A FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE ANALYSIS ON BERTON BRALEY'S POEMS

A Thesis

Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements of the Degree of Strata (S1)

By:

Aulia Fitri Ramadhani
NPM: 1711040028

Study Program : English Education

Advisor   **: Meisuri, M.Pd**
Co-Advisor   **: Nunun Indrasari, M.Pd**

TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING
FACULTY RADEN INTAN STATE
ISLAMIC UNIVERSIT
LAMPUNG 2022

ABSTRACT

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By

Aulia Fitri Ramadhani

The aim of this research was to know the types of figurative language and its contextual meaning in two poems selected by Berton Braley's. The title of the poems was "The Will to Win and Start Where You Stand". The data was taken from the article and youTube . This research used descriptive qualitative method to describe and analyze the figurative language's types and the contextual meaning. In order to concentrate on this research, the researcher simply used Perrine's and Kennedy's theory to understand the forms of figurative language before analyzing the contextual meaning.

The result of this research found some types used in Berton Braley's poems, they are hyperbole, climax, pleonasm, personification, repetition, and metaphor. Those types are classified based on Perrine's and Kennedy's Theory. There are 2 hyperbole, 4 climax, 2 pleonasm, 3 personification, 3 repetition, and 2 metaphor.

Key Word: Figurative Language, Contextual Meaning, Berton Braley's Poem *"The Will to Win and Start Where You Stand".*

DECLARATION

The researcher students with the following identity :

Name   : Aulia Fitri Ramadhani
Students Index Number : 1711040028
Thesis Title   : A Figurative Language Analysis on Berton
                                   Braley's Poems.

      I hereby decrlare that this thesis is the result of my own researh, i am fully responsible for the contents of this thesis. Opinion of the author and other experts of the finding included in this thesis or quotation is quoted ethically standard.

Bandar Lampung, 09 Juli 2022

<u>Aulia Fitri Ramadhani</u>
NPM. 1711040028

APPROVAL

Title   : "A FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE ANALYSIS
                              ON BERTON BRALEY'S POEMS"
Student's Name   : Aulia Fitri Ramadhani
Student's Number : 1711040028
Study Program   : English Education
Faculty   : Tarbiyah and Teacher Training

APPROVED

was tested and defended in the examination session
at Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty
State Islamic University of Raden Intan Lampung

Advisor,   Co-Advisor,

Meisuri, M.Pd   **Nunun Indrasari, M.Pd**
NIP. 198005152003122004   **NIP. 198707272015032006**

The Chairperson of
English Education Study Program

Dr. M. Muhassin, M. Hum
NIP. 197708182008011012

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

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

ADMISSION

A Thesis entitled: **"A Figurative Language Analysis on Berton Braley's Poems"**, by: **Aulia Fitri Ramadhani** NPM: **1711040028**, Study Program: **English Education**, was tested and defended in the thesis session held on: **Friday, October 21ᵗʰ 2022**

Board of Examiner:

The Chairperson : Iwan Kurniawan, M.Pd (.............)

The Secretary : Sri Suci Suryawati, M.Pd (.............)

Primary Examiner : Yulan Puspita Rini, M.A (.............)

First Co-Examiner : Meisuri, M.Pd (.............)

Second Co-Examiner: Nunun Indrasari, M.Pd (.............)

The Dean of
Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty

Prof. Dr. Hj. Nirva Diana, M.Pd
NIP.196408281988032002
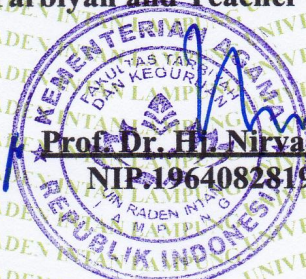
MOTTO

إِنْ أَحْسَنتُمْ أَحْسَنتُمْ لِأَنفُسِكُمْ ۖ وَإِنْ أَسَأْتُمْ فَلَهَا ۚ

Artinya: "Jika kamu berbuat baik (berarti) kamu berbuat baik bagi
dirimu sendiri dan jika kamu berbuat jahat, maka (kejahatan)
itu bagi dirimu sendiri." (Al-Isra': 7)

"If you do something nice, you are doing it for yourself;
if you do something bad, you are doing
it for yourself."

DEDICATION

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

1. My beloved parents Mr. Sugiyono Sapto Susilo and Ny. Sriwahyuni who always support me, pray for me, motivate me and remind me about all my study, so i can finish this thesis.
2. My beloved brothers and my sisters, M. abdul aziz, Elly Febriantika, Arief Bintang Ilyasa and Alesha Sabrina Zulfaraya who also never forget to pray for me, protect and help me through my difficult situation.
3. My big family who always support me.
4. My beloved best friend, Earsy Alma Azkhia, Dian Anggoro Eba, Titania Listiawati, Mahmuda Ainur Rofi'ah, Fanny rofiatunjannah, Dwindi Arilia, Dwi Okta Herlintina, Alfaynie Axelfa Trie Aprilia, Dinda Anisa Admaja Putri, Ade Nurmalia, Bunga Sahal Sabila, Cindy Qadri Azizah, Cintia Wulandari, Hani valianti, who always remind me to not giving up, give me help, contribution, and support me to accomplish this thesis.
5. My beloved friends of 6A6 PBI A Class.
6. My almamater UIN Raden Intan Lampung.

