversations refer to communications that have been lawfully obtained by authorities, such as law enforcement or intelligence agencies, using surveillance or monitoring techniques. These intercepted conversations may involve individuals discussing criminal activities, planning illegal actions, or engaging in other behaviour that is of interest to law enforcement or national security authorities. Both confession videos and intercepted conversations are important sources of evidence in criminal investigations and are subject to strict legal and procedural guidelines to ensure their admissibility and reliability in the justice system.

In connection with that, it is interesting to discuss critical discourse on figurative language Mumbai Attack's terrorist confession video and intercepted conversation based on Fairclough's theory. The 2008 Mumbai

attack was a turning point in terrorism in India. These attacks are also known as the 26/11 attacks. The attackers were from the Pakistani Islamist terrorist group Lashkar e-Taiba. Lashkar-e-Taiba (LeT) is described as "one of the most organized, disciplined and dreaded terrorist organizations of Pakistan" (Rath, 2018) (p.1). Several places were attacked, such as popular landmarks, two luxury hotels, and a railway station, which caused a lot of panic and ended with many deaths.

According to Fairclough (1995), the Critical Discourse Analysis method (CDA) is an approach that has a function in analyzing texts and is closely related to socio-culture. The CDA method is a tool or way to dissect the sociocultural meaning of a language. Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) in the context of terrorist communication refers to the application of CDA principles to the study of the language used by terrorist groups, their supporters, and their adversaries. It involves examining the use of language, including figurative language, in terrorist propaganda, recruitment materials, and other forms of communication to understand how meaning is constructed, ideologies are disseminated. CDA in this context aims to uncover the implicit functions of language and to reveal how linguistic strategies are employed to shape social and political realities, as well as to manipulate public opinion. The study of terrorist communication through the lens of CDA is essential for understanding the role of language in the context of terrorism and for developing effective counter-narratives and communication strategies.

1.2 Theoretical Framework

1.2.1 Semantic

Semantics is a branch of linguistics that examines the interpretation and understanding of meaning within a given language. According to Griffiths (2006:6), semantics pertains to the examination of the significance of sentences and words. Kreidler (2002:59) defines semantics as the scholarly investigation of meaning, whereby the focus is on analyzing the prerequisites for a phrase to possess truth value and the interplay between the truth or falsehood of one sentence and that of others.

Semantics is a field of study that examines the interpretation and significance of words and sentences, as well as the ways in which language organizes and conveys meaning. Semantics is an academic discipline concerned with the analysis and interpretation of meaning ascribed to individual words and their combinations, which ultimately contribute to the formation of intricate linguistic structures.

1.2.2 Figurative Language

The analysis was carried out using Abram's theory of figurative language, which focuses on the use of words. In Abrams' (1999:96) analysis, figurative language is identified as a prominent deviation from the conventional meaning of words or the typical word order, used with the intention of achieving a specific purpose or effect. The author's conclusion is that figurative language refers to the employment of words
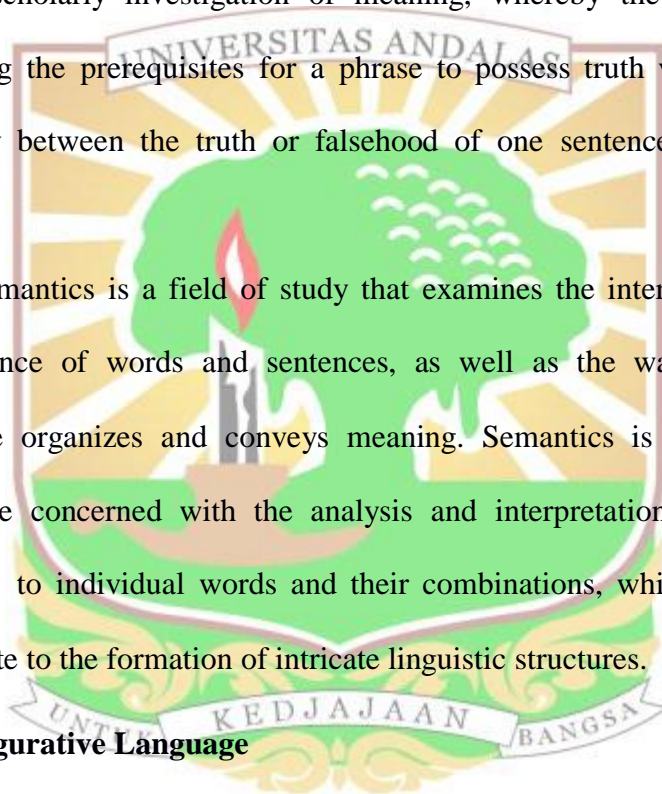
to convey meaning. The manifestation of one's personality and experiences is often seen in this context. Abrams (1999) posits that there are a total of 16 distinct varieties of metaphorical language.

