

**FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE ANALYSIS IN WILLIAM'S POEM**

***"THE LITTLE BLACK BOY AND THE ECHOING GREEN"***

**A Thesis**

**Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for S1-Degree**

**By:**

**RIKA ELFITA**

**1711040133**

**Study Program: English Education**



**TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY**

**STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF**

**RADEN INTAN LAMPUNG**

**1442 H/2021 M**

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## ABSTRACT

### FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE ANALYSIS IN WILLIAM'S POEM "THE LITTLE BLACK BOY AND THE ECHOING GREEN"

BY  
RIKA ELFITA

Language is a tool to communicate and express human feelings in their daily life. As a tool, language plays an important role. In this research discussed about figurative language as a one of the important thing. This research was taken because figurative language is complex and cannot be taken literally. It is important to be used for effective communication.

The aim of this research was to know the types of figurative language and its contextual meaning in two poems selected by William Blake. The title of the poems was "*The Little Black Boy and The Echoing Green*". The data was taken from the book of Classic Poetry Series by William Blake. This research used descriptive qualitative method to describe and analyze the figurative language's types and the contextual meaning. To focus on this research, the researcher limits the types of figurative language only based on Perrine's theory to know the types of figurative language and after that analyzed the contextual meaning.

The result of this research found that from twelve types of figurative language in the poems, only ten types which included in the poems selected. Those were types of figurative language found in two poems of William Blake. They consisted of 7 simile, 4 of metaphor, 4 of personification, 1 of synecdoche, 5 of metonymy, 3 of symbol, 2 of paradox, 3 of hyperbola, 9 of understatement, 2 of irony. Therefore, allegory and apostrophe were not found in this research. Then, the contextual of both poems were about how human should grateful to God for all his creation and for condition what God gives to every human. This poem has morality to be applied in life.

**Key Word:** *Contextual Meaning, Figurative Language, William Blake's Poem "The Little Black Boy and The Echoing Green".*

## DECLARATION

The researcher is a student with the following identity:

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Thesis title : Figurative Language Analysis in William's Poem

“The Little Black Boy and The Echoing Green”.

I hereby declare that this thesis is the result of my own research. I am fully responsible for the contents of this thesis. Opinion of the author and other experts or the findings included in this thesis or a quotation is quoted ethically standard.

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ADMISSION

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## MOTTO

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا اتَّقُوا اللَّهَ وَقُولُوا قَوْلًا سَدِيدًا ﴿٧٠﴾

“O you who believe! Be careful of (your duty to) Allah and speak the right word”  
(Q.S. Al-Ahzaab, 70)<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Abdullah Yusuf Ali, The Meaning of the Holy Qur'an, (Amana Publication, Maryland,  
10

## **DEDICATION**

All praises be to Allah for the abundant blessing to me. Then, I dedicated this thesis to:

1. My beloved parents Mr. Wirawan and Mis Akhnawati who always support me, pray for me, motivate me and remind me about all my study, so I can finish this thesis.
2. My lovely sisters both of sisters Berti Wira Sofia and Tarisa Aprilia who always give me support during the process of doing this thesis.
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4. My beloved alma mater State Islamic University of Raden Intan Lampung.

## **CURRICULUM VITAE**

The Researcher's name is Rika Elfita. She was born in Negeri Ratu on April 24<sup>th</sup>, 1999. She is the second of the three children of Mr. Wirawan and Ms. Akhnawati. She has an old sister and a young sister.

She began her study at SDN Negeri Ratu and graduated in 2011. Then she continued her study at MTs N 1 Liwa, West Lampung, and graduated in 2014. After that, she continued her study at MA Al-Fatah Natar, South Lampung, and graduated from that school in 2017. In 2017, she was accepted to be a student of UIN Raden Intan Lampung, especially in the English Study Program of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty through SPANPTKIN.

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The writer realizes that this thesis is far from being perfect. Therefore, critic and advice are needed, both in writing and speaking for improvement in the next research. Finally, the researcher hopes that this thesis will be beneficial and useful for the writer herself and for those who read this thesis.

Bandar Lampung,

**Rika Elfit**  
**1711040133**

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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### A. Background of the Research

As we know that language is a tool to communicate and express human feelings in their daily life. As a tool, language plays an important role. Without language, humans will never be able to communicate with others in social society, because interacting with society is very needed. People need language to interact, communicate, and get new information. Harmer explained that language is used widely to communicate between people who do not share the same first (or even second) language.<sup>2</sup> Furthermore, Rabiah said that language is a system formed from several components which are fixed and patterned, language is also systematic, which means that language is composed of certain patterns and is not arranged arbitrarily.<sup>3</sup> It means that language is of primary importance for human needs. It has an important role in making a relationship with others.

In line with Harmer, Wardaught also defined language as a way and system for a human to communicate and interact in spoken and written that is used by everyone from a different region.<sup>4</sup> It means that language can be used as a way for humans to express and interact even from different regions. Everyone can use language as a tool for their communication.

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<sup>2</sup>Jeremy Harmer, *The Practice of English Language Teaching*, fourth edition ( Pearson Longmen: Cambridge UK, 2007), p. 13.

<sup>3</sup>Siti Rabiah, "Language is a Tool for Communication and Cultural Reality Discloser", *Journal INA-Rxiv paper* (19 November 2018), p. 2.

<sup>4</sup>Wardhaugh Ronald, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics, fifth edition* (Malden, MA: Blackwell Publishers, 2006), p. 25.

In linguistics, language can be defined as a system of spoken that people being meant of communication in the form of sound. Language formulates rules for what should be said or written, in a descriptive view, which seeks to record the language which people use. According to Alan, the language described as it is at a particular moment in time and does not incorporate the history of the language (diachrony), although the language does of course change over time.<sup>5</sup> It means that language is an important tool for humans to communicate with each other.

Linguistics is the formal study of language. Language in linguistics can be divided into different levels. Richard said that level of linguistics are: semantics that study of meaning, syntax that study of sentence structure, morphology that study of word structure, pragmatics that study of meaning in context, sociolinguistics that study of language in its social context, phonology that study of the sound system and the last is phonetics that study of the sound of speech.<sup>6</sup> In conclusion, linguistics study is divided into some types. They are semantics, syntax, morphology, pragmatics, sociolinguistics, phonology.

In linguistics, the study of meaning is called semantics. Semantics is the study of language meaning, abstracted away from the context of use in a descriptive subject. Based on Patrick's theory semantics is an attempt to describe and understand the nature of the knowledge about meaning in their language that people have from knowing the language.<sup>7</sup> It means that semantic is study the

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<sup>5</sup> Alan Davies, Catherine Elder, *the handbook of applied linguistics* (Blackwell publishing, 2004), p. 25.

<sup>6</sup> Richard Ogden, *An Introduction to English Phonetics* (Edinburgh University Press, 2009), p.1.

