

A STYLISTIC ANALYSIS OF FIGURES OF SPEECH BY CONTRAST IN *SHERLOCK HOLMES TV-SERIES THE FINAL PROBLEM EPISODE*

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Abstract

This research is aimed at analyzing the types and functions of figures of speech by contrast in *Sherlock Holmes TV-Series the Final Problem Episode*. This research is also aimed at explaining the reflection of figures of speech by contrast to the themes in *Sherlock Holmes TV-Series the Final Problem Episode*.

This research used descriptive qualitative method. The data of this research were taken from the transcript of *Sherlock Holmes TV-Series the Final Problem Episode*. The data were in the form of words, phrases, clauses, and sentences, uttered by the characters in *Sherlock Holmes TV-Series the Final Problem Episode* which were identified as figures of speech by contrast. Moreover, the context of the data was the dialogue of the characters. In the research, the data were collected by reading the transcript of the television series, analyzing the utterances with figures of speech by contrast in them, and classifying the data into the data sheet. The main instrument of this research was the researcher herself and the secondary instrument was the data sheet from the transcript of this television series. In the analysis of the data, the researcher used textual analysis. Triangulation was used to establish the validity of the data and to establish trustworthiness of the data.

The results of this research are as following. (1) All types of figures of speech by contrast are found in *Sherlock Holmes TV-Series the Final Problem Episode*, i.e. paradox, irony, litotes, and hyperbole. Among all these types, irony appeared as the main type applied in this television series. (2) All functions of figures of speech by contrast are found in this television series, i.e. giving imaginative pleasure, creating additional imagery, increasing emotional intensity, and stating the meaning in brief compass. Among all the functions, stating the meaning in brief compass is identified as the main function applied in this television series. (3) There are five themes in this television series, i.e. mystery, crime, friendship, family, and scandal. The themes are identified through the setting, plot, characters, and characterization.

Keywords: figures of speech by contrast, types, functions, themes, *Sherlock Holmes TV-Series the Final Problem Episode*

INTRODUCTION

Humans build a communication as a fundamental requirement which certainly requires an effective communication considering that people have limits of times, places, and also the abilities. Yet, the conceptual system of effective communication is preposterous to be achieved without the intervention of language. In short, language is considered as the benchmark to place effective communication to develop effectiveness in order to maintain communication for the sake of achieving awards in society.

Considering the importance of language, a specific study called linguistics emerged. Linguistics is the study of language as a mature science which analyzes all general theories of languages structurally to bridge the gap within the field and, even more so, between the professional linguist and general public (Dearborn, 2005: xxix). Among all aspects of language, style is one which has its own distinctive features in different pieces of language. It plays a role as context to

deeply embed the language style in distinctive language expression.

The study that concerns with style is stylistics. According to Verdonk (2002: 4), stylistics is one of linguistics fields which analyze language style to describe the distinctive expressions in language due to particular purposes and effects. Thus, stylistics is simply defined as the study of style in language that describes ideas or concepts which can be seen in form of choice of words, tone of voice and also pronunciation called figures of speech. A figure of speech typically is seen as an aesthetic device to provide a distinctive interpretation and also rises up the imagination and creates the deep impression in works.

A salient language style is presented in *Sherlock Holmes TV Series the Final Problem Episode* as the chosen object of this research. It is a drama crime television series adapted from the work of Sir Conan Arthur Doyle's *Sherlock Holmes* detective series. All this series are about a variety of crimes. However, the researcher chooses the last episode of *Sherlock Holmes TV*

Series entitled *the Final Problem* based on her personal reason on drama crime stories. This television series draws high quality of story line and brilliant dialogues which create linguistic expression of language style which is in accordance with the research focus. It also contains a number of sarcastic and ironic utterances.

Thus, the researcher decided to scrutinize the language style which only concerns in figures of speech by contrast based on Perrine's *Sound and Sense* (1970). It is the critical aspects of figures of speech that convey purposes as a language phenomenon which elaborates the messages and ideas to show how style in language can reflect realities.

This research has three objectives that are (1) to describe the types of figures of speech by contrast that are employed in *Sherlock Holmes TV-Series the Final Problem Episode*; (2) to explain the functions of figures of speech by contrast employed in *Sherlock Holmes TV-Series the Final Problem Episode*; and (3) to explain how figures of speech by contrast reflects the

themes in *Sherlock Holmes TV-Series the Final Problem Episode*.