a. Simile

A simile is a literary device that involves making a clear comparison between two objects that may not possess obvious similarities in their literal meaning. According to Abrams (1999:97), the concept of simile may be characterized as a kind of figurative language that establishes a comparison between two distinct entities by use terms such as "like" or "as." An example of a simile is shown in the following sentence.

"<u>As</u> deep <u>as</u> the ocean" (*The free dictionary.com*)

The sentence above is classified as a simile because the sentence *compares* two different things. The two things being compared are "*deep"* and "*the ocean."* The conjunction that connects the two other things is *"as."* This sentence describes something similar to the ocean's depth.

b. Synecdoche

Synecdoche is a linguistic device that employs the use of a component to represent the whole or vice versa. As to Abrams (1999:98), the rhetorical device of synecdoche, derived from the Greek term "taking together," involves the use of a specific component to represent the whole or, less often, the whole to

express a particular aspect of importance. The instance of synecdoche is seen in the following phrase.

"*Indonesia got the gold medal.*"

According to Abram's idea of synecdoche, this particular kind of figurative language serves as a means of expressing a comprehensive entity or whole. This sentence can be classified as synecdoche because the word *"Indonesia"* scribes or represents all the Indonesian teams in the competition.

c. Metaphor

According to Abrams (1999:97), a metaphor is a figure of speech when a term or phrase that typically refers to one kind of object is used to describe another type of object, without explicitly making a comparison. The following sentence shows an example of the use of metaphor.

"*Your brain is a computer.*"

The word "a *computer*" is known as a machine that can process data quickly, so someone who is a genius is being compared to a computer, or this is a unique way to describe smart or genius people.

d. Metonymy

According to Abrams (1999:98), metonymy, derived from the Greek phrase meaning "a change of name," is the application of a literal term to another entity that it has developed a close association

with due to a recurring interaction in daily experiences. The following sentence shows an example of metonymy.

"Give me a hand."

From the example above, "*a hand*" stands for help. The word *"hand"* stands for something related to "help."

e. Hyperbole

According to Abrams (1999:120), hyperbole, derived from the Greek term "overshooting," refers to a daring kind of rhetoric that involves the deliberate overstatement or excessive exaggeration of factual information or potentiality. Hyperbole is a rhetorical device used in figurative language to amplify or magnify the characteristics or qualities of a subject beyond its original magnitude. An example of this type can be found in the sentence.

"This problem kills me."

The sentence is categorized as hyperbole because it exaggerates the word *"problem."* In truth, the problem isn't killing the speaker but just making the thing more dramatic.

f. Personification

This classification involves the attribution of human characteristics to entities such as animals, objects, or concepts. Personification refers to the rhetorical device when an inanimate object or an abstract idea is attributed with human-like features, feelings, or characteristics (Abrams, 1999:99). The below illustration

is an instance of personification being used.

"The thunder grumbled like an old man.".

This sentence above is categorized as personification because *"the thunder grumbled"* describes one thing or *"the thunder"* as a human or refers to human habits *"grumbled,"* which is like an old man.

g. Paradox

According to Abrams (1999:201), a paradox is a statement that first seems to be logically contradictory or nonsensical, but with further interpretation, it may be understood in a manner that is logically coherent and meaningful. The following sentence shows an example of a paradox.

" I have no money."

