FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE ANALYSIS ON BILLY COLLINS' POEMS

UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI
RADEN INTAN
LAMPUNG

A Thesis

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for

S1-Degree

By

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed to describe the types of figurative language and contextual meanings in Billy Collins' poems entitled I Ask You, The Art Drowning, and Forgetfulness. As for the background of this research, the researcher found that students' understanding was still very lacking in understanding the meaning of an English poem. Whereas in learning English, poem can be used as a medium that can help students to learn new vocabulary in poem, hone students' creative thinking in understanding figurative language and the meaning of a poem, and make students interested in getting to know literary works, especially poem.

The type of this research is a qualitative research used descriptive method. The researcher used seven types of figurative language in analyzing Billy Collins's poems, namely simile, personification, synecdoche, metaphor, metonymy, parable of the epic, and allegory. The researcher chose three Collins' poems, the researcher read line by line that had the characteristics of the types of figurative language and then separated them from the lines that did not have these characteristics, then took the words that had figurative language into a table. For the data analysis technique in this study, the researcher used the Miles and Huberman model, namely data reduction, data presentation and conclusion drawing/verification.

The results showed that in Billy Collins's poem I Ask You, The Art of Drowning, and Forgetfulness, there were 22 types of figurative language and 5 types meaning of figurative language. The figurative language in the poem includes 12 personifications, 2 metonyms, 3 synecdoches, 3 metaphors, and 2 similes. The use of figurative language aimed to beautify Billy Collins' poems so that readers are interested in reading and understanding his poem, so that Collins can conveyed his ideas and feelings in the meaning implied in figurative language. The researcher also found 9 connotative meanings, 8 conceptual meanings, and 6 collocative meanings. Thus, the most common type of figurative language used in Billy Collins' poems is personification.

Keywords: **Figurative Language, meaning, poem, Billy Collins.**

DECLARATION

I am a student of English Study Program with the identify below:

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Title of the thesis   : Figurative Language Analysis on Billy
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I hereby declared that this thesis is my own work. All opinion in this thesis have been quoted or paraphrased in accordance with proper ethics and I am very responsible for the content of this thesis.

Bandar Lampung, December 6th 2021

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A thesis entitled : " FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE ANALYSIS ON BILLY COLLINS' POEMS", By : Sulistia Ningsih, NPM : 1711040161, Study Program : English Education has been tested and defended in the examination session held on : Thursday, December 30th 2021

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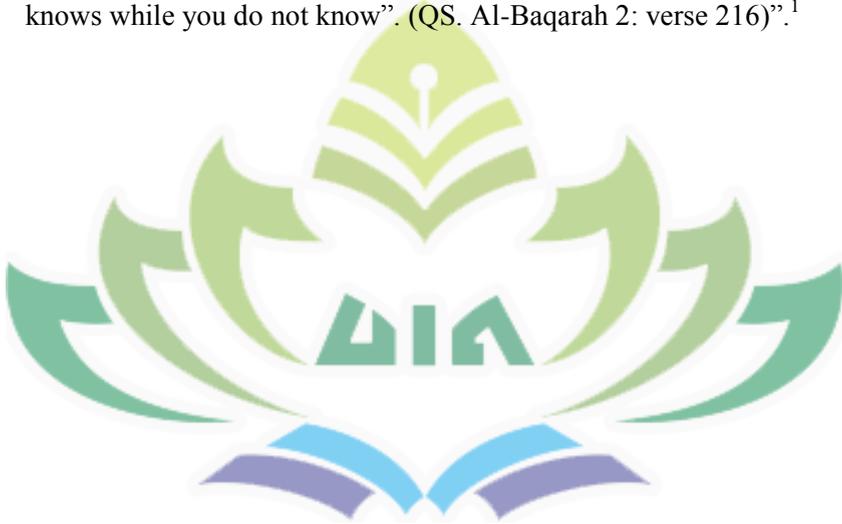Prof. Dr. Hj. Nirva Diana, M. Pd.
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MOTTO