<sup>7</sup> Patrick Griffiths, *An Introduction to English Semantics and pragmatics* (Edinburgh University Press, 2006), p.1.

meaning of a word and sentence, semantic describe how the true meaning of a word or sentence is structured.

Semantics is very suitable for use in analyzing contextual meaning in literary works. There are some literary works of literature that include: short stories, drama, novels, and poetry. In literature, poetry is a more major form. Based on Peck and Coyle poetry is a poet's emotional expression.<sup>8</sup> The expressions of conscience and strong feelings are written in a beautiful verse and are expressed in a style and motion that is by the content so that they are beautifully formulated and listened to.

The poem described the feeling in the heart and soul of the writer itself in written form. Siti said that poem is a kind of literature that encompasses a great many emotions, feelings, and desires. Poetry is a way for the author to let go of inner struggles that can be liberated by means other than verse.<sup>9</sup> In the poem, it has a difficult word to understand, because it has implicit sentences used by the author. Their thoughts and feeling are dealing with their experiences and imaginations. According to Perrine in Siti, the poem is a type of language that says more and says it more intensely in ordinary language, to understand this fully should be understood what the poem "says".<sup>10</sup>

In literature, there are many explanations about figurative language. Beckson and Ganz in Trisna said that figurative language is a language that makes

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<sup>8</sup>John Peck and Martin Coyle, *Literary Terms and Criticism*, Second Edition (New York: Macmillan Press LTD, 1993), p.12.

<sup>9</sup>SitiMaimunah, "An Analysis of Lexical and Contextual Meaning in the Idiomatic Expressions Found in Jalaluddin Rumi's Poems".(The State Islamic University of Malang: Malang, 2008), p.25.

<sup>10</sup>Ibid.

us of certain devices called a figure of speech, most of which are techniques for comparing dissimilar objects, to achieve effect beyond the range of literal language.<sup>11</sup> It means that figurative language is a language that uses expression or words with a meaning that is different from the literal interpretation. Sometimes it is a little bit hard to know what their ordinary meaning is, so the reader requires to use their imagination to figure what the authors mean in their writing.

One of the famous authors is William Blake. He was a famous author with all his creation such as poem which contains a very beautiful of the word and using his emotional feeling to express his imagination feeling. Almost all his poems were painted by himself, if others poets write their poems in word only, different from William Blake, he painted his poem before and then he wrote the poems under the painting.<sup>12</sup> One example of figurative language is found in Mulyati's by William Blake's poem entitled "*The Rose Sick*". This one of his poems in the song of innocence. The sick rose tells about a dying woman or girl. It can be interpreted as a woman because the rose is a flower. Flower gives hints that the person is a woman. The example is taken from the second line of the poem entitled "*The Rose Sick*" by William Blake, the line is "*the invisible worm*" and it includes in metaphor, from that line, it has contextual meaning that the woman is sick because of a disease. The word worm contains meaning that it

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<sup>11</sup> Trisna Dinillah Harya, "An Analysis Of Figurative Languages Used In Coelho's Novel Entitled "Alchemist", *Premise Journal ISSN Online: 2442-482x*, 2016. Vol. 5.No. 2. p. 47.

<sup>12</sup>William Blake in a portrait by Thomas Philips (1807), p. 4-5.

represents a disease.<sup>13</sup> It is an example of figurative language in one of the poems by William Blake.

An analysis of figurative language was done in this research, especially in two poems entitled "*The Little Black Boy and The Echoing Green*" by William Blake. This research was taken because figurative language is complex and cannot be taken literally. It is important to be used for effective communication both spoken and written. Besides that, knowing figurative language make reading and writing work easier. Other than that, why both of poems were chosen to be analyzed in this research because both of them taught on how human should be grateful to God also the researcher curious and want to know deeply meaning what every verse of the poems convey on.

Some researches have done that deal with figurative language. The first previous study was conducted by Dwi Nur Hasanah. The researcher used 15 points of figurative language to analyze the data. She used theory from Gorys Keraf and she found that from 10 poems by Oscar Wilde. The research was conducted to find out the types of figurative language that are applied in the poem of Oscar Wilde. Based on her analysis that those five poems are showed 126 expressions in 15 types of figurative language that have been mention above. The most of figurative language that used in the poem of Oscar Wilde is visual imagery.<sup>14</sup>

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<sup>13</sup> Sri Mulyati, "The Analysis of Five Blake's Poems", (Universitas Bina Sarana Informatika, Wanastra, 2019), 115-117. Vol. 11.No. p.2.

<sup>14</sup>Dwi Nur Hasanah, "An Analysis of Figurative Language Used in Some Poems By Oscar Wilde". (UIN Walisongo, Semarang, 2018).

The second previous research was conducted by Khadijah Arifah. Based on the result of her analysis, she found several types and descriptions of figurative language that are used in John Legend lyric songs. Data that is used in this study is qualitative. The researcher found some types of figurative language in John Legend lyric songs, such as Personification, simile, paradox, metaphor, repetition, hyperbola, oxymoron, litotes, and symbol. But, the most types of figurative language which used in John Legend's lyric song is Hyperbola.<sup>15</sup>

The third previous research was conducted by Eva Ervina Widi Saputri. Based on the result of her analysis that the novel that she analyzed consist of 94 sentences that used figurative language. The figurative language contains in the novel entitled "The Heroes of Olympics, Book Three: The Mark o Athena written by Rick Riordan are 52% or 55.9% of simile, 16% or 17.2% hyperbola, 6% or 6.4% of metaphor, 18% or 19% of personification and 1% or 1.1% of metonymy.<sup>16</sup>

The next previous research was conducted by Riska Getty Anindya. She analyzed the contextual meaning of song. In her research, she used Mansoer Pateda's theory. The researcher used descriptive qualitative and data was from the internet. The documentation technique was used to select the data. Then, after analyzing the data, it was found 65 that have contextual meaning. The context of

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<sup>15</sup> Khadijah Arifah, "Figurative Language Analyze in Five John Legend's Song".(UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim, Malang, 2016).

<sup>16</sup> Eva ErvinaWidi Saputri, "An Analysis of Figurative Languages Used in Rick Riordan's Novel Entitled "The Heroes of Olympics, Book Three: The Mark of Athena".(Universitas Dian Nuswantoro, Semarang, 2014).

the song was the context of the situation and the context of the mood of the speaker. It is seen from the video clip of that song.<sup>17</sup>

The similarities between the researcher and the previous research were about figurative language. The first research analyzed figurative language in the poem by Oskar Wilde, the second research analyzed figurative language in John Legend's song and the third research analyzed figurative language in Rick Riordan's Novel and fourth previous research analyzed about contextual meaning in a New Day Has Come Lyrics. Based on the explanation, it means that many similar studies about figurative language have been done. But they have different focuses on this research about figurative language theory and the subject of the research. The subject of this research used William Blake's poems. This research was conducted with the title "Figurative Language Analysis in William's Poems *"The Little Black Boy and The Echoing Green"*".

