THE TYPES OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE
IN WILLIAM SOMERSET MAUGHAM'S *THE RAZOR'S EDGE* AND THEIR CONTRIBUTION TOWARD
THEME DEVELOPMENT

A THESIS

Presented as Partial Fulfillment for the
Requirements to Obtain the Sarjana Sastera
Degree in English Letters Department

By

Isti Purwandari

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ENGLISH LETTERS STUDY PROGRAMME
DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LETTERS
FACULTY OF LETTERS
SANATA DHARMA UNIVERSITY
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ABSTRACT


This thesis is concerned with the novel of William Somerset Maugham’s The Razor’s Edge. The topic of this thesis is focused on the contribution of figurative language toward theme development. By understanding a lot of things which are known from many experiences, we can understand that Maugham uses many figurative languages. Therefore, the writer is motivated to analyze the kinds and the meaning of the figurative language in his novel. It seems like a simple work, but actually we must be conscious that we are required to be critical and creative in order to find out the link, which can be arranged to form a theme. From those figurative languages we can relate each other so that they can produce a topic chronologically.

This research is aimed to learn the kinds of figurative language in Maugham’ novel. In the attempt to obtain this goal, the writer sets three problems. The first problem deals with the meaning of The Razor’s Edge and a curiosity of why the author uses figurative language such The Razor’s Edge as a title. The second problem concerns with the analysis of figurative language that Maugham used. The last is about the contribution of figurative language toward theme development.

In order to solve those problems, a formalistic approach is needed. This approach is based on the autonomy of the work itself. The process of formalistic analysis begins with the reference on the sensitivity of the words, especially in the analysis of denotative and connotative meaning and their usage. This case is the part of the system category, where we learn about metaphor, allusion, and so on. This is called as figurative language.

Finally this study has resulted in a number of research findings. First, the author uses a particular figurative language in creating the title of his novel. It is because of his idea to arise the denotative and connotative meaning. Most of the readers can understand the denotative meaning easily, but on the other side, they must have curiosity, creativity and critically in analyzing its connotative meaning as it can be seen in The Razor’s Edge. Second, Maugham uses seven kinds of figurative language such as allusion, metaphor, simile, irony, repetition, and rhetoric. They have their own meaning and purpose. The last finding, because there are so many figurative languages found, we are requested to know the meaning and than make a link from each figurative language coherently in order to find a theme. Then we have a conclusion of a main theme, it is that man can find a wisdom in his heart, so that he can take the middle way when he is trapped in many life’s problems, especially which are connecting with wealth, prestige and fame.
ABSTRAK


Untuk memecahkan permasalahan – permasalahan tersebut, dipakailah pendekatan formalistik. Inti pokok proses penelitian formalistik dimulai dengan acuan pada sensitifitas terhadap kata – kata yang ada dalam bacaan, terutama dalam hal ini adalah penelitian tentang arti denotatif dan konotatif dan penggunannya. Hal ini masuk dalam kategori sistem, dimana kita mempelajari metafora, alusi, dan lainnya yang tergabung dalam macam gaya bahasa.


Dari sini kita dapat menyimpulkan tema cerita, dimana dalam kasus ini penulis memberi satu tema pokok bahwa seseorang dapat menemukan kebijaksanaan dengan hatinya sendiri, sehingga ia dapat mengambil jalan tengah saat ia dihadapkan pada berbagai masalah hidup, terutama yang menyengat kekayaan, gengsi dan nama besar.
CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

The Razor’s Edge was written by William Somerset Maugham in 1919 and published in 1976 by Pan Books Ltd. This book is a kind of a travel book which shares a full study of an honest seeker after truth in a different nature and materialistic world. We can say that he writes about someone who quests for a satisfying way of life. Here he emphasizes his work in a simple characterization such as clear story, universal setting, and the understanding of human nature. Now, by looking on those elements, the writer judges this novel as a kind of narration story telling where the author uses the word “I” as the first person who tells the story. Sometimes narration is used as a means of development whereby a writer explains his purpose. Sometimes narration is only part of paragraph or paper developed primarily by some other method, for example narration appears in characters, sketches, autobiographies, and short stories.

Topics for narration are usually personal experiences that relate on event of interest to their reader, but in the course of telling about the event, the writer makes a point. Narration can employ some of the characteristic of story telling. It can include flashback, foreshadowing, or other variations of chronological order to enchant to the story telling qualities, with the purpose of narration may be to entertain, or it may also have a moral serious message.
When we talk about narration, firstly we must know the characteristic of narration. The most important thing we must get is that narration will tell the story by using the techniques of story telling and it must be written in the first person. Other characteristic is that there must be description of anything, including people and dialogue. It should follow a chronological organization and rely one sensory details. Those characteristics had said by Sharon Sorenson in *Webster’s New World Student* (1992; 580).

If in this novel Maugham says that he writes many recollections about people with whom he lives in Chicago. He writes about many characters, evidences, places and experiences: it is one of the narrative’s elements we have known.

Talking about narration, in the previous page we have got the specific rule that narration is a style of story telling. It is possible that the author gives his ideas by using figure of speech. Most of the author use this method because figure of speech enchant the quality of the writing. A sentence which is composed by figurative language can be an interesting sentence, where it has different meaning from the literal meaning, so we must try to find many perceptions. In other words, we need a critical thought in finding the perceptions.

In this novel, the author has said that this book consists of his recollection about many characters with whom he lives in Chicago, where the book is written. It seems like an interesting matter when we can understand one ‘s personality and all the things that they do, moreover about the manner of their actions in their daily lives. In showing the way of thinking and self reliance of the three major characters, Maugham
used many figures of speeches. In this case, the writer also wants to argue that figurative language can also be used to develop the theme.

1.2. Problem Formulations

After seeing the background of study and to limit the scope of study in order to be specific to guide, the analysis will deal with the contribution of figurative language toward theme development.

In this specific project, the problems can be formulated as follows:

1. How does the author use figurative language The Razor's Edge as a title and what is the meaning of The Razor's Edge itself?

2. What kinds of figurative language does the author use?

3. What does the contribution of figurative language toward the theme development?

1.3. Research Goal and Benefit of Study

The writer would like to focus the attention to the meaning and the kind of figurative language which have significant effect to search the theme. The writer will try to get a sense of beneath meaning of figurative language itself.

People who haven't read this book will be impressed with the title because of
its unique meaning which has no connection with the story. It needs extra interpretation to quest its unilateral meaning. This curiosity also appeared when the first time the writer began to analyze it, so that there are found three major problems. In order to answer those formulation of problems, the writer is required to dig it up deeper and try to explain it clearly using an expressive criticism.

Every research will be useless if it doesn’t have a significant contribution for a particular scientific area. Because of that reason, this thesis is intended to give some benefit for English Literature study.

For literature students, this research can encourage them to learn more about the process of analyzing work of literature, especially novel, based on the result of scientific research.

This thesis also gives the benefit for the researcher because the writer can learn of how to analyze the specific work of literature by making a note and interpreting something related with many figurative languages and then the researcher must make a connection between many figurative languages in order to get its contribution toward the theme. From here the researcher can emphasized the main massage of the whole story.

Other benefit is aimed for further studies. Hopefully, the result of this research can be a point of view for other researcher. This thesis can help other students to build their chosen project, by giving a clue in writing a thesis. Moreover this project can be a reference for further findings.
1.4. Definition of Terms

This section aims to give the description of terms concerning the research project. Without the description of terms there will be confusion, misunderstanding or misinterpretation about those terms. That is why the description of terms is very important and becomes the particular part to understand the research project.

This section is attempting to define the following terms:

1. Contribution.

According to Webster’s New World Dictionary, ‘contribution’ is an action of contributing, while the term ‘to contribute’ means give something, such as ideas, knowledge, etc.

2. Figurative language.

Figurative language according to M.H Abrams in his book A Glossary of Literary Terms means the standard significance or sequence of words in order to achieve special meaning or effect (1970: 60).

3. Theme.

Holmand and Hormon stated the theme as the abstract concept which is made concrete through the presentation on person, action, and image in the work (1970: 502). In other world, we may say that theme is a central dominating idea in a work, where all elements are focused.
CHAPTER II
THEORETICAL REVIEW

2.1. Review on Related Study

The Razor's Edge was written by William Somerset Maugham, an English novelist playwright and short story writer whose work is characterized by a clear, unadored style, cosmopolitan settings and shrewd understanding of human nature. This novel has a characteristic, it is a contemporary novel. The meaning of contemporary novel is a compulsive creative power as the product of purpose and technical ability. A mark of this novel the combination of personal purpose and excellent craftsmanship as a literary motive.

Maugham also uses a perfect technique. Only the vitality is missing from books which are everything except really alive. Indeed, Maugham shows signs of having written himself out, which is an unhappy comment on so gifted a writer. Maugham is one of the most popular British author, whose reputation stands for higher with the public than with critics. He usually writes in a detached, ironic style, and he often shows sympathy for his characters.

2.2. Review on Related Theories

2.2.1. Theories of Figurative Language

In the former section there was stated the meaning of figurative language as a standard significance or sequence of words in order to achieve special meaning of effect.
M.H. Abrams also divides figurative language into two classes, figures of thought and figures of speech. Figures of thought in which words are used in a way that effects a decided change or extension in their standard meaning.

Figures of speech, which can be said as rhetorical figures, means that the standard usage of word primarily is not in the meaning, but in the order and rhetorical effect of the words (1970:60).

In the *Encyclopedia Britannica Vol. 5*, William Benton says that the usage of figurative speech is more conscious and more artistic, so that it has a stronger intellectual and emotional impact, it is memorable, and sometimes it contributes a depth association and suggestion far beyond the scope of the casual colloquial use of imagery (1983:432).