كُتِبَ عَلَيْكُمُ ٱلْقِتَالُ وَهُوَ كُرْهٌ لَّكُمْ ۖ وَعَسَىٰ أَن تَكْرَهُواْ شَيْـًٔا وَهُوَ خَيْرٌ لَّكُمْ ۖ
وَعَسَىٰ أَن تُحِبُّواْ شَيْـًٔا وَهُوَ شَرٌّ لَّكُمْ ۗ وَٱللَّهُ يَعْلَمُ وَأَنتُمْ لَا تَعْلَمُونَ ﴿٢١٦﴾

"War is enjoyed on you, even though it be dislike by you; and it may
be that you dislike a thing and it is actually good for you and it may
be that you love a thing and it is actually bad for you. And Allah
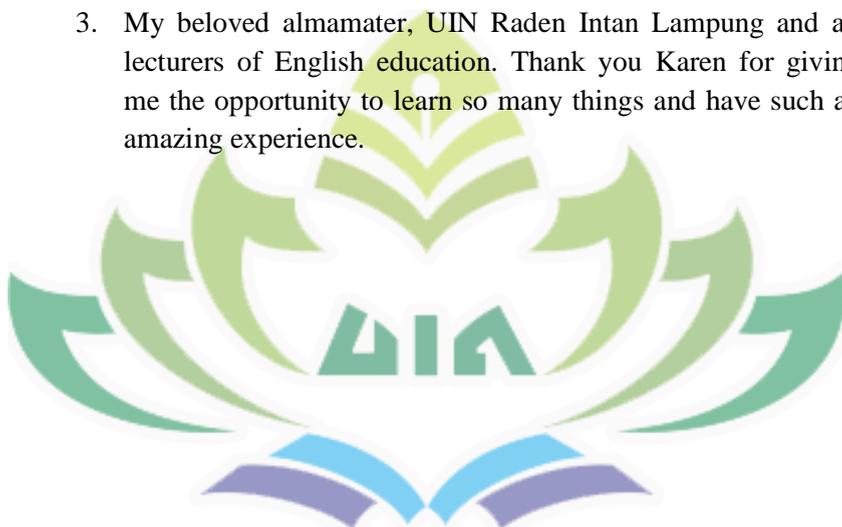knows while you do not know". (QS. Al-Baqarah 2: verse 216)".[1]

DEDICATION

Bismillahirahmanirrahim, I'll prise to Allah SWT. who has blessed me. I humbly dedicate this thesis to everyone whom I love. Especially for:
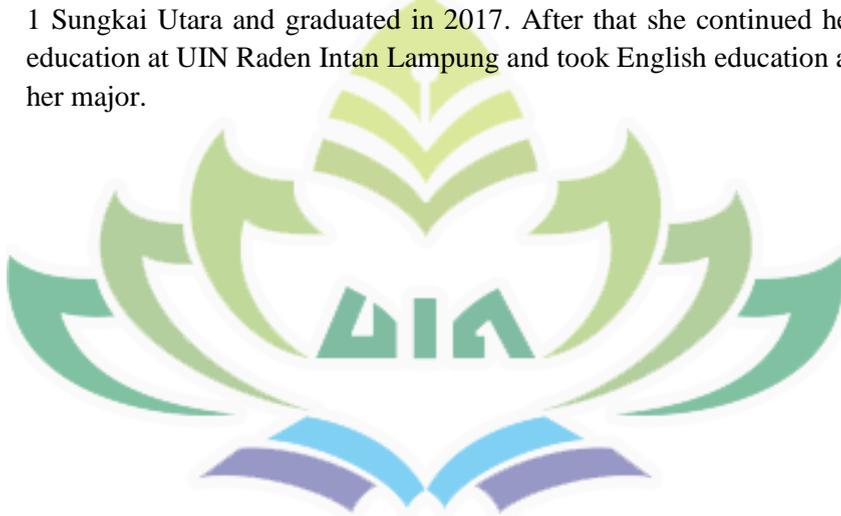
1. My father and my mother (Mr and Mrs. Sarkam) who love, care, support, and always pray for me at all times. May Allah bless you with happiness.

