

**AN ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE ON PABLO  
NERUDA POEMS**

**A Thesis**

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

**By**

**HENI SUSANTI**

**NPM. 1611040262**

**Study Program :English Education**

**Advisor :Meisuri, M.Pd**

**Co-Advisor : Nurul Puspita, M.Pd**

**TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY  
STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF RADEN INTAN  
LAMPUNG**

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## ABSTRACT

### AN ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE ON PABLO NERUDA POEMS

By:

**Heni Susanti**

Figurative language is used as the indicator or utterance of word with purpose to gain special meaning of words. This is a way to attract the reader's attention and interest. Figurative language gives a sense of beauty and emphasizes its meaning.

The researcher aimed this research to find out: 1). What is the types of figurative language used in the poems of Pablo Neruda? 2). What is the most of figurative language found in the poems of Pablo Neruda? In this research, the researcher used descriptive qualitative method. The instrument of the research was pablo neruda poems.

The result of this research showed that from two poems as the sample of collecting of Pablo Neruda Poems. The researcher found out that there were seven types of figurative language of pablo neruda poems. They are Personification, Eponym, Hyperbole, Simile, Irony, Metonymy, Synecdoche. And the most of figurative language that used is Simile

**Key words:** *Figurative Language, Descriptive Qualitative, Poems*

## DECLARATION

I hereby state this thesis entitled “An Analysis of Figurative Language on Pablo Neruda Poems” is definitely my own work. I am totally responsible for the content of this thesis. I am fully aware that I have quoted some statements, references, and theories from various sources and they are properly acknowledged in this thesis.

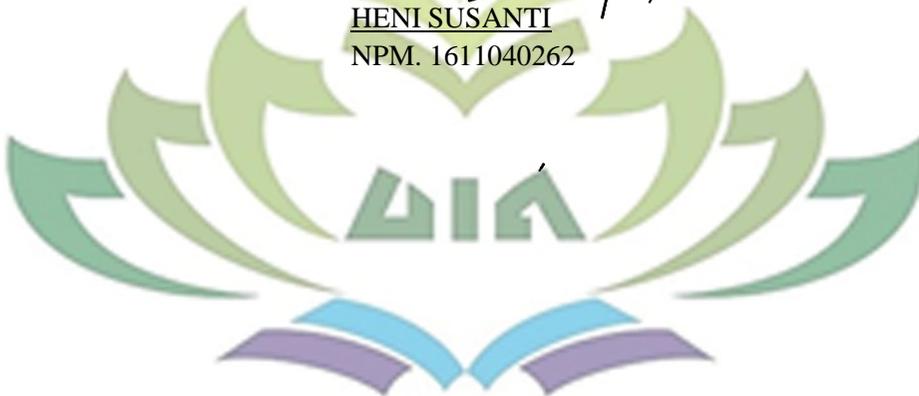
Bandar Lampung, October 2021

Declared by,

H



HENI SUSANTI  
NPM. 1611040262





**KEMENTERIAN AGAMA RI**  
**UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI RADEN INTAN LAMPUNG**  
**FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN**

Alamat: Jl. Letkol Endro Suratmin Sukarame Bandar Lampung Telp. (0721)703289

**APPROVAL**

Title : **AN ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE ON  
PABLO NERUDA POEMS**

Student's Name : **Heni Susanti**

Student's Number : **1611040262**

Study Program : **English Education**

Faculty : **Tarbiyah and Teacher Training**

**APPROVED**

To be tested and defended in the examination session  
at Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty, the State Islamic University,  
Raden Intan Lampung

Advisor,

**Meisuri, M.Pd**  
**NIP. 198005152003122004**

Co-advisor,

**Nurul Puspita, M.Pd**  
**NIP. 198907172015032004**

**The Chairperson of  
English Educational Program**

**Meisuri, M.Pd**  
**NIP. 198005152003122004**



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FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN

Alamat : Jl. Letkol Endro Suratmin Sukarame Bandar Lampung Telp. (0721)703289

### ADMISSION

A research proposal entitled: **An Analysis of Figurative Language on Pablo Neruda Poems,**

**By: Heni Susanti, NPM: 1611040262, Study Program: English Education** was tested and

defended in the examination session held on: **Thursday, December 9<sup>th</sup> 2021.**

#### Board of Examiners:

The Chairperson : Iwan Kurniawan, M.Pd

The Secretary : Irawansyah, M.Pd

The Primary Examiner : Dewi Kurniawati, M.Pd

The First Co- Examiner : Meisuri, M.Pd

The Second Co- Examiner : Nurul Puspita, M.Pd

The Dean of

Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty

**Prof. Dr. Hj. Nirva Diana, M.Pd**  
NIP. 19640828 198803 2 002

## MOTTO

قَالَ رَبِّ اشْرَحْ لِي صَدْرِي ﴿٢٥﴾ وَبَسِّرْ لِي أَمْرِي ﴿٢٦﴾ وَأَحْلِلْ  
عُقْدَةَ مِنِّ لِسَانِي ﴿٢٧﴾ يَفْقَهُوا قَوْلِي ﴿٢٨﴾

*“Oh, my Lord! Open my chest and ease my task for me. Remove the impediment from my speech so that they may understand what I say”.*  
(Qs. Thaha: 25-28).



## DEDICATION

All praise to Allah for His abundant blessing to me, and from the deepest of my

heart, I would like to dedicate this thesis sincerely to:

1. My beloved parents: Mr. Basri Walang and Mrs. Habibah who always loves me and keeps on praying for my life and success. Thanks for all the motivation and support.
2. My beloved Brother: Syafrudin, Heri Setiawan and Erli Syahroni who always give me support and praying for finishing this thesis.
3. My beloved Almamater and lecturers of UIN Raden Intan Lampung, who have contributed a lot for my self-development.