He also defines figurative language as an intentional deviations from common usage that emphasize both written and spoken language (1983:133). While in European language, he also says that in European language, there are five categories of figurative language. They are figures of resemblance or relationship, figures of emphasize or understatement, figures of sounds, verbal games, and errors (1983:133). The examples of each figure will be explained as follows, which are taken from Abrams book's *A Glossary of Literary Terms*.

Figures of resemblance of relationship consists of simile, metaphor, kenning, personification, metonymy, synecdoche and allusion. Simile is a comparison, usually indicated by like or as, for example: *We are packed in the room like sardines*. Kenning means a concise compound or figurative phrase replacing a common noun. We can see the kind of kenning as: *Whale path for Sea*, and *Ring*
giver for King. Many kennings are allusions that become unintelligible to later
 generation. Personification means speaking of an abstract quality or inanimate
 object as if it were a person, such as: money talks. While using the name of one
 thing for another closely related to it, this is identified as metonymy, for example
 : How would the Pentagon react?. Pentagon here means building in Arlington Virginia,
 the Headquarters of the US Armed Forces. Synecdoche means the use of a part to imply
 the whole, as an expression in: Hard hats, aimed for construction works. The
 last is allusion. In a work of literature means a brief reference, explicit or
 indirect to a person, place, or event, or to another literary work in a passage.
 Some authors often employ allusion based on their private reading and experience,
 in the knowledge that very few readers will recognize them without the help of many
 notes.

 Figures of emphasis or understatement consists of hyperbole, rhetorical
 question and irony. Hyperbole is deliberate exaggeration for the sake of effect, for
 example: This is the best time I ever had in my life. Rhetorical question means
 asking the effect, with no answer expected. It can be seen in: How can I express
 my thanks to you? The third is irony. The real meaning is concealed or contradict by
 literal meaning of the words, or a situation in which there is an incongruity between
 what is expected and what occurs. It is a form of indirection that avoids overt praise or
 censure as in the casual irony of the statement: That is a smart thing to do. It means that:
 That is very foolish.

 Repetition and onomatopoeia are the example of figures of sound. Repetition
 means the repetition of speech sounds in a sequence of words, as in: I couldn't
do the same. I couldn't! While onomatopoeia in the more common sense is applied to a word or combination of words, whose sound seems to resemble the sound it denotes as: *hiss, buzz, bang, dor.*

Pun is a kind of verbal games, that is a play on words. The fifth category is Errors, and the example of errors is periphrases. In *Writing With A Purpose*, Mc. Crimmon defines figures of speech as a literary devices that involves an imaginary comparison between two things that are normally quite unlike (1984: 708).

Figurative is representing by means of figure or symbol. It is not in its usual, not original, not literal or not in an exact sense, and it is also representing one concept in terms of another. This statement is written by David B. Guralnik.

According to G. Levin, figurative language means words and phrase that depart from the literal meaning of words in unusual ways (1987: 466). He also says that much scientific and technical writing, aiming at exact definition, seeks to be plain in style and as free as possible of figurative language (1987: 469)

2. 2. 2. Theories of Theme

To put the matter simply, theme is the meaning of the story. Many readers begin to wonder in what sense a story can mean anything. Kenney said that the theme is a meaning, but not hidden. Theme is meaning of a story releases; it may be the meaning the story discover (1966: 91). By themes we means the necessary implication of the whole story, not a separable part of a story. Commonly the theme is a central dominating idea in a word where all elements in a work are focused.
Leonard A. Podis states that the theme of literary work is the central insight or main idea that the writer conveys (1984: 288). It is possible when a novel may have more than one theme, though one idea will predominate. Readers may disagree in their interpretation of the major theme, but my agree that there are several possible themes.

Robert C. Meredith and John D. Fitzgerald give a conclusion about theme as follows:

"All traditional novels demonstrate that certain people have had certain experiences, and these experiences comment on life, leading the reader with some conclusion about the nature of existence that can be factually verified. This conclusion is the theme of the novel."

(1972: 64).

2. 2. 3. Relationship Between Figurative Language and Theme.

The writer develops a topic, which is usually identified as a theme by exploring the observations of ideas and perceptions, which are shown by figurative language inside. In this thesis, the writer also verifies many perceptions, ideas and opinions through the writing process. By this way, the main topic will be found after passing the jumbles of feelings and ideas into a coherent and consistent whole.

In the process of discovering the theme, the writer takes the internal and external author's experiences, added with the showing of figure of speech. In the process of discovering many figurative languages in every sentence, the writer should
pay any attention to the meaning intensely. After knowing the specific figure of speech that has been used, then the relationship through many evidences must be done chronologically. From here the readers will get the significant points which can be derived from the whole story. This is the contribution of figurative language through the searching of the theme.

2.3. Theoretical Ground

This thesis will use the formalistic approach. Therefore, the readers are acquired to be critical researchers where we have to analyze all of the aspects of a novel, including of how they can find denotative and connotative meaning of a sentence.

A related distinction which is often encountered in the critical analysis of literature is between denotation (the effective and associative aura of meanings which cluster around the words) and connotation. The figure and design are attractive, to a degree at least, but in reality there is no basis in fact for this interpretation.

When the writer searches the commencement of this approach, it may say that formalistic is based on the word 'form', where the form here is related with the work of literature and we must give the limitation of the form itself. 'Form' here can be connected with the grammar, the tone or system, while the system consists of many kind of figurative language, such as: metaphor, symbol, myth, image, and allusion.

Those are the reasons why the writer observes the artistic value of Maugham's The Razor's Edge by looking at the figurative language. Moreover, the beauty and the
aesthetic element of work literature have a relationship with it. This rhetorical style is aimed for making an arrangement in using figurative language, which will form an interesting sentence.

Figures of speech in a work of literature have many relations with the writer's ability in using the language and also the quality of the language they used. Actually rhetorical style is a deviation of common language from direct meaning into the unilateral meaning. When the language uses the rhetorical style, it cannot be an ordinary language anymore. It happens because the language has been modified by the form and the content, so that we need much time to paraphrase the meaning.

The use of figurative language commonly is the deviation of the meaning of the common speech form. This deviation is intentionally done in order to create a new particular or special effect, for example: to design the word interesting, to emphasize the idea beneath the expression of a sentence, and to refine the sentences or meaning. Those can be done by using comparison, allusion, etc, so that those special styles can show a particular expression.

Those facts lead us to indicate something of the nature of the thinking that has gone on in this work of literature, to point out areas where the linguist might conceive have something to contribute and to suggest what the nature of that contribution might be. Albert Marckwardt adds that the linguist recognizes, however, that the literary work differs from nonliterary utterances either by reflecting a higher degree of selectivity of certain language features, as would be the case with rhyme, alliteration, etc, or by divergences from the usual linguistic norms (1966:110).

Thus, the discussion has been confined chiefly to matters where the principal
contribution of the figurative language toward the theme. In the light of this, the contribution is a precise statement in his own terms, of the nature of the selectivity of the divergence. By using many figures of speech, we can connect all the evidence in the story one by one in order to find a particular topic, and this way will lead us to search the theme, where according to Sharon Sorenson, the characteristic of the theme is that it should begin with an introductory paragraph which includes any one of a number of devices to attract reader's attention. A theme must also include the characteristic peculiar to the chosen method of development (1992:557).
CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

As it had been stated in chapter one in the problem formulation, the writer attempted to solve three major problems. First, the writer is required to give such explanation why the author takes figurative language, especially in the title. Secondly, the analysis is due to find out the kinds of figurative language, whether they are metaphor, simile, irony, etc. The last problem is a significant question about the contribution of figurative language toward the theme.

In order to find out the answer of the formulated problems, the writer needs the formalistic approach. As its name suggest, "formalistic" criticism has for its sole object the discovery and explanation of form in the literary work itself and thus the relative unimportance of extra literary considerations, such as the author’s life; his times, sociological, political, economic, or psychological implication. It is stated by Guerin in his book *A Handbook of Critical Approaches to Literature*.

In this process of making a thesis, the writer will use formalistic approach, whose point of view based on the text itself, for example is how can we analyze the denotative and connotative meaning of a sentence. There is also talking about kinds of figurative language in order to create an interesting sentence.

According to Guerin, there are four approaches. The first approach is traditional approach. Traditional approach consist of historical - biographical approach and moral - philosophical approach. While we may grant the basic position that literature is primarily art, it must be affirmed also that art doesn’t
exist in a vacuum. It is a creation by someone at sometime in history and it is intended to speak to other human beings about some idea or issue that has human relevance.

Any works from traditional approach will always be meaningful to knowledgeable people. Its greatness comes from the fact that the wisest, most cultivated, most sensitive minds bring all of their information, experience and feeling to contemplate it. They are impressed and moved by its beauty, its unique kind of knowledge. It means that many literary classics are admittedly autobiographical, propagandistic, or topical, that is related to contemporary events. He states his first approach as follows:

a. Historical—biographical approach.

This approach sees a literary work chiefly, if not exclusively, as a reflection of its author's life and times or the life of the characters in the work. If the readers and the author are understood, the novel can be meaningful.

b. Moral—philosophical approach.

The basic position of such critics is that the function of literature is to teach morality and philosophical issues. They would interpret literature within a context of the philosophical thought of a period of group.

The second approach is formalistic. Guerin states the formalistic approach as the discovery and explanation of form in the literary work. This approach assumes the autonomy of the work itself, such as: what is the literary work, what are its shape and effect, and how are these achieved? (1979:70). The process of
formalistic analysis begins with a sensitivity to the words of the text and all their denotative and connotative values and implication. An awareness of multiple meaning as traced in dictionaries will offer significant guideline to what the work says. It must be checked in a dictionary, such as: Webster’s Third New International Dictionary of the English Language.

