

**AN ANALYSIS THE FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN JACK
PRELUTSKY'S POEM**

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ABSTRACT

Figurative language or non-literal meaning is part of language that uses words to mean something different from their ordinary meaning in order to emphasize an idea. Rozakis said that “figurative language – saying one thing in terms of another”. It means that figurative language is an expression used by person or the author indirectly by using the comparison. It cannot be interpreted literally because the comparison in figurative language expression has the meaning. Furthermore, Abrams explained that “Figurative language is a deviation from what speakers of a language apprehend as the ordinary or standard, significance or sequence of words, in order to achieve some special meaning or effect.” By this explanation, it can be said that this expression is different from the language that we use that in daily life.

According to explanation above, Figurative language is one of the language styles that are often used in everyday life. Usually, figurative language is used to describe something, from the nature of a person or thing to a physical form. This style of language is often used in everyday conversation or in writing.

Keywords : Figurative Language, Poem, Jack Prelutsky

DECLARATION

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MOTTO

إِذْ قَالَ يُوسُفُ لِأَبِيهِ يَا أَبَتِ إِنِّي رَأَيْتُ أَحَدَ عَشَرَ كَوْكَبًا وَالشَّمْسَ
وَالْقَمَرَ رَأَيْتُهُمْ لِي سَاجِدِينَ ﴿٤﴾

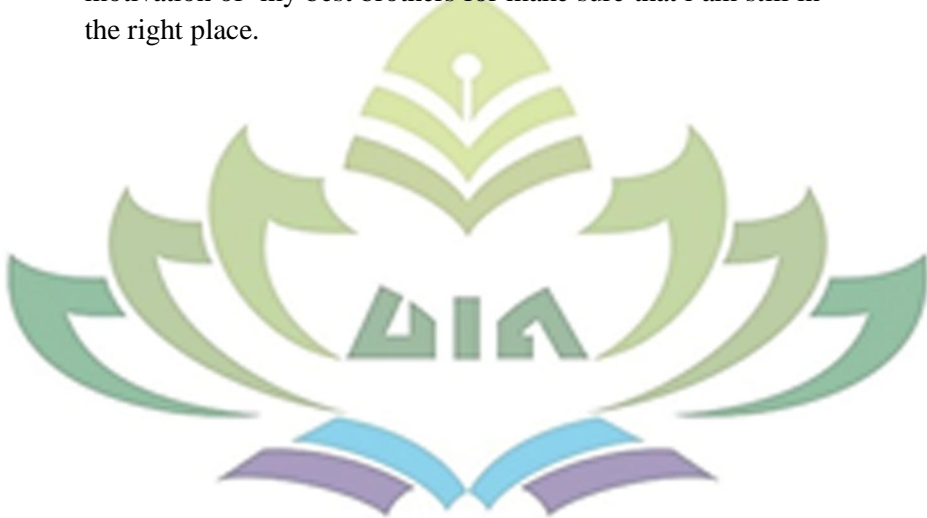
“ 4. (Remember), when Yusuf said to his father, “Oh my father! Indeed, I (dreamed) saw eleven stars, the sun and the moon; I saw them all bowing down to me.”
(Surah Yusuf : 4)



DEDICATION

Praise and gratitude to Allah SWT the almighty for his abundant blessing for me and for my deep down of my heart and great of love, this particular thesis is dedicated to:

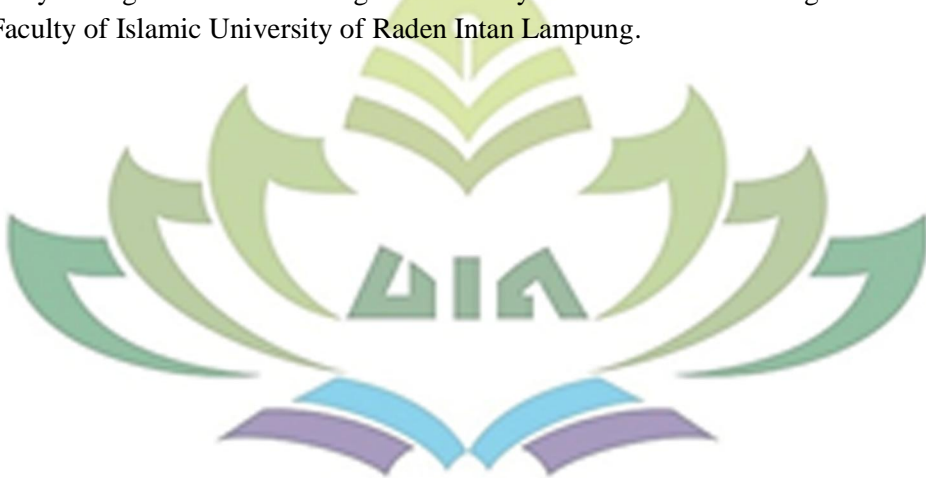
1. My beloved parents, Mr. Dodo Supiadi and Mrs. Sriyatun, who have already prayed and supported for me my whole life and advise me all the time.
2. My brothers, Aditya May and Abdion Yuda Saputra, their partners of life, and all of my nieces dan nephew who have been supported a lot during study, and always told me a motivation of my best brothers for make sure that i am still in the right place.