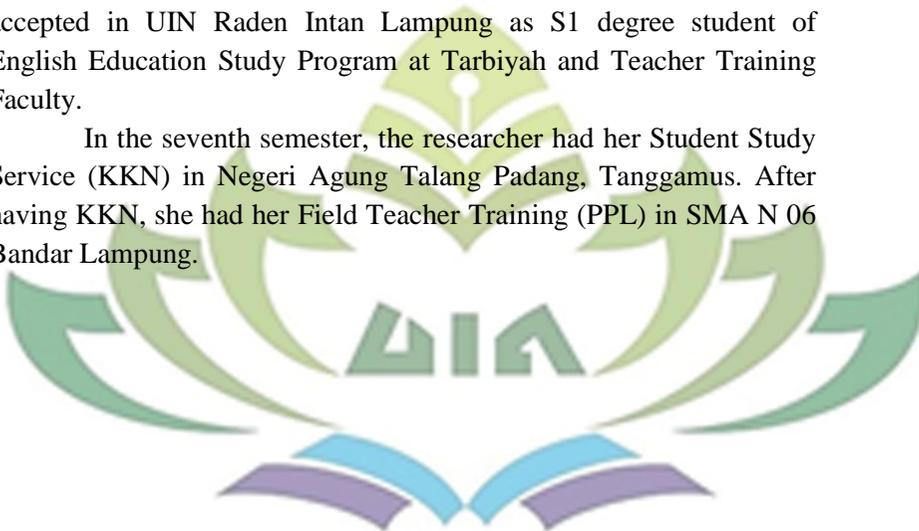


## CURRICULUM VITAE

The name of the researcher is Heni Susanti. Her nickname is Heni. She was born in Tajur on Februari, 27<sup>th</sup> 1997. She is the daughter of the couple Mr. Basri walang and Mrs. Habibah. She has two elder brother his name is Syafrudin and Heri Setiawan.

In her academic background, she accomplished her formal education at Elementary School at SD N 1 Sukajaya (Pesawaran) in 2003 and graduated in 2009. After that she continued her school at Junior High School at SMP N 1 Punduh Pedada (Pesawaran) and finished in 2012 then she continued her school at SMA N 1 Punduh Pedada and finished in 2015. In the next year that is in 2016, she was accepted in UIN Raden Intan Lampung as S1 degree student of English Education Study Program at Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty.

In the seventh semester, the researcher had her Student Study Service (KKN) in Negeri Agung Talang Padang, Tanggamus. After having KKN, she had her Field Teacher Training (PPL) in SMA N 06 Bandar Lampung.



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Thanks to Allah, the almighty, most merciful, most beneficent for His blessing and mercy given to the researcher during her study and accomplishment of this thesis successfully. Then, may peace and salutation always be upon our prophet Muhammad SAW who has brought us from the darkness and the lightness era.

However, this thesis would not have been completed without the support,, guidance, help, advice, and encouragement of countless people. Therefore, the researcher would like to express the deepest graduate to:

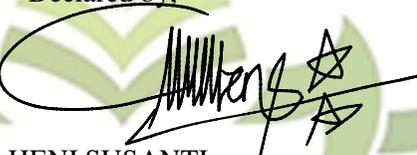
1. Prof. Dr. Hj. Nirva Diana M.Pd the Dean of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty, UIN Raden Intan Lampung.
2. Meisuri, M.Pd head of English Study Program at UIN Raden Intan Lampung and as the first Advisor, who has patiently guided and directed the researcher and to support the researcher in finishing this thesis.
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Bandar Lampung, October 2021

Declared by,

H

  
HENI SUSANTI  
NPM. 1611040262

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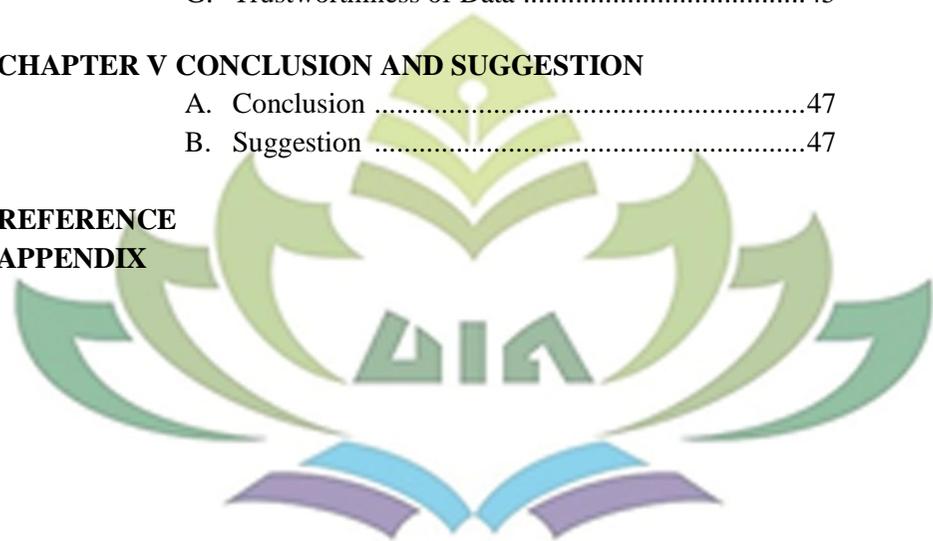
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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### A. Background of The Problem

Humans as living things need tools to interact with other people, one of them is using language. According to Lindsay and Knight, that language is a tool we use to communicate with other people.<sup>1</sup> There are many languages in the world, one of them is English as an international language which becomes our bridge to make it easier for us to communicate with other people from other countries. Language is also a national identity of a nation, Bloom states national identity describes the conditions in which a mass of people have made the same identification with national symbols have internalised the symbols of the nation<sup>2</sup>. From this statement, it can be said language as a characteristic or identity of a nation that is a differentiator from other nations.