This research is expected to be a valuable source of reference in stylistics especially in the figures of speech by contrast. The lecturers and the students of English literature study program can enrich their knowledge related to the types, the functions, and the reflection to the themes in *Sherlock Holmes TV-Series the Final Problem Episode*. Also, it is expected the readers can take the inspiration to create their own works creatively.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research was conducted by using descriptive qualitative method in nature. It emphasized on describing and explaining the phenomena of language styles. According to Bogdan and Biklen (1982: 39-42), qualitative approach is a research method or procedure which is presented descriptively in oral or written form from the subject of the research.

Furthermore, qualitative research produces narrative or textual description and explanation of the phenomena under the study in order

to provide richer and more in-depth comprehension of the phenomena under study (Vanderstoep and Johnston, 2009: 7-8). Thus, this research provided a richer and in-depth comprehension in explicating the language phenomenon particularly figures of speech by contrast in *Sherlock Holmes TV-Series the Final Problem Episode*. It also attempted to see and to describe the types and functions of figures of speech used in the television series.

The object of this research was television series entitled *Sherlock Holmes TV-Series the Final Problem Episode*. The main data of this research are spoken language or utterances uttered by the characters in the television series. Since this research applied descriptive qualitative approach, the data of the research were in the form of words, phrases, clauses, sentences, and utterances uttered by the characters in *Sherlock Holmes TV-Series the Final Problem Episode*. Moreover, the context of the data was the dialogue of the characters. Furthermore, the source of the data was the transcript of the dialogue

uttered by the characters which was retrieved from the website <http://arianadevere.livejournal.com/92287.html> and *Sherlock Holmes TV-Series* itself.

Considering that qualitative research dealt with rich and in-depth analysis, the researcher played as the key instrument of the research. In addition, the secondary instrument of this research was a data sheet. It helped the researcher in collecting, classifying and analyzing the data. The data sheet was in the form of a table presenting the types and functions of figures of speech by contrast and the use of figures of speech by contrast that reflected the themes in *Sherlock Holmes TV-Series the Final Problem Episode*.

In collecting the data, the researcher decided to choose only figures of speech by contrast as the prominent type to be included in the data. The techniques of collecting data employed by the researcher in this research were explained in the following steps. (1) The researcher watched the television series; (2) The researcher downloaded the transcript of the television series on the internet

and re-read it comprehensively.(2) The researcher watched the television series. (3) The researcher checked the suitability between the transcript and the original dialogue from the television series by listening to the dialogues. (4) The researcher wrote down the data to analyze the use of figurative language. (5) The researcher analyzed all the character's dialogues in the television series to comprehend the context and support the analysis. (6) The researcher selected and classified the valid and relevant data based on the classification. (7) The researcher categorized the data into the data sheet.

This research applied triangulation to check the credibility, validity, and truthfulness of the data. Triangulation refers to the techniques to check the data by using something outside the data to enhance confidence in ensuing findings (Moleong, 2001: 178). In addition, the researcher had done triangulation of the data by consulting to her supervisors and peer reviewers. Furthermore, by involving them, the researcher was helped to find the

mistakes and errors during the analysis.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

There are sixty-four data found in *Sherlock Holmes TV-Series the Final Problem Episode*. The data show that there is a dominant type and function of figures of speech by contrast applied in *Sherlock Holmes TV-Series the Final Problem Episode*. Irony appears as the dominant type of figures of speech by contrast. Meanwhile, the most dominant function of figures of speech is stating the meaning in brief compass. In addition, there are five themes that are conveyed by the application of figures of speech by contrast in *Sherlock Holmes TV-Series the Final Problem Episode*. They are mystery, crime, friendship, family, and scandal.

1. Types of Figures of Speech by Contrast in *Sherlock Holmes TV-Series the Final Problem Episode*

a. Paradox

Paradox is an expression which is used to reveal the actual or real meaning by applying a contradiction between two or more entities. It

applies context which seems to contradict itself, yet it conveys the truth within its contradiction. The use of paradox is presented as follows.

MYCROFT: “Why don’t you come out and show yourself? **I don’t have time for this.**”

CHILD : “**We have time, brother dear. All the times in the world.**”

(Datum 01)

The dialogue in datum 01 happens in the beginning scene of the television series when Mycroft is being tricked by Sherlock in order to make him convey the identity of Eurus. In that context, Mycroft tells he does not have a time. Hence, his statement gives an implied meaning that he will not follow the games with a reason it will waste his times. By stating a contradictory statement, he aims to emphasize that his time is very precious. Besides, the child argues his statement by saying the common fact. In reality, for humans, the time

never runs out because humans live in the circle of time. Thus, there is no excuse for escaping the games until he conveys the truth.