This sentence or statement above is contradicted. The words *"have"* and *"no"* are opposite comments placed together or contradict each other.

h. Sarcasm

In everyday language, sarcasm is sometimes used interchangeably with many types of irony. However, it is more accurate and beneficial to limit its definition to the explicit and mocking use of seeming commendation to convey criticism (Abrams, 1999:136). The following comment serves as an illustration of sarcasm.
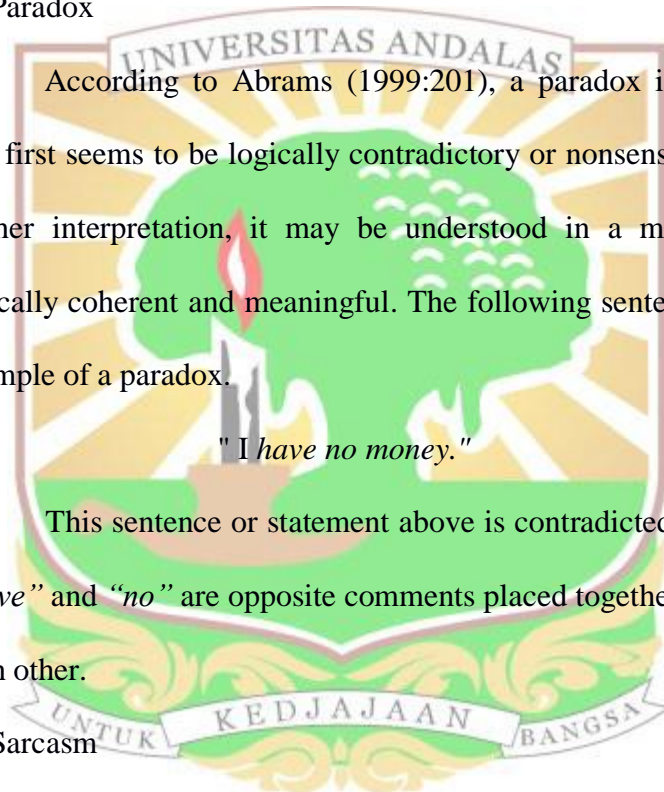
"Seriously, I work every day to be this poor!"

The sentence or statement above is sarcasm that the speaker said about their life. When the speaker works every day but they still don't get enough money.

i. Allegory

An allegory is a kind of storytelling, whether written in prose or poetry, where the author intentionally constructs the characters, events, and occasionally the environment in a way that is logically consistent on a literal or primary level of meaning. Simultaneously, the author employs these elements to convey a secondary, interconnected level of importance. (Abram 1999:5). The following sentence shows an allegory example.

"The Animal Farm"

The literary work entitled "Animal Farm" may be seen as an allegorical narrative whereby many animal characters symbolically symbolize human individuals who are closely tied with the concept of corporate greed.

j. Allusion

An allusion is a brief mention, without specific identification, to a literary or historical figure, location, event, or another literary work or excerpt. (Abrams, 1999:9). An example of the allusion is as follows:

"Cupid"

Cupid is a Romani god whose counterpart in Greek mythology is Eros,who identifies with the baby boy with the wing. It is an allusion because it refers to a historical person. When someone says Cupid's arrow has struck them, they mean they have fallen in love.

k. Antithesis

The concept of antithesis refers to the juxtaposition of contrasting or opposing meanings within adjacent phrases or sentences, which is characterized by the presence of parallelism, a similarity in word order and structure, in their syntax. The term "antithesis," denoting opposition or contrast, refers to the use of two opposing concepts inside a phrase with the intention of creating a distinct contrasting impact. (Abrams, 1999:11). Here is an example of the antithesis:

"Man proposes, God disposes."

"*Propose*" means putting something forward, while "dispose" means throwing away something. It's basically. The sentence uses *"proposes"* and*"disposes"* as contrasting ideas or two opposite words.

l. Apostrophe

An apostrophe refers to the act of directly and explicitly addressing an individual who is not there, or an abstract or nonhuman thing. Frequently, the outcome manifests as a state of elevated formality or an abrupt surge of emotional drive. (Abrams, 1999:271). The following sentence shows an example of the use of

apostrophes.

"Three, you are my lucky number."