## **B. Limitation of the Research**

Based on the background of the problem, this research focused on analyzing the kinds of figurative language based on Perrine's theory. Kinds of figurative languages based on Perrine such as simile, metaphor, personification, apostrophe, synecdoche, metonymy, symbol, allegory, paradox, hyperbola/ overstatement, understatement, and irony that would be expressed in these poems. The poems of William Blake that will be taken in this research are *"The Little Black Boy and*

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<sup>17</sup> Riska Getty Anindya, "An Analysis of Contextual Meaning in a New Day Has Come Lyrics". (Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Kalijaga, Yogyakarta, 2018).

*The Echoing Green*". Then this research analyzed the contextual meaning expressed in William Blake's poems.

### **C. Formulation of the Problem**

Based on the explanation, the formulation of the problems as follows:

1. What kinds of figurative language were expressed in two of William Blake's Poem refer to Perrine's theory?
2. How the contextual meanings of those figurative languages were expressed in two of William Blake's poems?

### **D. Objectives of the Research**

By the problem of this research, the objectives of the research are as follows:

1. To find out the kinds of figurative language that appeared in two of William Blake's poems refers to Perrine's theory.
2. To analyze the contextual meaning of those figurative languages were expressed in two of William Blake's poems.

### **E. Significance of the Research**

At the end of this research, it is expected that the result of this research can be used as follows:

1. Theoretical Contribution

The result of this research is expected to enrich the study of English. Especially about figurative language and to help the readers understand the messages or the meaning from the poems.

## 2. Practical Contribution

### a. For students

After reading this research, it is expected that the students may understand deeply literature especially in the part of figurative language in the poem, because as we know most people only reading the poem without knowing the meaning of every single word of the poem. This research is the guidance the students to enrich comprehension about figurative language in a poem.

### b. For another researcher

Hopefully, the result of this research is expected to be an inspiration for another researcher who interests to conduct research about figurative language and this research also can help another researcher by providing many references about figurative language.

### c. For the reader

The result of this research is expected to give new knowledge and understanding for the readers about figurative language because there are many kinds of figurative language that will be found in the poem and it can be more interesting and interpretations which give the reader understand to use their words.

## **F. Scope of the Research**

In this research, the scopes of the research are:

1. The subject of the research

The subject of the research was found in William Blake's poem entitled "*The Little Black Boy and The Echoing Green*".

2. The object of the research

The object of this research analyzed the types of figurative language based on Perrine's theory and contextual meaning of figurative language that will appear in William Blake's poem entitled "*The Little Black Boy and The Echoing Green*".

3. Time of the Research

The research was conducted in the academic year of 2020/2021.

## CHAPTER II

### LITERATURE REVIEW

#### A. Theory

This chapter was a theoretical foundation that described the concept of semantics, figurative language, poem, contextual meaning, and biography of William Blake.

##### 1. Definition of Semantics

Semantic is a branch of linguistics that studies the meanings are contained in a language, code, or other types of representation. In other words, semantics is the study of meaning. To know every meaning of the word is very important for us. It will be very hard for us to understand the meaning of the word if we do not know what the real meant of the author of the word is. According to Yule, the study of the meaning of words, phrases, and sentences is called semantics.<sup>18</sup> Semantic is the study of meaning and in linguistics semantics also studies how language is structured and expresses meaning.

Davies and Elder said that semantics is one of the divisions in linguistics that explain the meaning.<sup>19</sup> It means that semantics is the study of linguistics meaning. This relates to what sentences and whatnot Linguistic

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<sup>18</sup>George Yule, *The Study of Language*, fourth edition (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2010), p.114.

<sup>19</sup>Alan Davies, Catherine Elder, *The Handbook of Applied Linguistics* (Oxford: Blackwell Publishing Ltd, 2004), p. 48 – 49.

object express, not by arrangement with their syntactic part or with their pronunciation. This related to how the language system can make people communicate with each other. People use natural signs to get the meaning of language. Everyone can accept meaning in full by going through the process of perceiving, identifying, and interpreting.

In term of semantic is the recent addition to English. In language learning, the definition of language is sometimes based on meaning and sometimes on function. Semantics has been widely described as sign science, from symbolic behavior or communication system. It focuses on the scope in term "communication". Certain concepts are relevant to the investigation from all communication systems, human and non-human, natural and artificial. The signal is transmitted from the sender to the recipient (receiver group) along a communication channel. The signal will have a certain shape and will convey certain meanings (or messages). The connection between forms the signal and its meaning is determined by what (in a rather general sense from term) is usually referred to as Semiotics as code: a message is encoded by the sender and decoded by the recipient.

According to Davies and Elder, there are two classifications meaning of semantics<sup>20</sup>, they are:

a. Lexical Semantics

Lexical semantics is a semantic field that deals with the systematic study of words. Lexical semantics can be defined of words' meaning, but in

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<sup>20</sup>Ibid. p. 49-50.

practice, it is often more specifically related to the study of lexical word meanings. As apposed grammatical or function word meaning. This means that lexical semantics are more interested in open classes of nouns, verbs, and adjectives and with members who are more satisfied with adverbs and preposition classes. Lexical semantics also examines the meaning and relationship between words, such as synonyms where two words have the same meaning or similar meaning. The lexical semantics also examines the apposite words that called antonym, hyponymy the meaning of one is included 50 Anthony J. Liddicoat and Timothy J. Curnow in the meaning of another, homonymy like two words have the same form but have different meanings, and next is polysemy where a word has two or more than two related but distinguishable meanings.

b. Grammatical Semantics

Semantics grammatical is more focused on grammatical morpheme and how the meaning of grammar different across languages, by analyzing meanings depending on the class or subclass. Every language has a different grammar system and different languages also have a somewhat different grammar system.

Example:

Present and past

Present: a wolf roars

Past: a wolf roared

Singular and plural

Singular: a wolf roared

Plural: some wolves roared

The examples are expressed in various ways. Words arrangement refers to expressions before the predicate. By grammatical affixes such as the addition of –s the singular word and –ed to the past tense based on the grammatical order.

Based on the explanation above, it means that semantics is a study that focused on meaning, words, phrases, and sentences. This relates to how the grammatical process builds complex from simple meanings, and how the listener digests and analyzes these meanings.

## 2. Concept of Figurative Language

The language used in words or expressions with a meaning different from interpretation is called figurative language. In figurative language is using logically targeted words for specific meanings. Unlike ordinary words, figurative language uses more meaningful words, so the reader needs to be harder and uses imagination to better understand it. According to Perrine, figurative language is a language that cannot be understood literally.<sup>21</sup> Cuddon said that figurative language has to be distinguished from literal language.<sup>22</sup> It is a language that uses figures of speech, not literal meanings.

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<sup>21</sup>Perrine, L. ARP.T.R, *Sound, and Sense: An Introduction to Poetry* (London: Southern Methodist University, 1992), p.28.

<sup>22</sup>Coddon, J.A, *Literary Terms and Literary Theory Fifth Edition*(UK: Wiley-Blackwell, 2013), p.279.