Talking about language, language has a very important role for human life, because through language humans can communicate in daily life. Radford states language is important in people's lives.<sup>3</sup> According to Hornby, language as a system of sounds and words used by human beings to express their thoughts and feelings.<sup>4</sup> It means that language is also used to express an idea, suggestions and to express someone's feelings to others.

Based on some explanations above, the researcher can conclude therefore the function of language is very

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<sup>1</sup>Lindsay, Cora, and Knight, Paul, *Learning and Teaching English*. (New York : Oxford University Press. 2010). P.27

<sup>2</sup> Bloom, William *Personal identity, National identity, and International Relations*. (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1990). p.52

<sup>3</sup> Radford, Andrew *Linguistics: An Introduction*. (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1999). p.17

<sup>4</sup>Hornby, A. S. *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English, 5<sup>th</sup> Edition*. (Oxford University Press, 1995). P.662

important in social life. Because without communication it will be difficult for us to live because humans are social beings whose lives depend on others.

Literature is one of many ways to express our feelings, emotions, and experience. Literature can also give a lot of benefits to the public, Literature can be in the form of books or various kinds of other writings that are used to obtain certain information. The study about studying sources or references used in various activities in the world of education or other activities is called Literature.

Literature is a term used to describe written and sometimes spoken material. literature most commonly refers to works of the creative imagination, including poetry, drama, fiction, nonfiction, and in some instance, journalism, and song.

According to Jones, Literature is simply another way we can experience the world around us through our imagination.<sup>5</sup> Another definition by Stanford, that literature is ways to find the beauty of words of great writers.<sup>6</sup> It means that, literature in a broad sense includes all written material which can increase our knowledge after `reading the writings of great writers.

In literature, there are several kinds of literary works, one of them is poem. Poem is a written art in the form of expressing the heart of the writer who usually uses language that contains a lot of beauty. This can be seen from the characteristics of the poem which uses figurative language, the language which used the unreal meaning is called figurative language.

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<sup>5</sup>Jones, Edward H, *Outlines of Literature: Short Stories, Novels, and Poems.* (New York: The Macmillan Company,1968).p.1

<sup>6</sup>Stanford, Judith A. *Responding to Literature.* (New York: McGraw Hill, 2003).p.1

According to Perrine, figurative language often provides more effective means of saying what we mean than does direct statement.<sup>7</sup> A figurative language is used by the author because it can say the words what the author wants to say rather than saying it directly. In other word, figurative language is used to convey the meaning of something to be conveyed. Other that, this is a way to attract the reader's attention and interest. Figurative language gives a sense of beauty and emphasizes its meaning. The choice of imaginative language and is arranged with dense and meaningful words expressed by the author. The figurative language can be applied in magazine, novel, advertisements of tv or other social media, newspaper, song lyrics, poems, etc. For that reason, figurative language is an important element of poems. These characteristics are difficult to understand in studying poem. Therefore, this issue is very important to be studied and analyzed.

There are some previous research related to this research, the first research was conducted by M Sulkhan Habibi, entitled "An Analysis of Figurative Language in Edensor Novel by Andrea Hirata". In this research the researcher demonstrate that there are 6 types of figurative language in the Edensor novel. There are 20 sentence of simile, 8 sentence of metaphor, 6 sentences of personification, 5 sentence of hyperbole, 1 sentence of synecdoche, and 4 sentence of symbol.<sup>8</sup>

The second research was conducted by Afif Annikmatul Khoiriyah "An Analysis of Figurative Language used in Movie Script "Frozen". In this research the researcher classified in two main points. The first, the researcher found ten kinds of figurative language in the

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<sup>7</sup>Perrine, laurence and Thomas, *Literature Structure, Sound, and Sense (Fourth Edition)*. (New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, inc 1983).p.578

<sup>8</sup> M Sulkhan Habibi, *An Analysis of Figurative Language in Edensor Novel by Andrea Hirata*. (Salatiga: IAIN Salatiga, 2016)

script of movie “Frozen” they are simile, metaphor, hyperbole, personification, metonymy, alliteration, idiom, rhetoric, onomatopoeia, and repetition. The second, according to the roles of figurative language in building the message of the play, the researcher can found sixteen moral messages.<sup>9</sup>

And another previous research was conducted by Fitratunnas “Figurative Language Analysis on Advertisement of the Jakarta Post Newspaper”. The research shows that there are 17 sentences which contain figurative language in advertisement of the jakarta post newspaper. There are 5 kinds of figurative language such as alliteration, metonymy, metaphor, simile and hyperbole. in addition, the researcher also found the functions of figurative language used in the jakarta post newspaper is to attract the reader’s attention.<sup>10</sup>

This study is expected to enrich theoretical perspective on figurative language used by pablo neruda in poems. Especially, how to analyze the kind of figurative language. Practically, this study may be employed to help the reader in analysing figurative language that is used in the poems. It is also expected to provide empirical source for further researchers and the reader who concern literature studies.