After looking at the words in the literary text, the readers must look for structures and patterns, interrelationship of the words. Then they will begin to see the relationship of reference, grammar, tone and system as had been stated by Guerin as follow:

a. Reference: consists of pronouns to nouns, a voice to a speaker, an appositive to a name or place, time to process.

b. Grammar: consists of sentence patterns and their modifiers, parallel words and phrase, agreement of subject and etc.

c. Tone: Consists of choice of words, manner of speaking, attitude toward subject and audience.

d. System: Consists of metaphors, symbols, myths, images, allusions. (1979: 77)

In fiction, one must look for the point of view established by the author, such as: the narrator who tells the story, a character from whose vantage points the story is told in the third person, and the omniscient narrator.

The third approach is psychological. The psychological interpretation can afford many profound clues toward solving a work’s thematic and symbolic mysteries, but it can seldom account for the beautiful symmetry of a well-wrought fictional masterpiece. Though the psychological approach is an
excellent tool for reading beneath the lines, to interpretative craftsman must often use other tools, such as the traditional and formalistic approach.

The fourth approach is the study of myths, which is said as mythological and archetypal approaches. It reveals about the mind and character of a people. Myths are the symbolic projections of a people's hopes, values, fears and aspirations. Guerin gives George Whalley's description of myth is to be defined as a complex of stories, which, for various reason, human beings. Regard as demonstration of the inner meaning of the universe and of human life (1979:156).

The data for this thesis is taken from the novel itself, where Maugham reveals his idea about life, love, way of thinking and the manner of persons in analyzing the topic, the writer need to take several steps. There will be stated step by step.

Firstly, the writer needs to read the main source, which taken from Maugham's work of literature. This work is a kind of a travel book entitled The Razor's Edge. The book consists of 314 pages, published by Pan books Ltd. By this book, the writer tries to examine figurative language which encourage me to find a theme.

Secondly, after reading the book, the writer tries to formulate the problem in this thesis the writer has three major problems that had stated on the previous chapter.

Thirdly, by using many references and sources, the writer begins to find out the way of how to answer the problems. This third steps is significant because it needs more attention and needs many arguments, so that the reader can judge whether this thesis is good or bad. The last step is making a conclusion. In this step, we can extract the message that author want to say. This the writer's job to share the author's way of thinking and other aspect.
CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS

The Razor’s Edge is a novel which is seldom discussed by people, but in this project the writer tries to find the essence of the story. Actually there are many messages inside because it seems like a philosophical novel. The first time readers read The Razor’s Edge, they are required to understand more about its meaning. It needs extra interpretation.

4.1. The Use and The Meaning of Figurative Language ‘The Razor’s Edge’ As A Title In Maugham’s Novel.

In the first process of writing novel, Maugham has many experiences to support his creativity. He almost knows many stages of people such as aristocratic, entrepreneurs and ordinary people. They are people with whom he lives in Chicago and France, people who give him a lot of views toward the value of life, and people who give the contribution to arrange his work of literature.

The life he passed is full of color. For example he lived in an elegant lifestyle, where there are many respectable people, who create both problems and happiness. In other words, he says that life is phenomenal because it consists of many aspects, including the case of love, wealth and fame, etc. Because of those conditions, Maugham puts his idea into an artistic title for his novel as 'The Razor’s Edge'. The title itself cannot be related with the content explicitly, because it must be searched whether it is
really the real meaning or non-literal meaning.

On the first analysis, the writer begins to give the explanation of the title "The Razor’s Edge" in a real meaning and in a non-literal meaning. We need to argue that the title is using figurative language. Denotatively, the razor’s edge has a meaning that aims to emphasize that there is a sharp line of division of a razor. While in the non-literal meaning, there are two perceptions in one statement. They can be searched if we have read the novel and when we got the content particularly. Here the writer has two perceptions, in the sentence like "The sharp edge of a razor is difficult to pass over; thus the wise say the path to salvation is hard" (p. 1), which are expressing critical situation. It can be split into two sentences.

We can see the argument of the first sentence as the first perception in the sentence "the sharp edge of a razor is difficult to pass over". It has a meaning that life is full of traps, which are caused by many troubles and by many problems they have made. They may be come from social issue, from economical issue, or come from the teaching system to find a better life, but they never consider of the way and the effect they have taken. Actually there are many ways to get there, to find a better social class, to reach wealth and fame, and to find a better life, but sometimes they take the wrong way and they fall in a trap of life. It means that the traps are exist in everywhere, no matter they are. They can be on the right, or on the left. Sometimes they are appear together and we are requested to take the right way, on the middle way.

The second perception is due to the second sentence "thus the wise say the path to salvation is hard". aims for people who have trouble in their lives, in this context, it tells us about people who consider social position and money extremely important. Isabel
and Elliot are the example in this case. Elliot symbolizes the materialism of the older generation and Isabel the materialism of the new. Both characters also express a common attitude toward someone engaged in a spiritual quest like Larry, they consider such preoccupations odd and a waste of time. Here the balance of thought and act are needed. We have to judge that money, wealth and fame do not always give us happiness, but they should be managed carefully, in order to be useful as a knight.

When the title is connected with the sentences on the first page, actually they have more than one perception, but the writer only gives two main perceptions. In searching the meaning and perception, there must be a curiosity because of its artistic words. When people know that fiction is one of the fine art, it shall be reputed artistic. That is why the author use the artistic title as "The Razor's Edge". According to Nostrand in his book "Literary Criticism in America", there is one point at which the moral sense and the artistic sense lay very near together, that is in the light of truth that deepest quality of a work of art will always be the quality of the mind of the producer (1957).

To exist on the razor's edge is to live in an understanding that both extremes are nothing more than interpretations that people can make, people should know that their existence have meaning and purpose, not just know it, but feel it in every part of their beings. Maugham also addresses this yearning for deep meaning and purpose in The Razor's Edge and recounts the story of how one young man searches for the existency and finds it, in this case is Larry Darrel. The Razor's Edge is often described as the story of Larry, a war veteran who forsakes a comfortable life in Chicago society for a vague spiritual quest. It is better appreciated as a portrait of his acquaintances, whose
conventional lifestyles are completely contrasted to the path walked by the seeker. The razor's edge instead reveals about the spiritual path by focusing on people who do not give up materialistic struggle. The best way to see Larry is to look at what he doesn't do.

After making many perception, the writer can take a simple explanation that the razor’s edge expresses life and its attributes, such as: love, egoism, pride, eternality, suffering, the perspective of good and bad, salvation, etc. Those aspects are coloring human's lives, where sometimes people are also difficult to put their existences in a right aspect because they are unable to choose which one is right, moreover when they walk in a particular way. They should take the safe way, the right way, in order to avoid many traps of life. Here the courage is needed.

Elliot and Isabel have a contrast life when it is compared with Larry’s life style. Elliot’s life revolves around prestige and the good opinion of others and he passes away near the end of the novel satisfying. One cannot say he has more unhappy life than Larry, but he is only the surface of Elliot’s ambition which are highlighted. Then when they realize that nothing is eternal in the world, they try to put everything away including wealth and fame. They know that they will never bring anything to their tombs, so they make salvation however hard it is, before everything late. They must leave their prestige, wealth and fame, also the mamonistic view in order to get the enlightenment of salvation.

The sentence “The sharp edge of a razor is difficult to pass over: thus the wise say the path to salvation is hard” is the example of figurative language, which is used by the author. From here the reader must understand that literary work of art is not a simple object, but rather a highly complex organization of a stratified chapter with multiple meanings and relationship. It is shown by the title of this novel 'The Razor's
“Edge”, where literature here expresses a general attitude toward life. When we talk about the general attitude toward life, it means that all that we do is causing many problems. People usually classify those problems into the problem of fate, by which they mean the relation of freedom and necessity, spirit and nature. Secondly is the problem of nature which will include questions as the feeling for nature. The last is the religious problem, including the interpretation of God, the attitude toward sins and salvation. Other people classify it into the problem of man, it concerns not only on questions of the concept of man, but also of man’s relation to death, man’s concept of love; and finally there is a group of problem of society, family and state. Those categories of problems are put forward by Wellek and Austin in ‘Theory of Literature’ (1962: 115).

When we are connecting those problems with each character inside, actually they ever exist in every condition, whether it is the problem of fate, religious, nature or problem of man. The most sharp problem here is shown on the last item, the problem of man that will be explained later.

4. 2. Kinds of Figurative Language Used in William Somerset Maugham’s

The Razor’s Edge.

The second analysis begins with the introduction of figurative language as it can be seen in the previous part. In this section, the writer will analyze the kinds of figurative language which are used by the author in his statement chronologically, completed with their meanings.
For the first time, Maugham says that this novel consists of his recollection particularly in Chicago, France, and India, where he met many high class people. He learns their life styles in details until he finds a unique character like a young USA veteran named Larry Darrel. Then Maugham's object was developed by Larry's attitudes and personality, including his motivation to survive in America. In his writing, Maugham tells us that the readers will be left in the air as it can be seen on page 7 before he continues his story. If the statement 'I leave my reader in the air' uses a figurative language, then the readers must have curiosity of what kind of figurative language used.

As we are talking about, this statement means that the author only wants to set down what he knows of his own knowledge. He also wants to write his novel coherently, but it cannot be established. Because of his journey around the big cities, he cannot write those events chronologically so that the readers will be confused when they read it. It does not mean that they are confused about the content of the novel, but they are only not familiar with the reference of the place that the author has written. This figurative statement becomes the part of figure of emphasize or understatement. He is sure that the readers will be confused, but there are still many people who understand the author's chronological events.

4.2.1. Figurative Language Using Allusion.

The first allusion is used by Maugham to show the liberty that every man needs.

