

**An Analysis of the Types of Figurative Language in the
Poem "Pillow Thoughts" by Courtney Peppernell**

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



By

**Santi Okta Fitriani
NPM.1611040406**

**ADVISOR :Dewi Kurniawati,M.Pd
CO ADVISOR :Agus Hidayat, M.Pd**

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

An Analysis of the Types of Figurative Language in the Poem "Pillow Thoughts" by Courtney Peppernell

By:

Santi Okta Fitriani

Figurative language is language which uses all types of creative writing. Figurative language is important for the students especially who love the poem. By knowing it, they will have the ability to comprehending meaning and mission of poem. Tone is expressing a person's personal feeling and thoughts poem. It means that the poem can be used as the way to delivering idea and feeling so that the people can understand what the composer means.

The purpose of this research was to find the types of figurative language in Courtney Peppernell's poem and contextual meaning of the figurative language in Courtney Peppernell's poem. This research applied descriptive qualitative approach. The research design was content analysis. The data were obtained from selected Courtney Peppernell's poem, "if you need encouragement". This research used figurative language theory according to Kennedy and Gioia. To analysis it, used observation, note-taking and transcribing.

The result of the research showed that, there are 22 tone containing figurative language. Those 22 tones comprise 4 similes, 7 personifications, 3 hyperboles, 7 symbolic and 1 metaphors. Most dominant types of figurative language in Courtney Peppernell's is personification and symbolic. By analyzing figurative language in poem tone, ELT students can improve their critical analysis. For the further researcher, particularly those who have the some problems and interested in conducting research, it suggested that this study can be a reference and the researcher hopes that this study can give the benefits to another researcher.

DECLARATION

The researcher is a student with the following identity:

Name : Santi Okta Fitriani

Student's Number : 1611040406

Thesis Title : An Analysis the Type of Figurative

Language in Poem "Pillow Thoughts" by Courtney Peppernell.

Hereby states that this undergraduate thesis is definitely my own work. I am completely for the content of this undergraduate thesis. Other writers or experts opinions or finding included in the undergraduate thesis were quoted or cited in accordance with ethical standards.





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

Alamat: Jl. Letkol H. Endro Suratmin Sukarame Bandar Lampung, Tlp. (0721) 703289

APPROVAL

Title : AN ANALYSIS THE TYPE OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN POEM “PILLOW THOUGHTS” BY COURTNEY PEPPERNEILL
Student's Name : Santi Okta Fitriani
Student's Number : 1611040406
Study Program : English Education
Faculty : Tarbiyah and Teacher Training

APPROVED

To will be teste and defended in the examination session at
Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty States Islamic University
of Raden Intan Lampung

Advisor,

Dewi Kurniawati, M. Pd

Co-Advisor,

Agus Hidayat, M. Pd.

The Chairperson of
English Education Study Program

Dr. Moh. Muhassin, M. Hum

NIP. 197708182008011012



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

Alamat : Jl. Let. kol. H. Endro Suratmin Sukarame Bandar Lampung Telp. (0721)703260

ADMISSION

A proposal entitled : **“AN ANALYSIS THE TYPES OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN POEM “PILLOW THOUGHTS” BY COURNEY PEPPERNEILL”** by : **SANTI OKTA FITRIANI, NPM: 1611040406**, Study Program : **English Education**, was tested and defended in examination session held on : **Thursday, Oktober 27th 2022.**

Board of Examiner:

Moderator : Dr. Moh. Muhassin, M.Hum

Secretary : Sri Suci Suryawati, M.Pd

Primary Examiner : M. Ridho Kholid, M.Pd

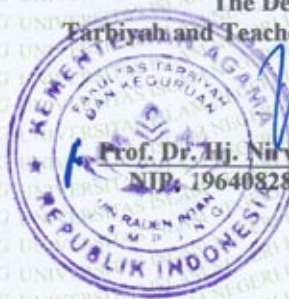
Secondary Examiner : Dewi Kurniawati, M.Pd

Co-Advisor : Agus Hidayat, M.Pd.

(.....)
(.....)
(.....)
(.....)
(.....)
(.....)

**The Dean of
Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty**

Prof. Dr. Hj. Nirva Diana, M. Pd
NID. 19640828 19803 200 2



MOTO

وَيَرْزُقُهُ مِنْ حَيْثُ لَا يَحْتَسِبُ ۗ وَمَنْ يَتَوَكَّلْ عَلَى اللَّهِ فَهُوَ ۙ مَنْ يَتَّقِ اللَّهَ يَجْعَلْ لَهُ مَخْرَجًا
حَسْبُهُ ۗ إِنَّ اللَّهَ بُلُغُ أَمْرِهِ ۗ قَدْ جَعَلَ اللَّهُ لِكُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدْرًا

And whosoever is mindful of Allah, Allah will make a way out for him.

“And will provide for them from sources they could never imagine. And whoever puts their trust in Allah, then He alone is sufficient for them. Certainly Allah achieves His will. Allah has ready set a destiny for everything.” (Qs At talaq: 2 & 3)



DEDICATION

The thesis is proudly dedicated to:

1. The greatest inspiration and motivation of my life .My beloved father Mr. Asman (Alm) the figure behind the scene who has always given me good advice and always hard work for me until he passed away. The one and only my beloved mother Mrs .Robiha, the figure behind all of my big dreams who has always patient to teach me everything, give motivation, inspiration, pray and love. And my sister Lidiya Farwati, and my young brother Reno Apriansyah.
2. My families support system, big family Jupri's , and big family Mat awa's
3. My families of boarding house there are Rian ferindo, Funky Setiawan, and my cousin also my roommate Firda ovita Sanjaya, Ayu Popy Yana, Yessy Isda Yanti who always support and suggest my decision pursuing my success
4. My friend there is R-one, Amir Nr, and Irdo Who always support and help me
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7. My Sister Nilam Sari and Loly Fitriyani who always support and help me
8. All of my PBI H class year of 2016 friends
9. All of my lecturers who teach me patiently
10. My beloved Alma mater and all of my friends that study in SDN 1 Mesuji Jaya, SMP N 7 Mesuji Makmur, SMA N 1 Mesuji Makmur, and UIN RADEN INTAN LAMPUNG.