Therefore, the meaning of figurative language is not fully reflected in the words that compose it.

Commonly figurative language is usually applied in literary works. It can be found in the advertisement, articles in the newspaper, songs, novel, poems, etc. in understanding figurative language, imagination is usually needed to understand the meaning contained in a figure of speech. Figurative language is very commonly used in poetry, figurative language plays a major role in encouraging literature. The ultimate goal is to force the reader to imagine or understand what an author means by an expression or statement. Figurative language is usually used when someone says or writes something in creating multiple meanings. According to Kennedy, a figure of speech can be said to occur every time a speaker or writer, for the sake of freshness or emphasis, departing from the usual denotation words.<sup>23</sup> So, figurative language is the language used by the writer to express something based on the meaning implied and not interpreted literally.

According to Peter in Khadijah, figurative language is a language that has a figurative meaning and combines the speaker's desire to touch emotions, cause surprise and persuade to act.<sup>24</sup> Figurative language means a way of saying something other than the literal meanings of those words. Discuss the different meanings of the literal interpretations. To encourage parallel thoughts and feelings in others, so that can create a sense of persuasion in his

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<sup>23</sup>Kennedy, XJ, *Literature: An Introduction to Fiction, Poetry, and Drama*, sixth ed, (Boston: Little Brown and Company, 1995), p.677.

<sup>24</sup>Khadijah Arifah, "Figurative Language Analysis in Five Legend's Song". (UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim: Malang, 2016), p.22.

speech, one can use figurative language. In other words, the figurative derived from the speaker help him transfer ideas into the minds of the audience. As such, he can persuade the audience to agree with ideas or phrases used that do not have an ordinary or literal meaning. It is also a deviation from what is understood by language speakers as a theory, or standard, significance, or sequence of words, to achieve some special effect meanings.

From some definitions and explanations above, it means that figurative language is a language that contains implied meaning, and characteristics in expressing thought, idea, and feeling in oral and written form. Using the uniqueness of the words and the style of language influenced by the writer itself makes the reader have to think more to interpret it. So, the style of language used in figurative language is completely different from the language in general, the uniqueness of this style lies in the choice of words used by the writer or speaker himself.

### **3. Types of Figurative Language**

Many types of figurative Language explain by many experts. This research will be explained the kinds of figurative language based on Perrine's perception in Habib, kinds of figurative language are: simile, metaphor, personification, apostrophe, synecdoche, metonymy, symbol, allegory, paradox, hyperbola/ overstatement, understatement, and irony.

### a. Simile

A simile is a figure of speech that uses comparisons and compares two things that are different. According to Perrine, a simile is a form of comparison that compares two things, it is commonly using the words such as like, as, as like, then, similar, or resemble.<sup>25</sup> The same as Richard Marius opinion's in Awaluddin about simile, that simile is a figurative language that speaks of something similar to something else.<sup>26</sup> So, based on experts' explanation about simile, the researcher concluded that simile is to compare two things.

In another opinion, Kirkpatrick and Goodfellow said that simile is a comparison between one thing to another thing to give emphasis and color to a statement. In simile usually used the words like or as to compare the things.<sup>27</sup> According to Keraf, a simile is a figurative language that shows the equation or parables are explicit comparisons.<sup>28</sup> In conclusion, a simile is kinds of figurative language that compare between two things indirectly or explicitly, and commonly it uses the word such as like, as, than, as if, as though, seem and resemble.

The example of simile:

*Will remember what you said as I watch the stars spark.*<sup>29</sup>

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<sup>25</sup> Habib Syarwani, "An Analysis of Metaphor in Emily Dickinson's Poem".(IAIN Ponorogo, 2017), p.26.

<sup>26</sup> Awaluddin RyrtoLadika, "The Analysis of Figurative Language Used by Dr. Zakir Naik". (Jambi University: Jambi, 2018), p. 5.

<sup>27</sup> Habib Syarwani, "An Analysis of Metaphor in Emily Dickinson's Poem", p. 26.

<sup>28</sup> Gorys, Keraf, *Diksidan Gaya Bahasa* (Jakarta: PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama Kompas Gramedia Building, 2009), p.138.

<sup>29</sup> Arp, and Laurence, Perrine, *Sound, and Sense: An Introduction to Poetry*, (New York: Harcourt, Brace & World, 1969) .p. 29.

This statement includes simile, as we know that simile is the comparison of two things that has some connective word like as, like as if, then. In that sentence, it compares the word remember with the word watch the stars spark by using connective (as) in the middle of the sentence. The meaning of that sentence is the person who said that will remember and keep on it in his mind, put it on his long-term memory.

**b. Metaphor**

Metaphor and simile are similar. Both of them talk about comparisons between two things. According to Perrine, something that makes them different is only about the connector words. In a simile, the words used such as like, as, than, as if, resemble while in metaphor the comparison is implied.<sup>30</sup> In the comparison metaphor, it can be found implicitly. Metaphor can also be interpreted as a comparison between two things, can be human to human, animal to human, or human to things, can be said to be almost the same as a simile.

In another opinion, Keraf said that metaphor is a kind of analogy that compares two things directly and in a short time.<sup>31</sup> A metaphor is the statement of comprehension of one idea as far as another idea, where there are a few likenesses or relationships between's the two.

Here is an example of a metaphor:

*Life the hound.*<sup>32</sup>

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<sup>30</sup>Habib Syarwani, "An Analysis of Metaphor in Emily Dickinson's Poem", p.27.

<sup>31</sup> Keraf, *Diksidan Gaya Bahasa*, p.139.

<sup>32</sup> Arp, and Laurence, Perrine, *Sound, and Sense: An Introduction to Poetry*. p. 29.

Means by the example above is the literal term is “life” and the figurative term is “hound”. In this form the literal term is named and the figurative language term is implied.

*Karangturi is a haven of tolerance.*

Mean here that the sentences compare between the place. Karangturi (a named of village in Rembang, Central Java that many Chinese and students (santri) of Islamic school live is described as a high tolerance village) was compared to a place like heaven because there has good tolerance that becomes the characteristics of the village itself.

### c. **Personification**

According to Perrine, personification is metaphorical language giving the credit of a person to a creature. A suggested comparison in which the allegorical term of the correlation is consistently individual.<sup>33</sup>

In another explanation, Keraf said that personification is a type of figure of speech that likens dead things as if they were human.<sup>34</sup>

Personification comprises giving human characteristics to an object. Personification is the exchange of human characteristics to an object, animal, or unique thought. It makes the animals and the energize object conversation or behave as people do.

In another opinion, according to Cuddon, personification is a form in which inanimate objects seem to live as well as humans. They

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<sup>33</sup>Ratna, Yuri. A and Rusdi Noor Rosa, “An Analysis Of Types Of Figurative Language Used In Internet Advertisements”, FBS Universitas Negeri Padang, 2013. *E-journal English Language and Literature*. Vol.1 No.3.p. 72.