"I have taken the liberty that historians have taken from the time of Herodotus to put into the mouths of the persons of my narrative speeches that I didn’t my self hear and couldn’t possibly have heard". (p. 8)
In this sentence, the most significant thing that the readers must understand is the use of a famous name "Herodotus", where his center piece is detailed narrative that remains the basic of modern reconstruction. This is the kind of allusion, where the author uses his own knowledge as a reference. It shows a figure, that is Herodotus. He is a figure of liberty, a free condition which every man wants. In this case, it is connected with Larry's personality who wants to get the liberty by loafing. His reason is so simple: to find peace.

The second allusion is shown by the death of Elliot. Before he dies, he asks Maugham to invite the Bishop and says that he wants to make a confession and receive an extreme salvation, in the hope that all doors of heaven will be opened for him. The question is what can be the end of human's life except the enjoyment of it? The great question that bothers many people's minds is not human happiness, but human salvation. Why should man bother himself so much about salvation if he has no feeling of doom? Theologists tell the people about the future that there will be a vague heaven. Because of this statement, he confesses that he is not a saint, but he is only a figure or player in the world and God is his creator, who owns human's life. In this case, Maugham presents Elliot as Don Quixote using an allusion as an irony.

"Elliot, the costume too large now for his emaciated frame, looked like a chorus man in an early opera of Verdi's. The sad Don Quixote of a worthless purpose"  
(p. 242)

Don Quixote tells us about ingenious gentleman from Mancha. There is a social satire, philosophic tale and adventure story, which is presented by this idealistic and delightful man. Don Quixote figure is a figure of a noble and selfless reformer completely devoted to the ideals of knight errantry. He wants to realize his dream as a knight, but it is
a worthless thing. This desire is the same as Elliot when he does many efforts to be a knight for every man he knows. He helps them with his wealth in order to get the prestige. The wise man says it is also a worthless purpose. Then the question that the man has to face is not what his purpose should be, but what they have to do with life. There are two kinds of purpose, they are divine purpose and human purpose (Lin Yu Tang; 1937), but each man cannot understand the scale of values of their purpose of life.

A few days later, Elliot dies and everyone is in grief. Gray and Isabel go to the funeral, then they return to Brittany. After Gray has regained his health, he impatient to go to America again and get to work again, but Isabel is still comfortable in Paris.

Looking again at Elliot's misery, Larry gives a comment that before Elliot dies, there are pain and fear inside his soul. He does not mean fear of closed spaces and fear of heights, but fear of death and, the worst, the fear of life. He is scared in facing death although he is in the most prosperous condition, without any worry. A Greek philosopher, Democritus, thought that there are two great fears, they are fear of God and fear of death, which both of them are usually oppressing human's life, including Elliot.

The third allusion is said by Isabel when she cannot understand Larry's thought. In this case, Larry is also talking about the acquisition of knowledge that he can get later. Here he uses both metaphor and allusion.

"You cannot imagine what a thrill it is to read the Odyssey in the original. It makes you feel as if you had only to get on tiptoe and stretch out your hands to touch the stars". (p. 71)

Those sentences can be divided into two categories of figurative language. The first sentence "You cannot imagine what a thrill it is to read the Odyssey in the original", is the kind of allusion. Here, Homer, the ancient Greek epic focuses his story on what it is
to be human or on their values and ideals that inform human existence. The Odyssey has served as the archetype for later applications of the theme of wandering. The difference between Odyssey and Larry's loafing are laid on their aims. If Odyssey makes loafing and then he returns again, it because he only wants to find his wife, Penelope. He wanders for ten years because of Trojan war. He goes away from home with the joy he feels on returning. Vice versa, Larry's loafing is caused by his curiosity of God. He needs to know more about honesty, evil and evil's existence. If Isabel does not ask him to return again to America, Larry does not want to go there soon. He wants to find peace as far as he can. This figure is used to stimulate people of how to learn life and its problems. When Maugham puts Odyssey as a figure, automatically this part is using an allusion to be the reference of a significant person, who states human existence.

The second sentence, "It makes you feel as if you had only to get on tiptoe and stretch out your hands to touch the stars" is metaphor. It means that people have their own plans, have their own selves decision. When they are going to do their plans, they must stand on their own ways and use everything they have, such as intelligence, connections, colleague, talents, etc, to reach their life's target. If everyone wants a progress toward their lives, they must do it using those efforts. Moreover for Larry, that we may call him as the sick soul, it is applying to his state of mind, so that he tries to find the enlightenment toward his view of life. When he can get it, it means he has a progress.

Larry's view of life is based on his wonder whether God exists or God does not. It is about God's existence. He needs to find a truth that there is not mammonistic's view that people always think and get, but the most important thing is that people must give
their lives for God's sake. He can say that life for God is significant.

"I want to make up my mind whether God is or God is not. I want to find out why evil exists. I want to know whether I have an immortal soul or whether when I die it's the end" (p. 71).

It is clear that his desire to leave America is very strong. He thinks America is an arrogant state in its style, where people always think about wealthy, although it has been the progress of America itself. It is the reason why he leaves his land to other countries, including to India. He wants to find honesty. As the readers have known, Maugham is an author in the transition era between romantic era and rational era. That is why he puts a character like Larry, who will be the symbol of rational era. Here Maugham presents Larry as a man who has a concept of his own life, a man who has no satisfaction of life, so that he becomes an honest seeker trough truth. He needs to manage his time to learn deeper about God, evil's existence and the immortal soul of a human. He learns about religion, which is taken from Descartes' philosophy. Larry is impressed by the case, the grace and the lucidity. Grolier has said in "The Encyclopedia of Knowledge volume VI" that Descartes invokes skepticism only as a means of reaching certainty. However, his argument to overcome skepticism is not without their problems. One of this is known as the Cartesian circle.

"No argument to show that God exist can be certain unless one is certain of one's own reasoning, but according to Descartes, one cannot be certain of one's reasoning unless one is certain that God exist" (p. 190)

In this way, Maugham shows how each character suffers in his particular ways, like in Larry's case. The statement to proof Larry's idea can be seen in: "If I ever acquire wisdom, I suppose I shall be wise enough to know what to do with it" (p. 72). This
sentence is clear that he wants to reach the wisdom, the clear sight toward the balance of spirit and soul's need, but Isabel cannot accept Larry's thought. She refuses Larry's argument by saying that a man ought to work because that is the way how he contributes to the welfare of the community.

4. 2. 2. Figurative Language Using Hyperbole.

The hyperbole statement is found by portraying Elliot. He is not the main figure in this novel, but he has an interesting characteristic. People usually say that Elliot has an unordinary characteristic.

"They were afraid he was a snob. And of course he was. He was a colossal snob. He was a snob without shame. He would put up with any affront, he would ignore any rebuff, he would swallow any rudeness to get asked to a party he wanted to go or to make a connexion with some crusty old dowager of great name" (p. 12)

This statement seems that Elliot is a perfectionist, he has intelligence of knowledge, and he usually has connection with people who have great name. On the other side, he is a snob. He will do everything he wants, whatever the way he should take. He has no shame to do anything. It is a kind of a hyperbole, because when he has a capability, has so many friends, has a good career in being a rich man, he becomes a snob. Sometimes the readers want to know the cause of his snobbishness.

People's curiosity of Elliot's snobbishness can be seen in page 16: "I often asked myself what was the cause of the snobbishness that obsessed this man who was so intelligent, so kindly and so cultivated". Besides the hyperbole statement, there is also an
ironically statement too. The irony lies on the sentence "he is so intelligent, cultivated and kind ". On other side, he is a snob. As a human, there must be two sides in soul, they are good and bad. It is also happened to Elliot, but his snobbishness is over done.

It is not only done by Elliot, but also done by his niece, Isabel who wants to get married with Larry. Then the glamour of their resounding title blinds them to their faults. Elliot's family always thinks about a particular personality which is so important for their career. It is the cause of Larry's broken engagement with Isabel. She also has an opinion that everything is for making money. Larry disagree with this idea because he knows that Isabel's family is materialistic. Then he decides to go away from her and loaf, with the hopes that he will find a new experience. He is consistent in his desire to loaf although it is wasting time as in " You waste a lot of time going down blind alleys if you have no one to lead you ". This statement is said by Isabel when she knows that Larry will leave her. Actually Larry never decides whether he loafs for finding peace, experience, or it is just for travelling.

Lin Yu Tang has stated that the true meaning of travel is when a travel has a motive to become lost and unknown. More poetically, we can describe it as travel to forget. A true traveler is always a vagabond, with the joys, temptations and adventure of vagabond. This essence of travel is to have no duties, no fixed hours, no mail, no inquisition neighbors, and no destination. A good traveler is one who does not know where he is going to. For Larry, it is possible to take a vacation to get closer to God and nature, in order not always thinks about money, as Isabel enjoyment of life.

The second hyperbole is stated in page 52 : " I don't think I shall ever find peace till I make up my mind about things. It's very hard to put into words ". In this case,
Isabel stands on her thought that her opinion is right, where people must work, not only thinks about loafing and finding peace or honesty, it is just wasting time. On the other side, Larry gives his argument that money just does not happen to interest him.

The sentence *it is very hard to put into words* means that that his plan to loaf is difficult to say. There is no one who can understand him except his own self. As we have known, people have their own thought, plan, dedication and destiny. It is possible that other people have no sense toward what people think of their plans. They say "it is very hard to put into words". They cannot share their plans to others, where a man is only know her or his own self, including about his or her enjoyment. Sometimes, the problem of happiness lies on the word 'enjoyment', which covers many things as the enjoyment of ourselves, friendship, conversation, etc. While the term enjoyment can be separated into two kinds, they are material enjoyment and spiritual enjoyment.