Moreover, the statement can be considered as paradox because it contains a contradiction fact.

b. Irony

Sharing some similarities with paradox, irony also deals with contradiction. However, the contradiction relates to the expression and the meaning underlying the expression. It means that irony is somehow expressed to state the opposite meaning of what it is said. Irony is divided into three categories, i.e. verbal irony, dramatic irony, and irony of situation. The first category of irony is a verbal irony. A verbal irony is an expression which states the opposite meaning of what it truly means. The example in datum 05 presents the use of verbal irony as satire.

SHERLOCK: “**Oh, I hope we didn’t spoil your enjoyment of the movie.**”

(Datum 05)

This expression is uttered by Sherlock to Mycroft when he and John appeared in front of Mycroft after they tested Mycroft with the trick. In this scene, Sherlock expresses an ironical expression which is intended to wound Mycroft's feelings in a gentle way, yet he tries to evade Mycroft's feeling from falling too deep in bitterness. By expressing it, Sherlock actually does not care at all if they spoil Mycroft or not because he only cares about the truth that must be revealed by Mycroft. The statement shows the discrepancy of what truly happened in the reality.

The next example of a verbal irony is a sarcasm which intends to obviously wound someone's feelings. It is presented as follows.

EURUS: **"You look funny grown up."**
(Datum 15)

This expression happens when Mycroft tells about Eurus to Sherlock and John. In the scene, there is the presence of Eurus and she states you look funny grown up to Mycroft. It intends to wound Mycroft's feeling in a deep intention. She means the opposite meaning of

what she wants to say by using the word funny which means ugly in that context. Eurus's statement insults Mycroft because Eurus does not like Mycroft in some ways.

The second category of irony is dramatic irony that has a different implication from verbal irony. A dramatic irony lies on the incongruity between the speaker says and what the author means. It is used to convey author's attitudes in illuminating the characters in a story. The given example is described 55.

SHERLOCK :**"Yes, but why isn't she answering her phone?"**
JOHN :**"You never answer your phone."**
SHERLOCK :**"Yes, but it's me calling."**
(Datum 55)

The dialogue in datum 55 is the scene of Sherlock when making a phone call to Molly Hopper in order to finish the puzzle given by Eurus. In the context, a dramatic irony applies to illuminate Sherlock's character to the audience. It is aimed to perceive that Sherlock is an egoist because he never cares about Molly's feeling towards him. It can be seen

from the statement that he never answers Molly's call, yet he is mad when Molly does not answer his call. Hence, it is clearly conveyed that the use of dramatic irony is more to deliver the author's way or idea in illuminating characters through the nature of a person or the utterances uttered by the characters.

On the other hands, a dramatic irony somehow occurs when the audiences realize something that the characters do not notice. The following example is given to examine it.

MYCROFT : "Doctor Watson. Why would he do that to me? That was insane!"
 JOHN : "Uh, yes, someone **convinced him that you wouldn't tell the truth unless you were actually wetting yourself.**"

(Datum 07)

The dialogue between Mycroft and Doctor John Watson occurs when John asks Mycroft to come to Sherlock's flat in order to reveal the truth about Eurus. In the scene, John

mentions the word **someone** in his statement. In that context, Mycroft does not know what actually happens to him and who **someone** is, yet the audiences know the condition that Mycroft is tricked by Sherlock and John in order to dig information and **someone** actually refers to Doctor John Watson. Thus, through the statement in the dialogue, the audiences realize something that is not noticed by the characters. It means the audiences have more knowledge than the characters through the character's utterances or actions.

The last category of irony is irony of situation which happens when there is a discrepancy in some conditions that will seem appropriate. Yet, it is used to give extended or intended meaning. The use of irony of situation is presented in datum 34.

MYCROFT : "**How have you done this? How is any of this possible?**"

EURUS : "**You put me in here, Mycroft. You brought me my treats.**"

(Datum 34)

The statement in the dialogue in datum 34 occurs when Mycroft, Sherlock, and John are in the same frame to clear the puzzle given by Eurus. Through the statements, both used a discrepancy in their statements in order to offend each other. Mycroft's statement intends to show his anger toward Eurus. He actually does not only ask about Eurus's action, but he wants the explanation about her action because it does not make any sense since they are brother and sister. On the other side, Eurus offends his statement by saying the opposite meaning of what she said. In that context, she intends to remain Mycroft that everything happened is caused by him and he is supposed to not to ask her. Hence, both prefer to choose irony of situation to deliver their arguments rather than stating it directly.

c. Litotes

Litotes or understatement is one type of figures of speech which uses a negative expression to emphasize a truth. By saying less than one meaning, litotes is applied to underscore the hidden meaning. Thus, the use of litotes is somehow

to express personal feelings or arguments by negating the intended meaning or in other words, it can be assumed as a disparagement over someone.