CURRICULUM VITAE

The researcher's name is Rifky Adi Prayoga. He was born in Gisting on May 23th 1996. He is the first child of Mr. Dodo Supiadi and Mrs. Sriyatun. He has two brothers. He lives in Yukum Jaya, Kecamatan Terbanggi Besar, Lampung Tengah.

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Praise is for Allah SWT, the Almighty God, for blessing the researcher with health and determination to finish this undergraduate thesis, then sholawat is for our Prophet Muhammad SAW, with his family, friends, and all Moslems. This script, entitled “An Analysis The Figurative Language in Jack Prelutsky’s poem” is presented to the Department of Language and Education, Faculty of Teachers Training and Education of Islamic University of Raden Intan Lampung as partial fulfillment of the requirements for S-1 degree.

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.



Bandar Lampung, June 21th 2022

The Writer



Rifky Adi Prayoga

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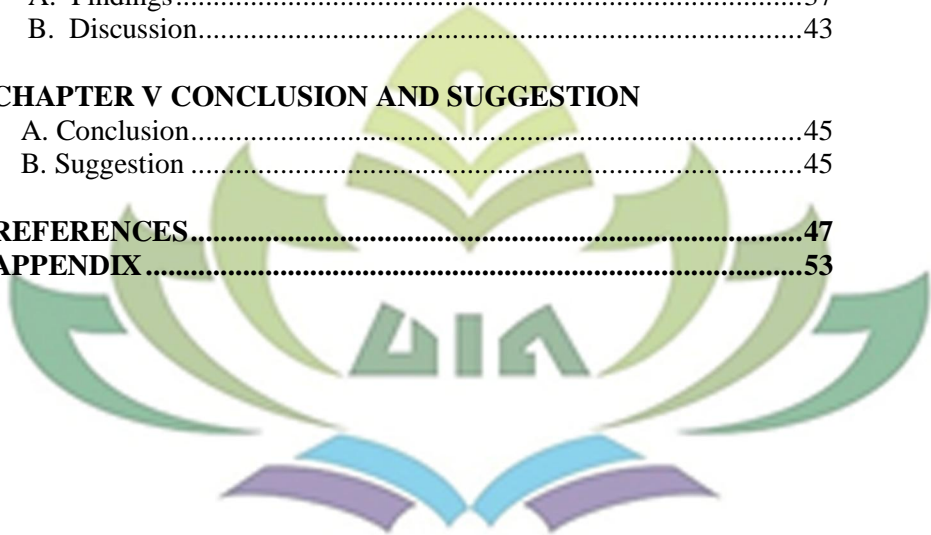
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CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Some people are more interested in reading a literary book rather than scientific book. This is because reading a literary book is just an entertainment for them. They need relax 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 literary book makes them feeling or understanding life, human, and nature better. A literary book such as drama, poetry, and fiction is an author imagination of world, life, and experience remarked in words. The one of literary books, which is discussed here, is poetry or poems.

Learning poetry is not easy as learning fiction, drama or the 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 to the poet's messages to the readers, also entails in social fact, human mature, 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 cannot be understood and enjoyed on first reading, because a poem has to be read slowly, carefully, attentively and more than one reading.¹ The language of poetry is different from the language of our daily community that gives straight meaning or simple meaning of some information. Poetic speech has plastic character that enables the readers to interpret a multidimensional meaning from what it is literally stated.

. There are a lot of things that can be discussed in a poem, but the researcher analyzed concentrate only on the analysis of the figurative language used in the poem. Ordinary person maybe find some difficulties to say the right sentences to apprehend because most of

¹ Kennedy, *An Introduction to Fiction, Poetry and Drama* (Boston:Little Brown. And Company, 1983), p.882-883

poems usually use figurative languages. 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 chance to “twist or wrest the language according to his needs in the use of figurative speech, archaism, rhyme, strange syntax, etc.” in Sayakhan.² Poem often has difficult word to understand because sometimes the author used the implicit sentences. Their thoughts and feeling are dealing with their imaginations and experiences. According to Wien and Martin in Siswantoro figure of speech is departure from the ordinary form of expression or the ordinary course of ideas in order to produce a greater effect.³

Here, the researcher focussed on the domain figurative language used in Jack Prelutsky’s poem. Figurative language is the language that has more than one meaning. Figurative language according to Warinner in Tarigan is language that is used imaginatively and not literary. Thus when having to understand it, people have to think deeper. Figurative language is not intended to be interpreted in a literal sense. Figurative language is a poet’s expression of his imagination. According to Perrine, figurative language is broadly defined as anyway of saying something other than ordinary way. And it is more narrowly definable as a way of saying one thing and meaning another.⁴

Actually this study is not the first that analyze the figurative language in poems. Therefore, there is a number of studies have been done in this field. The researcher choosed some references about previous studies which are closed with the title of writer. But it does not mean the researcher only plagiarizes the previous study. To prove the originality, this study shows the related study.

² Najat Ismael Sayakhan, *The Use of Personification and Apostrophe as Facilitators in Teaching Poetry*. (Iraq: University of Sulaimani, 2016), p.99.