2. My beloved sister (Maratus Shole'hah) thank you for supporting me and always caring for me.

3. My beloved almamater, UIN Raden Intan Lampung and all lecturers of English education. Thank you Karen for giving me the opportunity to learn so many things and have such an amazing experience.

CURRICULUM VITAE

The name of the researcher is Sulistia Ningsih. She is called Sulis. She was born on April, 27th 1999 in Banyumas, Central Java. Sulis is the first daughter of Mr. Sarkam and Mrs. Supriyati. She has a sister named Maratus Sole'hah.

The researcher started her education by attending TK Pertiwi Gunung Lurah, Central Java when she was six years old and graduated in 2005. She continued her education by studying in elementary school at SDN Bangun Jaya. Then she continued to junior high school Negeri 1 Sungkai Utara. Then, from high school she studied at SMAN 1 Sungkai Utara and graduated in 2017. After that she continued her education at UIN Raden Intan Lampung and took English education as her major.

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Bismillahirrahmanirrahim, praise and gratitude to Allah SWT. because of His mercy and grace this thesis can be completed perfectly and do not forget to say Shalawat and Salam to the Prophet Muhammad SAW. who has guided us from darkness to a world of light.

The title of this thesis is "Figurative Language Analysis on Billy Collins' Poems". The purpose of writing this thesis is to fulfill the final task of obtain S1-degree. This can be completed with the support and assistance of many parties, I would like to express my deepest gratitude and appreciation to:

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The Researcher

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INTRODUCTION

A. Title of Affirmation

In order to understand the title of this thesis and to avoid any misunderstanding in the title of this thesis, the researcher will give some brief definitions of the terms that are the constituent elements of the title in this thesis. The title of this thesis is Figurative Language on Billy Collins' Poems.

Analysis is an activity that includes activities to sort, parse, distinguish something so that it can be classified based on certain characteristics which will then be assessed in order to obtain its meaning and relation. The analytical activity in this thesis aimed to find out the types of figurative language that exist in Billy Collins's poems which is seen based on the characteristics of each line of the stanza so that the meaning of the line of poems that contains the figurative language can be known.

Poem is a means of conveying ideas and feelings in the form of written sentences accompanied by rhymes and enjoyed by both readers and listeners. Many poets express their ideas and feelings through poem. So that readers and listeners of the poet's work can feel his ideas.

Furthermore, the writer chooses figurative language which is a striking deviation in the use of language in understanding the meaning of words to achieve some special meaning or effect. In figurative language, there is a meaning conveyed by someone. Figurative language is widely used in literary works, such as poem, song, and novel. Figurative language is divided into several types that can be identified based on their respective characteristics. Poets usually use figurative language to make their poems appear more attractive to readers through the choice of words they write in conveying their ideas and feelings.

Billy Collins is a popular American poet, whose poetry books sell well and are always widely read. It is evident that Billy

Collins was not trusted as Robert Frost's successor due to the number of books sold. Billy Collins is known for his unique and funny poems, the words he uses are also simpler and often have the theme of life that is mostly experienced by humans.

Poems is part of a literary work that contains beauty and can be used as a medium of learning in order to generate interest for students in learning English, including in understanding the types of figurative language in English words used in poem and understanding the meaning conveyed by the author. Through understanding the types and meanings of poem, students can indirectly increase vocabulary knowledge in a poem, and train students' creative thinking.

So the title of this study is based on the purpose, namely FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE ANALYSIS ON BILLY COLLINS POEMS.