CURRICULUM VITAE

Santi Okta Fitriani. she was born in Srimulyo on October 14,1997. She is the first child of the three children from a happy couple. Asman (Alm) and Robiha.

The writer began his study in SDN 1 Mesuji Jaya, OKI and graduated from elementary school in 2010. In the same year, she entered junior high school in SMPN 7 Mesuji Makmur an graduated in 2013. She began his story in senior high school SMA N 1 Mesuji Makmur and finished in 2016. In the same year, she continued his study in State Islamic University of Raden Intan Lampung as a student of English education of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty.



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Bismillahirrahmanirrahim, to beginning, the researcher would like to convey her thankfulness to the almighty Allah SWT for providing her with an opportunity, guidance, and blessings. As a result, the researcher was able to arrange and complete this undergraduate thesis. Peace and salutation may always be praised to our prophet Muhammad peace be upon him, who has taken us from darkness to brightness. By the grace of Allah SWT, the researcher was able to complete her undergraduate thesis, An Analysis the Type of Figurative Language in Poem "Pillow Thoughts" by Courtney Peppernell. This undergraduate thesis is one of the requirements for the award of an undergraduate degree in the English Education Study Program at the State Islamic University of Raden Intan Lampung.

The researcher could not have completed this study and undergraduate thesis on her own. She had received a lot of aid, guidance, and prayers from people around her. Therefore, the researcher wanted to convey her greatest appreciation to those who have always taken care of her, and she wants to express her sincere appreciation to:

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However, the researcher realizes that this undergraduate thesis has limitations in certain way and it is far from being perfect. Thus, critique, comment, and suggestion are expected to arrange a better paper in the future. Hopefully, this research will be useful and can give the beneficial for the readers who want to get information about gender representation.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Title Confirmation

In this subchapter, the writer would explain the purpose of this proposal title in order to not made misunderstand the readers in understanding the title. The thesis proposal title was "An Analysis of the Types of Figurative Language in the Poem "Pillow Thoughts" by Courtney Peppernell". The explanation below was for understanding some of the terms contained in this thesis proposal. Here was as follows: An Analysis is a process of breaking a complex topic or substance into smaller parts in order to gain a better understanding of it. Figurative language refers to the use of words in a way that deviates from the conventional order and meaning in order to convey a complicated meaning, colorful writing, clarity, or evocative comparison. It uses an ordinary sentence to refer to something without directly stating it.¹ Understanding figurative language is an important part of reading. Poetry and poem are terms that cover a vast range of spoken and written forms, styles, and patterns, as well as a large range of topics. Courtney Peppernell is the best-selling author of Pillow Thoughts. Pillow Thoughts is a poetry collection that was released in 2016 and reached number one and best seller in her category.

Therefore, the writer would like to do the thesis proposal entitled "An Analysis of the Types of Figurative Language in the Poem "Pillow Thoughts" by Courtney Peppernell". It was considered an important thing to know what actually the meanings were contained within the poems. It was useless if just read the poems without understanding what actually the poems want to convey to the readers. That was why the writer needed to analyze the figurative language more deeply.

¹ Laurence Perrine, Sound and Sense: An Introduction to Poetry, 28.

B. Background of the Study

Some people are more interested in reading a literary book rather than a scientific book. This is because reading a literary book is just entertainment for them. They need relaxation time after they are confronted by monotonous and static activities like working or studying. So that, by reading the literary book they can get their own pleasure. The other reason is reading a literary book makes them feel or understand life, human, and nature better. A literary book such as drama, poetry, and fiction is an author's imagination of the world, life, and experience remarked in words. One literary book, which is discussed here, is poetry poems.

Poetic diction is different from daily expressions that have straight cleared one-meaning and literal purposes. Perrine says that the meaning is a one-to-one correspondence between word and meaning.² In literary work, especially poetry form, a poet will find it difficult to bring the message if he merely uses denotative meaning. The poem expresses the idea in line by using diction, the figure of speech, imagination, rhyme, rhythm, sound, and meaning, pattern, tone as elements of the poem. We can say that the language used in the poem is more complex in meaning. The meaning offered is not as clear as the meaning of prose.

There were a lot of things that could be discussed in a poem, but the writer here analyzed concentrated only on the analysis of the figurative language used in the poem. An ordinary person maybe finds some difficulties to say the right sentences to apprehend because most poems usually use figurative language. The poet may go beyond the limits of the language by using this license to communicate new areas of experience. It gives the poet the

² Laurence Perrine, *An Introduction to the Poetry*, (New York:Harcourt, Brace Jovanovich, 1977), p.590.

chance to “twist or wrest the language according to his needs in the use of figurative speech, archaism, rhyme, strange syntax, etc.”³ The poem often has difficult words to understand because sometimes the author used implicit sentences. Their thoughts and feeling are dealing with their imaginations and experiences.⁴

Poetry, as one of the literature subjects, has many differences from the others. Learning poetry is not easy as learning fiction, drama, or others because the material of this subject is poem-words that consist of figurative language and sometimes connotation and it is difficult to interpret. However, the language of poems is not only amusement and decoration, it aids the poet's messages to the readers, and also entails social facts, human maturity, and personal experiences. Kennedy states that many readers who have no trouble understanding and enjoying prose find poetry difficult. The difficulty 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.⁵

Here, the writer focused on the domain of figurative language used in the "Pillow Thoughts" Poem by Courtney Peppernell. Figurative language is a language that has more than one meaning. Figurative language according to Wien and Martin (Siswanto) figure of speech is a departure from the ordinary form of expression or the ordinary course of ideas in order to produce a greater effect.⁶ Thus when having to understand it, people have to think deeper. Figurative language is not intended to be interpreted in a

³ Najat Ismael Sayakhan, *The Use of Personification and Apostrophe as Facilitators in Teaching Poetry*. (Iraq: University of Sulaimani, 2016), p.51.

⁴ Najat Ismael Sayakhan, *The Teaching Problems of English Poetry in the English Departments*, (Bloomington: Authorhouse, 2014).

⁵ Kennedy, *An Introduction to Fiction, Poetry, and Drama* (Boston: Little Brown. And Company, 1983), p.397.