<sup>34</sup>Keraf, *Diksi dan Gaya Bahasa*, p. 140.

can move and speak similarly to humans in general.<sup>35</sup> In the same topic according to Anderson in Awaluddin, personification is described in the object that is seen to resemble humans. This subject provides a moving image of screaming and voicing as well as humans.<sup>36</sup> It means that in the figurative language of personification the objects described are non-human or inanimate objects that seem to be able to move like humans in general.

Here is an example of personification in the poem of John Keats:

*Sitting careless on a granary floor.*<sup>37</sup>

In this example the John Keats describes autumn as a harvester. Personification differ in the degree to which they ask the reader actually visualize the literal term in human form.

*The stars danced around the night sky*

*Play with your beauty.*<sup>38</sup>

Whereas in this statement stars are not human but have a human characteristic. Dancing around the night sky means that to make a sentence impressive and more alive. And play with your beauty how can beauty playing.

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<sup>35</sup>Coddon, J.A, *Literary Terms and Literary Theory Fifth Edition* (UK: Wiley-Blackwell, 2013), p. 529.

<sup>36</sup>Awaluddin Ryrito Ladika, "The Analysis of Figurative Language Used by Dr. Zakir Naik", p.4.

<sup>37</sup>Arp, and Laurence, Perrine, *Sound, and Sense: An Introduction to Poetry*. p. 30.

<sup>38</sup>Ulil Inayah Muthmainnah, "Language Style of English Commercial Advertisement on Television". (Alauddin State Islamic University Makassar: Makassar, 2016). p.11

**d. Apostrophe**

According to Perrine, a figurative language closely related to personification is quoting, because it refers to someone that does not exist or something that is not human as if it were human or human existing and living being who can respond to what is said.<sup>39</sup> Apostrophe could be a way to specify somebody or something invisible or ordinary not talked such as lifeless, non-existent, theoretical, or soul, and mention lifeless objects by utilizing cities to declare the respectable and serious tone.

Here is an example of an apostrophe:

*Heart! We will forget him!*

*You and I, tonight.*<sup>40</sup>

Means here is the person who said that addresses the absent object of passion in the sentence and speaking directly to her heart.

**e. Synecdoche**

Perrine explained that synecdoche is the use of the part for the whole.<sup>41</sup> There are two kinds of synecdoche, the first is pars pro toto and the second is totum pro parte. Pars pro toto is the use for the whole and totum pro parte is a figurative language that uses all parts of something to express something part.

Here is an example of synecdoche:

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<sup>39</sup>Habib Syarwani, "An Analysis of Metaphor in Emily Dickinson's Poem", p.29.

<sup>40</sup>Arp and Laurence, Perrine, *Sound, and Sense: An Introduction to Poetry*. p. 32.

<sup>41</sup>Dewi Intan Paradita Kharisma, "An Analysis of Figurative Language Found in "Inside Out" Movie". (Universitas Muhammadiyah Malang: Malang, 2017), p.14.

Pars pro toto : *The room has several glasses*

Mean that glasses is a pars pro toto name for something that consists of more than just two pieces of glass.

Totum pro parte: *Malaysia hits Singapore 4-2 on the final leg-1 of the AFF Cup competition.*

When we watch sports TV shows such as football. When one country wins the match, it is the only team from a certain country not the country as a whole.<sup>42</sup>

#### f. **Metonymy**

According to Perrine, metonymy is the use of something that is closely related to the things that are intended.<sup>43</sup> In another opinion, Leech said that metonymy is a figure of speech that consists of using the name of one thing for that of something else with which it is associated.<sup>44</sup> In the same topic, Keraf stated that metonymy is a type of figure of speech that uses other words to express certain words that have a relationship.<sup>45</sup> Metonymy can be explained as a figure of speech that uses other words to describe something. Its identity uses the name of an object or concept for other related matters.

Here is an example of metonymy:

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<sup>42</sup>Dwi Nur Hasanah, "An Analysis of Figurative Language Used in Some Poems By Oscar Wilde". (Walisongo State Islamic University: Semarang, 2018).p. 34-35.

<sup>43</sup>Habib Syarwani, "An Analysis of Metaphor in Emily Dickinson's Poem", p.30.

<sup>44</sup>Geoffrey N. Leech, *A Linguistic Guide to English Poetry* (New York: Longman Inc, 1969), 152.

<sup>45</sup>Keraf, *Diksidan Gaya Bahasa*, p.142.

*The kettle is boiling.*<sup>46</sup>

Mean that the kettle is used in a figurative sense to mean water.

**g. Symbol**

Perrine stated that a symbol is defined as something that means more than what it is.<sup>47</sup> It can mean that symbols are words, signs, or cues, which are used to represent something else such as meaning, quality, abstraction, ideas, and objects that contain meaning. Understanding of symbol is also explained as something that represents or explains a form. In addition, the symbol can be used to mark an object. The symbol has a literal meaning.

Here is an example of a symbol:

*The national flag is the symbol of the practice feeling.*<sup>48</sup>

Here can mean that the national flag becomes a thing that has a strong power in the country.

**h. Allegory**

Allegory is a description that has another meaning and has meaning beneath the surface.<sup>49</sup> It means that an allegory is a form of comparison that compares two styles of language based on overall similarity. In another opinion, Reaske stated that an allegory is a literary

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<sup>46</sup>Anis Hanani Ikhsan, "Figurative Language in Jalaluddin Rumi's Poems".(Ar-Raniry State Islamic University Banda Aceh, 2019),p. 13.

<sup>47</sup>Daniel Jerry Christian, "Function of Comparative Figurative Language Found in The Utterances Produced by The Elemental Spirits in "Dota 2". (Universitas Sanata Dharma Yogyakarta: Yogyakarta, 2019),p. 18.

<sup>48</sup>Arp and Laurence, Perrine, *Sound, and Sense: An Introduction to Poetry*,p. 38.

<sup>49</sup>Habib Syarwani, "An Analysis of Metaphor in Emily Dickinson's Poem", p.31.

statement presenting its meaning in a veiled way. In an allegory of the poem, everything is saying facts about the action, characteristics, etc.

Here is an example of allegory:

*The beauty has her own to love her lover, the beast.*<sup>50</sup>

Based on the example above it can mean that "the beauty" is a girl who has a beautiful face and a beast is a man who has an ugly face. The beautiful girl who loves her man has an ugly face.

#### **i. Paradox**

The paradox is a figure of speech whose statements are contradictory but can be true and make sense. Based on Perrine, the paradox is a clear contradiction which is anyway something true. It can be a statement or situation.<sup>51</sup> Paradox means that statements that appear to be contrary (to the contrary) to the public opinion or the truth, but the truth contains truth is paradoxical.

Here is an example of a paradox:

*He reaches but also poor.*<sup>52</sup>

From that example, we can think that it is true and it is right. In an example, it means that he has a lot of money and thing but he lacks good morality.