SHERLOCK :**“Doesn't appear we have choice.”**

(Datum 36)

In the scene, Sherlock debates to against Eurus because he refuses to do Eurus' order to kill the Governor. No-one is willing to kill someone because it is included as a murder. However, in datum 36, the statement shows that he implicitly takes the order because he has no choice to refuse it. In that context, there is an affirmative statement of Sherlock in which he positively agrees to accept Eurus's order.

d. Hyperbole

Hyperbole or overstatement is one type of figures of speech which is applied in works by exaggerating the expression or the statement to serve the truth. The purpose of the use of hyperbole is to emphasize and to dramatize the circumstances to give various effects. However, somehow it makes the statement illogical or beyond the bounds of possibility.

Besides, it can be used to inform subjective arguments and claims, yet it must be measured with the standard of the society.

SHERLOCK: **“Look how brilliant you are. Your mind has created the perfect metaphor. You’re high above us, all alone in the sky, and you understand everything except how to land. Now, I’m just an idiot, but I’m on the ground. I can bring you home.”**

(Datum 62)

The expression in datum 062/HP is stated at the end of the television series when finally he finds Eurus to finish the puzzle. In the scene, Sherlock describes how smart Eurus is, so she can manage all the puzzles. However, in that context, Sherlock intends to make Eurus realize about her actions in order to find John by exaggerating in depicting Eurus’s condition. Thus, it dramatizes and emphasizes the

tension and situation to make the audiences feel the nuance.

2. The Functions of Figures of Speech by Contrast in *Sherlock Holmes TV-Series the Final Problem Episode*

a. Giving Imaginative Pleasure

One of the functions of figures of speech is to give imaginative pleasure. Imagination can be processed through the ability or the faculty of human’s mind to automatically trigger imaginations. The findings show that only hyperbole which can trigger to give imaginative pleasure in order to understand the ideas in *Sherlock Holmes TV-Series the Final Problem Episode*. The dialogue in datum 35 shows the function of giving imaginative pleasure.

SHERLOCK : “The girl-where is she? Can I talk to her again?”

EURUS : **“Poor little thing. Alone in the sky in great big plane with nowhere to land but where in the world is she?** It’s a clever little puzzle. If you want to apply

yourself to it, I
can reconnect
you; but first.”

(Datum 35)

Eurus plays the puzzle to Sherlock. The puzzle is about saving the girl on the plane because all the people in the plane are asleep, even the pilot. Sherlock needs to find her in order to save her life. In that context, the expression contains a hyperbole because Eurus exaggerates her description of the girl's condition. It evokes the audiences' imagination about the condition of the girl. Automatically, the audiences will imagine when they are on the plane in which all the people are asleep, they do not know where they are, and also the plane is about to land. The audiences will feel the fears and the worse condition. The expression simply gives imagination by exaggerating the condition of the girl. It delights the idea and the imagination of the girl's fear in which no one can help her.

b. Creating Additional Imagery

The next function of figures of speech is to create additional imagery which intends to make the audiences transform the idea by

visualizing the abstract concept. It creates an image of the idea as an abstract concept to become the concrete one. Thus, figures of speech create and build imagery to visualize and conceptualize the idea to enhance the audiences' imagination. The first given example of creating additional imagery is depicted as follows.

SHERLOCK : “Why the
headphones?”

GUARD : “She doesn't
stop playing,
sometimes for
weeks.”

SHERLOCK : “**Beautiful**”
GUARD : “**Kills you in
the end.**”

SHERLOCK : “**Aye. Still
beautiful,
though.**”

(Datum 21)

The dialogue in datum 21 occurs when Sherlock is entering Eurus' room. In the scene, Sherlock asks the guards why they are using a headphone. The guards answer that Eurus does not stop playing a violin for a long time, so their ears are hurt. However, in that context, the statement uses a paradoxical statement to create an additional imagery. That statement contains words 'playing' and 'the headphone'

which actually refer to the music of the violin played by Eurus. The audiences' mind visualizes and builds an image of the music which makes an abstract concept to be a concrete image.

c. Increasing Emotional Intensity

Figures of speech have the function to increase the emotional intensity which helps add such aesthetics and sentimental effects. It increases nuance through extraordinary words which perceive the idea as the effects of the emotional intensity in the imagination. The audience will draw on their own imagination so that they can obtain the intended meaning of the author. The example of increasing the emotional intensity is presented in datum 52.