⁶ Siswanto, *Apresiasi Puisi-puisi Sastra Inggris*, (Muhammadiyah University Press, 2002), p.24.

literal sense. Figurative language is a poet's expression of his imagination. According to Perrine, figurative language is broadly defined as any way of saying something other than an ordinary way and it is more narrowly definable as a way of saying one thing and meaning another.⁷

Appealing to the imagination, figurative language provides new ways of looking at the new world. It always makes use of a comparison between different things. As Perrine says, poems at least have two levels of meanings: the literal language causes poetry to become an interesting, fresh, and particularly clear description of imagination.⁸ The information of language sometimes is not enough to say about the certain object of poems. The poet's ways of explaining his attention are through Metaphor, Simile, Personification, Metonymy, Apostrophe, Synecdoche, Understatement, Symbol, Allegory, Overstatement, Irony, and Paradox to make his language forceful.

From the definition above, it could be concluded that a figurative language is a form of expression that departs from normal words or sentences on form common literal meaning of word or sentences or form common literal meaning. Figurative language goes beyond the literal meaning of words to achieve a particular effect. The figurative language, after all, belongs to a language phenomenon, which is interesting to analyze, because they are the products of creative imagination. Figurative language with its compatible terms forces the reader to attend to the connotation rather than to the denotations.

There are some studies that have been done by previous researchers. First, by Imro'atul Husna Afriani (2014), she investigated the analysis of figurative language in Michael Jackson's lyric Heal the World. Her findings showed that there are figurative languages found in the lyric

⁷ Laurence Perrine, *An Introduction to the Poetry*, p.61.

⁸ Laurence Perrine, *An Introduction to the Poetry*, p.77.

heal the world by Michael Jackson and described the contextual meaning of figurative language in the song. Another research conducted by Khadijah Arifah (2016), conducted her research entitled Figurative Language Analysis in Five John Legend's Song. Her research found the use of figurative language in Jhon Legend's song.

Using figurative language, the poet can make his poem more concrete, condensed, and interesting. It is considered an important thing to know what actually the meanings are contained within the poems. It was useless if just read the poems without understanding what actually the poems want to convey to the readers. That was why the writer needed to analyze the figurative language more deeply what makes this research was different from both previous types of research if both types of research focused on the analysis of figurative languages in song this research would focus on the analysis of figurative languages in the poem.

In this research, the researcher wanted to analyze the figurative language in the poem. The researcher chooses a poem as an object because it is rare to find the researches, especially about English figurative language which consider a poem as an object of research. Poem is a practical and enjoyable tool for learning and improving language skills. Thus, poem can be an alternative to improve language skills, such as figurative language. In poem, the figurative language often use So, it can be a recommendable tool to learn English figurative language.

C. Identification of Problem

1. People's difficulties in understanding and determining figurative language in the poem.
2. The messages are expressed by the meaning of figurative language in Courtney Peppernell.

D. Research Questions

Based on the brief review of the research background as explained above, the research question of this research could be formulated as:

1. What kinds of figurative language were used in the "if you need encouragement" pillow thoughts poem by Courtney Peppernell?
2. What was the contextual meaning of each figurative language?

E. Objectives of the Study

In this study, the result of a discussion about the statements of the problem has the objectives below:

1. To explain the kinds of figurative language that were used in the "if you need encouragement" pillow thoughts poem by Courtney Peppernell
2. To explain the contextual meaning of each figurative language in the "if you need encouragement" pillow thoughts poem by Courtney Peppernell

F. Significances of the Study

At the end of this study, the writer hoped that the result of the discussions was able to give a good impact as explained below:

1. Theoretically

This study was expected to enrich the study of English, especially in figurative language to help more understanding of the meanings or messages in poems.

2. Practically

It was hoped that the research findings of the study gave benefit to:

- a. Students

After reading this research, hopefully, the students desired to give their attention to the literature learning and

added their habit to reading poems and gave a contribution to a larger body of knowledge and be useful for the reader, especially to the students of Raden Intan State Islamic University who wanted to make the next research about figurative language “if you need encouragement” poems as references.

b. Teachers

The result of this study was expected in providing and giving some new information about figurative languages. Furthermore, the teachers would get additional references in teaching Prose, Poetry, and Drama after they had read this research.

c. Researcher

This study was very significant and useful. It would give some valuable experiences and it could be used for the preparation of the writer as a candidate for a teacher.

d. Reader

These studies made people know more and understand figurative language because when we study language, especially poems, we would find kinds of figurative language used in the word more interesting and also many interpretations which gave reader or listener understanding to use their words.

G. Limitation of the Study

In this study, the writer limited the figurative language of the "if you need encouragement" poem to pillow thoughts by Courtney Peppernell. In this study, the discussions of figurative language were twelve. According to Kennedy and Gioia, they are simile, metaphor, personification, apostrophe, synecdoche, metonymy, symbol, allegory paradox, hyperbole, understatement, and irony.⁹ The writer also focused on contextual meaning, which mean the definition of a word or

⁹ X.J Kennedy and Dana Gioia, *An Introduction to Poetry*, (Boston: Pearson Longman, 2005) 121.

symbol by explaining the meaning of the statement in which it occurred depending on the context of the writing.¹⁰



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A. Definition of Figurative Language

Most people consider language to be a straightforward and literal way of conveying information. Even when people use language precisely, though, mistakes and meaning shifts can occur. Denotations, obvious meanings, and connotations, or implied or concealed meanings, are two types of meanings that words can have. Furthermore, people frequently use figurative language.