³ Dwi Nur Hasanah, *An Analysis of Figurative Language Used in Some Poems by Oscar Wilde*, (UIN Walisongo), p.2.

⁴ Dwi Nur Hasanah, *An Analysis of Figurative Language Used in Some Poems by Oscar Wilde*, (UIN Walisongo) p.4

Based on the previous research, Dwi Nur Hasanah, she discussed the research entitled “An Analysis of Figurative Language Used In Some Poems by Oscar Wilde”. In this case, she used theory of Kennedy and Gioia to find out the elements of poetry. There are some elements in poetry that make the poetry be a beautiful art work. Such as tone, form, language, and sound. And she used theory Gorys Keraf to find out many kinds of figurative languages such as simile, metaphor, personification, epithet, synecdoche, metonymy, irony, apofasis, apostrophe, alliteration, assonance. And she also used theory Mc Arthur to find out many kinds of figurative languages such as antithesis, euphemism, irony, metaphor, paradox, sarcasm, simile, synecdoche. In this study, she found some types of figurative languages to be classified deeply. And the researcher focuses on the types of figurative languages in Jack Prelutsky’s poems. Therefore, while the researcher analyzed many types of figurative languages in Jack Prelutsky’s poems.

Second, Khadijah Arifah conducted a research entitled “Figurative Language Analysis in Five John Legend’s songs”. She focused on analyzing the kinds of figurative language such as simile, metaphor, hyperbole and others. Besides, she focused on analyzing the meaning of each figurative language in five John Legend’s songs. And she was not analyzed the writer of song background but every lyric in John Legend song, which contained figurative and how the way figurative language are used in the poems.

Third, Rika Elfita conducted a research entitled “Figurative Language Analysis in William’s Poem “The Little Black Boy and The Echoing Green”. She focused on analyzing the kinds of figurative language such as simile, metaphor, hyperbole and others. Besides, she focused on analyzing the meaning of each figurative language in William’s poem. And she was not analyze d the writer of poem background but every quotation of poem in William’s poem, which contained figurative language and how to find the figurative language are used in the poems.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher concluded that many similar studies about figurative language have been done. And they

have similar focus on this research about figurative language in Jack Prelutsky's poems. As a result, the researcher is interested in researching elements of figurative language contained in it with the title "An Analysis The Figurative Language in Jack Prelutsky's Poem".

In this research, the researcher is stated that the difference between this research and previous research is that the researcher uses a different poets and the contribution in this study is to use the same method and theory from the three previous researchers which discusses about figurative languages based on Perrine's theory.

B. Focus and Sub-focus of the research

Based on the background above, in focus the research is figurative language in three Jack Prelutsky's poem based on Perrine's theory and sub focus this research is to find out figurative languages in three Jack Prelutsky's poem (Homework! Oh Homework!, As Soon As Fred Gets Out of Bed., A Wolf is At The Laundromat) and the meaning of figurative languages.

C. Limitation of the Problem

In this research, the researcher wanted to deeply examine about the figurative language in three Jack Prelutsky's poem and the meaning of figurative language founded by using Perrine's theory. This researcher concerned in the figurative language found which are used three Jack Prelutsky's poem.

D. Formulation of the Problem

Based on the condition above, the researcher identified the problems which are in the research formulated, such as:

1. What are figurative languages found in three Jack Prelutsky's poem based on Perrine's theory?
2. What are the meaning of figurative language in three Jack Prelutsky's poems based on Perrine's theory?

E. Objectives of the Research

In this research, the objectives of the research:

1. To analyze the figurative language in three Jack Prelutsky's poem
2. To know the meaning of figurative language in three Jack Prelutsky's poem

F. Uses of the Research

1. Theoretically

The result of this research can be references to the scope of linguistic and provide information about figurative language. Because, books and references about figurative language are difficult to find even in the online book site and the number of books still very limited.

2. Practically

- a. For students

Students can understand deeply about figurative language and analyze them to find the figurative language in the poems. It can be useful especially to informal learning, because most people like reading poetry, thus this paper guidance to enrich the comprehension about figurative language to decide the poem is appropriate for their children or not.

- b. For other Researcher

The result of this research can be inspiration to the others researcher who interest to conduct study about figurative languages and this research also provide many references if they wants to conduct the research about figurative languages in poem.

G. Scope of the Research

1. Subject of the Research

The subject of the research analyzed the figurative languages in Jack Prelutsky's poem.

2. Object of the Research

The object of the research analyzed poem of Jack Prelutsky's.

3. Place of the Research

The research conducted at library of State Islamic University of Raden Intan Lampung

4. Time of the Research

The time of the research conducted in 2021/2022



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

1. Pragmatics

Pragmatics is the branch of linguistics that examines language from the speaker's perspective and depends on context of utterance. Pragmatics is study of contextual meaning. It is related to human's interaction. In interaction with others, people have to respect each other in order to make good interaction. To respect others, people have to consider politeness. Therefore, politeness becomes one of the units to be studied in pragmatics. Pragmatics also strongly related with context or situation when something is being said, thus it is very important for the speakers to focus on the context.¹ Here are many definitions of pragmatic from linguists view:

Levinson defines that pragmatics is the study of language use, that is the study of relation between language and context which is basic to an account of language understanding which involves the making of inferences which will connect what is said to what is mutually assumed or what has been said before.² Pragmatics can also solve the problem between the speaker and the hearer, especially the problem about point of view.