EURUS: **“So many days not lived, so many words unsaid.”**
(Datum 52)

The statement in datum 52 is taken from the scene when Eurus describes the condition of Molly Hopper to Sherlock. The statement describes the loneliness and sadness of Molly Hopper because Sherlock

never care about her feelings toward him. The audiences' imagination will be served with the exact visual image of the loneliness and their heart will automatically be filled with loneliness and sadness. In that context, it visualizes the loneliness and the sadness nuance which are described like a death life.

d. Stating the Meaning in Brief Compass

The last function of figures of speech is stating the meaning in brief compass. In short, it is intended as a way to simplify the idea or the argument using less-words to convey the meaning. Through this way, the author does not require dozen words while illustrating the ideas. The example of stating the meaning in brief compass is portrayed in datum 29 by the use of irony.

SHERLOCK : “So clearly you remember me.”

EURUS : “I remember everything; every single thing. **You just need a big enough hard drive.”**

(Datum 29)

The dialogue in datum 29 occurs when Sherlock and Eurus are in the same scene and they argue each other. Eurus's statement in the dialogue applies a verbal irony which intends to offend Sherlock. By using a verbal irony, the statement avoids a long explanation which is considered to state the meaning in brief compass. In that context, it can be seen the intended meaning of Eurus's statement is to mock Sherlock because she is better than him in remembering everything.

3. The Reflection of Figures of Speech by Contrast to the Themes in *Sherlock Holmes TV-Series the Final Problem Episode*

In general, a theme is used to deliver the central idea of the author that has a prominent meaning in creative works. It intends to help the author in applying some contexts. A theme can be reflected through plot, setting, characters and characterization which can be present through the personality and the role of the characters, the conversation, the actions, and events. Based on the analysis of plot, setting, characters,

and characterization, the themes that found in *Sherlock Holmes TV-Series the Final Problem Episode* are mystery, crime, friendship, family, and scandal.

a. Mystery

One of the themes in *Sherlock Holmes TV-Series the Final Problem Episode* is mystery which is reflected through the use of several types of figures of speech in the plot of the television series. Moreover, the themes can be identified through the sequence of the events that is carried by the characters. As in the following example, the plot reflects the theme of mystery.

MYCROFT : "Who are you?"

CHILD'S VOICE : "You know who!"

(Datum 02)

This example of irony reflects the theme of mystery as it identifies the plot which occurs in the beginning of the scene when Mycroft is tricked by Sherlock in order to make him tell the truth about Eurus. By identifying the plot, it explains the mystery which must be revealed

by Mycroft. It shows how Mycroft tries to understand the circumstances that happen on him in order to reveal who the child actually is, who the director of the trick is, and what for the trick is.

b. Crime

Besides elaborating the theme of mystery, the theme of crime is also found since the genre of this television is a crime television series. By the use of figures of speech of paradox, irony, litotes, and hyperbole, the theme of crime is highlighted in this television series. An example of how paradox is used to reflect the theme of crime is presented as follows.

JOHN : **“I know that you’re scared, but you should also be very proud.”**
(Datum 41)

The use of paradox is to contradict the condition of the Governor by contradicting the word **scared** and **proud**. It reflects the theme of crime since it deals with the murder as the puzzle given by Eurus. Eurus commands Sherlock to choose either John or Mycroft to kill the Governor in order to finish her

puzzle. The Governor must be killed to save his wife’s life.

c. Friendship

The theme of friendship in this television series is only found in the use of irony. Thus, the theme of friendship is not a major theme in this television series. The theme of irony can be illuminated through the characters and the characterization. For further description, datum 11 presents to reflect the theme of friendship.