The language style used in a literal work differs from that used in everyday interactions. Many metaphorical languages are used in literary works. Language style in literary work is a special variety that is used by the authors to embellish the text. The figurative language style, in this context, is an art form affected by conscience. The authors' ideas are revealed using figurative language. However, the writers' feelings when writing, yet the literary work will be more beautiful if the authors use an innovative language style. Language gives a sense of aesthetics while also conveying meaning. Literature becomes uninteresting without the aesthetics of language. As a result, the author's ability to deal with language in a variety of ways will result in a distinctive aesthetic of literary work. The figure of speech is another term for figurative language. Figurative language is defined as language that employs words or sentences that have a meaning other than the literal interpretation.¹¹ According to Bradshaw, figurative language is a collection of words whose meaning cannot be deduced from the meanings of the words that make it up, or, to put it another way, figurative language

¹¹ Adkins, Patricia G, Teaching Idioms and Figure of Speech to Non- Native Speakers of English, *Moedrn Journal*, (March 2001), 123.

employs a number of words to depict a single object, person, or concept.¹² In our everyday conversations, we rarely utilize figurative language. Figurative language can be found in a variety of literary works, including newspaper articles, ads, novels, poems, and music. Figurative language is the use of words that have meanings that are not literal.

From the foregoing, it could be concluded that figurative language, also known as a figure of speech, is a common means of expressing thoughts and feelings in writing or orally. The author had a significant influence on the words he chooses. Because each author has their own language style in developing artistic imaginative language, the style of language in literary works will differ from the style of language in other literary works.

B. Kinds of Figurative Language

Based on Perrine's viewpoint, the researcher explored metaphorical language in this study. Simile, metaphor, personification, apostrophe, synecdoche, metonymy, symbol, allegory, paradox, hyperbole/overstatement, understatement, and irony are the 12 types of figurative language, according to Perrine. Based on Perrine's viewpoint, the following are explanations concerning figurative language:

1. Simile

The definitions of simile and metaphor are nearly identical. Both of them make a comparison between two very distinct things. A simile is a term or phrase that compares two things by using words or phrases such as like, then, similar to, or like.¹³ A simile, according to Kennedy, is a comparison between two objects, usually denoted by a connective such as like, as, then, or a verb such as resembles.¹⁴

¹² Robert Bradshaw, "Figure of Speech," *Journal* (January 28th, 2002), 2.

¹³ Laurence Perrine, *Sound and Sense: An Introduction to Poetry*, (New York: Harcourt, Brace & World, Inc, 1969), 65.

¹⁴ X.J Kennedy and Dana Gioia, *An Introduction to Poetry*, (Boston: Pearson Longman, 2005) 121.

In essence, a simile is a precise comparison between two objects that are not extremely related. A simile is a comparison with an explicit character, says Keraf. Explicit here means directly comparing two things that are similar. Like, as, then, comparable, resemble, or seems are examples of words or phrases that indicate this.¹⁵ A simile focuses attention on comparison through the use of the words "like" or "as," according to Reaske.¹⁶

According to the notion, the simile is the indirect comparison of two things using the words like or as. In other terms, a simile is a direct comparison of two objects that are diametrically opposed in some way.

Example: *"Your eyes are like a star"*

Use connective terms like in the example. Her eyes are comparable to a star in the world. Her eyes are bright like a star in the sky, with a gleam to them.

From the statement above, it can be stated that a simile is a figurative language that compares one object to another in an indirect manner, utilizing words such as like, as, than, like, as if, as though, and seem.

2. Metaphor

Simile and metaphor are both metaphors. It's more difficult to define a metaphor than it is to define a simile. The most important thing to know when a poet uses metaphor is that there is always a parallel in the poet's mind. This is a contrast that only exists in the mind of the reader. Metaphor and simile, according to Perrine, have a lot of similarities. Both of these comparisons are between two entities that are fundamentally different. The employment of connective words is the only difference between them. The poet uses a connecting phrase like, as, than, similar to, resemble or seems in simile, but the relationship is indicated in metaphor, and the

¹⁵ Berteria Sohnata Hutauruk, *Figurative Language Used by The Students in Writing A Personal Letter*, 2017, 47.

¹⁶ Christopher Russel Reaske, *How to Analyze Poetry*, (New York: Monarch Press, 2000), 67

figurative term is substituted for or linked with the literal one.¹⁷

A metaphor, according to Keraf, is a figure of speech that contrasts two things in a simple way. In a metaphor, words like, such as, similar to, and resemble cannot be used. A metaphor, according to Reaske, is a kind of communication that directly connects one thing to another.¹⁸

Example: “*White rose is a dove, the red rose is a falcon*”

3. Personification

According to Perine, personification is a figurative language that assigns human characteristics to an animal, an object, or a concept. It's a subtype of metaphor, an implied comparison in which the figurative language phrase being compared is always a human individual.¹⁹ A thing or object that is not human is given a human attribute due to a likeness between the entity and a person in personification. It's simple to remember because it includes the word "person."²⁰

Personification is the figurative language that describes a non-living item or non-human object abstraction or concepts that can act like a human being Keraf explained.²¹ Personification, on the other hand, is the process of giving human characteristics to nonhuman objects, abstractions, and ideas, according to Reaske. A personification is a figure of speech in which a human personifies an object, an animal, or an abstract phrase (truth, natural).²²

Example: “The sunrise smiling with me”

¹⁷ Laurence Perrine, *Sound and Sense: An Introduction to Poetry*, 65

¹⁸ Christopher Russel Reaske, *How to Analyze Poetry*, (New York: Monarch Press, 2000), 67.

¹⁹ *Ibid*, 67.

²⁰ Toner and Elizabeth Whittome, *As Level English Language and Literature* (Cambridge University Press: the United Kingdom, 2003), 13.

²¹ Berteria Sohnata Hutahuruk, *Figurative Language Used by The Students in Writing A Personal Letter*, 2017, 49.

²² Christopher Russel Reaske, *How to Analyze Poetry*, (New York: Monarch Press, 2000), 68.

In the example "sunrise is an object" it is non-human. So the sunrise cannot smile with the human.

Based on the foregoing, it can be argued that personification is a linguistic style that treats inanimate objects as if they are alive or have a human essence.

4. Apostrophe

According to Perrine, an apostrophe is used to address someone who isn't present or something that isn't human as if it were alive and could echo what is being said. The apostrophe is a rhetorical tactic in which the speaker addresses a deceased or absent person, a concept, or an inanimate object. Personification includes just providing human attributes to an object or notion, whereas it involves speaking to something or someone that is dead or absent.