According to Yule states that pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning, it has consequently more to do with the analysis of what people mean by their utterances than what the words or phrases in those utterances might mean by themselves.³ Richard and Schmidt argue that pragmatics is the study of the use of language in communication related to sentences and the context and situations in which that are used.⁴ In addition, Horn and Ward defines pragmatic as the study of those context-dependent aspects of meaning which are

¹ Agus Hidayat, "Speech Acts: Force Behind Words, English Education: *Jurnal Tadris Bahasa Inggris*, Vol 9 (1), 2016, p.2

² Stephen C. Levinson, *Pragmatics*. (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press), 1983. p. 5

³ George Yule, *Pragmatics*. (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1996), p. 3

⁴ Agus Hidayat, Op.cit, p.2

systematically abstracted away from the construction of content or logical form.⁵

Furthermore, Bublitz in Schauer defines pragmatics as the study of communication principles to which people adhere when they interact rationally and efficiently in social context speakers/writers follow these principles to imply additional meaning to a sentence, and hearer/readers follow these principles to infer the possible meaning of an utterance out of all available options in given context.⁶

Pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning. This approach also necessarily explores how listeners can make inferences about what is said in order to arrive at an interpretation how the speaker intended meaning. This type of study explores how a great deal of what is unsaid is recognized as part of what communicated. We might say invisible meaning. Pragmatics is the study of how more yet communicated than is said.

2. Concept of Figurative Language

Figurative language or non-literal meaning is part of language that uses words to mean something different from their ordinary meaning in order to emphasize an idea. Rozakis said that “figurative language – saying one thing in terms of another”. It means that figurative language is an expression used by person or the author indirectly by using the comparison.⁷ It cannot be interpreted literally because the comparison in figurative language expression has the meaning. Furthermore, Abrams explained that “Figurative language is a deviation from what speakers of a language apprehend as the ordinary or standard, significance or sequence of words, in order to achieve some special meaning or effect.”⁸By this explanation, it can

⁵ Horn, Laurence R.; Ward, Gregory, *The Handbook of Pragmatic*,: Blackwell Handbooks in Linguistics, (Blackwell Publishing, 2006) p. 6

⁶ Schauer, G. A. *Interlanguage Pragmatic Development, The Study Abroad Context*. (New York: Continuum International Publishing Group, 2009) p. 6

⁷ Dwi Nur Hasanah, *An Analysis of Figurative Language Used in Some Poems by Oscar Wilde*,(UIN Walisongo). p.28.

⁸ Abrams M. H, *A Glossary of Literary Terms Ed. 10th*, (US, Massachusetts, 1981), p.130

be said that this expression is different from the language that we use in daily activity.

According to Tajali in Fadaee, he stated that figurative language has the purpose in three elements as he mentioned “The language that uses figures of speech is called”figurative language“ and „its purpose is to serve three elements of clarity, forth, and beauty in the language”.⁹ The goal of figurative language is to give the clarity because it explains about the comparison of the different things which has meaning behind its expression. Commonly figurative language is usually applied in literary works. It can be found in the advertisement, articles in the newspaper, songs, novel, poems, etc. in understanding figurative language, imagination is usually needed to understand the meaning contained in a figure of speech.¹⁰ Figurative language is very commonly used in poetry. And the main goal is to effort the reader to imagine or understand what an author means by an expression or statement. Figurative language is usually used when someone says or writes something in creating multiple meanings. According to Kennedy, a figure of speech can be said to occur every time a speaker or writer, for the sake of freshness or emphasis, departing from the usual denotation words.¹¹Therefore, figurative language is the language used by the writer to express something based on the meaning implied and not interpreted literally. According to Peter in Khadijah, figurative language is a language that has a figurative meaning and combines the speaker's desire to touch emotions, cause surprise and persuade to act.¹² Figurative language means a way of saying something other than the literal meanings of those words. Discuss the different meanings of the literal interpretations. To encourage parallel thoughts and feelings in others, so that can create a sense of persuasion in his speech, one can use figurative language. In

⁹ Ilma Wahyuni, An Analysis of Figurative Language Used in Markus Zusak’s Novel The Book Thief,(University of Sumatera Utara Medan),p.10.

¹⁰ Rika Elifta,”Figurative Language Analysis in William’s Poem“The Little Black Boy and The Echoing Green”(UIN Raden Intan Lampung) p.15

¹¹ Kennedy, XJ, *Literature: An Introduction to Fiction, Poetry, and Drama, sixth ed*, (Boston: Little Brown and Company, 1995), p.677.

¹² Khadijah Arifah, “Figurative Language Analysis in Five Legend’s Song”. (UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim: Malang, 2016), p.22.