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<sup>50</sup>Arp and Laurence, Perrine, *Sound, and Sense: An Introduction to Poetry*,p. 43.

<sup>51</sup>Habib Syarwani, "An Analysis of Metaphor in Emily Dickinson's Poem", p.32.

<sup>52</sup>Arp and Laurence, Perrine, "*Sound, and Sense: An Introduction to Poetry*",p. 46.

**j. Hyperbola/ overstatement**

Perrine stated that hyperbola is an exaggeration of simple statements.<sup>53</sup> According to another expert, Colston said that hyperbola is a figure of speech that contains an exaggerated statement. Also used to express of strong feeling or produce a strong impression, and are not meant to be taken lightly.<sup>54</sup> It can be concluded that hyperbola is a statement deliberately made to exaggerate facts to grab the attention of audiences and gain greater expressive power.

Here is an example of a hyperbola:

*I'll die if I don't pass this course!*<sup>55</sup>

It is to over if people will die if cannot pass the test or something. But, someone who said it makes his speaks become an overstatement or indicates the sentence as a hyperbola. Because it seems impossible for someone can do that.

**k. Understatement**

Understatement is a statement that is degrading, saying less than one possible meaning in the way of saying it.<sup>56</sup> It means that understatement is the way how the statement is degrading. Understatement is the opposite of overstatement. As the explanation

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<sup>53</sup>Evi Nur Fadillah, Simile, Hyperbole, Personification and Methapor Used in Gayla Forman's If I Stay, *Jurnal Ilmiah Sastra*, 2016.Vol.4 No.1.p.72.

<sup>54</sup> Herbert L. Colston, *Using Figurative Language* (Cambridge University Press: New York, 2015).p.111.

<sup>55</sup>Arp and Laurence, Perrine, *Sound, and Sense: An Introduction to Poetry*,p. 47.

<sup>56</sup>Habib Syarwani, "An Analysis of Metaphor in Emily Dickinson's Poem", p.33.

above that overstatement is saying more and understatement is saying less than what the words meant.

Here is an example of understatement:

*“Here, take it, just a little gift.”<sup>57</sup>*

This means in this situation, someone said that she or he only gives a little gift, but the truth is she or he gives someone a precious and luxurious gift.

### **1. Irony**

The irony is a figure of speech that is a stark contrast between the meaning and the true statement. Perrine explained that the opposite of what one means is called irony.<sup>58</sup> According to Keraf, irony can be called a deception figure of speech, or saying something but not in the true sense.<sup>59</sup> So, in conclusion, that irony is not the same between the meaning and the statement said by the speaker. Irony can also be referred to as satire.

Here is an example of irony:

*Someone says to her friend that “you are very slim”. But actually, her friend is fat.<sup>60</sup>*

But what it means here is that someone doesn't have a slim body but she has a fat body. Between speak and the reality is different and contrast.

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<sup>57</sup>Arp and Laurence, Perrine, *Sound, and Sense: An Introduction to Poetry*,p. 47.

<sup>58</sup>Habib Syarwani, “An Analysis of Metaphor in Emily Dickinson’s Poem”, p.34.

<sup>59</sup>Keraf, *Diksi dan Gaya Bahasa*, p.143.

<sup>60</sup>Arp and Laurence, Perrine, *Sound, and Sense: An Introduction to Poetry*,p. 49

In conclusion, based on the types and examples of figurative language above, it means that in this research, the theory of Perrine will be based as a reference for the types of figurative language, and the author herself will classify and analyze William Blake's poems refers to Perrine theory.

#### 4. Definition of Poem/ Poetry

A poem is an expression that takes into accounts the aspects of the sound in it, as well as the form of the poet's imaginative, emotional, and intellectual experiences from his individual and social life. According to Wordsworth, poetry is the spontaneous overflowing of powerful feelings.<sup>61</sup> This means the poem is the expression of the hearth voice and feeling that is written in beautiful stanza form and expressed with style and motion suitable with the content so that it is performed and listened to beautifully.

According to Roberts, Poem is the kind of thing poets write.<sup>62</sup> It means that a poem is beautiful writing that has been compiled and written by a poet, poem is not ordinary in general, but it contains deep meaning and not everyone knows about it. It is not easy to describe a poem since not you can name to describe anything and it is enough to be able to as a reader, sharpen your idea and make a fuller to understand what it is in a poem that brings satisfaction and pleasure it produces shape and meaning.

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<sup>61</sup>John Peck and Martin Coyle, *Literary Terms and Criticism*, (London: Macmillan Education LTD, 1984), p. 11

<sup>62</sup>Ruth Miller & Robert A. Greenberg, *Poetry An Introduction*, (Hong Kong: Macmillan Education Limited, 1981), p.44.

Based on Jassin in Ainur Rohmah, the poem is full of comprehension of human life which is reflected by a writer with his/ her personality, thinking, feeling, willing and others.<sup>63</sup> It means that based on the theory above that poem is written by poets based on the feelings they are experiencing or the events they have been through.

In conclusion, based on some theory above poem is a literary work written by the author to describe the feelings they are experiencing by using beautiful language and contains implied or deep meanings in each verse by using figurative language that cannot be taken literally.

## 5. The Elements of Poetry

In poetry, some elements make the poetry should be a beautiful piece of art. Such components may not be separated one from another. Based on Kennedy and Gioia in Dwi mention, some classical elements of poetry as follow<sup>64</sup>:

### a. Tone

In literature, the tone also expresses an attitude towards the addressed human. It shows in poetry, how the speaker feels about itself.

### b. Form

The form is the overall design of the poem and is the configuration of all its parts. As for the parts of the poem is such as rhythm, meter, scansion,

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<sup>63</sup>Ainur Rohmah. "A Rhetorical Study of the Tennyson's Poems". (STKIP Nurul Huda Sukaraja: Sukaraja). *CHANNING, Journal Of English Education and literature*. p.2.

<sup>64</sup>Dwi Nur Hasanah, "An Analysis of Figurative Language Used in Some Poems By Oscar Wilde", p.23-24.

and verse or stanza. Rhythm is the stress and pauses played in the poem. Rhythm is the intonation that is made in reading a poem, which includes syllables on the line. The matter is a pressure pattern accented, long, and unstressed (unaccented, short) syllables in poetry. Scansion is a problem that is used to indicate or to explain and classify the constraints in the lines of the poem, and the last is a stanza, which is a group of lines whose pattern repeats itself in a poem. In other words, a stanza is a group of lines and it is, therefore, a recognizable unit in a poem.

c. Language

In poetry, the language used is specific and unique, making the poetry more beautiful and meaningful. The language of poetry can be divided into three, namely parables, diction, and figurative language.

d. Sound

The sound of words has a mystical appeal for readers. The most potent spell, as it points to sense. In addition, four sections of sound are available, they are onomatopoeia, assonance, alliteration, and rhyme (rime).