The word *"three"* is an inanimate object or an abstract idea addressed to the subject that is not present. It's basically where the speaker, the writer made a character by something non-human.

m. Epithet

An epithet refers to a linguistic device in which a phrase or adjective is used to convey a specific feature or characteristic that may be ascribed to an individual or object, whether justifiably or unjustifiably. The term "epithet" refers to an adjective or adjectival phrase that is used to describe a unique characteristic of an individual or object (Abrams, 1999:82).

"Green-fingered"

The word "green" represents something green such as the plants, and "fingered" represents using a finger or hand to do something specific. So this phrase means the ability of someone good at gardening or naturallyable to make the plants grow.

n. Euphemism

A euphemism is used as a substitute for a direct and potentially insulting or socially awkward phrase. Euphemisms are often used in relation to topics like religion, mortality, and human sexuality. (Abrams, 1999:83). The following sentence shows an example of euphemism.

"She has passed away."

The phrase "passed away" instead of "died" is a euphemism. Therefore, it is used to replace harsh or offensive words or terms.

o. Symbol

The designation "symbol" is only attributed to a lexical unit or linguistic expression that conveys an entity or occurrence, hence embodying a broader significance or encompassing a spectrum of referentiality beyond its own existence. According to Abrams (1999:311), In its most encompassing definition, a symbol is an entity that conveys meaning or represents something. The below statement illustrates an instance of a literary character.

The *"white" colour*

The "white" is a symbol of purity. Also, "white "symbolizes something good and right and represents something innocent.

p. Irony

Irony is a rhetorical device characterized by the use of words to express a meaning that is contrary to their literal interpretation. Within contemporary critical discourse, the prevailing interpretation of the concept of 'irony' often retains its fundamental connotation of concealing or obscuring the true state of affairs. This concealment is not intended to mislead, but rather serves the purpose of attaining certain rhetorical or artistic outcomes. (Abrams, 1999:135). An example of irony that appeared in the sentence is as follows.

"An English teacher has poor grammar."

The English teacher must be good at grammar which is part o the English lesson. Therefore, how ironic it is if anEnglish teacher has poor grammar. It is a contradiction between what is said and reality.

1.2.3 Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA)

According to Van Dijk (1988), Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is a type of discourse that studies criticism of social power, domination or inequality that is produced or practiced in a social and political context in the form of text or verbally. While Fairclough (1993:1) states that "CDA as discourse analysis which aims to systematically explore often opaque relationships of causality and determination between (a) discursive practices, events and texts, and (b) wider social and cultural structures, relations and processes; to investigate how such practices, events and texts arise out of and are ideologically shaped by relations of power and struggles over power; and to explore how the opacity of these relationships between discourse and society is itself a factor securing power and hegemony". It can be concluded that CDA is a method for uncovering the original meaning of a discourse by taking into account personal habits, social status, and the circumstances surrounding the discourse maker.

Critical Discourse Analysis is not a norm or, but rather a perspective shared by principal analysts of language, semiotics, and discourse (Van Dijk, 1993). CDA aims to explore the connections

between textual structures and their functions in interaction within society. The objective of CDA is to decrease the opacity in understanding this complex mechanism of discursive practice and its literary function (Mahmood, 2019). The relationship between language use and its sociopolitical context is mutually constituted, with language influencing and being influenced by social practices, including literary and stylistic contexts (Hussein, 2021).

1.3   Review of Previous Studies

Several new research show many kinds of figurative language what it means in different types of writing also how it is employed in critical discourse analysis. These studies not only look at the subtleties of language use but also show how symbolic language can be used in many ways. The researcher intends to provide an overview of prior studies on the topic of figurative language. Two research give the reader more information about how artists express themselves creatively through figurative language. In their study, Nainggolan and Elfrida (2022) conducted an analysis of the use of metaphorical language within the songs included in the "Map of the Soul: 7 Album." To do this, they employed Abram's (1999) theoretical framework. The findings of this study indicate that personification emerges as the predominant form of figurative language. In addition, Wibawa, Putri, and Juniartha (2020) use Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963:367) and Leech's (1981) theories to analyze the figurative language in great in Richard Marx's song lyrics.