From here lies Larry's desires to reach the enjoyment of spiritual by loafing, but actually he is also conscious that the question that faces the man in the world is not what to do with life. Into this question of what should be his purpose of human life, every man projects his own conceptions and his own scale of values. Our scale of values differ from one another.

Other hyperbole is on page 77, when Larry says, "I cannot darling. It would be the betrayal of my soul". It seems an exaggeration statement for people who has a mammonistic's view. For Larry, if he is still trying to reach wealthy, it means that he betrays his soul, because he gradually forgets his relationship with the Mighty Being. He argues that man lives in this world is not only to find wealth and fame, but also must find God's grace upon human's lives. Because of this arguments, their engagement is broken,
but Isabel is still asking Larry to work and come back to America. In this case, Maugham says that a person related to as a fixed object with set characteristics experiences a loose of freedom, as did Larry’s fiance, Isabel, when she rejects the spiritual path with the words:

"I am just an ordinary, a normal girl. I am twenty, in ten years I shall be old. I want to have a good time while I have the chance." (p. 77)

Isabel has a fixed notion of what she is, and therefore of what she can become. Once we see ourselves as particular object with a specific character, our freedom disappear. We have entered the realm of fact and closed off possibility. In other ways, when we see Larry’s figure, we can say that his ‘shell – shocked veteran’ or ‘bright young man in Chicago society’ limits him and his actions. Larry refuses to objectify and is able instead to follow the path of the seeker, even without knowing what he seeks or rejecting what he has said. He is the ideal state for a student, perfect as he is yet willing to grow, on the way and nothing wrong. An escape from factual condition and at play in possibility. He has a freedom from everything, including free from many claims. It is the three hyperbole.

The fourth hyperbole can be found when New York had broken, but Isabel and Gray cannot accept Elliot’s offering. As the consequence, Gray must work harder. Actually the fact is different from the previous condition before the broken New York market. Now Isabel in a contrast appearance. She is in black, she has no rings on her fingers, she sell her jewelry, and so on. Then Maugham states her condition using the figure of emphasize, particularly hyperbole. She begins to make a comparison between Gray and Larry, where there is a regret in her heart that she cannot accept Larry without
money and work. A few days later, they meet each other. They talks about each life condition completely. Larry says that he has loafing in Germany, Spain and Italy, and he knocks about the East for a bit. He just comes from India too. From here Gray gives a question to mock him: "is it true that Yogis acquire powers that would seem to us supernatural?"

He gives this question because he does not believe in other god. Then Larry says wisely that the true faith is only believed by someone who have a belief, including Larry, this is true. This is supported by his experience at there, that Yogi can walk over the water. "A miracle like that, is worth no more than the penny it would have cost to go on ferryboat". We can see this statement in page 154.

This experience of mystical thing cannot be paid by money, because the experience itself is so valuable and so important that the author presents it with a hyperbole statement. In India, Larry lives in Ashrama, he learns Hindustani. He is taught by holy men who live alone. In a temple, in the forest, or on the slopes of the Himalayas. As it has been stated, Larry can be called as the 'sick soul', where it is applying to Larry state of mind. He is usually in the state of being confused. He understand the fact that everyone for a moment live and gradually those facts are irrelevant to the perplexity. He ever thinks, if the natural world is so double -faced, what world, what thing is real? An urgent wondering and questioning is set up, a poring theoretic activity, and in the desperate effort to get into right relations with the matter. The sufferer is often led to what becomes for him a satisfying religious solution. Larry does embark on a single minded search for answers: over a number of years, he reads and studies the great philosophers, he travels and meets different kinds of people, and for brief periods of time, he studies
under spiritual teachers in differing religious traditions. Larry's spiritual quest becomes the primary narrative thread of the novel.

Most of Larry's idea can be found in page 156, when he says clearly that he is attracted by Yogi because of his saintness. Although he ever read all about the saints, he never thought it possible to meet one who is alive now, "From the first time I saw him, I never doubted that he was a saint. It was a wonderful experience."

The story moves to Larry's experience in India, where he learns a religion from the old Yogi. This experience cannot be explained in details, but he is sure with his decision that he must do it well in order to cure his sick soul. Firstly he is not sure about this teaching method. He says in a hyperbole statement like;

"I can assure you, no one was more surprised than I. There's nothing to it really; it only means putting the idea into the sufferer's mind."

(p. 246)

For the first time he goes to India, he only wants to get a chance, he wants to take a rest and then he goes to work for a few years. He wants an experience. Whenever he gets water — logged spiritually, whenever he has absorbed all he can for the time, he has found it useful to do something of that sort. There he learns about God and His existence. The monks told him that God had creating the world for His glorification, but he still has a question about the other side, that is the evil existence.

4. 2. 3. Figurative Language Using Metaphor.

In this novel, there are only a main metaphor. It can be searched on Larry's
curiosity toward peace and honesty. In fact, he still has a commitment toward his plan to seek honesty. He must throw his thought away. Maugham writes that Larry Darrel is such a person who is without ambitions and has no desire for fame and is too modest to set himself up as an example to others. Yet the author speculates that Larry’s glowing example will surely influence a few uncertain souls to follow in his footsteps and lead a life of the spirit. Simply by living, Larry makes the world a better place. It seems like a dream.

"Of course I know that I’m not playing the star part in this. He is the idealist, he is the dreamer of beautiful dream, and even if the dream doesn’t come true, it’s rather thrilling to have dream it." (p. 93)

This metaphor statement is clear enough to be known that he has an ideal thinking. His vision is not always based on the mammonistic view and prestige, but also on the other view such as moral responsibility. He dares refuse to sacrifice for Isabel sake the life that he thought is the life for him, although it is causing the pain.

4. 2. 4. Figurative Language Using Simile.

Simile is shown by the word like or as, as it can be seen on page 105. In his first loaing, he arrives in a city namely Lens, in the North of France. There he gets a job as a coal miner, stays with Kosti. In his new world, Larry does his work so hard, therefore he can feel of how to work. "Of course my hands blistered and they got as sore as the devil, but they healed. I got used to the work".

He does not care of his blistered hands, as stated by simile. It means that he is
really work hard in order to get the work for living. A few years later, Larry and Kosti move to Germany. They are living in Bohnn, staying in a German woman, Frau Becker. She is a jolly, merry woman and quite prepared to joke and laugh with him. She also has a girl, namely Ellie. From here comes the trouble where both mother and daughter love Larry. He cannot accept this fact. What a risk to take if he gives his soul for them? Then Larry escapes to Frankfurt and has a job there.

Other simile can be read when Maugham tells about Larry’s journey. He says that no one can understand where Larry will go, what will he does and when will he back again to USA. It is hard to present Larry’s idea, because he is so unique.

“... it’s pain that’s heaven. Beside, you know what he is. Any day he may vanish like a shadow when the sun goes in and we may not see him again for years...” (p. 164)

The third simile is said when Larry has a will in order to go back to his society, American society. He is allowed and followed by his master’s advice that no one can understand life clearly and perfectly, because there is no solution for it. He only says that life is like a game.

“... It is like a game...” He said.

In this game there are joy and sorrow, virtue and vice, knowledge and ignorance, good and evil. The game cannot continue if sin and suffering are together eliminated from the creation...” (p. 280)

This statement can support Larry in living in USA. He wants to live with calmness, forbearance, compassion selflessness and continence. Although he is not become a saint, he displays many of the fruits of a saintly life, including the term ideal power. This power may be a personified God or simply abstract moral ideas. After his
mystical experience, Larry decided to go back to USA and life according to the ideals of those items. Larry expresses charity, a tenderness for fellow creatures. He argues that life he had planned for himself may affect others. That is just possible that people will see that this, his way of life, offers happiness and peace. He also says that the mystical experience and the enriching 'fruits' of religious experience is the basic reason. Man searches for such an experience, and the enriching 'fruits' religious experiences provide in our lives, can all be traced in Larry Darrel's life."

When he has a plan to go back to USA, he begins to be conscious that one must adapt oneself to one's environment and must work. He wants to learn to be a driver. He just wants to get the enjoyment in working and not to reach the high income, but Maugham doubts it.

"Will you think very carefully before you dispossess yourself of your very small fortune? When it is gone, it's gone forever. A time may come when you'll want money very badly, either for yourself or for somebody else, and then you'll bitterly regret that you were such a fool". (p. 284)

Larry refuses Maugham's mockery and answers it that money to some people means freedom; to him it means bondage. This statement is almost true because when we look at the reality, there are many people who are still stand on mammonistic view. People can do anything if they have much money. There is an idiom that money can buy anything, by money, everyone can overcome many problems, so that they cannot live without a lot of money. Vice versa, consciously or unconsciously, money can be the master upon human's life. It seems that people can be the money's bondage, and Larry does not want it happens to him. Money for him is not so important if it is compared with happiness and peace, which is concealed in religious enlightenment he wants to find.
4. 2. 5. Figurative Language Using Irony.

The first irony can be read when Larry does not want to be driven by Isabel. This is an ironical statement about Isabel, a girl who has everything, beauty, intelligence and a high manner, is not perfect enough to be a girl according to Larry's view. He thinks that one must be fool when she is standing on her wealth and fame only.

"Do you take me for a perfect fool, honey? If your mother didn't know perfectly well the measurements of the living room windows, I'll eat my hat. That's not why you asked me to drive you down here." (p. 49)

Larry also mocks her with a rhetorical question like that. While "I'll eat my hat" is a mockery for someone who shows his or her foolishness. It also emphasizes that Larry has no respect for one's foolishness. It is a kind of figure of understatement.

In another part of the novel, Maugham, the narrator, also says that people usually do everything. Moreover they may sacrifice everything in order to get what they want. It is ironical fact that Larry does not do it.