## 6. Types of Poetry

According to Klarer, there are two categories of poetry, they are Narrative Poetry and Lyric Poetry.<sup>65</sup>

### a. Narrative Poetry

Narrative Poetry includes genres such as an epic long poem, the romance, and the ballad which tell stories with clearly developed, structured plots. Narrative poetry is a type of poetry that focuses on the action, occurrences, or personality depicted in it.

### b. Lyric Poetry

Barnet, Morton, and Burto in Agung said that lyric Poetry commonly presents a speaker expressing an emotion. The name indicates that such a poem was once to be accompanied by a lyric.<sup>66</sup> Lyric poetry is a type of poetry that typically by singing, focuses more on the expression of feelings.

## 7. Concept of Contextual Meaning

Context is a situation that occurs depends on whether a phrase or sentence appears. A contextual can be defined also a definition in which the term is used by embedding it in a larger expression containing its explanation.

Sekhar Dash said that "I have used the term context to refer to an immediate linguistic environment (rarely detached or isolated) in which a particular

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<sup>65</sup> Mario Klarer, *An Introduction to Literary Studies*, 3<sup>rd</sup> revised edition (London: Routledge, 2005), p.27-28.

<sup>66</sup> Agung Firmansyah, Yan Ardian, "Figurative Language and symbol in Poems "She Dwelt Among the Untrodden Ways", "Women", and "Homage to My Hips". Pamulang University, 2013. *Jurnal Penelitian Bahasa dan Sastra*, Vol.2. No.2. p.4

word occurs. Since it is not always explicit, it may be hidden within the neighboring members of a word used in a piece of text. If we cannot extract the information relevant to the meaning of a word from its immediate linguistic environment, we need to take into account the topic of discussion as the sphere of important information."<sup>67</sup>

Based on the quotation above, it means that when a word is used in a piece of text, it usually has only one meaning, but sometimes it has a variety of meanings depends on the topic of discussion. We must know the hidden meaning of the word to provide useful information to understand the meaning in a sentence or phrase based on the context of the meaning.

Contextual meaning is a meaning based on the context in a sentence. Requejo said that contextual meaning is whatever a linguistic expression cannot be straightforwardly interpreted, we turn to the context to find some extra cues to get the right meaning.<sup>68</sup> It means that context is used here in its broadest sense because anything around a particular word influences that word means. In interpreting the contextual meaning must be careful, so that whoever interprets it will not make misunderstanding.

Contextual meaning appears as a result of the relationship between speech and context. Chaer in Riska said that contextual meaning is the meaning of a lexeme or word inside a context.<sup>69</sup> According to Mansoer Petada

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<sup>67</sup> Niladri Sekhar Dash, "Context and Contextual Word Meaning". *Semantic Scholar*, 2008. p. 22.

<sup>68</sup>Requejo, Maria D.P, "The Role of Context in Word Meaning Construction: A Case Study". *International Journal of English Study*, 2007. Vol. 7 no.1. p.171.

<sup>69</sup>Riska Getty Anindya, "An Analysis of Contextual Meaning in *A New Day Has Come* Song Lyric". (UIN Sunan Kalijaga: Yogyakarta,2018), p. 5.

in Vida Seftiana, Contextual meaning could be regarded as a situational meaning. It arises as a result of the relationship between speech and context. It took the form of a lot of things.<sup>70</sup>In conclusion, from some of the opinions above that contextual meaning is the meaning based on the context based on situations and conditions.

From some explanation above, it can be concluded that contextual meaning is the meaning that occurs based on the context depending on the conditions and situations in a text. Because basically if the meaning is used in a text-only contains one meaning, but sometimes it has many meanings depending on the topic discussion. Therefore, it is important to know the hidden meaning of the word to provide useful and relevant information to understand the meaning in a sentence or phrase based on the context itself. Contextual meaning is a result of the relationship between speech and context.

## **8. William Blake**

In this part is the biography of William Blake, his brief history, and literary works.

### **a. A Brief History**

William was an English poet, painter, and printmaker. Blake was born in Soho, London on 28 November 1757. His father's name is James,

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<sup>70</sup>Vida Seftiana. "An Analysis of Lexical And Contextual Meanings in *Christina Perri's* Song Lyrics". (UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya: Surabaya, 2017), p.14.

was a hosier. And his mother's name is Catherine Blake. William Blake was born as the third of seven children. Two of whom died in infancy.

William Blake only attended school briefly, mainly being educated at home by his mother, Catherine. The bible had a profound early influence on Blake and it will remain a lifelong source of inspiration and coloring his life and work with a strong spirituality. William Blake was a young artist with various works of his hand. The vision of William Blake will have a lasting effect on the art and writing he produces. At the age of 10 years old, he entered the drawing school Hendy Pars' Drawing School. Where, at that time, he sketched by copying from the plaster of an ancient statue. Then at the age of 14 years old, Blake apprenticed with a sculptor. At the age of 21 in 1779, Blake completed a seven-year apprenticeship then became a journeyman copy engraver. Working on his project to publish books and print, and prepare himself to become a painter. In 1780, he began to exhibit his works. His artistic energy branched off at that. Then Blake began publishing his poetica sketches privately in 1783, a collection of poetry that Blake had written 14 years earlier.

William Blake married Catherine Sophia Boucher in August 1782. They did not have children. His wife was an illiterate man. She always supported her husband in everything he does, until he died 45 years later. William Blake died in 1827 and was buried in an unmarked grave, precisely in Bunhill Fields, London, England. Blake lives a cheerful but

poverty-filled life with visions and dreams. He is someone with a soul full of love and concern that the world misunderstands, except by a select few. The last work Blake did was a sketch of his wife.<sup>71</sup>

#### **b. Literary Works of William Blake**

There are many literary works of William Blake. They are will be mentioned in this part. There are two types of book literary by William Blake, the first is illuminated books, as the first is "*All Regions are one*" written in 1788. Then the next one is "*There is no Natural Religion*" written in 1788 possibly edited in 1794-1795. The next is "*Song of Innocence*" which was originally a complete work and first printed in 1789. Then "*The Book of Thel*" is a poem by William Blake, dated 1789 and probably composed in the period 1788 to 1790. The next is. After that the next book is "*Songs of Innocence and Experience*" appeared in two phases, a few first copies were printed illuminated in 1789, then edited in 1794. Then the next one is "*The Marriage of Heaven and Hell*" which was composed between 1790 and 1793. Then "*Visions of the Daughters of Albion*" was in 1793. After that, the next book is "*America a Prophecy*" written in 1793. The next is "*Europe a Prophecy*" which was in 1794. Then after that, "*The Book of Urizen*" was printed from 1794 until 1818. Then "*The Song of Los*" was written in 1795. Then after that, "*The Book of Athania*" was published in 1795. The next book entitled

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<sup>71</sup> William Blake, *The Life, and Works of William Blake*. (Sist Oppdatert: 13. February 2004)., p. 1-5.

“*Milton*” was written and illustrated between 1804 and 1810. The last is “*Jerusalem*” subtitled “The Emanation of the Giant Albion” which was in 1804-1820, with additions made even later, then edited in 1820-1827 and 1832.