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

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

3. Types of Figurative Language

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

a. Simile

A simile is a figure of speech that uses comparisons and compares two things that are different. According to Perrine, a simile is a form of comparison that compares two things, it is commonly using the words such as like, as, as like, then, similar, or resemble.¹³ The same as Richard Marius opinion's in Awaluddin about simile, that simile is a figurative language that speaks of something similar to

¹³ Habib Syarwani, "An Analysis of Metaphor in Emily Dickinson's Poem".(IAIN Ponorogo, 2017), p.26.

something else.¹⁴ So, based on experts' explanation about simile, the researcher concluded that simile is to compare two things. In another opinion, Kirkpatrick and Goodfellow said that simile is a comparison between one thing to another thing to give emphasis and color to a statement. In simile usually used the words like or as to compare the things. According to Keraf, a simile is a figurative language that shows the equation or parables are explicit comparisons. In conclusion, a simile is kinds of figurative language that compare between two things indirectly or explicitly, and commonly it uses the word such as like, as, than, as if, as though, seem and resemble.

The example of simile:

*Will remember what you said as I watch the stars spark.*¹⁵

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

b. Metaphor

Metaphor and simile are similar. Both of them talk about comparisons between two things. According to Perrine, something that makes them different is only about the connector words. In a simile, the words used such as like, as, than, as if, resemble while in metaphor the comparison is implied.¹⁶ In the comparison metaphor, it can be found implicitly. Metaphor can also be interpreted as a comparison between two things, can be human to human, animal to human, or human to things, can be said to be almost the same as a simile. In another opinion, Keraf said that metaphor is a kind of

¹⁴ Awaluddin Ryrto Ladika, "The Analysis of Figurative Language Used by Dr. Zakir Naik". (Jambi University: Jambi, 2018), p. 5.

¹⁵ Arp, and Laurence, Perrine, *Sound, and Sense: An Introduction to Poetry*, (New York: Harcourt, Brace & World, 1969) p. 29.

¹⁶ Habib Syarwani, "An Analysis of Metaphor in Emily Dickinson's Poem", p.27.

analogy that compares two things directly and in a short time.¹⁷ A metaphor is the statement of comprehension of one idea as far as another idea, where there are a few likenesses or relationships between's the two. Here is an example of a metaphor:

*Life the hound.*¹⁸

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

Karangturi is a heaven of tolerance.

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

c. Personification

According to Perrine, personification is metaphorical language giving the credit of a person to a creature. A suggested comparison in which the allegorical term of the correlation is consistently individual.¹⁹ In another explanation, Keraf said that personification is a type of figure of speech that likens dead things as if they were human.²⁰ Personification comprises giving human characteristics to an object. Personification is the exchange of human characteristics to an object, animal, or unique thought. It makes the animals and the energize object conversation or behave as people do. In another opinion, according to Cuddon, personification is a form in which inanimate objects seem to live as well as humans. They can

¹⁷ Keraf, *Diksi dan Gaya Bahasa*, p.139.

¹⁸ Arp, and Laurence, Perrine, *Sound, and Sense: An Introduction to Poetry*. p. 29.

¹⁹ Ratna, Yuri. A and Rusdi Noor Rosa, “An Analysis Of Types Of Figurative Language Used In Internet Advertisements”, FBS Universitas Negeri Padang, 2013. *E-journal English Language and Literature*.Vol.1 No.3.p. 72

²⁰ Keraf, *Diksi dan Gaya Bahasa*, p. 140.

move and speak similarly to humans in general.²¹ In the same topic according to Anderson in Awaluddin, personification is described in the object that is seen to resemble humans. This subject provides a moving image of screaming and voicing as well as humans.²² It means that in the figurative language of personification the objects described are non-human or inanimate objects that seem to be able to move like humans in general.

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

*Sitting careless on a granary floor.*²³

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

The stars danced around the night sky

*Play with your beauty.*²⁴

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

d. Apostrophe

According to Perrine, a figurative language closely related to personification is quoting, because it refers to someone that does not exist or something that is not human as if it were human or human existing and living being who can respond to what is said.²⁵ Apostrophe could be a way to specify somebody or something

²¹ Coddon, J.A, *Literary Terms and Literary Theory Fifth Edition* (UK: Wiley-Blackwell, 2013), p. 529.

²² Awaluddin Ryrto Ladika, "The Analysis of Figurative Language Used by Dr. Zakir Naik", p.4.

²³ Arp, and Laurence, Perrine, *Sound, and Sense: An Introduction to Poetry*. p. 30.

²⁴ Ulil Inayah Muthmainnah, "Language Style of English Commercial Advertisement on Television". (Alauddin State Islamic University Makassar: Makassar, 2016). p.11

²⁵ Habib Syarwani, "An Analysis of Metaphor in Emily Dickinson's Poem", p.29

invisible or ordinary not talked such as lifeless, non-existent, theoretical, or soul, and mention lifeless objects by utilizing cities to declare the respectable and serious tone.

Here is an example of an apostrophe:

Heart! We will forget him!

*You and I, tonight.*²⁶

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

e. Synecdoche

Perrine explained that synecdoche is the use of the part for the whole.²⁷ There are two kinds of synecdoche, the first is pars pro toto and the second is totum pro parte. Pars pro toto is the use for the whole and totum pro parte is a figurative language that uses all parts of something to express something part.