The apostrophe is described as addressing a nonhuman or absent person as if they were alive and present and could reproduce what is being said. In apostrophe, the speaker, rather than addressing directly his appropriate hearer, turns himself to some other person or thing, either actually present or just in imagination present, Keraf explained.²³

Example: *"Actually cannot want to say, but your child is very naughty"*

In the example, in the first, she cannot want to say, but actually, she also said the fact.

5. Synecdoche

Synecdoche, according to Perrine, is the utilization of a part for the whole.²⁴ Synecdoche is divided into two parts by Pradopo: Pars pro-Toto and Totem proparte. Totem proparte is when the whole item stands for its portion, while Pars pro toto is when a part stands for the whole. As mentioned by Keraf, A metaphorical locution that uses a

²³ Berteria Sohnata Hutahuruk, *Figurative Language Used by The Students in Writing A Personal Letter*, 2017, 50.

²⁴ Laurence Perrine, *Sound and Sense: An Introduction to Poetry*, 69.

component to represent the whole is called synecdoche.²⁵

Example: *“Please to come to his every head”* (heads means people).

6. Metonymy

According to Perrine, metonymy is the usage of a word or phrase that is closely linked to the object that is truly meant.²⁶ Metonymy can be defined as naming something by using a word or phrase that is linked with it. Metonymy is a figure of speech that uses a term closely related to another word, says Keraf.²⁷ Metonymy is defined as the substitution of one word for another that is closely related to it. Metonymy is a close relationship in which the name of something, a person, or a trait is used as a replacement or as the thing itself.

Example: *“Dony was washing him Jazz”*

He does not use the word vehicle, but he does reference the label as a method of jazz. It was referred to as metonymy.

7. Symbol

According to Perrine, a symbol is "anything that means more than it is."²⁸ It signifies that a symbol employs a well-known word or phrase with a single meaning. The easiest way to understand a symbol is to think of it as an implied metaphor. A character, an action, a place, or an object that represents something else is known as a symbol. A symbol is something that exists in and of itself while simultaneously representing a certain objective reality. A symbol, in its most literal definition, combines a literal and sensory character with an abstract, suggestive component.

For example: *“Some dirty dogs stole my wallet on the bus”*.

When an author utilizes a symbol or a reference to add

²⁵ Ibid., 49.

²⁶ Laurence Perrine, *Sound and Sense: An Introduction to Poetry*, 69.

²⁷ Berteria Sohnata Hutahuruk, *Figurative Language Used by The Students in Writing A Personal Letter*, 2017, 49.

²⁸ Laurence Perrine, *Sound and Sense: An Introduction to Poetry*, 82.

deeper meaning to a story, this is known as symbolism. An author may employ variations of the same thing to establish an overarching atmosphere or sensation or may use the same object again to express significant meaning.

8. Allegory

According to Perrine, an allegory is a story or a description that has more significance underneath the surface.²⁹ A description with a secondary meaning is known as an allegory. The meaning is not the same as the description. Keraf acknowledges. “An allegory is a brief story or description that uses symbolic language.”³⁰ Allegory is a metaphor that is prolonged or expanded and presented in a veiled manner. Allegory is a type of description that has a secondary meaning and is used to make a comparison.

Example: “*Story about mouse deer and crocodile*”

9. Paradox

According to Perrine, a paradox is an apparent contradiction that is yet true. It could be a scenario or a statement.³¹ A paradox is a statement that appears to be self-contradictory or contradictory to what is usually thought to be true but includes a truth.

As mentioned by Keraf A figure of speech that incorporates real contradiction with anything true is called a paradox.³² Reaske said When a poet presents a pair of self-contradictory ideas, words, images, or attitudes, the outcome is a paradox.³³ In another word, the paradox is a condition that does not like the fact.

Example: “*She feels alone in the center of town*”

²⁹ Ibid, 91.

³⁰ Berteria Sohnata Hutahuruk, *Figurative Language Used by The Students in Writing A Personal Letter*, 2017, 48.

³¹ Laurence Perrine, *Sound and Sense: An Introduction to Poetry*, 109.

³² Berteria Sohnata Hutahuruk, *Figurative Language Used by The Students in Writing A Personal Letter*, 2017, 50.

³³ Christopher Russel Reaske, *How to Analyze Poetry*, (New York: Monarch Press, 2000), 70.

It is a paradox in this case. She may be lonely in her life, but she is not in the heart of the city. Because it's in the heart of town, it'll be crowded.

10. Hyperbole

Perrine states that Exaggeration in the service of truth is simply called hyperbole. Mentioned by Keraf hyperbole is a figure of speech that involves a point declaration of exaggeration. Hyperbole is more of an exaggeration than a statement of fact. The phrase can draw the reader's attention, and it is an exaggeration of the item.³⁴ According to Reaske, Hyperbole is a figure of speech in which exaggeration is used.³⁵

Example: *"I will waiting for you for a thousand years"*

The means of example is the word „thousand years“ is an exaggeration. It is impossible to live for a thousand years since humans do not live for that long.

Hyperbole can be defined as a figure of speech that expresses something or a situation in an exaggerated manner by employing words that have a greater meaning than the actual flavor or meaning.

11. Understatement

According to Perrine, understatement is defined as stating less than one means, which might be expressed in what is said or simply in the manner in which it is said.³⁶ The polar opposite of overstatement is an understatement. Overstatement says more, while understatement says less than what the words mean, as the researcher has already stated.

Example: Swimming with those starving sharks might be a bit unpleased.

A hungry shark will most likely consume a foolish swimmer with its large shark fangs. Swimming with hungry

³⁴ Berteria Sohnata Hutahuruk, *Figurative Language Used by The Students in Writing A Personal Letter*, 2017, 48.

³⁵ Christopher Russel Reaske, *How to Analyze Poetry*, (New York: Monarch Press, 2000), 67.

³⁶ Laurence Perrine, *Sound and Sense: An Introduction to Poetry*, 111

sharks would be frightening, bizarre, and excruciatingly unpleasant.

12. Irony

The irony, according to Perrine, is the polar opposite of what one intends.³⁷ An author uses irony for irony effect, allowing the reader into the author's confidence and portraying him as an inventor who is frequently at a loss for material and undecided about how to continue his plot.