CURRICULUM VITAE

Aulia Fitri Ramadhani is a beautiful name that given by her parents on 7th January 2000. She is the researcher of this thesis. Everyone calls her Auu, she is the second child of Mr. Sugiyono and Mrs. Sriwahyuni. The researcher has two brothers named Muhammad Abdul Aziz, Arief Bintang Ilyasa and also has one sister named Alesha Sabrina Zulfaraya. SDN 1 Jatimulyo was the first place to the researcher in starting her study for six years. Then, she continued to a higher education level in SMPN 3 Jati Agung. After three years studying in junior high school, the researcher continued her study in MA Al-Fatah Natar. She learned many things from there and also found her interest on Language. She continued her study in Islamic State University of Raden Intan Lampung as the students of English Education Study Program of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty.
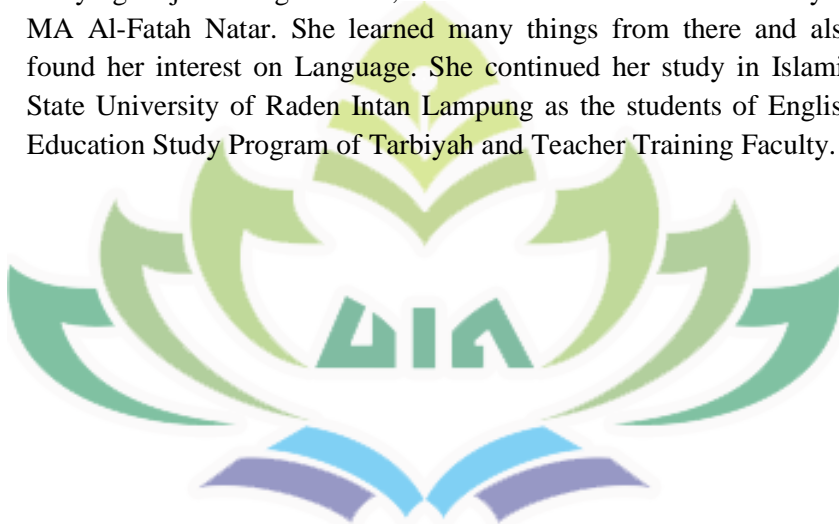
AKNOWLEGDEMENT

Thank to God for the presence of God Almighty. Who has provided his blessings and guidance so that this research can be completed. Prayers and greetings do not forget the author respects the prophet Muhammad SAW. Which has brought us to the bright era like today, and hopefully we always get the intercession. Other than that, the author does not forget to thank those who have supported the author because this success would not have been achieved without love, support, guidance, advice, help, and encouragement from individuals and institutions. Therefore, the author would like to express his deepest gratitude to:

1. Prof. Dr. Hj. Nirva Diana, M.Pd., the Dean of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty, UIN Raden Intan Lampung with her personnel who has given an opportunity and forbearance to the researcher when on going the study until the accomplishment of this thesis.
2. Dr.Moh.Muhassin, M.Hum, as the chairperson of English Education Study Program of UIN Raden Intan Lampung.
3. Meisuri, M.Pd., as the advisor who has patiently guided and directed the researcher until the completion of this thesis.
4. Nunun Indrasari, M.Pd., as the great co-advisor, who always patiently guided, and spent countless time to the researcher to finish this thesis.
5. All lectures of English Departement who have taught the researcher since the first day of her study.
6. My Parents, brother and sister for their never-ending supports and motivation.
7. All classmater in A Class of English Department 2017 at UIN Raden Intan Lampung. It was good chance to know you all and to become a classmate in English Department of UIN Raden Intan Lampung who cannot be mentioned one by one. "Thank you guys, Send warm Hugs for you all"

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

TABLE OF CONTENT

CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Tittle Affirmation

Analysis is a set of actions that are systematically planned and executed to make conclusions from the data collected. The study of language to investigate in depth the structure of language is known as analysis in linguistics. There are several analytical activities that use various approaches. In general, the scientific method is used to do the analysis. Analysis, in another sense, is the act of realizing something in its entirety, or applying statistical data and procedures to understand or explain it.

Figurative language is a language expression strategy, a conversation style whose meaning refers to the extra meaning, the suggested meaning, rather than the literal meaning of the supporting words. In addition, figurative language is the use of the complexity, variety, and general nature of language from a group of literary writers' languages, as well as a certain style to express thoughts and feelings both orally and in writing.

Poem is a kind of self-expression in which a person expresses his or her anxieties, imagination, criticism, thoughts, experiences, joys, or advice. Each line of poetry has rhythms, lyrics, rhymes, and rhythms, and it is written in the manner of an outpouring of the author's emotions. The words are structured in a deep and profound way, using innovative language.

Contextual meaning refers to the meaning of a word or lexeme in a description or phrase which may include or

clarify the meaning and is influenced by the circumstances, location, time and environment in which the term is used.contextual meaning appears as a result of the relationship between the utterance and the situation at which the utterance is used.

B. Background Of The Research

People can communicate their meaning through language in a variety of methods and styles, such as directly to the point or through the use of symbols and figures. As Fairclough put it, "meanings are formed by readings of texts, and texts are subject to multiple interpretations".[1] Using the frame of figurative language is one of the strategies for interpreting the meaning.

Figurative language is a type of language in which words or statements have a meaning that differs from their literal meaning. Furthermore, figurative language is employed in almost every type of communication, including daily conversations, newspaper editorials, commercials, novels, poems, and so on. Moreover, figurative language refers to the usage of words with meanings that are not literal. This makes the figurative meaning difficult to understand because the reader cannot look up the meaning of figurative language in a dictionary, in contrast to other vocabulary terms that readers usually use in everyday discourse. Readers must use their imagination to imagine what is said or what is associated with words to understand the meaning of figurative language.

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[1] Norman Fairclough, "critical discourse analysis: the critical study of language," (NewYork: Longman Publishing,1995)p.71

Novels, short stories, dramas, and poetry are only a few examples of literary works. Poetry is a literary form that is both creative and expressive. It is an expression of the heart's voice and strong feelings, written in lovely stanza form and articulated with style and mention appropriate to the content, so it can be played and listened to nicely. Poetry is the imaginative expression of strong sensations, usually rhythmical and spontaneous over a flow of strong emotions recollected in peace.[2] Poetic diction differs from everyday terms that have a single meaning and are used literally. According to Perrine, the meaning is a one-to-one match between the word and the meaning. If a poet only uses denotative meaning in his literary work, particularly poetry, he will struggle to convey his message. Poems use diction, a figure of speech, imagination, rhyme, rhythm, sound, and meaning, pattern, and tone as elements to express an idea in a line. The language utilized in the poem has a deeper significance. The meaning provided is not as apparent as it is in prose.[3]

There are four basic reasons why figurative language is used.[4] For starters, figurative language helps readers to engage more imaginatively with literary works. Second, it's a means to add more imagery to verse, making the abstract concrete and making literary works more sensuous. The third, metaphorical, is a technique for infusing emotional intensity into otherwise just informative words and

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[2] John peek and Coyle Martin, Literary Terms and Criticism, Second edition. (New York : Macmillan Press LTD, 1993), p.12.

[3] Perrine, Laurence. An Introduction to the Poetry, (New York: Harcourt, Brace Javavovich, 1977), p.590.