"What I am trying to tell you is that there are men who are possessed by an urge to do some particular thing, so strong that they cannot help themselves, they've got to do it. They are prepared to sacrifice everything to satisfy their yearning." (p. 91)

Most of the people do not think any longer about the life they should passed, where people are not merely think about wealth and fame, but they also have to think about the other aspect, like wisdom, God, and think about the good relationship with others.

There is a transparency toward what he does between two different sharp sides, for God sake and for Mammon sake.

"Elliot could thus flatter himself that he was making the best
of both worlds, and if I may venture so to put it, effecting a very satisfactory working arrangement between God and Mammon". (p. 128)

Until the condition of New York market was broken, he never thinks of broken business. While on the other hand, he tells Maugham that Isabel's husband, Gray Maturin, is in a worse condition. Henry Maturin, Gray's father, has coronary thrombosis. Gray is personally in a great difficulty. His effort to extricate himself fails and the banks cannot lend him money. He declares bankrupt, but what about Elliot? It seems that he is still standing on his faith that God still loves him. "'And what about you, Elliot?' I asked. 'Oh, I'm not complaining,' he answered airily. 'God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb.'" (p. 130).

There is also an ironical statement to show the curiosity why God creates evil. "If an all good and powerful God created the world, why He creates evil?" (p. 256). The ironical statement here lies on the case of God, who is so powerful, who is the creator of the world, the Mighty being who quest the perfect life or perfect attitude from His creation, also creates the evil, where anyone knows the evil, bad. Those good fathers have no answer that satisfied his head and soul that perplexed him.

"I didn't see why you shouldn't believe in God who hadn't created the world, but bad to make the best of the bad job he'd found a being enormously better, wise and greater than man, who strove with the evil he hadn't made and who you hoped might in the end overcome it. But on the other hand, I didn't see why you should." (p. 256)

Later they say that Larry is a deeply religious man who does not believe in God, but God will seek him out. He will come back whether here or elsewhere, only God can tell him.
Another irony appears when Maugham gives the consolation that Isabel is an ordinary girl. She has a sad feeling when she had left by man, names Larry.

"You’re not bad woman in your way and you have every grace and every charm. I don’t enjoy your beauty any less because I know how much it owes to the happy combination of perfect taste and ruthless determination. You only lack one thing to make you completely enchanting. Tenderness. " (p. 304)

Maugham gives this statement because he has compassion toward her destiny. This statement is also giving a message that the most important thing in this life is tenderness. It seems like a theory, but it is real. There is an idiom which says "if men can smile, the whole world will smile too". From here the readers are requested to have a tenderness. The tenderness is an important part of life which can be the way to make a good relationship toward others without jealousy, hate and anger. In this way, peace can shine upon the world comfortably. This is hoped by everyone, including Larry.

In the end of the story, there is no one who knows where Larry is. Maugham thinks that on his return to America, he gets a job in a garage. Later he is given a job to drive a truck. He likes to think that in his leisure times, he is writing a book. He is trying to set forth whatever life has taught him and the message he has to deliver to his fellow men. Larry ever said before he went to America, that he will miss his liberty he has enjoyed, but he conscious that one should think of the future.

Here Maugham gives a brief character of Larry that he has no desire and ambition for fame. To become anything of a public figure will be distasteful to him, and so it may be that he is satisfied to lead his chosen life and no more than just himself. He is too modest to set himself up as an example to others. He still has an idiom which can be connected with the deal life he is trying to find. It is about the uncertain soul. He
says that a few uncertain souls like moths to a candle, who will be brought in time to share his own glowing belief that ultimate satisfaction can only be found in the life of the spirit. It can be read in page 313.

There are many good attitudes Larry has. The author presents him in a wonderful characterization. He is so distracted by many conflicting interests. He looses in the world's confusion, and wishful of good. He is also a kind and trustful man. Larry is a meaningful person in front of his friends' view because of his generosity. This is the meaning of Larry's 'the lost mind'. This aims for his pure mind, which is never contaminated by many bad assumptions.

4. 2. 6. Figurative Language Using Repetition.

There is another part of the novel which tells us about the most splendid period of Elliot's life. He brings his excellent chef down from Paris and it is soon acknowledged that he has the best cuisine on the Rivera. He is entertained with a magnificence that never overstepped the bounds of good tastes. To show Elliot's manner of relationship, Maugham used a repetition to emphasize it.

"There were Romanoffs from Russia, Hapsburgs from Austria, Bourbons from Spain, the two Sicilies, and Parma,........
And Royal Highness from Greece: Elliot entertained them. There were princes and princesses not of Royal blood,........from Austria, Italy, Spain, Russia and Belgium: Elliot entertained them........" (p. 127)

In this statement, the repetition lies in the sentence "Elliot entertained them". It means
that he has high taste of relationship. He really entertains his colleague as king and queen. Maugham never ceases to admire the way, where Elliot bows with courtly grace to those exalted personages. He manages to maintain the independent way of behaving to be the citizen in a country where all men are said to be born equal. Elliot makes a harder effort to gain the fame and money, but on the other fact, the bishop approves for his pious generosity to the church and likes him for his amiability and the good food he provides.

When the novel tells us about the downfall of Elliot because of his sickness, here the author uses a wonderful word to present Elliot's suffering. He has an attack of uraemia, and the doctor says that sooner or later he must die. He is pale and looks old, but he is in good spirits. In his sickness, Elliot thinks that his friends do not care of him anymore.

"I hate them, I hate them all. They were glad enough to make a fuss of me when I could entertain them, but now I am old and sick, they have no use for me,......There's not one of them who cares if I cares if I live or die. Oh, it's so cruel....." (p. 229)

It seems that his hopes do not always come true. Sometimes life is not always wonderful, but it also can be the cause of misery, as what happens to Elliot. When he is still alive and he can still entertain people around him, people respect him and consider him as a colleague. It is happened when he has wealthy. Now he must face the reality that all of his friends left him when he is in a bad condition and when he has no power to make a mobility anymore. This is life. Everything is not eternal, including wealth and fame he has.

According to Lin Yu Tang in 'The Importance of Living', the humbugs have been classified by Chinese Budhist under two humbugs. They are: fame and wealth. The
Buddhist classification of life humbug is not complete, and the great humbugs of life are three, instead, fame, wealth and power. There is a convenient American word which again combines these three humbugs into one great humbug: success. Many wise men know that the desire for success, wealth and fame are euphemistic names for the fears of failure, poverty and obscurity. These fears dominated our lives. This also happens upon Eliot's life.

On the other day, Maugham wants to see Isabel in Paris before he goes to England. Isabel accepts his arrival surprisingly, as she does not know everything what just happened. Like brigadier at St. Jean, Maugham talks about Sophie's death. He also talks about his curiosity of Isabel, whether she kills Sophie indirectly or not. She looks at Maugham amazingly, but later she pleads guilty.

"All right, if you want the truth you can have it and to hell with you. I did it and I did it again. I told you I'd stick at nothing to prevent her from marrying Larry". (p. 391)

By using repetition "I did it and I did it again", she talks about her disappointment toward Larry's final choice to marry Sophie. According to Isabel, Sophie is a bitch. It is because of her desire for Larry. She cannot accept the fact that Larry will have another woman. She hates her. The jealousy drives her to do the foolish thing like killing Sophie.

"Marry to Larry and he'd be utterly miserable. He thought he'd make a new woman of her. What fools men are! I knew that sooner or later she'd break down".

She mocks her hatefully using hyperbole and repetition. These figure are used with the aim is to emphasize that she really hates her. She also says that Sophie is "bad, bad, and bad". Isabel is glad enough to hear Sophie's death. She hates her because of jealousy.
People usually say that ‘love is blind’. It means that she will do everything when she loves someone. She never thinks about bad and good for further future. She is too possessive to Larry. Because of her behavior, she is really lose Larry forever. Actually everyone can do it whenever they lose someone they love. One thing people must know is that everyone has his or her own way. She or he can decide whatever he or she wants, no matter painful it is. She has to face this fact. She feels desperate because Larry has a plan to marry Sophie, a woman who later dies.

4. 2. 7. Figurative Language Using Rhetoric.

The rhetorical statement “Who could deny that Elliot, that arch-snob, was also the kindest, most considerate and generous of man?” appears when Maugham talks about the downfall of Elliot. He presumes like the rest of people, that he is also feeling pain, but he is still sitting pretty. Moreover, he offers Isabel a new house. He offers people his kindness, where it is portrayed rhetorically by the author.

When Larry is in Bombay, he gets the answer of his question about God, which is explained with the existence of Brahma as a creator, Visnu as the preserver and Siva as the destroyer. Those are the same with God. He is the creator, He is the preserver and He is also the destroyer of man who have bad attitude. He also gives the way for people who do not believe Him. Actually the existence of God is difficult to understand by logic of reason. “A God that can be understood is no God. Who can explain the infinite in Words?” (p. 261).
The unordinary question like this is a kind of rhetoric, because not every man can answer it, moreover it is uneasy to explain. The fact is that God can be the cause of the mysterious significance, as the same existence as Brahma, Visnu, and Siva. That is why Larry’s heart begins to beat like mad. It is because suddenly he becomes aware of an intense conviction that India has something to give him that he had to have. It seems that a chance is offered to him. He learns Hinduism, which tells him about the endless recurrence.

"The universe has no beginning and no end, but passes eternally from growth to equilibrium to decline, from decline to dissolution, from dissolution to growth, and so on to all eternity". (p. 264)

It is an amazing fact for Larry when the saints are talking about the nature of the absolute. The Hindus say that there is no beginning and adds that the individual soul, peaceful existent with the universe, has existed from all eternity and owes its nature to some prior existence. For the first time he learns about life, Larry feels so confused about it, therefore he tries to get many information from saint people. He gets the point that in some mysterious ways, good seems to be near and living.