According to Keraf Irony is a figure of speech in which words are employed in a way that their intended meaning differs from their true meaning.³⁸ In simple terms, it is the distinction between appearance and actuality. Irony deals with the outcome of the difference between the actual meaning of a word or a statement and the suggestion of another interpretation.³⁹

Example: *“your rapport is very good, until red’s color all”*

The example above is irony; he truly wants to declare that the relationship is horrible, but he says to use gentle words to mock first. It is apparent that what the subject said differed significantly from what was expected.

C. Meaning

1. Definition of meaning

The two primary disciplines of the language study of meaning are semantics and pragmatics. In linguistics, meaning is defined as what the sender expresses, communicates, or conveys in their message to the observer or recipient based on the current context. Semantics is the study of the "toolkit" for meaning or the knowledge

³⁷ Ibid., 113.

³⁸ Berteria Sohnata Hutahuruk, *Figurative Language Used by The Students in Writing A Personal Letter*, 50.

³⁹ Christopher Russel Reaske, *How to Analyze Poetry*, (New York: Monarch Press, 2000), 69.

included in a language's lexicon and patterns for constructing increasingly complex meanings, close to the standard of sentence definitions.⁴⁰ According to Geoffrey Leech, there are some kinds of meaning in semantics:

a. Conceptual Meaning

Conceptual meaning is also called denotative or cognitive meaning, is considered to be the central factor in linguistic communication. It has a complex and sophisticated organization compared to those specific to the syntactic or phonological levels of language.⁴¹ Denotative meaning is also known as fundamental meaning, and it refers to the meaning that a word suggests when it is employed alone. When a word is pronounced alone, most people will immediately think of the first meaning or usage that comes to mind.

The denotative of a word is its agreed-upon-sense-what it refers to, stands for, or identifies, apart from whatever feelings it may evoke, and this, too, is dependent on the context in which the words appear.

b. Connotative meaning

The communicative value that an expression has by the writer of what it refers to is known as connotative meaning. The notion of reference coincides with conceptual meaning to a considerable extent.⁴² Usually, the writer makes a word to assume something.

D. Poems/Poetry

The oldest form of literature is poetry. People used to get these kinds of stories from storytellers when they didn't know anything about written language. Many of the stories were based on the storyteller's recollection rather than written language. There is no clear boundary between

⁴⁰ Patrick Griffiths, *An Introduction to English Semantics and Pragmatics* (Edinburgh University Press), 1.

⁴¹ Geoffrey Leech, *Semantics the Study of Meanings*, (London: Penguins Book Press, 1981), 9.

⁴² *Ibid.*, 12.

poetry and other genres of imaginative literature. Perrine says The essential distinction between poetry and other forms of literature is one of degree. It signifies that the language used in a poem is more condensed in its message delivery than the language used in prose or theater.⁴³ Poetry and poem are terms that cover a vast range of spoken and written forms, styles, and patterns, as well as a large range of topics. It is impossible to give a single, comprehensive definition due to the diversity.⁴⁴ The poem is written in lines, however, it does not rhyme or follow any rhythmical patterns. The most significant aspect of it is that, while it fascinates and entertains us, it also rings true. Robert Frost said Poetry is the type of work that poets write.⁴⁵

Poetry is difficult to define because not everything can be labeled or explained. So it's enough to sharpen your reader's perception and provide a more complete comprehension of what it is in a poem that gives pleasure while also creating form and meaning.

The poem, according to William Wordsworth, is "the spontaneous outpouring of great feelings, recollected in tranquility." Poetry is the shortest and most condensed form of literature, stating the most in the fewest words. The writer has always expanded their ideas and will continue to do so since they are not satisfied with what they have. Poetry, according to Volve (in Siswantoro), is possibly the most difficult type of language. Because of its tight and condensed diction in expressing ideas, poetry is the most difficult literary form.⁴⁶ Poems were able to explain it in this circumstance. In poetry, a figure of speech

⁴³ Laurence Perrine, *An Introduction to the Poetry*, (New York: Harcourt, Brace Javavovich, 1977), p.9.

⁴⁴ Edgar Roberts V & E. Jacobs Henry, *Literature*, (The United States of America: Prentice-Hall, 1995), p.547.

⁴⁵ Ruth Miller & Robert A. Greenberg. 1981, *Poetry An Introduction*, Hong Kong: MacMillan Education Limited, p.44.

⁴⁶ Siswantoro, *Apresiasi Puisi-puisi Sastra Inggris*, (Muhammadiyah University Press, 2002), p.3.

is more than just a lovely or sophisticated method of conveying something that could be spoken more directly.⁴⁷

Based on the some discussions above, the writer can conclude that the poem is known as a kind of literature work that rather difficult to be understand than others because the poem is a possessed creative, not using language in the way that normal human being do. A poem is one of literature branches that using words as a massage media to produce illusion and imagination.

E. Elements of Poetry

There are some aspects of poetry that make it a wonderful work of art. Those components are inextricably linked. A poem, according to Kennedy and Gioia, has various elements. Tone, form, language, and sound are the four elements.⁴⁸

1. Tone

The tone of a piece of writing frequently reflects an attitude toward the person to whom it is written. It expresses how the speaker thinks about himself or herself in poetry.

2. Form

The design of a poem as a whole, the arrangement of all its pieces, is known as form. Rhythm, meter, scansion, and stanza are also aspects of form.⁴⁹ The repetition of stresses and pauses in a poem is known as rhythm. Furthermore, stress (or accent) refers to the degree of effort applied to one syllable as compared to another.⁵⁰ The melody created by the poem's declaration, which contained the syllables in the line, is known as rhythm.

In poetry, matter is the pattern of stressed (long, accented) and unstressed (short, unaccented) syllables.

⁴⁷ Reza Deedari and Mojgan Mansouri, *Understanding Poetry*, (Tehran: Rahnama Publications, 2014), p.12.

⁴⁸ X.J. Kennedy and Dana Gioia, *An Introduction of Poetry*, (New York: Pearson Longman, 2005), p.21.

⁴⁹ X.J. Kennedy and Dana Gioia, *An Introduction of Poetry*, p. 212.

⁵⁰ X.J. Kennedy and Dana Gioia, *An Introduction of Poetry*, p. 188.