[4] Perrine, Laurence. Sound and Sense: An Introduction to Poetry, 6th Edition. San Diego,

California: Harcourt College Publishers. // An Analysis of Figurative Langguage used in Coelhos's Novel entitle "ALCHEMIST" by Trisna Dinillah Harya (1982)

conveying sentiments together with information. Finally, it's a means of stating a lot in a small amount of time. The researcher's interest in figurative language found in poems is explored in this thesis.

There are many topics that can be mentioned in a poem, but the researcher here focuses only on examining the style of the poem. Because most poems contain figurative language, common people may have difficulty saying the correct sentences to comprehend them. Then the listener also loses the meaning. Because the author sometimes employed implicit sentences, poems typically have difficult words to comprehend. Their imaginations and experiences are the subjects of their thoughts and feelings.[5]

C. Formulation Of The Research

Based on the explanation, the formulation of the problems in this research, such as:

1. What kinds of figurative language are expressed in Berton Braley Poem?

2. How the contextual meanings of those figurative languages are expressed in Berton Braley poems?

D. The Aims Of The Research

The research's objectives are as follows, in accordance with the problem:

1. To find out the kinds of figurative language that appears in Berton Braley 's poems.

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[5] Najat Ismael Sayakhan, The Teaching Problems of English Poetry in the English Departments, (Bloomington: Authorhouse, 2014)

2. To analyze the contextual meaning of those figurative languages are expressed in Berton Braley's poem.

E. Significance Of The Research

At the end of this study, it is expected that the findings will be useful in the following ways:

1. Contribution of theorists

    This study's findings are likely to improve English education. Particularly with figurative language and assisting readers in comprehending the ideas or meanings conveyed by the poems.

2. Contribution in practice

    a. For students

        It is intended that after reading this research, students would have a better understanding of literature, particularly in terms of the poem's figurative language. Because, as we all know, most people only read poems without understanding the meaning of each and every word. This study aims to help students gain a better understanding of figurative language in poetry.

    b. For the readers

        The findings of this study are expected to be understood and give new knowledge to readers about figurative language, because there are many kind of figurative language that can be discovered in poetry, and it may be more interesting.

c. For other researcher

Hopefully, the findings of this study will serve as an inspiration to other researchers who are interested in figurative language research, and this study will also assist other researchers by providing a wealth of figurative language references.

F. Relevance Of Research

1. Wilya Setiawati, Maryani was the author of the first study, entitled " An Analysis Of Figurative language In Taylor Swift's Song Lyrics ".The researcher has analyzed two songs of Taylor Swift from one album. Various types of figurative language were discovered by the researchers. Based on her discussion and analytical data, there are seven types of figurative language Simile, metaphor, hyperbole, symbol, irony, paradox, and personification.[6]

2. The second study was conducted by Trisna Dinillah Harya An Analysis Of Figurative Language Used In Coelhos's Novel Entitle"Alchemist" Based on the findings of his research, There are 70 sentences that used figurative language found in the novel entitled The Alchemist written by Paulo Coelho. He used only three sentences as the data representative for each sort of figurative language to be addressed in this section. For the sake of hyperbole, he simply used one statement as the data representative for each kind. Based on Leech's notion of figurative language kinds, these figurative

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[6] Wilya Setiawati,Maryani, An analysis of figurative language in Taylor swift's song Lyrics (project ,2019)

languages were categorized and classified. He discusses only four types of figurative language found in the novel. They are Personification, Simile, Metaphor, Hyperbole.[7]

3. The next study was carried out by Nurhaida, Leni Marlina entitle "An Analysis Of Figurative Language In Views (Opinion Column) Of Online Padang Ekspress".The researchers used all of the phrases or sentences that contain figurative language found in the online Padang Ekspres Newspaper. A total of fifty-eight viewpoints must be read and examined by the researcher. There are 66 data points labeled as metaphor, 25 data points categorized as simile, and 9 data points categorized as personification among the fifty-eight viewpoints.[8]

There are some differences between those researches and this research. At the first research, it analyzes figurative language in song lyric, while this research will analyze figurative language in poems. The second research, the researcher analyzes figurative languages in novel used Leech's as a theory of figurative language, while in this research use perrine's theory of figurative language. The third research, researchers only classify the type of figurative language in newspaper, while in this research the researcers will find the meaning of figurative language found in Berton Braley's poems.

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[7]Trisna Dinillah Harya An Analysis of Figurative Langguage used in Coelhos's Novel entitle "ALCHEMIST" (IAIN Jurai Siwo Metro Lampung,2016)

[8] N Nurhaida and L Marlina, "An Analysis of Figurative Language in Views (Opinion Column) of Online Padang Ekspres Newspaper," *E-Journal of English Language & Literature* 6, no. 2 (2017): 44–52, http://ejournal.unp.ac.id/index.php/jel.

G. Research Methodology

1. Research Design

Qualitative approaches are steps in social research that produce descriptive data in the form of words and images. This is in accordance with Lexy J. Moleong's opinion that qualitative research data is collected in the form of words, pictures, and not numbers.[9]

This research uses descriptive qualitative method. According to Djam'an Satori, qualitative research is conducted because researchers wish to investigate phenomena that cannot be quantified but are descriptive in nature, such as the process of a work step, the formula of a recipe, the notions of a diverse concept, the characteristics of an item and services, pictures, styles, cultural procedures, physical models of an artifact, and so on.[10]

This research is conducted on natural objects. Natural objects are objects that develop as they are, not manipulated by researchers and researchers do not affect the dynamics of these objects. In qualitative research, the instrument is a person or human instrument, namely the researcher himself. To be able to become an instrument, researchers must have the provision and theory as well as broad insight, so that they are able to ask questions,

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[9] Lexy J. Moloeng, *Metodology Penelitian Kualitatif* (Bandung: PT Remaja Rosdakarya, 2007). P.11

[10] U Syahwani, "STRATEGI COOPERATIVE LEARNING MODEL JIGSAW DALAM PEMBELAJARAN IPS DI KELAS IX MTs NEGERI KETAPANG," *Jurnal Pendidikan dan Pembelajaran* (2015), http://jurnal.untan.ac.id/index.php/jpdpb/article/view/11346.

analyze, take pictures, and construct social situations that are clearer and more meaningful.[11]

So it can be concluded that descriptive qualitative research aims to describe, characterize ,explain, clarify and answer in more detail the problems to be studied by studying as much as possible an individual, a group or an event.