The study shows that Marx's songs mostly use hyperbole. In conclusion, the research demonstrates the songwriter's adeptness in transforming commonplace expressions into figurative language, hence enhancing the aesthetic appeal and captivating nature of the songs.

Another research explained the use of figurative language in making an advertisement. Ramadhan (2022), in his article, looks at the Maybelline New York slogan advertisement using Reaske's theory (1996). This research found there are similes, hyperbole, and personifications in the Maybelline New York slogan. Based on this research, figurative language is very important for making an advertisement more attractive.

To grab the reader's attention in the news, the writer usually uses several types of figurative language. In his study, Al Khasawneh (2021) aimed to substantiate his claims via an analysis of the use of metaphorical language in Saudi News Headlines pertaining to the Coronavirus (COVID- 19). This study examines the use of metaphorical language in Saudi News Headlines pertaining to the Coronavirus (COVID-19) via the lens of X.J. Kennedy's theory (2007). The findings of this study indicate that Saudi News articles pertaining to COVID-19 use seven distinct forms of figurative language, namely personification, exaggeration, understatement, paradox, synecdoche, apostrophe, and metonymy. Among these types, personification emerges as the dominating form of figurative language utilized in the analyzed texts.

Based on this research, figurative language can paint a very clear picture in the reader's mind. The readers are more likely to be interested and remember headlines that make them pictures of something.

In their study, Mukti and Nugraha (2022) conducted an analysis on the use of metaphorical language in the film "Sing 2" directed by Gareth Jennings. The researchers employed X.J Kennedy's theoretical framework (2007) to guide their examination. The finding revealed that metaphor is commonly used in Sing 2. It proves that metaphors can help the audience or viewer see what the movie is being talked about. Also, figurative language can help the viewers understand the character's development, and it helps the character grow and connect with the viewer.

"A Critical Discourse Analysis of Figurative Language in Pakistani English Newspapers" is a research study by Rashid Mahmood, Misbah Obaid, and Aleem Shakir. The study aims to evaluate the use of figurative language in four Pakistani English newspapers: Dawn, The News, The Nation, and The Express Tribune, based on their readership across the country. The researchers employed Richardson's (2007) model of newspaper evaluation through critical discourse analysis (CDA) to analyze the data. The study found that figurative language is used implicitly in newspapers to facilitate readers and communicate ideas. It highlighted seven types of figurative language, including personification, simile, and metaphor. The study concluded that the use

of figurative language in Pakistani English newspapers is an essential aspect of their discourse. It contributes to the manipulation of public opinion and reflects the dynamics of power and identity in the society. This research provides valuable insights into the role of figurative language in shaping public discourse and understanding the rhetorical strategies employed by writers and journalists in Pakistan.

The article "The study of metaphor as part of critical discourse analysis "is research study by Andreas Mussolf (2012) that discusses how the study of metaphoric and figurative language use contributes to critical discourse analysis (CDA). It emphasizes the recognition of metaphorical linguistics as a basic tool for the formation of arguments and the constitution of meaning in a social context. The paper argues that metaphor research can be integrated into CDA and enrich its theoretical framework and analytic tools, highlighting the importance of metaphor in constructing social reality and forming part of ideology. The article provides valuable insights into the relationship between metaphor, cognition, and ideology within the framework of critical discourse analysis.

The article "A Critical Discourse Analysis on the functions of figurative language in Kenyan 2013 electoral speeches" by Mary Kendi Miriti and Wesonga Opuko Christopher (2017) explores the use of figurative language in selected politicians' electoral campaign speeches in Meru County during the 2013 Kenya general elections. The study

employed thematic analysis and critical discourse analysis (CDA) to examine the functions of figurative language in political speeches. The research was conducted in Meru County, Kenya, and it used qualitative research designs to carry out a CDA on the functions of figurative language in politicians' campaign speeches. The study collected audio-recorded speeches of the politicians as they campaigned during the 2013 elections. The study's findings shed light on the persuasive and manipulative functions of figurative language in the context of political discourse, providing valuable insights into the use of language in shaping public opinion during electoral campaigns. The article contributes to the understanding of the role of figurative language in political communication and its implications for the dynamics of power and identity within the Kenyan electoral context.