Meanwhile, scansion is a matter that is used to indicate or mark the stresses in the lines of poem.⁵¹ In other words, scansion is the study of meter in poetry and its variations. The stanza is the final component of the form. It's a series of lines that have the same pattern throughout the poem.⁵² In another sense, a stanza is a grouping of rhyme patterns into poetry paragraphs. In a poetry, a stanza is a set of lines that serves as an identifiable unit.

3. Language

Poetry is frequently written in a special and unique language that enhances its beauty and meaning. Thus, poetry's language can be split into three types: imagery, diction, and figurative language.

4. Sound

The sound of words has a magical enchantment for readers, and it is most potent when it points to meaning. Furthermore, onomatopoeia, alliteration, assonance, and rhyme are four components of sound (rime)

The attempt to depict a thing or action with a term that imitates the sound associated with it is known as onomatopoeia.⁵³ A sequence of similar sounds is known as alliteration. Alliteration also occurs when the same consonant sound appears at the beginning of subsequent words.⁵⁴ Alliteration is the polar opposite of assonance. If alliteration occurs when the same consonant is repeated, assonance occurs when the same vowel sound is repeated.⁵⁵

There may or may not be a rhyme in a poem. When we create poetry using rhyme, we're implying that the last words of the lines are similar in some way. The last words of the first and second lines, or the first and third, second and

⁵¹ X.J. Kennedy and Dana Gioia, *An Introduction of Poetry*, p. 197.

⁵² X.J. Kennedy and Dana Gioia, *An Introduction of Poetry*, p.143.

⁵³ X.J. Kennedy and Dana Gioia, *An Introduction of Poetry*, p. 168.

⁵⁴ X.J. Kennedy and Dana Gioia, *An Introduction of Poetry*, p. 170.

⁵⁵ X.J. Kennedy and Dana Gioia, *An Introduction of Poetry*, p. 171.

fourth, and so on, would rhyme with each other.

According to Donald Kessey in Djojuroto, the poem is divided into two sections: the author's inner structure and his physical structure.⁵⁶

1. Inner structure

The inner structure of a poem is a type of unity of meaning in poetry that consists of the poet's subject matter, theme, feeling, tone, and message. The reader should endeavor to become involved in the inner structure of poetry:

a. Theme

The topic is the central notion of poetry, according to Kennedy and Gioia. Whatever the poem is about, the theme is not the same as the major topic's subject. The theme can be expressed in a variety of ways, based on what you consider is most important in poetry.⁵⁷ It can be a story or a thought or a description of something or someone, anything which is what the poem is all about.

b. Tone

According to Kennedy and Gioia, the tone is a literary work's attitude toward a subject. It is the cumulative outcome of the different aspects that the author brings to produce the works, feeling, and manner, not a single stylistic method.

c. Feeling

Poetry, according to Kennedy and Gioia, appeals to the heart and evokes emotions.⁵⁸ Tarin in Djojuroto K expressed the idea that the poet is all-encompassing, implying that there are no half-measures. As a result, the poet used all of the language's capacity to amplify the whole expression of sentiments. It is the poet's presentation of emotion to the

⁵⁶ Kinayati Djojuroto, *Correlation Between Knowledge of Literary Theory Attitude Towards Literature and Reception Ability of Contemporary Poetry*, (Sulawesi Utara: Faculty of Language and Art State University of Manado, 2014).

⁵⁷ X.J. Kennedy and Dana Gioia, *An Introduction of Poetry*, (New York: Pearson Longman, 2005), p.8.

⁵⁸ X.J. Kennedy and Dana Gioia, *An Introduction of Poetry*, p. 5.

reader, such as happiness, sadness, disappointment, and so on.

d. Mandete/Intention

According to Kennedy and Gioia, the effect of poetry consists of much more than simply a message. By its musical qualities, by its suggestion, it can work on the reader's unconscious. The work of the poem is to touch us, stir us, make us glad, and possibly tell us something.⁵⁹

2. Physical Structure

a. Diction

The beauty of poetry stems in part from its diction. Diction, according to Kennedy and Gioia, is the choice of words or lexicon. Diction is a word class that includes word choice and vocabulary. Diction refers to a set of words that an author determines is appropriate for use in a given work.

b. Imagery

According to Kennedy and Gioia, imagery is the collective set of images in a poem or other literary work. If the reader saw something when reading the poem, the poet is depicted visual image (image of shape), if the reader heard at the time of reading the poem, the image depicted is auditory (image of sound) or (image of auditory); if the reader felt the motion shown in the poem, the image depicted is of motion (kinesthetic image of movement or image); if the feeling the poet, the image depicted is the sense (tactile image, the image of touch).

c. Sound

According to Kennedy and Gioia, most good poetry has both melodic and meaningful tones. Certainly, the words of a song have a different effect than music with no words; they complement the music and, by making statements, add to it.⁶⁰

⁵⁹ X.J. Kennedy and Dana Gioia, *An Introduction of Poetry*, p. 26.

⁶⁰ X.J. Kennedy and Dana Gioia, *An Introduction of Poetry*, p. 166

F. Courtney Peppernell Biography

a. Courtney Peppernell Biography

Courtney Peppernell is the best-selling author of *Pillow Thoughts*. Her writing career launched in 2015 with her debut novel *Chasing Paper Cranes*. Her first poetry collection *Pillow Thoughts* was released in 2016 and reached number one and best seller in her category. Having also captured the attention of world-renowned artists The Chainsmokers, *Pillow Thoughts* was then re-published by Andrews McMeel Universal, along with her second poetry collection *The Road Between* in August 2017. Courtney also released her second novel *Keeping Long Island* in 2017. Drawing on inspiration from the people she meets and places she visits, Courtney has traveled extensively through Europe, England, the USA, Indonesia, and New Zealand and hopes to soon travel to Asia and Canada. She is currently writing her third novel *Finding Marnie* as well as working on four other poetry collections. New Zealand and hopes to soon travel to Asia and Canada.