This research is descriptive because the data obtained cannot be expressed in the form of numbers or statistics, this study presents a description of the situation under study in the form of a narrative description. This research is focused on things that are natural. Natural objects are objects that develop as they are, not manipulated by researchers and the presence of researchers does not affect the dynamics of the object.

2. Data and Data Research

Arikunto state that data, whether in the form of facts or numbers, is the result of gathering information.[12] Data is the most significant aspect of a study since it allows researchers to discover the study's findings. According to Miles and Hubermen, the data source is information supplied by the study subjects, observations, and documented facts related to the research issue.[13] The data collected will be changed into fresh data that readers may use. The data for this study comes from Berton Braley's poems in the form of linguistic style. Berton

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[11] Sugiyono, Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif dan Kualitatif dan R&D, Bandung, Alfabeta, 2011, p. 7

[12] Suharsimi Arikunto, Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktik. (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2010),p. 8

[13] Matthew B. Miles, A. Michael Huberman, and Johnny Saldaña, *Qualitative Data Analysis*, vol. 30 (Arizona: Arizona State University Data, 2016), https://doi.org/10.7748/ns.30.25.33.s40. p.6

Braley's poems The will to win and Opportunity served as the study's data source.

3. Tecnique of Collecting Data

Collecting data in this study using the library technique. library research is a technique of collecting data by reviewing the literature to the library and collecting books, written materials and references that are relevant to the research being carried out. Literature research, according to Nazir, is a data collecting approach that involves doing a study of books, literatures, notes, and reports that have a connection to the problems to be solved.[14] In this study, researchers collected data from Berton Braley's poems that can be accessed via the books and book in pdf.

4. Research Instrument

Research instruments are the key in research, while data are truth and empirical, namely conclusions or research findings. Arikunto suggests research instruments are tools or facilities used by researchers in collecting data so that their work is easier and the results are better, in the sense of being more accurate, complete, and systematic so that it is easier, the quality of the instrument will determine the quality of the data collected.[15]

Qualitative research has a natural setting as the direct source of data and the researcher is the key instrument. The point is the researcher as the main data collection tool. According to sugiyono Researchers act as instruments as well as data collectors. In qualitative

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[14] Siti Nur Halimah, "Alih Fungsi Lahan Dan Transformasi Budaya Di Desa Banyuning," *Tranformasi BudayaPesisir Desa Perancak* 15, no. 1 (2016): 6–10

[15] Nasution S, "Qualitative Naturalistic Research Method" (1988).

research that is tested is the data. In addition, the findings or data can be declared valid if there is no difference between what is reported by the researcher and what actually happened to the object under study.[16] This research is reviewed by reading, listening, taking notes and marking the parts that are considered important as well as the researcher's descriptions that are considered useful and influential for the reader. For more details, see the table below.

5. Data Analysis

Data analysis, according to Sugiyono, is the process of systematically searching and set data obtained from interviews, observations, and documentation by organizing data into categories, breaking down into units, combining, compiling into patterns, selecting what is important and what will be studied, and making conclusions in such a way that they are easily understood by themselves and others.[17] Data analysis techniques in this study were carried out in several ways, including:

a. The researchers reads the poetry of Berton Braley which can be accessed from the book in the internet, then chooses the words in the sentence that contain the use of language style and meaning.

b. The data will be transcript into written form classified in the table provided by the researchers.

c. From all the data that has been previously grouped and identified, the data then will be described and The researcher will find out the meaning of figurative language in Beron Braley's poem.

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[16] Aay Hidayah, "(R & D) SEBAGAI SALAH SATU MODEL PENELITIAN DALAM" (n.d.).

[17] Ibid.p.336

d. Giving the conclusions, finding and making conclusion about the data that will be analyzed.

6. Trustworthiness of Data

The technique of examining the data language in this study is by using triangulation. Triangulation is a technique of checking the validity of data by utilizing something other than the data for checking purposes or as a comparison against the data. In his various works, Norman K. Denkin defines triangulation as a combination or combination of various methods used to examine interrelated phenomena from different points of view and perspectives. Denkin's idea is still employed by qualitative researchers in a variety of disciplines today. Triangulation, according to Denkin's, consists of four elements: (1) triangulation of techniques, (2) triangulation amongst researchers (if the study is done in groups), (3) triangulation of data sources, and (4) triangulation of theories. Here's the explanation.

1) Method triangulation will be done by comparing information or data in different ways. As is well known, in qualitative research researchers use interviews, observations, and surveys. To obtain the truth of reliable information and a complete picture of certain information, researchers can use free interviews and structured interviews. Or, the researcher uses interviews and observations or observations to check the truth. In addition, researchers can also use different informants to check the truth of the information. Through various perspectives or views, it is hoped that results that are close to the truth are obtained. Therefore, triangulation at this stage is carried out if the data or

information obtained from the subject or research informant is doubtful. Thus, if the data is clear, for example in the form of texts or scripts/transcripts of films, novels and the like, triangulation is not necessary. However, triangulation of other aspects is still being carried out.

2) Triangulation between researchers will carried out by using more than one person in data collection and analysis. This technique is recognized to enrich the repertoire of knowledge regarding the information extracted from the research subject. However, it should be noted that the people who are invited to explore the data must have research experience and are free from conflicts of interest so as not to harm the researcher and create new biases from triangulation.

3) Triangulation of data sources is to explore the truth of certain information through various methods and sources of data acquisition. For example, in addition to interviews and observations, researchers can use participant observation, written documents, archives, historical documents, official records, personal notes or writings and pictures or photos. Of course, each of these methods will produce different evidence or data, which in turn will provide different insights about the phenomenon under study. These various views will give birth to breadth of knowledge to obtain reliable truth.

4) The last is theoretical triangulation.

The final result of qualitative research is an information formulation or thesis statement. The information is then compared with relevant

theoretical perspectives to avoid the researcher's individual bias on the findings or conclusions generated. In addition, theoretical triangulation can increase the depth of understanding as long as researchers are able to explore theoretical knowledge in depth on the results of data analysis that has been obtained. Admittedly, this stage is the most difficult because researchers are required to have expert judgment when comparing their findings with certain perspectives, especially if the comparisons show far different results.

Investigator triangulation will be employed in this study. The writer will require another researcher with experience in this sector to supplement the deeper knowledge from the research topic. In this study, the writer employs triangulation to verify data and decrease refraction.