When he remembers the salvation that has been done by Elliot in order to get the eternality, he argues that salvation may be won by the way of love and the way of work. Sometimes they never denied that the perfect way, though hardest, is the way of knowledge, for instrument is the most precious faculty of man, his reason.

Actually he cannot explain his excitement in getting the information and experience about everything. He does not know the words to paint a picture. He cannot tell anybody when he is suddenly released from his body and as pure spirit partook of a loveliness he has never conceived. He has a sense that a knowledge more than human
possesses him, so that everything that has been confused is clear and everything that have perplexed him is explained.

"I was so happy that it was pain and I struggled to release myself from it, for I felt that if it lasted a moment longer I should die: and yet it was such rapture that I was ready to die rather than forget it". (p. 276)

Larry gives a knowledge for the readers about the everlasting world. He says that everything in the world is not permanent, and people are foolish when they ask anything to last, but people are still more foolish not to take delight in it while they have it.

"We can none of us step into the same river twice, but the river flows and the other river we step into is cool and refreshing too". (p. 287)

This statement is said by a Greek philosopher, Heraclitus. His famous philosophy is about a new self-consciousness and new self-critical. He is the first Greek to develop a theory of human soul. Heraclitus says that the universe is ruled by the shifting, changing world that is imposed by human beings in their discourse and thought. His famous claim that an individual can and cannot step into the same river twice reveals an interest in criteria of unity and identity. Even though all materials, it is still in the same river or in the same source (Grolier vol. IX, 1993).

People can also say that life flows from one source, where the source can be said as the determiner. On the same source, the life is mixed and it is causing a change. Sometimes people can find the problem, trouble and trial, but sometimes they can find fresh condition, joyful, and rejoice. People usually say that life is a mixture of sunshine and rain, laughter and teardrops, pleasure and pain, which is created by the main source, God Himself. This statement contains a philosophy of life. This is also said by Shri
Ganesha, a holy man in the ashrama. He explains everything toward Larry’s curiosity. There he finds many knowledge he wants to understand, especially about life and nature. Until the time is up for him to make a loafing, he comes to his master in order to get allowance to leave the ashrama and go back to his country, American.

4.3. The Contribution of Figurative Language Toward The Theme Development

In the last part of analysis, the writer gets the theme as “anyone can find the wisdom in his or her heart”, because all the events in this story are based only on one matter, heart. By heart people always remember to think with it, people can feel with it and they also can judge with it. In this way, they can be the wise people and can make the world, at least, nicer. By heart people can also think rationally. They can act carefully and they can decide everything wisely. People should stand in this fact free from useless desires and free from egoism. Those can be done if only people have wisdom in heart.

Beyond the theme that has been found, there is also a knowledge that we can get from “The Razor’s Edge”, it is that we must learn to take the middle road, right on it, because we seem like walking on the edge of the razor, where there are traps on each sides of it. When we look at the whole content of the story from the beginning until the end, consciously or unconsciously this novel gives the readers many experiences of life, which are portrayed by a veteran war, Larry Darrel, who wants to seek the honesty and enlightenment.
Talking about the contribution of figurative languages to form a theme, the writer will analyze it clearly. We can find a theme by searching the function of each figurative language.

Figures of speech are used to produce extra patterning which are required by the grammatical links of language. The term figure comes from Latin language figura, which means shape, form or posture. The figure of speech is an old and powerful interdisciplinary concept. It originates in classical rhetoric as a central technique in the art of persuasion, developed in Roman times and European Middle Ages. It is usually used into poetics, where it becomes the central talking. It is natural to deploy the descriptive instruments of linguistics to the identification of rhetorical figures. The fact is that the figures of speech are objective structures language, which can be described in linguistic terms. The most sweeping interdisciplinary, treatment of figures discussing metaphor and metonymy as fundamental structuring principles in such diverse fields as poetry and language development.

There are two main skills that the author should have to enrich his knowledge in writing the work of literature. They are the arrangement of the structure of the speech and the understanding of the style. The figures of speech come under style. They are the devices of language which provide stylistic ornamentation. Although only one aspect of style, the figures dominate it. Now the figures of speech can be used not only in writing poetry, but also in writing novel.

The key idea in traditional deviations of the figures is divergence from ordinary speech or writing. Figures of speech also refer to "vulgar and common usage", where the sentence can be beautified and lifted up above the common manner of speaking of the
people. Therefore figures cause the text not merely diverge from ordinary usage, but it is also causing the wonderful usage in writing style. Figure of speech is a style, which can be said as something new and not previously known, seen or heard from the ordinary habit and manner of our daily talking and writing. Figure itself is a certain lively set up on words, speeches and sentences to some purpose. Figures are also giving them ornament by many manners of alterations in shape and in sound. Some aesthetic effect of the figures are hinted here: liveliness, faith, and hope. Actually they are purposeful.

However, the idea of rhetorical communication such as metaphor, simile, personification, and so on, has an important part in modern literary theory with its concerns for the function and effects of the relationship between writer and readers. It is important to acknowledge that the idea of figurative speech controls the ideology of language and literature, and language and reality. Figurative language is seen as different from, and better than ordinary speech. This belief motivates the degree of attention given to literary texts. The figures of rhetoric, specifically have awareness implications. They are put in a way of looking of the world. Such trope as metaphor is now used in analyzing how people understand and share experience.

Metaphor and simile are almost the same. They belong to figures of resemblance or relationship. Their aims are to share the experience using comparison. The writer only gives a particular metaphor, which is aimed for presenting Larry’s ideal thought, where he wants to make a better world by realizing peace and truth. It can be seen on page 93. There are many efforts to realize his dream. He goes to Ashrama, to learn religion. He needs to reach enlightenment by solitary practice. He has to think more about it and he should use his heart to decide what is the best for realizing the better
condition. At a certain point in Maugham’s novel, Larry is searching for meaning of life. He is not thinking about the existence and nature of God, but he is especially troubled by the existence of evil in the world. He is a deeply religious man, but he does not believe in God. It is caused by a perplexion: why God who is so kind, is also creating evil? For many times he is confused by this question, but later he knows that it aims for creating the balance condition between good and bad. Therefore, the existence of the evil in the world is also giving the color of life.

The using of simile shows the readers about the manner of Larry. The author says in this novel that Larry vanishes like a shadow. It means that the main figure of this novel is someone who is difficult to understand. Moreover, most of his friends also say that he is a true traveler, because he is loafing without knowing the exact place he wants to stay. He is really an unpredictable man. There is also simile when Larry tries to get a job. He works hardly until the author expresses his hand “as sore as the evil”. It presents that he is really want to feel of how hard the work for living. He is conscious that life needs a struggle and courage, no matter how hard it is. It is expressed by the word “evil”. Life is hard and it is cruel like an evil, but sometimes people say that life is like a game. So there must be the winner. There are also joy and sorrow, virtue and vice, knowledge and ignorance, good and evil. According to Maugham, sin and suffering are the part of the game itself. He must create a balance condition between act and think.

The author also uses many hyperbole statements with the aim to give the exaggeration fact. It is used for presenting serious effect. The writer can put an example when Larry has a plan to find peace. He never thinks again about anything. He is just thinking of the spiritual enjoyment. He supposes it cannot be measured by the time he
wastes or by money, "it is hard to say ". He does not want to betray himself by wealth and fame like other people thought. He does not want to put his principle opinion on the mamonistic view, because it can buy anything, including self respect. Other hyperbole is stated to present Larry's personality. The author says that Larry is a young veteran, who needs to find honesty and peace by loafing. He seems like an unordinary people when he needs to cure his sick soul. The experience cannot be told, but he only can say that the meaning is putting the idea into his sufferer's mind. It is so exaggerating when he supposes the experience as a stimulant for his soul and mind.

Allusion is commonly used to enlarge upon or enchant a subject, but some are used to make a discrepancy. In this novel there are many allusions referring to names of persons and places, but the writer will only take two main allusion. They refer to famous names. The first allusion is about Herodotus. He is a symbol of liberty, a freedom that every man wants. It is the same with Larry's freedom to loaf, to find a better condition. He thinks that it can be realized by his dream about peace and making a decision through his own life. He has a principle opinion upon his attitude. He does not want to be provoked, to be influenced and to be arranged by others. He just wants to be an independent person. He can use his freedom freely, but he must remember that there is also a responsibility upon what he has done. Second allusion is taken from Don Quixote with his figure of the ideal knight. In this novel, a man who wants to be a Don Quixote is Elliot. He does many efforts to be a knight by his wealth, with the hope that he will get the prestige. It is human purpose, but it is a worthless purpose in God's judgement. When he wears court dress like a knight in his death, he seems like a sad man, who has no
respect from his colleague and friends anymore. This allusion means that there is none of things can be paid by wealth and fame.

The ironical statement here can be categorized into the cosmic irony or the irony of fate. This irony refers to literary work, in which God or destiny or the universal process is represented as though consciously manipulating events to mock. This kind of irony is used to explain two figures, such as Elliot and Isabel. Elliot has been mocked by the word "snobbish". People around him do not believe that he, who is really intelligent, kind and cultivated, is also snob. He is a snob without shame. It also happens toward Isabel. She has everything. She has intelligence and she has high manner. She is only thinking about money. It is Mammonistic view they concern. It is a real mockery toward almost all the people in the world. They are preparing to sacrifice everything to satisfy their yearning. In this story, there is a real example said by Maugham that Elliot is making arrangement between God and mammon. It seems that mammon can be the way to reach the heaven's door, because everyone can do everything by money, including to be a knight. The most important irony here is about Larry's curiosity toward the existence of evil. Why God, who is so kindly making the world peace, is also creating evil? What is His aim by creating evil? He is never satisfied with the saints' argument, but he later he understands it that not every question needs answer.