Therefore, In this research the researcher will focus on analysis the different variable, it is an analysis of figurative language on pablo neruda poems. The researcher tries to analyze figurative language on pablo neruda poems, the researcher is interested to do the research entitle “An Analysis of Figurative Language on Pablo Neruda Poems”.

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<sup>9</sup> Afif Annikmatul Khoiriyah, *An Analysis of Figurative Language used in Movie Script Frozen*. (Tulung Agung: IAIN Tulung Agung, 2016)

<sup>10</sup> Fitratunnas, *Figurative Language Analysis on Advertisement of the Jakarta Post Newspaper*. (Malang: UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim, 2017)

### **B. Identification of the Problem**

Based on the background of the problem above, the problems in this study could be stated as follows:

1. The author reveals a meaning of poem that is not clearly stated.
2. The readers are difficult to classify the meaning of the poem into what kind of figurative language.
3. The readers are difficulties in understanding and determining figurative language in the poems.

### **C. Limitation of The problem**

Based on the identification of the problem above, the researcher focused on analyzing the most of figurative language that used in the poems pablo neruda the source data of the research are all the sentence that contain figurative language in the poems, and the meaning of the poems. The researcher chooses two poems entitled "Death Alone and Don't go Far Off". The line in the poems became the main focuses whom researcher is going analyze. The researcher choose pablo's poems because in his poems contain a lot of figurative language and suitable for this research. And used the theory based on Keraf and Leech.

### **D. Formulation of The Problem**

1. What is the types of figurative language used in the poems of Pablo Neruda?
2. What is the most of figurative language found in the poems of Pablo Neruda?

### **E. Objective of The Research**

1. To know the types of figurative language are used in the poems of Pablo Neruda
2. To know the most of figurative language is found in the poems of Pablo Neruda

## F. Significance of The Study

Hopefully, the result of the research will bring some benefits or information for:

1. Theoritically, hopefully this research can be able to enrich the knowledge in literature especially about figurative language.
2. Practically, the research findings are expected to be useful for:

### a. For English Teachers

This research hopefully will be a reference for teachers in teaching poems material, especially figurative language in poems in teaching and learning activities in the classroom.

### b. For student

This research provides many explanation of figurative language, hopefully this research can help the students to increase their knowledge and understanding of the literature especially about figurative language in a poem

### c. For other researcher

The result of this study hopefully can increase the knowledge about figurative language, the result can be used as reference to conduct a further research.

## G. Scope of The Research

The scope of this research is a study of figurative language. The researcher only focuses on the words that used figurative language in Pablo Neruda's poems. The researcher focused on the types of figurative language and the most of figurative language is found in the poem. In this research the researcher selects poems of pablo neruda, between the poems by Pablo Neruda the researcher chooses two poems entitled "*Death Alone and Don't go Far Off*". As a comparison material in this research.

## H. Definition of The Key Term

To avoid misunderstanding and misinterpretation between the researcher and the readers, it is important for the researcher to give the suitable meaning of the key terms. Some terms are defined as follows:

### 1. Figurative language

Figurative language is a variety of languages used to express a meaning contained in a literary work, which is stated indirectly. Figurative language is formed based on comparisons or equations. Comparing something with something else, means trying to find characteristics that show the similarities between the two things. Classical language tends to display implied meanings, so the capture of the meaning of the message is done through interpretation first. The use of figurative language is done as a way to cause certain effects.

### 2. Poem

Poem is a literary work in the form of an expression of the writer's heart in which there is rhythm, rhyme, stanza. The contents of the poem are full of meaning, used beautiful language and is packaged in imaginative language and is composed of solid and meaningful words.



## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF LITERATURE

#### A. Definition of Literature

There are many definitions of literature that mentioned by the experts with the some perspectives. According to Kennedy and Gioia Broadli speaking “Literature” is used to describe anything from creative writing to more technical or scientific works, but the term is most commonly used to refer to works of the creative imagination, including works of poetry, drama, fiction, and nonfiction.<sup>11</sup> Meanwhile Bailey defines literature as an art form, like painting, sculpture, music, drama, and the dance. Literature is distinguished from other art forms by the medium in which it works: language, in so far as speech forms occur in other arts, sung words in music, speaking as well as action in drama, these other arts have literary aspect.<sup>12</sup>

It seems that something human being does deals literature, especially in communicating. To communicate with each other can be done in a way. Speaking directly, by phone or by a letter and etc. Literature reveals a lot about life, not just we can see or hear sometimes literature also reminds people so that people who are enjoying a literary work after they have absorbed and understood the values of life that exist in a literary work. In addition, literature can also be used as a means of entertainment, after a day of activities. Many people who like to read novels, listen to

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<sup>11</sup> Kennedy, X.J, and Gioia, D. *Literature : An introduction to Fiction, Poetry, and Drama*. (New York : Addison Wesley Longman, Inc, 1998). p.99

<sup>12</sup> Bailey, Dudley. *Introductory Language Essay*. (New York: W. W. Norton & Company. Inc, 1965).p.239

music or read poem during their breaks or during their spare time.

Then, Hornby defines literature is writing that are valued as works of art, especially fiction, drama, and poetry.<sup>13</sup> Another definition of literature is defined by Wellek and Warren, literature is creativity and art.<sup>14</sup>

Based on some definition above, it can be concluded that literature in a broad sense is a work of art originating from a person's imagination and creativity which is described through writing or through more technical or scientific work.