H. Systematic Of Research

It is important to present a systematic which is a framework and principles for writing a thesis to make it simpler to observe and understand the debate that is in this thesis as a whole. The following is an example of methodical writing:

Chapter I. Introduction

The title affirmation, background of the research, focus of the research, aims of the research, formulation of the research, research design, relevance of the research, and systematic of the research are all included in Chapter I of this thesis, which is an overview of the writing process.

Chapter II. Literature Review

The preceding literature review relevant to the thesis subject is described here. This chapter contains theory, the definition of poem/poetry, the element of poetry, types of poetry, concept of figurative language, types of figurative language, conceptual framework.

Chapter III. Description of Research Object

This chapter explains the object of the research. In this research, the research object is Beron Braley's Poems. In addition, this chapter contains the research technique.

Chapter IV. Finding and Discussion

This chapter contains the result and the description of the research that have been conducted by the researcher.

Chapter V. Conclusion and Suggestion

This chapter contains the conlusion from all the descriptions of the result and the suggestions from the researcher.

CHAPTER II
LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Theory

1. Definition Of Poem/Poetry

Poems are arranged in the form of beautiful stanzas and delivered with style and motion that are in accordance with the content, so that they can be delivered and listened to beautifully. Generally poetry also has meaning and can express the feelings of the poet which is packaged in imaginative language and arranged using a language structure that dense and meaningful. Poetry is a work of art in the form of writing which uses aesthetic qualities beauty of language so that focus on sound, rhythm, and use of diction.

Poetry, according to Roberts, is a type of work produced by poets. It is difficult to describe a poem because no one can identify or describe it all. It is enough to be able to refine the concept and develop a deeper understanding of what is in a poem that gives satisfaction and pleasure in producing form and meaning.

2. The Element Of Poem/Poetry

There are several aspects in poetry that make it a wonderful work of art. These components cannot be isolated from one another. According to Kennedy and

Gioia in Dwi, some classical components of poetry are as follows[18]:

a) Theme (Sense)

Waluyo state that theme is the main idea subject-matter put forward by poet. Every poem must contain a subject matter that want to put forward.

b) Tone

In literature, tone can also convey an attitude toward the person being addressed. In poetry, the speaker expresses how they feel about themselves.

c) Taste (Feeling)

Feeling is the attitude of the poet towards the subject matter or subject contained in his poetry. Everyone has an attitude, a view, a character definitely in the face of something.

d) Mandate, Purpose (Intention)

What is meant by intention is the poet's motivation for writing poetry. The goal or message to be communicated by the poet is heavily influenced by the poet's job, ideals, attitude on life, and values.

3. **Types Of Poem**

There are two types of poetry, according to Klarer: narrative poetry and lyric poetry.[19]

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[18] Dwi Nur Hasanah, "An Analysis of Figurative Language Used in Some Poems By Oscar Wilde", 23-24.
[19] Mario Klarer, An Introduction to Literary Studies, 3rd recvised edition (London: Routledge, 2005), 27-28.

a. Narrative poetry

Narrative poetry encompasses genres including epic long poems, romances, and ballads, all of which convey stories with well-defined, organized narratives. Narrative poetry is a form of poetry that concentrates on the action, events, or characters depicted in the poem.

b. Lyrics poetry

In Agung, Barnet, Morton, and Burto claimed that the lyric In most poems, the speaker expresses an emotion. The term alludes to the fact that such a poetry used to be accompanied with a song.[20]Lyric poetry is a form of poetry that concentrates on the expression of emotions, usually via singing.

4. Concept Of Figurative Language

Language is a set of rules and terms for speaking, reading, and writing. Furthermore, language is the systematic use of a collection of vocabulary, as well as the set of rules for the production and transformation of permissible expression. Language is very important in human life, language is also a tool that allows people to communicate and express themselves in their daily lives. Language has a significant role to play as a tool. Humans will never be able to connect with others in a social society without language because social interaction is essential. Language is required for people to interact,

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[20] 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

communicate, and learn new things. Wardhaugh states that Language is a system or a technique for people to communicate and interact through speech and writing that is used by people from all over the world who have their customs and traditions.[21] Literal language and figurative language are the two types of language.In this study, the researchers exclusively discuss figurative language. A figurative language makes use of figures of speech. It is a manner of stating one thing with a different meaning.

Figurative language is one approach to create languages with more beautiful and meaningful sentences. Figurative language is used as an indicator or utterance of words to gain a special meaning. It signifies that figurative language words cannot be comprehended or interpreted literally. As suggested by Nippold "Becoming proficient with figurative language is a crucial aspect of becoming a culturally educated and linguistically superior person".[22] Figurative language is a type of language used by an author or speaker to imaginatively deliver a message, to cause the reader or listener to experience a specific effect as a result of the language style used. Figurative language, in Perrine's opinion, is a language that cannot be interpreted literally.[23]

Historically, figurative language has been thought to constitute a deviation from "literal"

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[21] Wardhaugh Ronald, An Introduction to Sociolinguistics, third edition (Malden, MA: Blackwell Publishers,1998),23.

[22] Sudhin Karuppali 1 and Jayashree S. Bhat 2, "Understanding Of Idiomatic Expressions In Children Between 11 – 14 Years,": International journal English and education (2013).p.2

[23] Perrine, L. ARP.T.R, Sound, and Sense: An Introduction to Poetry (London: Southern Methodist University, 1992),

language. Figurative language, on the other hand, is now widely recognized as an important part of daily communication and social relationships. The use of figurative language, which appeals to the imagination, allows us to see things in new ways. It always employs a two-object comparison. When two things are sufficiently different, their similarities are fascinating, unique, or frightening when they are referred to in figurative language.

According to Giroux and Williston, figurative language is any language that does not employ words directly. Rather, it generates a unique impression, clarifies a concept, and makes writing more clear and forceful.[24] Trisna, Beckson, and Ganz defined figurative language as "language that employs the particular figure of speech procedures, the majority of which are techniques for contrasting dissimilar objects, to generate effect beyond the range of literal language."[25] It signifies that figurative language uses expressions or words with a meaning that differs from the literal meaning. It's sometimes difficult to figure out what the author's intended meaning is, so the reader must rely on their imagination. Cuddon said, metaphorical and literal language must be differentiated.[26] It's a language that employs figurative

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[24] Fauziah Khairani Lubis, Anna Riana Suryanti Tambunan, Widya Andayani, Elisa Betty Manullang, and Sisila Fitriany Damanik," Figurative Language in Two Translated Chapters from Nietzsche's novel Zarathustra: A Stylistic Approach,": *International Journal of Language and Literary Studies*, (2020), https://ijlls.org/index.php/ijlls.p.170

[25] Trisna Dinillah Harya, "An Analysis Of Figurative Languages Used In Coelhos's Novel Entitled "Alchemist", Premise Journal ISSN Online: 2442-482x, 2016. Vol. 5. No. 2. p. 47.