The second type of literary book by William Blake is non-illuminated books, such as “*Poetical Sketches*” written between 1769 and 1777, then edited 1783 and 1868 as a volume. The next book entitled “*An Island in the Moon*” unfinished book and written in late 1784. The next book entitled “*The French Revolution*” was written in 1791. The next one is “*A Song of Liberty*” which was in 1792, published in “*The Marriage of Heaven and Hell*”. Then the next one is “*Vala or The Four Zoas*” which begun in 1797, but William Blake dissatisfied, then he abandoned his effort in 1808. Leaving the book in rough draft and unfinished book. The next literary is “*Tiriel*” written in 1789. *Tiriel* was unpublished during William Blake’s lifetime and remained so until 1874.

## **B. Relevance of the Research**

There had been some previous research that already analyzed figurative language. The first previous research was conducted by Trisna Dinillah Harya (2016) from IAIN JuraiSiwo Metro and her title is "An Analysis of Figurative Language Used in Coelho's Novel Entitled "Alchemist." This study aimed to describe types of figurative language and to identify the contextual meaning of figurative language. In collecting the data the researcher used the documentation

method because it was collected from the novel. The result of her study showed that the data that she analyzed by using the theory of Leech. The result showed that 70 sentences include and have figurative language. Then from all the sentences, she found that there 1 item or 1.4% of hyperbola, 12 items or 17.1% of metaphor, 27 items or 38.6 of personification, and there are 30 items or 42.9% of simile. It can be seen that the most type of figurative language that appeared in the novel analyzed is the simile.<sup>72</sup>

The second was conducted by Tira Nur Fitria from STIE AAS Surakarta (2018) by the title "Figurative Language Used in One Direction's Album Entitled Up All Night." The purpose of this research was to know the types of figurative language and to know the most dominant figurative language that appeared in the selected song. It was used qualitative descriptive. Based on her research finding, from One Direction's album Up All Night, there were 13 songs in that album included Everything About You, I Want, I Wish, Gotta Be You, What Makes You Beautiful, Up All Night, Tell Me Lie, Save You Tonight, Same Mistakes, One Thing, More Than This, Taken. The result of this study showed that was six types of figurative language in the album One Direction entitled Up All Night, they were parallelism, repetition, metaphor, simile, hyperbola, and personification. Then the dominant type of figurative found in its song was repetition in 50 lyrics.<sup>73</sup>

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<sup>72</sup>Trisna Dinillah Harya, "An Analysis of Figurative Language Used in Coelho's Novel Entitled "Alchemist" IAIN Jurai Siwo Metro, Metro, 2016. *Premise Journal*. Vo. 5.No. 2.

<sup>73</sup>Tira Nur Fitria, "Figurative Language Used in One Direction's Album Entitled Up All Night" STIE AAS Surakarta, Surakarta, 2018. *ELITE Journal*. Vo. 05.No. 01.

The third researcher was Risma Hayani from Widya Gama Mahakam Samarinda University (2016) by the title "Figurative Language on Maya Angelou Selected Poetries." The objective of this research was to find out the types of figurative language in the five selected poems of Maya Angelou. The songs were Alone, Old Folks Laugh, Still, I Rise, Caged Bird, Phenomenal Woman. The focused figurative language used in the research were Personification, Hyperbola, Metaphor, Simile, Paradox, Symbolism, Irony, Synecdoche, Metonymy, Antithesis. The research used a qualitative approach. The result of her study showed that there were 40 sentences on Maya Angelou Selected Poetries containing figurative language in five poetries that were already selected. They were 1 sentence of hyperbola, 1 sentence of synecdoche, 1 sentence of antithesis, 2 sentences of paradox, 5 sentences of symbolism, 8 sentences of simile, 9 sentences of personification, 13 sentences of metaphor.<sup>74</sup>

The last previous research was conducted by Agustina Budiarti from IAIN Surakarta by the title "Analysis of Figurative Language on Song Lyrics Provided in "Pathway to English" Textbook Published by Erlangga for Eleventh Grades of Senior High School." This research aimed to find out the figurative language used on song topic material and to know the topic of song selection according to the curriculum in one of the textbooks published by Erlangga. The descriptive qualitative method was used in the research. The result of her research showed that there were 5 songs in the English book "Pathway to English." The songs were Tell Laura I Love Her, Tell Tomi I Miss Him, Happiness, Yesterday, and

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<sup>74</sup>Risma Hayani, "Figurative Language on Maya Angelou Selected Poetries" Widya Gama Mahakam Samarinda University, Samarinda, 2016. *Script Journal*. Vo.1. No.2.

Congratulation. There is 17 total of data of figurative language found in the 5 songs in the English Book "Pathway to English." They were 7 of hyperboles, 6 of metaphor, 2 of personification, 1 of litotes, and 1 of simile. The most figurative language used was hyperbola.<sup>75</sup>

### C. Conceptual Framework

Language can be defined as means of communication for humans. Many people use language as a means of communication, interaction, and even a way to get information. Language is also used as a tool to express emotions, feelings, and even thoughts, either by speaking and writing. As spoken, it can be found in songs, conversations, or speech. While written language can be found in poetry, novels, newspapers, and so on. As humans, language has a very important role for us as a means of communication and social interaction. That's what makes us live by having a language.

Linguistics is a study of how language is used in context. Linguistic studies are divided into some such as Morphology, Phonology, Semantics, Syntax, and Pragmatics. Linguistics that discusses and studies meaning is called semantics. In semantics, it explains language meaning or can be said that the most important thing in studying semantics term is about meaning.

The poem is the expression of the hearth voice and feeling that is written in beautiful stanza form and expressed with style and motion suitable with the

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<sup>75</sup> Agustina Budiarti, "Analysis of Figurative Language on Song Lyrics Provided in "Pathway to English" Textbook Published by Erlangga for Eleventh Grades of Senior High School", (IAIN Surakarta, Surakarta, 2017).

content so that it is performed and listened to beautifully. The types of poems are narrative poems and lyric poems.

Figurative language is a language that uses figurative speech and we can not take it literally, the meaning is hard to understand and we can't find its meaning just by looking it up in dictionary-like other words. However, readers are expected to use their imagination in understanding the figurative meaning. The function of figurative language is to force the reader to understand what the author conveys meaning and wants to express. Figurative language is as well as to convey literal meaning. Figurative language often compares one concept to another to make the first concept easier to understand.

Contextual meaning is the meaning that occurs based on the context depending on the conditions and situations in a text, context is used here in its broadest sense because anything around a particular word influences that word means. In interpreting the contextual meaning must be careful, so that whoever interprets it will not make misunderstanding.

This study analyzed the kinds of figurative language by using theory of Perrine. Based on Perrine's perception types of figurative language are simile, metaphor, personification, apostrophe, synecdoche, metonymy, symbol, allegory, paradox, hyperbola/overstatement, understatement, and irony.

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