## **B. Figurative Language**

### **1. Definition of Figurative Language**

Literature has its own language style to make the readers interesting. There are many aspects of language of literature that are found in literary works, and one of them is figurative language. Figurative language is language that uses words or expressions with a meaning that is different from the literal interpretation. Creating poems, a poet uses figurative language to convey meaning indirectly. When a writer uses literal language, he is simply stating the facts as they are. As a comparison, figurative language uses alteration to make particular a specific meaning.

According to Abrams, state that figurative language is used as the indicator or utterance of word with purpose to gain special meaning of words.<sup>15</sup> Another definition mentions that figurative language is any way of saying something other than the ordinary way.<sup>16</sup> From this statement, it can be said the uses of figurative language can emphasize what the writer will convey, beside that figurative

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<sup>13</sup>Hornby, A.S. *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English*. Fifth Edition (New York: Oxford University Press, 1995).p.687

<sup>14</sup>Wellek, Rene and Warren. *Theory of Literature*. (New York: Harcourt, Brace and world, Inc, 1956).p.15

<sup>15</sup>Abrams, M. H. *A Glossary of Literary Terms*. (Cornell University. Boston, Massachusetts : Heinle & Heinle, Thomson Learning, inc, 1999). p.96

<sup>16</sup>*Ibid*, p.61

language is also used to give a special effect because a poet can provide various meanings with some kind of word. The use of figurative language can also provide an aspect of beauty in its application.

In addition, Groys Keraf state that figurative language or style is a way of showing mind through a special language that shows the soul and the characteristics of he writer (language user), A good language style has to certain three elements, that is: sincerity, respectful, and attractive.<sup>17</sup> Figurative language sense cannot regularly be translated with a literal form of the word.<sup>18</sup> As stated by Abrams said, figurative language is a deviation from what speakers of a language apprehend as the ordinary or standard, significance of sequence of words, in order to achieve some special meaning or effect.<sup>19</sup>

From some definition above, it can be concluded figurative language is language that tends to display implied meanings, so that the capture of the meaning of the message is done through interpretation first. Figurative language is also the means by which the writer expresses, describes, and emphasizes an idea or feeling in a beautiful language. besides that, figurative language is used in all daily conversation, such as everyday speech, advertisements, novels, poem, newspaper. And etc.

## 2. Kind of Figurative Language

Based on some experts there are many kind of figurative language, in this research the researcher will discuss the figurative language based on Keraf and Leech Theory:

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<sup>17</sup> Keraf, Gorys, *Diksi dan Gaya Bahasa*. (Jakarta: PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama, 2009). p.113

<sup>18</sup>Larson, Mildred L. *Meaning-Based Translation* .(New York: University Press of America, 1984).p.111

<sup>19</sup> Abrams M. H, *A Glossary of Literary Terms Ed. 7<sup>th</sup>*. (New York: Massachusetts, 1981).p.63

## 1. Kind of figurative language based on Keraf theory

Keraf states that figurative language consist of 16 kinds they are: Simile, Personification, Metaphor, Metonymy, Irony, Allegory, Eponym, Allusion, Synecdoche, Epithet, Antonomasia, Satire, Hipflask Or Hipalase, Innuedo, Antiphrasis, Pun And Paronomasia.<sup>20</sup>

### a. Simile

Simile is a direct comparison between things which are not particularly similar in this essence use the conjunction such as or like. Simile is the comparison which has explicit nature. The explicit meaning is to say something directly which is same with other things.

For example: *Your smile is like a sugar*

In the example uses connective words like. The word “Her simile” is compared with a sugar. Its means that her smile is beautiful sweet like sugar.

### b. Personification

personification is the figurative language that described a non-life things or non-human object abstraction or ideas able to act like human being.

For example: *The wind whispers to me*

In the example “wind is an object” and it is a non-human. So the wind cannot whispers with the human.

### c. Metaphor

metaphor is figure of speech which compares one thing to another directly.

For example: *He is the most handsome boy in my village* It means that him is a most handsome boy compare with another boy in their village.

### d. Metonymy

Metonymy is a figurative language that used word closely associated with another word. Metonymy is a

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<sup>20</sup> Bertaria Sohnata. *The use of Figurative language on the Student's Poetry Semester V at FKIP Universitas HKBP Nommensen..* (Journal of English Language and Culture. ISSN: 2087-8346, Volume 9, Issue 2, April 2019). p.128

close relationship which uses the name of things, a person, or characteristics as a substitute or something it self.

For example: *Arsya went to jakarta using a pajero*

Which means pajero is a car, he don't use the word car. But he mention the label. So it called using metonymy.

**e. Irony**

Irony is a hint that wants to say something with other meaning on what it contains in the words. In another word, it is a difference between the appearance and the reality.

For example: *Rangga is the whitest child among his friends until he is given the nickname "the black one"*

The example above is irony, actually he wanted to say that rangga is a black child, but in first he said use soft word to scorn. This is clear that what he said was far different from the reality.

**f. Allegory**

Allegory is a short story which contains figurative language, in other word allegory is use in figurative language that expresses with an expression or description.

For example : *A newborn baby is like a clean, spotless white cloth.*

The meaning of the sentences above that a newborn baby is still pure and has no sin.

**g. Eponym**

Eponym is a part of figurative language which likes a name of people always connected with specific nature, so the names is used for declaring its nature. Such : Hercules, Spiderman, and etc.

For example : *We miss a statesmanlike Bung Hatta who is willing to live modestly even though he has become an important person in this country.*

The meaning of the sentences above is that our character in the sentences above misses the figure of a statesman who is willing to live modestly even though he has become an official in this country (indonesia). To

strengthen the context, the character Bung Hatta (Mohammad Hatta) is included in the sentences above.