[26] Cotton, J.A, *Literary Terms and Literary Theory Fifth Edition* (UK: Wiley-Blackwell, 2013), 279.

language rather than literal meanings. As a result, the meaning of figurative language is not entirely conveyed through the words that make it up.

To sum up the points, figurative language is usually used when someone says or writes something in creating multiple meanings. The ultimate goal is to force the reader to imagine or understand what an author means by an expression or statement.

5. **Types Of Figurative Language**

In this research, the researcher discusses the figurative language based on Perrine's theories[27]. Perrine declared that "figurative language consists of 12 kinds, they are: simile, metaphor, metonymy, personification, allegory, irony, synecdoche, apostrophe, paradox, hyperbola/ overstatement, understatement, and symbol.

a) **Simile**

The simile is a figure of speech that compares two things that are not the same. According to Perrine, a simile is a type of comparison that compares two objects, and it is frequently expressed using adjectives like, as, as like, then, similar, or resemble.[28] The explicit meaning is to express something explicitly, as opposed to implying something implicitly. As a result, it is necessary to use words or phrases that express similarity, such as like, as, than, comparable,

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[27] Serefina Veronika Ketaren et al., "Figurative Language Use in Song Lyrics in English Textbook Senior High School," *Leea* 4, no. 2015 (2021): 300–305, https://journal.ipm2kpe.or.id/index.php/LEEA/article/view/1997.

[28] Habib Syarwani, "An Analysis of Metaphor in Emily Dickinson's Poem". (IAIN Ponorogo, 2017), 26.

resemble, or seem. A simile is the most basic form of figurative language for expressing a certain idea.

On another side, in English, a simile is a type of figurative language that uses conjunctions like as, like, resemble, and others to express a comparison between two different objects. Keraf stated Simile is a comparison that has an explicit nature.[29] Whereas Lazar defined, a simile as a phrase that shows something as being comparable to something else by using the terms "as or like".[30] To summarize, a simile is a figurative language that employs words like, as, than, as if, as though, seem, and resemble to compare two things implicitly or explicitly.

The example of simile: *His skin is like snow.*

The researcher compares skin to snow since they both have the similar quality of being so clear, clean, and visible to everyone.

b) **Metaphor**

Metaphor is a kind of figurative language used to think about analogies. Perrine states that the sole difference between simile and metaphor is the usage of connective terms. The literal term is associated with the figurative phrase in metaphor. The metaphor refers to a comparison between two separate things that share one or more points by describing one thing in terms of another or

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[29] Gorys, Keraf, Diksi dan Gaya Bahasa (Jakarta: PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama Kompas Gramedia Building, 2009), 138.

[30] Lazar, G . "Meaning and metaphors". (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press,2003),5.

associating one thing with another.[31] There are similarities between metaphor and simile. According to Keraf, a metaphor is a type of comparison that connects two things directly and quickly.[32] Metaphor is a figurative language that is used to explain or describe something by referring to other things that are considered to have characteristics similar to the thing or person who wants to be described.

The example of metaphor: *You are my sunshine*

This metaphor expresses how the individual is cheerful and bright, exactly like the sun.

c) **Metonymy**

Metonymy is the usage of a word or phrase that is closely similar to what is truly meant. Metonymy may be defined as the replacement of one word for another when naming an item. Perrine defines metonymy as the use of something that is comparable to what is really intended.[33] In another opinion Keraf stated Metonym as a figurative Language that uses a word to proclaim other things because it has a close relationship.[34]

Metonymy is the usage of a word or phrase that is closely connected to the item that is truly meant.[35] Metonymy is a figure of speech that

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[31] Laurence Perrine, *sound and sense: An introduction to poetry.(*2008),65.

[32] GorysKeraf, *Diction, and Style* (2001),139.

[33] Habib Syarwani, "An Analysis of Metaphor in Emily Dickinson's Poem", 30.

[34] Keraf, Gorys. Diksi dan Gaya Bahasa.(Jakarta: PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama,2009), 42.

[35] Habib Syarwani, "An Analysis of Metaphor in Emily Dickinson's Poem", 30.

describes something with the help of other words. For other relevant concerns, its identification uses the name of the item or idea.

The example Metonymy : *I'm addicted to Americano*

Mean that the Americano is used in a figurative sense to mean Coffee.

d) Personification

Personification, according to Perrine, is metaphorical language that gives a creature the attribute of personhood. The metaphorical word of the association is constantly individual in this recommended comparison. In another opinion Keraf, defines is a figure of speech that compares a dead item to a human being.[36] Moreover, Personification, according to Cuddon, is a technique through which inanimate objects appear to be alive. They have the ability to move and communicate in a manner comparable to humans.[37] The purpose of personification is to bring abstract concepts to life by describing inanimate things or aspects of nature as though they were people.

Example : *When the evening shadows and the stars appear*

The word 'evening' in the phrase describes the situation or time. This is an abstract thing. While the 'star' is an inanimate object. However, the

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[36] Keraf, *Diksi dan Gaya Bahasa*, 140.
[37] Coddon, J.A, Literary Terms and Literary Theory Fifth Edition (UK: Wiley-Blackwell, 2013), 529.

'night' and 'stars' are given human-like abilities that can make them become shadows and appear.

e) Allegory

Allegory is a type of description that has a deeper meaning than the one on the surface.[38]It means that allegory is a type of comparison that compares two forms of language on the basis of their general resemblance. In other opinion Keraf mentioned Allegory is a short tale using figurative language.[39] Everything in the poem's allegory is expressing facts about the event, traits, and so on.

Example : *The beauty has her own to love her lover, the beast*

According to the example above, " *The beauty* " refers to a female with a lovely face, whereas "the beast" refers to a man with an ugly face. The attractive woman who adores her man has an unattractive appearance.[40]

f) Irony

Irony is a way of speaking that indicates a contradiction. Irony is defined as a discrepancy between what is said and what is truly meant. Irony is a kind of figurative language that allows the truth to be communicated in a subtle, and sometimes apparent, manner. It is often used to express comedy and sarcasm. Irony, according to

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[38] Habib Syarwani, "An Analysis of Metaphor in Emily Dickinson's Poem", 31.