Here is an example of synecdoche:

Pars pro toto : *The room has several glasses*

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

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

When we watch sports TV shows such as football. When one country wins the match, it is the only team from a certain country not the country as a whole.²⁸

²⁶ Arp and Laurence, Perrine, *Sound, and Sense: An Introduction to Poetry*. p. 32.

²⁷ Dewi Intan Paradita Kharisma, "An Analysis of Figurative Language Found in "Inside Out" Movie".(Universitas Muhammadiyah Malang: Malang, 2017), p.14.

²⁸ Dwi Nur Hasanah, "An Analysis of Figurative Language Used in Some Poems By Oscar Wilde". (Walisono State Islamic University: Semarang, 2018).p. 34-35.

f. Metonymy

According to Perrine, metonymy is the use of something that is closely related to the things that are intended.²⁹ In another opinion, Leech said that metonymy is a figure of speech that consists of using the name of one thing for that of something else with which it is associated.³⁰ In the same topic, Keraf stated that metonymy is a type of figure of speech that uses other words to express certain words that have a relationship.³¹ Metonymy can be explained as a figure of speech that uses other words to describe something. Its identity uses the name of an object or concept for other related matters.

Here is an example of metonymy:

*The kettle is boiling.*³²

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

g. Symbol

Perrine stated that a symbol is defined as something that means more than what it is.³³ It can mean that symbols are words, signs, or clues, which are used to represent something else such as meaning, quality, abstraction, ideas, and objects that contain meaning. Understanding of symbol is also explained as something that represents or explains a form. In addition, the symbol can be used to mark an object. The symbol has a literal meaning.

Here is an example of a symbol:

²⁹ Habib Syarwani, "An Analysis of Metaphor in Emily Dickinson's Poem", p.30.

³⁰ Geoffrey N. Leech, *A Linguistic Guide to English Poetry* (New York: Longman Inc, 1969), 152.

³¹ Keraf, *Diksi dan Gaya Bahasa*, p.142.

³² Anis Hanani Ikhsan, "Figurative Language in Jalaluddin Rumi's Poems". (Ar-Raniry State Islamic University Banda Aceh, 2019),p. 13.

³³ Daniel Jerry Christian, "Function of Comparative Figurative Language Found in The Utterances Produced by The Elemental Spirits in "Dota 2". (Universitas Sanata Dharma Yogyakarta: Yogyakarta, 2019),p. 18

*The national flag is the symbol of the practice feeling.*³⁴

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

h. Allegory

Allegory is a description that has another meaning and has meaning beneath the surface.³⁵ It means that an allegory is a form of comparison that compares two styles of language based on overall similarity. In another opinion, Reaske stated that an allegory is a literary statement presenting its meaning in a veiled way. In an allegory of the poem, everything is saying facts about the action, characteristics, etc.

Here is an example of allegory:

*The beauty has her own to love her lover, the beast.*³⁶

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

i. Paradox

The paradox is a figure of speech whose statements are contradictory but can be true and make sense. Based on Perrine, the paradox is a clear contradiction which is anyway something true. It can be a statement or situation.³⁷ Paradox means that statements that appear to be contrary (to the contrary) to the public opinion or the truth, but the truth contains truth is paradoxical.

³⁴ Arp and Laurence, Perrine, *Sound, and Sense: An Introduction to Poetry*, p. 38.

³⁵ Habib Syarwani, "An Analysis of Metaphor in Emily Dickinson's Poem", p.31.

³⁶ Arp and Laurence, Perrine, *Sound, and Sense: An Introduction to Poetry*, p. 43.

³⁷ Habib Syarwani, "An Analysis of Metaphor in Emily Dickinson's Poem", p.32

Here is an example of a paradox:

*He reaches but also poor.*³⁸

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

j. Hyperbola/ overstatement

Perrine stated that hyperbola is an exaggeration of simple statements.³⁹ According to another expert, Colston said that hyperbola is a figure of speech that contains an exaggerated statement. Also used to express of strong feeling or produce a strong impression, and are not meant to be taken lightly.⁴⁰ It can be concluded that hyperbola is a statement deliberately made to exaggerate facts to grab the attention of audiences and gain greater expressive power.

Here is an example of a hyperbola:

*I'll die if I don't pass this course!*⁴¹

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

k. Understatement

Understatement is a statement that is degrading, saying less than one possible meaning in the way of saying it.⁴² It means that understatement is the way how the statement is degrading. Understatement is the opposite of overstatement. As the explanation,

³⁸ Arp and Laurence, Perrine, *Sound, and Sense: "An Introduction to Poetry"*,p. 46.

³⁹ Evi Nur Fadillah, Simile, Hyperbole, Personification and Methapor Used in Gayla Forman's If I Stay, *Jurnal Ilmiah Sastra*, 2016. Vol.4 No.1 .p.72.

⁴⁰ Herbert L. Colston, *Using Figurative Language* (Cambridge University Press: New York, 2015).p.111.

⁴¹ Arp and Laurence, Perrine, *Sound, and Sense: An Introduction to Poetry*.p. 47.

⁴² Habib Syarwani, "An Analysis of Metaphor in Emily Dickinson's Poem", p.33.