#### **h. Allusion**

Allusion is a part of figurative language which gives a hint to suggest the similarity between people, places, and events. Basically, it is a reference which is explicit and implicit to the events, figures, or places in real life.

For example : *I feel sad to see your life like Cinderella.*

The meaning from the statement above, the speaker's intention is to express his pity for the interlocutor for the actions taken by his family. The action is very similar to the Cinderella story.

#### **i. Synecdoche**

Synecdoche is the use of the part for the whole. It divides synecdoche into two parts: such as *pars pro toto* and *totum pro parte*. *Pars pro toto* is a part for the whole and *totum pro parte* is when the whole things stand for its part.

For example : *Salma bought a rabbit to keep at home*

The word "a" in this sentence does not only refer to the rabbit's tail, but also refers to the entire body consisting of the tail, head, body, legs, and other body parts.

#### **j. Epithet**

Epithet is a part of figurative language which gives a hint to declare a specific nature or characteristics of the people or things. That explanation is a descriptive phrase which explains or replaces the name of person or things.

For example : *The night princess greeted me when I opened the window curtains at night.*

The meaning of the sentence night princess above is the moon shining at night.

#### **k. Antonomasia**

Antonomasia is also a specific form of synecdoche which is formed as using epithets for replacing names, official, profession and so on.

For example : *The city of flowers*

Bandung is called the city of flowers because this city is filled with beautiful flowers and plants.

### **l. Satire**

Satire is an expression which rejects someone or something. This formed is not needed should have irony nature. Satire contains a critic about the weakness of human being. It means the purpose is there will be improvement esthetically.

For example : *I think the residents here are very united, the proof is that they work together to make the river water overflow.*

The meaning overflow has a negative connotation, it causes flooding due to littering in the river.

### **m. Hipflask or Hivalase**

Hipflask or Hivalase is a kind of figurative language where a specific word used to explain that word, which should be affected with another word.

For example : *It was raining inside the airport when Adam said goodbye without a word.*

The meaning of the word he cried sad because adam left her.

### **n. Innuendo**

Innuendo is like betray with decrease or smaller someone. It declared a critic with indirect suggestion, and often seem not to hurt heart if we see clearly.

For example : *His position immediately shot up high. It's not strange because he's an official's son to.*

The word his position shot high is an innuendo because he is the son of an official.

### **o. Antiphrasis**

Antiphrasis is like irony which formed of using a word with contrary meaning, which is able regarded as irony or the words used for denying a criminal, bad spirit and etc.

For example : *Kurniawan is an honest child that no one believes in him.*

The meaning of the sentences states that kurniawan is a child who likes to lie so that no one believes in him.

#### **p. Pun or Paronomasia**

Pun is a part of figurative language that use similar sounds. It is a playing word based on the similarity of its sounds but it has much differential in a meaning.

For example : *In the new in the mass media, it began to understand the body mass index which compares height and weight to determine the ideal body of a person.*

The first word “mass” means a tool for conveying news, the second “mass” relates to weight.

## **2. Kind of figurative language based on Leech theory**

Based on Leech that figurative language has eight types to be classified, such as : personification, irony, simile, hyperbole, metaphor, litotes, metonymy, and oxymoron.<sup>21</sup>

### **a. Personification**

Personification means giving a human character or animal character to an inanimate object, to make the meaning look alive.

For example : *At night the sun sleeps replaced by the moon*

The meaning of the example of above is the sun is setting and it is as if sleeping like a human.

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<sup>21</sup>Arini Egi, Tri. *Figurative Language Analysis on the Ugly Love Novel by Colleen Hoover* . (Journal of Language and Literature, Volume 7, no 2 , Desember 2019).p.80

### **b. Irony**

Irony means the sarcasm meaning which is not an actual meaning. This types of figurative language has an opposite meaning in their phenomenon.

For example : *The cakes sold in the shop were so cheap that no one of them sold.*

The meaning from the example of this sentences is that the price of the cake is so expensive that no one buys it.

### **c. Simile**

Simile is a type of figurative language that comparing two different objects or thing explicitly which using conjunction such as “like”, “as” to comparing the word.

For example : *A mother’s love for her child is like the sun that shines on the world.*

The meaning mother’s love that illuminates the world is like the sun that illuminates the world. This is because the nature of the mother’s love for the child is limitless, even until the child married and dies.

### **d. Hyperbole**

Hyperbole is a figurative language that has an exaggerate meaning about size, degree, number without intending something or deceive. Which means hyperbole is the figurative language that says more than the actual meaning or than the truth.

For example : *I meet my childhood friend after a thousand years*

In the example the means word “thousand years” is an exaggeration because it is impossible for humans to live to be a thousand years.

### **e. Metaphor**

Metaphor is the figurative language that comparing two different objects implicitly which is not using conjunction in every case.

For example : *The lion as the king of the jungle has a vast territory with a booming voice.*

The meaning word king of the jungle means ruler, the lion is a ruler animal compared to other animals in the forest.

#### **f. Litotes**

Litotes is sometimes reserved for a particular kind of understatement in which the speaker uses the negative expression where a positive one would have been more forceful and direct.

For example : *On your special day, accept a modest gift from me.*

Meaning a modest gift means a luxurious gift that he doesn't want to brag about.

#### **g. Metonymy**

Metonymy is a figurative language that replaces something by closely meaning with a truth about a thing. This type of figurative language uses another word or term to illustrate some places or situation that makes people imagine the closely meaning about that.