MRS. HUDSON: **“Would you like a cup of tea?”**
MYCROFT : **“Thank you”**
MRS.HUDSON: **“The kettle’s over there.”**
(Datum 11)

The statement in the dialogue in datum 11 applies a verbal irony to express the relationship between Mrs. Hudson (Sherlock’s land lady) and Mycroft. In the scene, it seems like Mrs. Hudson offers Mycroft a cup of tea. Yet, the intended meaning as the application of irony is that she only makes a chit-chat with Mycroft to calm the situation. In that context, it shows the intimate relationship which happens on them. Thus, it can

be regarded that the use of irony conveys the friendship theme in this television series.

d. Family

In *Sherlock Holmes TV-Series the Final Problem Episode*, the theme of family also becomes the major theme as the theme of crime. This is due to the fact that the mostly conflict in this television series deals with the family as the internal conflict. The theme of family can be shown through the characters and characterization, the plot, and also the setting which are reflected by the use of figures of speech. The datum 16 reflects the family theme by the use of paradox.

SHERLOCK : **“This is a lie.”**
 MYCROFT : **“Yes. It is also a kindness.** This is the story I told our parents to spare them further pain, and to account for the absence of an identifiable body.”

(Datum 16)

The use of paradox in the dialogue in datum 16 is used to point out the action of Mycroft toward Eurus as his sister. A paradoxical statement is shown by contradicting

lie with kindness. In the scene, Mycroft tells a lie about Eurus to Sherlock and their parents, yet Mycroft has a reason why he lies to Sherlock and also their parents. On the other hands, there is a common fact that there is no kindness in a lie. A lie will be lie and no excuses on it. Thus, in that context, the use of paradox obviously shows the family relationship between Mycroft, Sherlock, Eurus as a brother and sister and also their parents. It describes the internal conflict in their family which is caused by Eurus.

a. Scandal

The last theme reflected by the use of figures of speech in *Sherlock Holmes TV-Series the Final Problem Episode* is scandal. It is because there are some conflicts and scandals experienced by the characters in this television series. However, the theme of scandal is not reflected by the use of litotes. The first example of the theme of scandal is reflected by the use of paradox depicted in datum 41.

MYCROFT : **“I warned you explicitly: no-one was to talk to her alone.”**

GOVERNOR: **“You spoke to her.”**

MYCROFT : **“I know what I’m doing.”**

(Datum 41)

The use of paradox in datum 41 is to reveal the actual meaning by contradicting two conditions. In the scene, Mycroft intends to warn about the danger of Eurus. Meanwhile, the Governor shows the fact that Mycroft speaks to Eurus. In that context, the intended meaning of Mycroft’s statement is to show his ability to speak with Eurus; yet the Governor does not have the capability to speak with Eurus. However, it looks absurd statement because there is a discrepancy in Mycroft’s statement. In that context, there is a scandal that happens between the Governor and Eurus because the Governor resists Mycroft’s policy.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the findings and discussion, the researcher concludes three major points as follows.

The first conclusion is to answer the first objective of the research. Four types of figures of speech by contrast are found in

Sherlock Holmes TV-Series the Final Problem Episode. They are paradox, irony, litotes, and hyperbole. However, in this television series, irony is the dominant figure of speech applied in this television series. It shows that ironical utterances are used to deliver the ideas and messages of the characters’ utterances.

Moreover, the daily language used by the characters is more efficient when it is applied with the use of verbal irony as a figure of speech. Also, through the use of irony, the characteristic of the characters can be illuminated since there is a dramatic irony as the classification of irony. Furthermore, irony of situation is a suitable way to increase the plot in this television series to build an epic story.

Meanwhile, the minor type of figures of speech used in this television series is litotes. It is because the use of litotes is less suitable with the ideas that the author wants to deliver in this television series. However, the use of litotes is also applied to characterize the characters by negating the statements

of the characters themselves and also to deliver the personal feelings of the characters in this television series.

The second conclusion is to answer the second objective by explaining the functions of figures of speech by contrast in *Sherlock Holmes TV-Series the Final Problem Episode*. There are four functions of figures of speech by contrast found in this television series i.e. giving imaginative pleasure, creating additional imagery, increasing emotional intensity, and stating the meaning in brief compass. From four functions of figures of speech by contrast, stating the meaning in brief compass appears as the major and dominant function in this television series. Hence, the fact shows that this television series intends to use the efficient way in delivering ideas by simplifying the statement through the characters' utterances. The fact also shows that through brief ideas, the intended meaning can be delivered as good as long explanation

The third conclusion is to answer the last objective by explaining how figures of speech by contrast reflect the themes in

Sherlock Holmes TV-Series the Final Problem Episode. This television series reflects several themes which are mystery, crime, friendship, family, and scandal. Irony reflects all the themes in this television series since this television series contains ironical and cynical expression to deliver ideas and information. On the other hand, the theme of friendship cannot be reflected through the use of paradox, litotes, and hyperbole.

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