[39]Gorys keraf. Diksi dan Gaya Bahasa. Jakarta: PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama Kompas Gramedia Building, Blok I, Lt. 4-5. (2009)

[40] Ema Risqol Maftuhah, "Figurative Language in Selected Brian Mcknight's Songs". (Hassanudin University Makasar: Makassar, 2018), 12.

Keraf, is a deceptive figure of speech, or a way of expressing something that isn't true.[41]Perrine explained Irony is a word that has a deeper meaning beyond its usage as a figure of speech.[42]It means that Irony is sometimes mistaken with sarcasm and satire, and is defined as saving the opposite of what one intends.

Example : *She's clever, that's why she got 4 in English.*

If an intelligent girl receives less than 7, this is the polar opposite of the clever category.

g) **Synecdoche**

Synecdoche, according to Perrine, is when a component is used to represent the whole.[43] Pars pro toto and totem to parte are two different types of synecdoche. Totem to parte is a figurative language that utilizes all parts of anything to convey something part, while pars pro toto is the use of the entire. Synecdoche is the uses of the part for the whole divides synecdoche into two parts: they are Pars pro toto and Totem pro parte. Pars pro toto is a part for the whole and Totem to parte is when the whole things stand for its part by keraf.[44] Pars pro toto and totem to parte are two different types of synecdoche. Totem to parte is a figurative language that utilizes all parts of

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[41] Keraf, Diksi dan Gaya Bahasa, 143.

[42] Habib Syarwani, "An Analysis of Metaphor in Emily Dickinson's Poem", 34.

[43] Habib Syarwani, "An Analysis of Metaphor in Emily Dickinson's Poem", 29.

[44] Natalis haryo Widyanto, "Analisis Diksi Dan Gaya Bahasa Dalam Iklan Barang Dan Iklan Jasa Koran Pontianak Post Edisi Oktober 2016" (2018).

anything to convey something part, while pars pro toto is the use of the entire. So, can be concluded that synecdoche is a figurative language that mentions an important part of an object (thing) for the thing or thing itself.

Example : *At the championship, Indonesia won gold medals.*

Synecdoche can be detected in the example above because it serves as a clue to explain Indonesia in phrases. That is, some people won the competition, but not everyone in Indonesia took part in the competition.

h) Apostrophe

According to Perrine, figurative language closely connected to personification is cited because it refers to someone who does not exist or something that is not human as if it were human or a live entity who can respond to what is said.[45] So, can be concluded that an apostrophe is a type of personification in which a nonhuman or inanimate object is addressed as if it were a human or alive being.

Example : *bed, why must you be so comfortable?*

The examples above are apostrophe because apostrophes are used to "talk" to something that is lifeless, abstract, or absent. This can be done either internally or out loud.

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[45] Ibrahim Malang, "Exploring Metaphor in Jakarta Post Entertainment News Department of English Literature Faculty of Humanities Exploring Methapor in Jakarta Post Faculty of Humanities" (2020).

i) Paradox

A paradox is a seemingly contradictory statement that is still correct. Either a scenario or a statement might be the case. According to Perrine, a paradox is an evident contradiction that is yet true. It might be a remark or a circumstance.[46] The term paradox refers to a remark that appears to be opposed (to the contrary) to public opinion or the truth, yet is paradoxical since the truth incorporates truth. According to Abrams, a paradox is a statement that appears to be logically contradictory or nonsensical on the surface, but which may be interpreted reasonably.[47] Can be conclude that a paradox is frequently used to get a reader to consider a topic from a new perspective.

Example : *I must be cruel to be kind*

The example above by William Shakespeare in Hamlet. That called paradox because cruelty and kindness appear to be mutually exclusive terms, yet it's completely reasonable to assume that one must be cruel (in some little degree) in order to be kind (in some other, more important way).[48]

j) Hyperbole/ Overstatement

According to perrine, hyperbole is an exaggerated expression. Hyperbole is a type of exaggeration that is typically intentional and not

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[46] Ibid.

[47] M. H. Abrams, Geoffrey Galt Harpham , A Glossary of Literary Terms Ed. 7th, (US, Massachusetts, 1981), 239.

[48] 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), 16.

meant to be taken literally. As a result, hyperbole is utilized to stress a point in order to provide a dramatic impression.[49] Leech defines, hyperbole is typically focused with personal values and feeling; that is, it is concerned with making subjective assertions that are exaggerated. The phrase can draw the reader's attention to the item, and it is an exaggeration.[50]

Example : *you're just like an angel*

In this example by Radiohead's song, the title is "Creep". It is called hyperbole because the sentence state that someone who look perfect as an angel. To summarize, hyperbole is a figure of speech that conveys something or a situation exaggeratedly by combining words with a larger meaning than the actual flavor or meaning.

k) Symbol

A symbol is defined as something that has a deeper meaning than its literal meaning.[51] Symbols can be words, signs, or signals that are used to symbolize something else, such as meaning, quality, abstraction, ideas, and things with significance. A symbol may also be defined as something that depicts or describes a shape. The sign can also be used to identify an object. There is a literal significance to the symbol.

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[49] Perrine,L.Sound and Sense: An Introduction to Poetry, 110.

[50] Berteria Sohnata Hutahuruk, Figurative Language Used by The Students in Writing A Personal Letter, 2017,48.

[51] Perrine,L. Sound and sance : *an Introduction to Poetry 3rd edition* (New York : Harcout, Brace & World, Inc. 1977), 81

Example : *The national flag is the symbol of the practice feeling.*

from the example above that the national flag has into a powerful symbol in the country.[52]

l) Understatement

According to perrine understatement is defined as stating less than one means, which might be present in what is said or simply in the manner in which it is said.[53] It indicates that the method the statement gets degraded is through understatement. The opposite of overstatement is understatement. As stated previously, overstatement means talking more, whereas understatement means saying less.

Example : *Mark wasn't exactly a good friend.*

The point here is to talk about how poor of a friend Mark is by stating " wasn't exactly a good friend "

Kennedy's theories, they are:

a) Allusion

According to Kennedy allusion is a mention of someone, somewhere, something historical, or another piece of literature in a literary work. Keraf stated that allusion is a part of figurative language which likes a hint to try suggesting the similarity between people, places, and events.