For example : *Najwa takes Jihan to gramedia to buy tere liye's newst novel.*

The explanation the word "Gamedia" is the name of a shop that shells various kinds of books such as novel, comics, textbooks, dictionaries, to stationery and various other school supplies.

#### **h. Oxymoron**

Oxymoron is the loking together of two expressions which are semantically incompatible, so that in combination they can have no conceivable literal references to reality.

For example : *After years of separation, the mother and daughter meeting was filled with happy tears.*

The meaning of the word happy tears is a happy feeling expressed by crying because it has been a long time not seeing each other.

## C. Poem

### 1. Definition of Poem

Poem sometimes is difficult to understand the meaning because very often its language is indirect. Poems is a literary work that expresses thoughts, rhythm, tone, word order, emotions, imagination, figurative language, and feelings. Poem is known as a kind of literature work that is rather difficult to be understand because it uses a complex word structure that makes it difficult to understand. According to Perrine, defined that poetry is a kind of language that says more and says it more intensely than ordinary language.<sup>22</sup> Poetry is the expression of ideas and feelings through a rhythmical composition of imaginative and beautiful words selected for their sonorous effects.<sup>23</sup>

According to Aminuddin, Poems is branch of literature that uses words as a media for delivery to produce the illusion and imagination, it like painting using line and color to draw the concept of the painter.<sup>24</sup> many readers who have no trouble understanding and enjoying prose find poetry difficult. The difficult of poetry is sometimes it can't be understood and enjoyed on first reading, because a poem has to be read slowly, carefully, attentively and more than one reading.<sup>25</sup> Another definition from Waluyo, in the poem there are shaper elements of the poem, first physic structure of the poem and the second inner structure elements of the poem. In the physic structure poem there are diction, figurative language, verification, typography, and concrete

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<sup>22</sup>Perrine, L. *Sound and Sense. An Introduction to Poetry*. Sixth Addition (New York: Harcourt Brave Jovanovich, 1974).p.553

<sup>23</sup>Tomlinson, Carl. *Essential of Children Literature Fourth Edition*. (New York: Allyn and Bacon, 1999).p.38

<sup>24</sup>Aminuddin. *Pengantar Apresiasi Karya Sastra*. (Bandung: Sinar Baru, 2011).p.134

<sup>25</sup>Kennedy. *An Introduction to Fiction, Poetry and Drama*.(Boston: Little Brown and Company, 1983).p.379

word. The second inner structure elements of the poem there are theme, tone, feeling and message.<sup>26</sup>

From the some statement above, it can be concluded in general that poem is a literary work that comes from the expression or outpouring of a writer's feelings and thoughts. The poem made on the basis of expressing the feelings of the writer with a series of beautiful language and whose contents contain the expression of words which have figurative meanings that contain rhythm, rhyme etc.

## 2. Element of Poem

There are some elements in poems that makes poems be a beautiful art work.

Those elements can not be separated each other. The researcher will present to explain that is important to the students or readers in knowing about the element of poem.

### a. Theme

The other element of poem that also important is theme, Edward said had a notion that a theme may set forth the poems views on a subject.<sup>27</sup>

### b. Rhythm

Rhythm is a gesture arrangement, the sequence of repetition sound and causing the sound variations which create the living gesture. Rhythm in language is the changes of going up and down, long short, hard and soft of the speech language sound.

### c. Imagery

According to Siswantoro, there are five various kind of imageries as follows: visual imagery, auditory imagery, internal situation, and olfactory imagery.<sup>28</sup>

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<sup>26</sup>Waluyo, Herman J. *Teori dan Apresiasi Puisi*. (Jakarta: Erlangga, 1995).p.71

<sup>27</sup> Edward, H & Jones JR. *Out Lines of Literature in Short Stories, Novels, and Poems*. (New York: Macmillan, 1968).p.99

<sup>28</sup> Siswantoro. *Apresiasi Puisi-Puisi Sastra Inggris*. (Malang: Universitas Muhammadiyah, 2002).p.51

d. Rhyme

Rhyme is closely related to sound usually rhyme is the repetition of sound of the last word in two or more lines of poetry.

e. Sound

And the last element of poem is a sound, sound is also available, it can be called as an important element that cannot be ignored.

### 3. The Kinds of Poem

There are some expert explain about kinds of poems, one of them is Diyanni state that poems are classified as narrative or lyrics. Narrative poems emphasizes story and action, and lyrics poems emphasizes song and emotion. This types of poem has different characteristic, narrative poem includes the epic, romance, and ballad. While narrative lyrics usually has a characteristic by brevity, melody and emotional intensity.<sup>29</sup>

a. Narrative Poem

Narrative poem include of epic, romance and ballad. Firstly, epic is long narrative poms that record the adventures of someone whose exploits are important to the history of a nation. Secondly, romance in which adventure is a central feature. The plots of romance tend to be complex, with suprising and even magical actions common. And the last is ballad, it is maybe the most popular form of narrative poem. Originally ballads were meant to be song or recited. Folk balladas were passed on orally, only to be written down much later.

b. Lyric Poem

Lyric poem is typically characterized by brevity, melody and emotional intensity, the forms of lyric poem range from the short statement. A brief witty poem that is often satirical. It

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<sup>29</sup> Diyanni, *Literature Reading Fiction, Poetry, and Drama*. (New York: McGraw-Hill, 2002),p.682

is also includes the ode, a long stately poem in stanzas of varied length, meter, and form.

#### **D. Biography of Pablo Neruda**

The biography Pablo Neruda is taken from wikipedia, the researcher tried to analyze and understand the life of Pablo Neruda.