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

Here is an example of understatement:

*“Here, take it, just a little gift.”*⁴³

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

1. Irony

The irony is a figure of speech that is a stark contrast between the meaning and the true statement. Perrine explained that the opposite of what one means is called irony.⁴⁴ According to Keraf, irony can be called a deception figure of speech, or saying something but not in the true sense.⁴⁵ So, in conclusion, that irony is not the same between the meaning and the statement said by the speaker. Irony can also be referred to as satire.

Here is an example of irony:

*“Someone says to her friend that “you are very slim”. But actually, her friend is fat.”*⁴⁶

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

In conclusion, based on the types and examples of figurative language above, it means that in this research, the theory of Perrine be based as a reference for the types of figurative language, and the author herself classified and analyzed Jack Prelutsky's poems refers to Perrine theory.

⁴³ Arp and Laurence, Perrine, *Sound, and Sense: An Introduction to Poetry*, p. 47.

⁴⁴ Habib Syarwani, “An Analysis of Metaphor in Emily Dickinson’s Poem”, p.34

⁴⁵ Keraf, *Diksi dan Gaya Bahasa*, p.143.

⁴⁶ Arp and Laurence, Perrine, *Sound, and Sense: An Introduction to Poetry*, p. 49

4. Definition of Poem/ Poetry

A poem is an expression that takes into accounts the aspects of the sound in it, as well as the form of the poet's imaginative, emotional, and intellectual experiences from his individual and social life. According to Wordsworth, poetry is the spontaneous overflowing of powerful feelings.⁴⁷ This means the poem is the expression of the hearth voice and feeling that is written in beautiful stanza form and expressed with style and motion suitable with the content so that it is performed and listened to beautifully.

According to Roberts, Poem is the kind of thing poets write.⁴⁸ It means that a poem is beautiful writing that has been compiled and written by a poet, poem is not ordinary in general, but it contains deep meaning and not everyone knows about it. It is not easy to describe a poem since not you can name to describe anything and it is enough to be able to as a reader, sharpen your idea and make a fuller to understand what it is in a poem that brings satisfaction and pleasure it produces shape and meaning. Based on Jassin in Ainur Rohmah, the poem is full of comprehension of human life which is reflected by a writer with his/ her personality, thinking, feeling, willing and others.⁴⁹ It means that based on the theory above that poem is written by poets based on the feelings they are experiencing or the events they have been through.

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

⁴⁷ John Peck and Martin Coyle, *Literary Terms and Criticism*, (London: Macmillan Education LTD, 1984), p. 1

⁴⁸ Ruth Miller & Robert A. Greenberg, *Poetry An Introduction*, (Hong Kong: Macmillan Education Limited, 1981), p.44.

⁴⁹ Ainur Rohmah. "A Rhetorical Study of the Tennyson"s Poems". (STKIP Nurul Huda Sukaraja: Sukaraja). *CHANNING, Journal Of English Education and literature*. p.2.

5. The Elements of Poetry

In poetry, some elements make the poetry should be a beautiful piece of art. Such components may not be separated one from another. Based on Kennedy and Gioia in Dwi mention, some classical elements of poetry as follow⁵⁰ :

a. Tone

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

b. Form

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

c. Language

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

⁵⁰ Dwi Nur Hasanah, "An Analysis of Figurative Language Used in Some Poems By Oscar Wilde", p.23-24.

d. Sound

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

6. Types of Poetry

According to Klarer, there are two categories of poetry, they are Narrative Poetry and Lyric Poetry.⁵¹

a. Narrative Poetry

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

b. Lyric Poetry

Barnet, Morton, and Burto in Agung said that lyric Poetry commonly presents a speaker expressing an emotion. The name indicates that such a poem was once to be accompanied by a lyric.⁵² Lyric poetry is a type of poetry that typically by singing, focuses more on the expression of feelings.

7. Concept of Contextual Meaning

Context is a situation that occurs depends on whether a phrase or sentence appears. A contextual can be defined also a definition in which the term is used by embedding it in a larger expression containing its explanation. Sekhar Dash said that "I have used the term context to refer to an immediate linguistic environment (rarely detached or isolated) in which a particular word occurs. Since it is not

⁵¹ Mario Klarer, *An Introduction to Literary Studies, 3rd revised edition* (London: Routledge, 2005), p.27-28.

⁵² 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

always explicit, it may be hidden within the neighboring members of a word used in a piece of text. If we cannot extract the information relevant to the meaning of a word from its immediate linguistic environment, we need to take into account the topic of discussion as the sphere of important information.⁵³

Based on the quotation above, it means that when a word is used in a piece of text, it usually has only one meaning, but sometimes it has a variety of meanings depends on the topic of discussion. We must know the hidden meaning of the word to provide useful information to understand the meaning in a sentence or phrase based on the context of the meaning. Contextual meaning is a meaning based on the context in a sentence. Requejo said that contextual meaning is whatever a linguistic expression cannot be straightforwardly interpreted, we turn to the context to find some extra cues to get the right meaning.⁵⁴ It means that context is used here in its broadest sense because anything around a particular word influences that word means. In interpreting the contextual meaning must be careful, so that whoever interprets it will not make misunderstanding. Contextual meaning appears as a result of the relationship between speech and context. Chaer in Riska said that contextual meaning is the meaning of a lexeme or word inside a context.⁵⁵

According to Mansoer Petada in Vida Seftiana, Contextual meaning could be regarded as a situational meaning. It arises as a result of the relationship between speech and context. It took the form of a lot of things.⁵⁶ In conclusion, from some of the opinions above that contextual meaning is the meaning based on the context based on situations and conditions.