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[52] Khadijah Arifah, "Figurative Language Analysis in Five Legend's Song". (UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim: Malang, 2016), 35.

[53] Perrine,L. Sound and sance : *an Introduction to Poetry 3rd edition* (New York : Harcout, Brace & World, Inc. 1977), 102.

Basically, it is a reference which explicit and implicit to the events, figures, or places in real life.[54] It means that Allusion is a figure of speech, where objects or states from an unrelated context are referred to in a disguised or indirect manner.

Example: *I'm sorry, I'm not superman*

In the examples above can be said as Allusion is the word "Superman" which refers to a fictional superhero who has very high strength and speed. By hearing or reading the words that contain the figures of speech above, the reader or listener will immediately catch that what I want to express is "how limited my abilities are".

b) **Pleonasm**

According to Kennedy Pleonasm is a type of figurative language where words are overused to highlight their original meaning. In figurative language, words are used in a way that makes them totally different from normal language and allows them to express meanings in a way that is more alive and dramatic. Pleonasme is a type of metaphorical language that uses more words than needed.[55]

Example: *He falls down to the ground*

The verb fall in this sentence refers to something or someone that seldom reaches the bottom

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[54] Natalis haryo Widyanto, 'Analisis Diksi Dan Gaya Bahasa Dalam Iklan Barang Dan Iklan Jasa Koran Pontianak Post Edisi Oktober 2016', 2018.

[55] joIbrahim Ibrahim, Muhaiminah Akib, and Ruslan Hasyim, 'The Analysis of Figurative Language in "Endless Love" Song Lyric', *Jurnal Bahasa Dan Linguistik*, 8.2 (2019), 119–30 <https://doi.org/10.33506/li.v8i2.464>.

(ground), and fall also has the same meaning as down never reaches the bottom. Therefore, the words "fall" and "down" are forced to be synonymous.

c) **Ellipsis**

According to Kennedy Ellipsis is a figurative language that eliminates word or part of sentence. Means that ellipsis is a form of figurative language that leaves apart a word or element of a sentence.

Example: *She and her mom to Bali* (eliminate verb go).

The sentence eliminate verb in it, because the correct sentence is she and her mom go to Bali.

d) **Climax**

According to Kennedy climax is a figurative word that may be used to express anything, no matter how small. The term "figurative climax" refers to a linguistic pattern in which words are used in order from simpler to more complex. Usually, there are conjunctions like "to," "till," or "until" in a climax sentence.

Example: *Children's, teenagers, old people have same right in laws.*[56] Subject in the sentence are consecutively based of age. It begins from young to old.

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[56] Faruk. Umar. 2017. An Analysis of Fiurative Language Used in The Great Gatsby's Movie. Thesis, English Department.Faculty of Arts and Humanities.The State Islamic University of SunanAmpel Surabaya.

e) Anticlimax

Anticlimax is a figure of speech that states something in a sequence that is getting less and less. According to Kennedy Anti-Climax is opponent of climax figurative language.

Example: *Head master, teachers and students have attended in the ceremony field.*

According to the difficulty of the work, the sentence's subjects are arranged in order. In the workplace, it goes from senior to junior.

f) Rhetoric

According to Kennedy the figurative language used in rhetoric has a known conclusion. Means that A rhetorical figure of speech is one that describes a situation using words that do not need to be explained because, most of the time, the explanation is already known to the general public.

Example: *Who are people don't want to be rich?*

Not everyone has to answer questions in sentences.

Remember that everyone is aware that the answer is "yes" and that everyone wants to be rich.

g) Repetition

According to Kennedy a type of figurative language called repetition repeats a word or group of words in a sentence to emphasize and produce a poetic or rhytmic effect. One of the linguistic constructions that is often used in

literary works is the repetition figure of speech. The positive figure of speech also includes figures that are similar to the repetition of words or sentences.

Example: *Good bye my girls, good bye my sweet heart, good by my angel.*

The sentence uses repetition words good bye and just changes the word after good bye.

6. Concept Of Contextual Meaning

The meaning of every linguistic statement, be it a word or a phrase, is decided by the context in which it is used, according to Wittgenstein's Use or Contextual Theory of Meaning. Contextual meaning refers to a meaning that is derived from the context of a sentence. Chaer in Rska, that the meaning of a lexeme or word in one context is known as contextual meaning.[57] It may be stated that there is a context for each sentence. According to Logman, Contextual meaning is a linguistic meaning in context.[58] This indicates that context is used in its fullest sense, as everything around the word has an impact on what it means. As a result of the connection between speech and context, something occurs.

B. Conceptual Framework

Language is a systematic communication tool to express ideas, feelings, opinions, and ideas by using

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[57] Riska Getty Anindya, "An Analysis of Contextual Meaning in a New Day Has Come Song Lyric" (2018): 1–63, http://digilib.uin-suka.ac.id/29832/.

[58] Longman, Addison Wesley. Longman Dictionary of American English Workbook. Amerika Mishawaka, IN, U.S.A.: Longman Publishing Group.(1992).

common signs, sounds, motions and signs that have comprehensible meanings. Language has an important role in human life both in the social, educational, economic, religious and cultural fields.

Figurative language is a language that includes figurative speech and that we can't accept literally since the meaning is difficult to understand and that we can't look up in a dictionary as we can with other terms. The figurative meaning, on the other hand, is meant to be deduced from the reader's imagination. The purpose of using figurative language is to make the reader comprehend what the author is trying to say. As well as conveying literal meaning, figurative language is also used. To make an important idea easier to grasp, figurative language frequently relates one concept to another.

The researcher used Perrine's theory in this study, they are: simile, metaphor, metonymy, personification, allegory, irony, synecdoche, apostrophe, paradox, hyperbola/overstatement, understatement, and symbol.

Poetry is an expression that takes into account the aspects of sound in it, as well as the poet's imaginative, emotional, and intellectual experiences from his individual and social life. Poetry is expressed with certain techniques so that it can create certain experiences in the reader or listener.

The poem that will be analyzed in this research is a poem written by American poet, Berton Braley entitled The will to win. Berton Braley's poem "The Will to Win" is about a fiery desire to pursue personal goals with an unrelenting and driving desire. The poem tells us that if you hold onto what you want and focus all you have on it, you will finally receive it

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Pendidikan dan Pembelajaran (2015). http://jurnal.untan.ac.id/index.php/jpdpb/article/view/11346.

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