The article "Critical Discourse Analysis of Figurative Language in the Selected Poems by Langston Hughes" by Snoor Ismael Mahmood and Media Rafiq Majeed (2020) analyzes the use of figurative language in the selected poems of Langston Hughes, an African American poet, novelist, and short story writer. The study employs critical discourse analysis (CDA) to examine the functions of figurative language in the poetic discourse, focusing on the use of metaphor, sensory language, negativity, and other rhetorical devices. The research found that Langston Hughes uses figurative language to express the perseverance of black people, expose the contradictions of American democracy, and
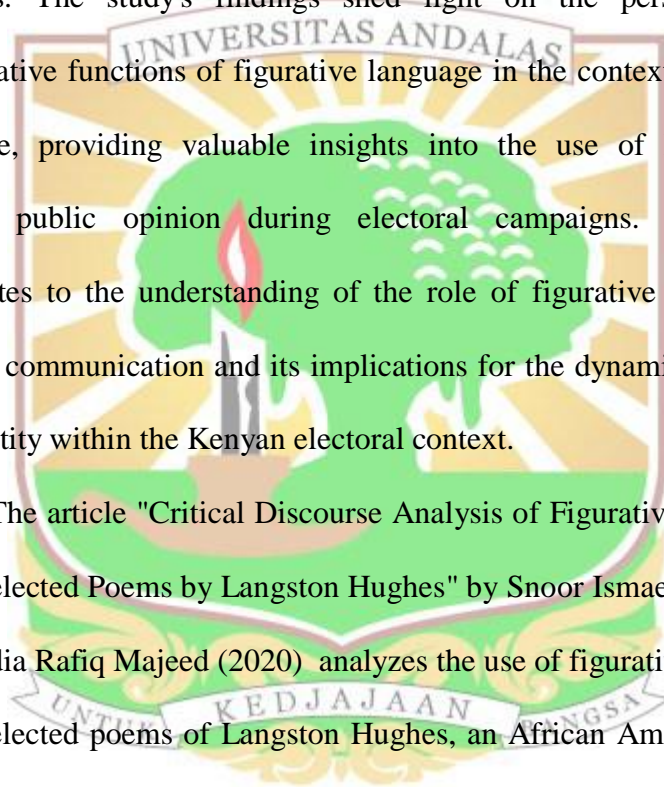
express togetherness and unity. The study provides valuable insights into the role of figurative language in shaping social reality and forming part of ideology within the context of African American poetry. The article contributes to the understanding of the relationship between figurative language, cognition, and ideology within the framework of critical discourse analysis.

The studies mentioned above are related to the research since the research also discusses figurative language and how the figurative language itself implied in CDA. The previous studies provide some information and differ from the earlier studies. The results indicate a need for more investigation into the use of metaphorical language within terrorist confessions and intercepted communications among terrorists. The researcher believes this study is essential because few studies have been conducted to investigate this topic. Therefore, the present study aims to bridge the gap by answering the research question.

1.4 Research Question

The following research inquiries will serve as the guiding framework for the analysis offered in this study:

1. What kind of figurative language was found in the Mumbai attack's terrorist confession and intercepted conversation?

2. What is the meaning of figurative language found in the Mumbai attack's terrorist confession and intercepted conversation?

3. What is the relation between the use of figurative language found in the Mumbai attack's terrorist confession and intercepted conversation with the social context?

1.5 Objective of Study

Concerning the research, the present investigation aims to accomplish the following objectives:

1. The objective of this study is to identify and analyze the many forms of metaphorical language used in the confessions of terrorists involved in the Mumbai attacks, as well as in intercepted communications related to the incident.

2. To reveal the meaning of the figurative language used in the Mumbai attack's terrorist confession and intercepted conversation.

3. To explore the connection between the use of figurative language found in the Mumbai attack's terrorist confession and intercepted conversation with the social and political context.

1.6 Scope of Study

To focus on the discussion, this research is limited to analyzing figurative language in the Mumbai attack's terrorist confession and intercepted conversation. The researcher expects this research generally can increase the science in the language field, especially for readers or other researchers interested in using figurative language in criminal investigation or confession.