⁵³ Niladri Sekhar Dash, "Context and Contextual Word Meaning". *Semantic Scholar*, 2008. p. 22.

⁵⁴ Requejo, Maria D.P, "The Role of Context in Word Meaning Construction: A Case Study". *International Journal of English Study*, 2007. Vol. 7 no.1. p.171.

⁵⁵ Riska Getty Anindya, "An Analysis of Contextual Meaning in A New Day Has Come Song Lyric". (UIN Sunan Kalijaga: Yogyakarta,2018), p. 5.

⁵⁶ Vida Seftiana. "An Analysis of Lexical And Contextual Meanings in Christina Perri's Song Lyrics". (UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya: Surabaya, 2017), p.14.

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

8. Jack Prelutsky

In this part is the biography of Jack Prelutsky, his brief history and his literary works.

a. A Brief History

Jack Prelutsky was born on September 8, 1940 in Brooklyn, New York to Charles Prelutsky, an electrician, and Dorothea Prelutsky, a homemaker. While he was still a baby, a fire killed his family and he was saved by his Uncle Charlie, who was a father of the age of 56. He attended local public schools in the Bronx, hated the experience, and was bored in class. Prelutsky claims to have hated poetry when he was younger. He stated that "sometime in elementary school I had a teacher who, in retrospect, did not like poetry herself. She was determined to inflict violent punches and deadly blows so you can believe her views on her captives that were locked in the basement. The syllabus told her she had to recite a poem once a week. She would pick a boring poem from a boring book and read it in a boring voice, looking bored while she was doing it."

After teachers discovered he had musical talents, they suggested that he attend The High School of Music & Art. The moment he was there, he was happy and was able to train his beautiful singing voice and even took part in the musicals. He graduated in 1958, and went on to Hunter College for two years. He studied philosophy, psychology, and flunked English three times before dropping out. Before becoming a writer, he worked odd jobs including

driving a cab, moving furniture, busboy, potter, woodworker, and door-to-door salesman. In the late 1960s, he was working in a bookstore in Greenwich Village and at Izzy Young's Folklore Center, singing in coffeehouses under the name Jack Ballard. While doing the latter he met Bob Dylan, became friends, and Dylan even stated that Prelutsky sounded "like a cross between Woody Guthrie and Enrico Caruso."

Prelutsky also loved to draw imaginary turtle animals, and a friend of his encouraged him to send it to a publisher in New York. He wrote poems to go with the drawings last minute. He met with Susan Hirschman, and was amazed when they wanted his work; not the drawings that took six months to draw, but the poems which took two hours. He was 24 at the time, and the poems appeared in his first book, *A Gopher in the Garden and Other Animal Poems*, in 1967. Hirschman told him he was a natural poet, published his book, and remained his editor until she retired 37 years later.⁵⁷

b. Literary works of Jack Prelutsky

There are many literary works of Jack Prelutsky. They are will be mentioned in this part. He has written more than 50 poetry collections, including *Nightmares: Poems to Trouble Your Sleep*(1976), *It's Halloween* (1977), *The Mean Old Mean Hyena* (1978), and *Something BIG Has Been Here* (1990). Nilsen, A. P. and Nilsen, D.L.F. (2000). *Encyclopedia of 20th-Century American Humor* [Electronic version]. Phoenix, AZ: Oryx Press. He has also compiled numerous children's anthologies comprising poems of others. He has also set his poems to music on the audio versions of his anthologies. He often sings and plays guitar on them. He was won the Poetry Foundation named Prelutsky the inaugural winner of the Children's Poet Laureate award, in 2006. And he was won the Washington Poets Association awarded Prelutsky a Lifetime Achievement Award, in 2007. And he appeared on the popular animated television series Arthur, in the episode "I'm a Poet" in 1996. His book *Behold the Bold Umbrellaphant and Other*

⁵⁷ Poets.org (2021) on December 01 2021 retrieved from poets.org/poets/jack-prelutsky

Poems (illustrated by Carin Berger) won the 2007 Scandiuzzi Children's Book Award of the Washington State Book Awards in the Picture Book category. And his poetry collection *The New Kid on the Block* was made into an interactive story book by Brøderbund's *Living Books* series, in 1993. He has garnered many awards in his long career including citations as: New York Times Outstanding Book of the Year, School Library Journal Best of the Best Book, International Reading Association/Children's Book Council Children's Choice, Library of Congress Book of the Year, Parents' Choice Award, American Library Association Notable Children's Recording, an Association for Library Services to Children Notable Book and Booklist Editor's Choice, among others. His combined works have sold over a million copies and been translated into many languages. And his poem "Homework! Oh, Homework!" was featured in a national commercial for Apple's iPad, in 2018.



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