Neruda who is considered one of the greatest poets of the 20th century, was a prolific writer. His writings range from erotic love poems, surrealist poems, historical epics, and political poetry, to poems about the mundane, such as nature and the sea. Colombian novelist Gabriel Garcia Marquez called him “the greatest poet of the 20th century in any language”.

Pablo Neruda was born in 12 July 1904 in Parral, a city 300 km south of Santiago, Chile. His father Jose Del Carmen Reyes Morales, a railroad clerk. And his mother Rosa Neftali Basoalto Opaza, a school teacher who died two months after he was born. Pablo Neruda actually is not the name of a gift from his parents. Since birth he was named Ricardo Eliecer Neftali Reyes Basoalto. Pablo Neruda is taken from the name of an ekeko writer and poet, Jan Neruda. Then, this name became its official name.

Neruda’s father opposed his son’s interest in writing and literature, but he received encouragement from others, including the future Nobel Prize winner Gabriela Mistral, who headed the local school. On 18 July 1917, at the age of thirteen, he published his first work, an essay titled “Enthusiasm and Perseverance). In the local daily newspaper *La Manana*, and signed it *Neftali Reyes*.

In 1920, when he adopted the pseudonym Pablo Neruda, he was a published author of poems, prose, and journalism. In 1921, at the age of 16. Neruda moved to Santiago. To study French at the Universidad de Chile, with the intention of becoming a teacher. However, he was soon devoting all his time to writing poems. In 1923, his first collection of poems, *Crepusculario* (Book of Twilights) was

published by Editorial Nascimento, and the following year the publication of *Veinte Poems* (Twenty Poems of Love and Songs of despair). Both of his works received critical acclaim and were translated into various languages. Over the following decades, *Veinte poems* sold millions of copies and became Neruda's most famous work.

In 1926, he published the collection *Tentativa del hombre infinito* (*The Attempt of the Infinite Man*) and the novel *El habitante y su esperanza* (*The Inhabitant and His hope*). In 1927, out of financial desperation, he took an honorary consulship in Rangoon, the capital of the British colony of Burma, then administered from New Delhi as a province of British India. Then, he worked in Colombo (Ceylon), Batavia (Java), and Singapore. In the Batavia he met and married (6 December 1930). His first wife, a dutch bank employee named Marijke Antoniate Hagenaar Vogelzang, known as Maruca. While serving diplomatic duties, Neruda read a lot of poems and experimented with various forms of poems. He wrote the first volume of his two volume collection of poems *Residencia en la Tierra*, (*Living in a Country*) which included many of the surrealist poems, which later became famous.

In 1952, Neruda enjoyed worldwide fame as a poet, and his books were being translated into virtually all the major languages of the world. On the evening of 23 september 1973, at Santiago's santa Maria Clinic, Neruda had died of heart failure. Matilde urrutia then compiled and edited the memories and possibly his final poems, that neruda worked on just days before his death, for publication. Urrutia's own memoir, *My Life with Pablo Neruda*, was published posthumously in 1986.

Neruda has three houses in Chile, now all three are open to the public as museums, *la Chascona in Santiago*, *La Sebastiana in Valparaiso*, and *Casa de Isla Negra in Isla Negra*, Where he and matilde urrutia are buried.

### E. The Example of Pablo Neruda's Poems

#### "If you Forget Me"

I want you to know  
 One thing  
 You know how this is:  
 If i look

At the crystal moon, at the red branch  
 Of the slow autumn at my window  
 If i touch  
 Near the fire

The impalpable ash

Or the wrinkled body of the log  
 Everything carries me to you  
 As if everything that exists

Aromas, light, metals  
 Were little boats  
 That sail  
 Toward those isles of yours that wait for me

Well, now  
 If little by little you stop loving me  
 I shall stop loving you little by little  
 If suddenly

You forget me  
 Do not look for me  
 For i shall already have forgotten you  
 If you think it long and mad

The wind of banners  
 That passes through my life  
 And you decide  
 To leave me at the shore  
 Of the heart where i have roots  
 Remember  
 That on that day  
 At that hour

I shall lift my arms  
 And my roots will set off  
 To seek another land  
 But if each day

Each hour  
 You feel that you are destined for me  
 With implacable sweetness  
 If each day a flower

Climbs up to your lips to seek me  
 Ah my love, ah my own  
 In me all that fire is repeated  
 In me nothing is extinguished or forgotten

My love feeds on your love, beloved  
 And as long as you live it will be in your arms  
 Without leaving mine.

#### **F. Relation between Poem and Education**

Talking about the relationship between literature and education (poems, short stories, plays, novels, etc.) is closely related to education. This close relationship is not only because literature plays an important role in education, but also because they both lead to humans. If literature comes from and for humans, education also comes from and for humans. The

relationship between literature and education cannot be separated from the discussion about the function of literature.

Mittal states that there are three reasons for the role of poetry in education. The first, it provides many opportunities for students to be active in class activities. Second, students can practice reading in front of the class and how to express feelings through words. The third, a lot of vocabulary in poetry is more truthful than other modes of writing. Poetry provides many synonyms in a word in poetry, which is a good strategy for learning a language through literature study.<sup>30</sup> This is important for educators to apply because in learning poetry is one alternative method to introduce the goal of increasing student competence where poetry can provide benefits in language learning.



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<sup>30</sup>Reena Mittal. "Teaching English Through Poetry: A Powerful Medium for Learning Second Language". (IOSR Journal of Humanities and Social Science. ISSN: 2279-0837, Volume 19, Issue 5, May 2014).p.21

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