She is currently writing her third novel *Finding Marnie* as well as working on four other poetry collections. Courtney spends her days writing and working on many projects with her beloved German Shepherd Hero, always keeping her feet warm. She hopes to continue exploring expression and the art of healing through stories and poetry for years to come. Courtney grew up in Sydney, Australia, and currently lives there with her partner Rhian, a lawyer, and their dogs Hero and Dakota.

b. Peppernell career

Peppernell debuted her first novel *Chasing Paper Cranes*, via self-publishing on CreateSpace in 2015. Peppernell then self-published her second novel *Keeping Long Island* in 2017. Later in 2017, Peppernell self-

published her first poetry book *Pillow Thoughts*. After a successful launch, *The Chainsmokers* discovered the book, and posted Peppernell's poetry on their social media platforms. The book went viral, catching the attention of traditional publishing house Andrews McMeel, who then acquired the rights to the title and republished *Pillow Thoughts* on August 29, 2017. *Pillow Thoughts* was successful and led to Peppernell touring the US at various book signings.

Andrews McMeel also published Peppernell's subsequent works as well, including four in the *Pillow Thoughts* series and the highly acclaimed *I Hope You Stay* in 2020, to which Peppernell describes the book as a celebration of "choosing to stay and face life". In 2022, Andrews McMeel Publishing President and Publisher Kirsty Melville stated that Courtney Peppernell was one of Andrews McMeel Publishings best-selling poets.

In an interview with the *Sydney Morning Herald*, Peppernell describes writing poetry today as being able to relate to others in a simplistic way. "You don't have to use big or flowery words; you can use simple words and have a great impact." She reiterated this when she appeared on Network 10's morning talk show *Studio 10* segment in February 2018 to discuss the relatability of poetry in today's age and how that impact has been received on a global scale.

Having found success through the resurgence of poetry, Peppernell is an advocate for others doing the same. She told *Sydney Morning Herald*, "Literary Agents would tell you 'poetry is dead'. But if you think that now, you're not reading the sales reports. It's absolutely not dead - there's an audience, especially young people, who see something on social media and want to read it in the physical form of a book they can read and put by their

pillow at night. She also co-established a Literary Agency called Pepperbooks which specializes in the representation of modern day poets, and in 2018 she was part of a panel for Writers Unleashed, sharing advice with young writers on how to become successful in the field.

In 2019 a Pillow Thoughts app was launched, prompting users with daily poetry depending on their mood. In 2022, Peppernell was selected as a poetry ambassador for Red Room Poetry, celebrating poetry month across Australia with daily poetry readings and prompts to celebrate its diversity.



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter covers the conclusions of the research and suggestions that might have benefits for everyone who wants to conduct a research related to this research.

The researcher needs appropriate steps so the researcher gets the best result in the final part of the writer. In this research the researcher also conducted steps to answer objectives of the study. The writer also used some sources, such as books, webs, and others. After analyzing the poems and all the data she has got from the sources, finally the writer gets some conclusion and suggestion.

A. Conclusion

After had passed the step of the analysis, the figurative language used in some poems "Pillow Thoughts" by Courtney Peppernell" has 22 figurative language which are divided into twelve types of figurative language such as simile, metaphor, personification, apostrophe, synecdoche, metonymy, symbol, allegory paradox, hyperbole, understatement, and irony. The conclusions were made to answer the objective of the study;

1. The writer just analyzed that written by Courtney Peppernell. The poem is "if you need encouragement" pillow thoughts poem by Courtney Peppernell. Most of types of figurative language used in that poem are personification and hyperbole. The second type of figurative language mostly used in that poem is simile. The third type of figurative language mostly used in that poem is hyperbole. Then metaphor are the fourth dominant, there is only one sentence in poem.
2. The contextual meaning was explained in each part of poems in the previous chapter. By using the figurative language, it makes the poems are interesting to read and helps the readers to imagine the poems then the imagination created by the reader is still in context of poems. The sentences in "if you need encouragement" pillow thoughts poem by Courtney

Peppernell poem tried to tell us about human social life which contained about sadness, happiness, spirit and others. In the sentences of Courtney Peppernell poem contains figurative language is helpful in understanding the poems. The existence of figurative language is not to complicate the understanding of poems but to simplify and to clear the understanding of each sentence.

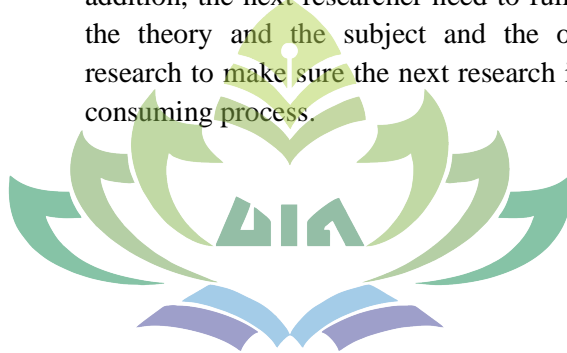
Finally the researcher states that it is possible to use the poems by Courtney Peppernell as an alternative way in teaching Prose, Poetry, and Drama because the writer found expressions of figurative language on those ten poems. The readers can learn Prose, Poetry, and Drama subject by conceiving related to the theory and finding of this research.

B. Suggestion

According to the result of this research, the writer had some suggestions for the lecturer and the students that may give influence or improvement in teaching and learning process of prose, the suggestions were described as follows:

1. for the lecturer
 - a. The lecturer could use a new learning experience in teaching poem to make the students more interactive in this subject. It can be considered for the lecturer to ask the student to change a written literary work like poems.
 - b. The lecturer should give more discussion method for the students to analyze a prose especially poems in order to increase the students' reading habit and make the students understand the figurative languages easily.
 - c. As an adviser, the lecturer ought to give support the students who have a good capability in writing literary works to explore their imagination and creativity through a program of writing literary work.

2. For the students
 - a. The students should be more active to increase their reading habit, especially in literary work such as poems, short story, novel, and other kinds of literary works to enrich their references of kinds of figurative languages and also the meaning.
3. Suggestion for the researcher
 - a. The researcher has some suggestions related to the subject of research for the next researcher, because this research is actually still far from being perfect, so it can be continued. The weakness of this research is it is a time-consuming process because the researchers need to check the theory and the result of research. In addition, the next researcher need to fully understood the theory and the subject and the object of the research to make sure the next research is not a time-consuming process.





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