In this novel, the example of rhetorical statements will be analyzed by the writer. It is connected with Elliot's personality. The example is "Who could deny that Elliot, the arch snob, was also the kindest most considerate and generous of man?" (p. 136). In this statement, every man can be a perfect person without wealth. He can be respected by others because of his good attitude. People do not look his fellow – man's
goodness from his property and money, but from his manner, his respect to others, and his responsibility toward his actions. People must have wisdom in their hearts. On the other side, most of the rhetorical statement cannot be answered easily like what Larry said that "God that can be understood is not God, and who can explain the infinite in words?" (p. 261). Rhetorical question is a question asked not to evoke an actual reply, but to achieve an emphasize stronger than a direct statement. The figure is most used in persuasive discourse and tends to impart an oratorical tone to a speech.

The last figure of speech is talking about repetition. It can be searched on page 127, 229 and 301. The first repetition is said by Elliot when he has a good relationship with many important people, particularly with the member of kingdoms like Romanoffs from Russia, the Royal Highness from Spain, the Prince and Princess of Austria, Italy, Belgium, and so on. He entertains them, and he emphasizes the argument and explains it by saying "He entertained them" for three times. It means that he wants to persuade the readers that he is really know all the people closely and he tries to make them happy.

Other repetition is stated when Elliot almost dies, and nobody cares about him anymore. He is so scared of his death that must be faced, and he is also disappointed by people who left him alone in his misery. People around him leave him without thinking of his kindness. This statement can be found on page 229, when he says "I hate them, I hate them all". It is a sad statement he said before he dies. It is expressing of how hard he hides his disappointment toward many people who know him well, but later they do not care about him. He is too loyal to his friends, so he has no consciousness about what has happened to him, that his friends left him alone in his solitaire and in his sick.
The last repetition is said by Isabel when she is investigated by Maugham, when she is supposed to be the murder of Sophie. She recognize it by using the sentence like “I did it and I do it again”. It shows that Isabel is very desperate of Larry’s decision to get married with Sophie. She is really desperate, she is so sad, she is so angry and she is so disappointed. Here the brave is needed to answer Maugham’s question. She must have the wisdom to make the problem clear.

Those are the figurative language’s contribution in writing this novel. Those styles make the sentences in this novel more beautiful and interesting. As far as we have known, the author is not always taking the straight way of how the readers can find a theme, that is by using the kind of figurative languages. They can be linked and arranged to be a possible summary later, so that they can be the references. This should be understood because people can probably get many new interpretation there. When the sentence are related one another, we can find the main idea from the story, and then we can conclude it into the exact theme. The writer is also taking this way to form the theme.
CHAPTER V
CONCLUSION

'The Razor's Edge', which is written by William Somerset Maugham in 1919 is not a linear novel although the events are told more or less in chronological order as they would have occur, the narrator often jumps forward or flashes back to insert material. The beginning of the novel seems odd, it is apologetic, and Maugham, the real author is the narrator.

This novel tells us about a young American war veteran who is searching for the reality that his behind appearance, and his attempt to find an answer to the ultimate question about human life. It is a very personal feeling sort of document, that is about an account of life, or people may say the value of life. The tone gives the reader a sense of intimacy with the writer. In this case, the conversations are made up or imagined in order to construct a more interesting narrative. It is a novel which shows the experiences of the real author, Maugham.

While the analysis is talking about the contribution of figurative language toward the theme development, in fact it can be proved by many modified sentences, which are using many style of writing, such as the using of figurative language toward the form and the content, as it had been stated in second chapter. Most of the figurative language express a deep meaning and message, which have to be searched more and more by paraphrasing them. From here the readers can get the true content of the story although it is taking propagandize sentence. It does not matter for the readers, who know the work of literature, because the main way to create a literary work is the contribution
of style writing, including the using of figurative language itself. After we have the 
unordinary sentences, we must connect them in a coherent link, so that we can get the 
important theme and message.

On chapter four, the writer gets the theme as; 'anyone can find the wisdom in 
his or her heart'. It seems like a simple sentence, but there is many message inside, such 
as the tree of knowledge, where we have to remember, to think and to judge with heart.

One more, when we are walking between two sides of traps, we must learn to take the 
middle road, right on the razor's edge, so we can walk safely. This statement is an answer 
of the first problem why the author used it as a title. In fact, it has a deep philosophy. This 
is the substance of The Razor's Edge. It is an idiom that all the life aspects have its own 
risk, so that we must be careful, we must have a wisdom in every path of life.
APPENDICES

1. BIOGRAPHY OF THE AUTHOR

William Somerset Maugham was born in Paris, on January 25, 1874 and died on December 16, 1965 in Nice, Fr. He was an English novelist, playwright and short story writer, whose work was characterized by clear, unadorned style, cosmopolitan settings and shrewd understanding of human nature.

Maugham was orphaned at the age of 10. He was brought up by his uncle and educated at King's school, Canterbury. After a year at Heidelberg, he entered St. Thomas Medical School, London and qualified as a doctor in 1897. He drew upon his experiences as an obstetrician in his novel, Liza of Lambeth (1897), and its success, though small, encourage him to abandon medicine. He traveled in Spain and Italy, in 1908 he achieved a theatrical triumph – four plays running in London at once which brought him financial security.

During World War I, he worked as a secret agent. After the war he traveled widely and in 1928, bought a villa on Cape Ferrat, in the south of France, which become his permanent home. His reputation as a novelist rest primarily on four books. They are: On Human-Bonfire (1915), a semiautobiographical account of a young medical student, Painful progress toward maturity. The Moon and Sixpence (1919) an account of an unconventional artist, suggested by the life of Paul Gauguin, Cakes and Ale (1930), the story of famous novelist, which is thought to contain caricatures of Thomas Hardy.
and Hugh Walpole, and *The Razor's Edge* (1944), a young veteran war for a satisfying way of life. Maugham's plays, mainly the social comedies, soon become dated, but his short stories increased in popularity.

Many of his works of literature portray the conflict of Europeans in alien surroundings that provoke strong emotions and Maugham's skill in handling plot was distinguished by economy and suspense. In the *Summing Up* (1938) and *A Writer's Notebook* (1949) Maugham explained his philosophy of life as a resigned atheism and a certain skepticism about the extent of man's innate goodness and intelligent cynicism.

William Somerset Maugham was a playwright, with a synical turn of mind, widely read, an admirer of French literature at its best and most economical, Maugham also a great traveler. Sparing in his use of words and scrupulously economical in his use of emotions. He was a master of the prose of narrative and dialogue. Plays, novels, travel books and short stories have come from his pen and were almost all of them carefully fashioned and invariably well written. More than most novelist, Maugham draws on reality. Most novelist share worked from life.

2. SUMMARY OF THE STORY

The *Razor's Edge* is a full strength study of an honest seeker after truth in an congenial, materialistic world. It is often described as the story of Larry, a war veteran who forsakes a comfortable life in Chicago society for a vague spiritual quest. It is better appreciated as a portrait of his acquaintances, whose conventional lifestyles are
contrasted to the path walked by the seeker. Larry's spiritual quest becomes the primary narration thread of the novel.

The Razor's Edge has non literal meaning, which should be searched by creativity. This title is used to emphasize that there is a middle way to overcome many problems. It is a philosophical statement which expresses a balance condition between thought and act.

The story begins with a figure of Larry Darrel. He is a unique character because of his decision to loaf and leave his fiance, Isabel and his country. He feels bored with the condition of America, where there is always war and fighting in order to be the winner. He cannot accept the reality that there is no advantage of a war. He feels sad because of death people and poverty everywhere. He cannot thinks why the war happens to his country, and why he becomes an army corps. Those are the reasons why he needs to take a rest and loaf. He wants to forget his engagement with Isabel because he cannot accept her change during separated from him. Her manner changes when she says that Larry has to be a good man by getting much money. It is because of her uncle's influence. From the story we can say that Isabel's family is very arrogant in wealth and fame. They consider social position and money extremely important. In fact, Larry cannot be accepted if he does not have a work. This idea is different from Larry's. He argues that wealth and fame can be a mammon, and he does not want it happens to him. Actually money is important for life's survival, but on the other side, it can cause the problem. We can say that money can treat us, it can be the king of all kings. This is usually called as mammonistic's view. From here the balance of thought and act are needed to judge whether the act is right or not.
Isabel's opinion is different from Larry's. He ever said that money is needed for survival, but it does not everything for human's sake, because the main center in the world is not money, wealth or fame, but it lies on God. Because of those problems, Larry plans to go to everywhere he does not know before. He only wants to loaf and find peace. He feels stuck in facing condition around him. Then he goes to India and learns many religions there. It seems like wasting time, but this is important for Larry's soul. Many religions including Catholicism has made him know more about life, the existence of God, evil and about how he can overcome his problems. Those are because of the saints' help. He lives on the mountain for many years, and then he comes back to USA and tries to get a job there. Later he knows that the responsibility toward God, his country and himself is also important. He wants to be a good citizen by working in USA.

In this novel the author uses many kinds of figurative language. They are allusion, hyperbole, metaphor, simile, irony, repetition and rhetoric. Each of figurative language has its own purpose which shows many conditions inside. This figurative language emphasizes a particular situation. From here the readers can follow the story coherently, so that they can find the link between the situation.

The most important thing that Larry gets is that everyone can find the wisdom by his or her heart. The message implicitly says that by heart people have to think with it, to feel with it and to judge with it. With the hopes that people will free from egoism, free from all desires, dispassionate and detach.
BIBLIOGRAPHY