B. Background of the Problem

"I ask Them to take poem

And hold it up to the light

Like a color slide" (Introduction to poetry by Billy Collins)

This stanza is a quote from the poet Collins entitled Introduction to Poetry. If we look further, this quote can be interpreted as a depiction of a poem or poetry through the meaning behind the words it uses. This stanza depicts the poem through a parable to compare the poem with a color slide, the author encourages the reader to skim the poem and let the words in the poem imprint on his mind. Furthermore, quotes from a poem have more value where the words and their meanings will be easily remembered and understood by poem readers as in this quote. The poem is beautiful, a beautiful literary in which every word has meaning. It causes the reader to read the poem in its entirety, right? So what exactly is the meaning of the poem? In the process of learning English, the poem is one of the fun and

inspiring literary works[1], poem is This stanza is a quote from the poet Billy Collins entitled Introduction To Poetry. If we look further, this quote can be interpreted as a depiction of a poem or poetry through the meaning behind the words it uses. This stanza depicts the poem through a parable to compare the poem with a color slide, the author encourages the reader to skim the poem and let the words in the poem imprint on his mind. Furthermore, quotes from a poem have more value where the words and their meanings will be easily remembered and understood by poem readers as in this quote. The poem is beautiful a beautiful literary in which every word has meaning. It causes the reader to read the poem in its entirety, right? So what exactly is the meaning of the poem? In the process of learning English, the poem is one of the fun and inspiring literary work

A poem is a means of conveying ideas and feelings in the form of written sentences accompanied by rhymes and enjoyed by both readers and listeners.[2] People use a poem as a means of conveying ideas through writing, these ideas arise from their feelings or the things around them which are then described using writing and have the right sound so that they will look beautiful when read and heard.

Hudson said that poem is a branch of literature where the media delivery prioritizes the use of the word to be able to produce illusions and imagination, such as paintings that use lines and colors to convey the painter's idea.[3] People have read a poem, listened to it, and recited it for love and it can also give them pleasure.

Poem and poetry are literary works that are often considered the same but have their own characteristics. The poem is wording

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[1] Ary Iswanto Wibowo & Ali Akbar, "Figurative Language In The Room Of My Life's Poem By Anne Sexton And Still I Rise's Poem By Maya Angelou". IJOLTL, Vol. 2, No. 2, May 2017, p. 117.

[2] Dewi Syafitri dan Melisa Marlinton. An Analysis of Figurative Language Used in Edgar Allan Poe's Poems. Linguistic, English Education and Arts (LEEA) Journal. Vol 2. No. 1, Desember 2018, p. 44

[3] Aminudin, *Pengantar Apresiasi Karya Sastra,* 1995, Bandung: Sinar Baru Algensindo. p.135.

that has a lot of meaning which contains imagination, dreams, happiness, wounds, and the writer's life written through a magic word. It can rhyme or not rhyme, simple or complex. The poem also has a characteristic that is attachment. Poetry is a classic flow of words that contain explanations to express the poet's thoughts and make the reader feel the same as the poet. Through the language and words used in this poem, it can evoke the feelings and thoughts of the writer. It can be concluded that poetry is a collection of poem.

The poem is written in lines of the same length, in the form of the asymmetrical stanza, poem also usually has a recurring rhyme pattern which is quite striking although there are many poems that do not consist of rhymes.[4] A rhythmic poem consists of the repetition of words that rhyme, rhyme is located in the last vowel tone, or any vowel sound that is in the line of the poem, for example late and fate, follow and hollow. One example of a rhyming poem is a poem by Whitman with the title "After The Sea-Ship", in which this poem is composed with quite different vowels, but has similar consonants. Whitman used some very far-fetched words such as winds-ropes-necks, waves-curves which have a similar consonant.

For a poem that does not have rhyme, you can see Collins' poem "Embrace". This modern poem that is written does not have rhyme because it does not have the same sound or stress as the sounds on the other lines, such as on lines one, two, and three such as trick-body-like. So in each line, there is no similarity in sound or pressure.

According to Childs and Flower, the terms "poem", "poetry" and "poetic" seem to be used frequently in writing but if observed critically there are differences in their senses. The poem uses a specific language which is a simple language and is used by people every day. This comes from the emotional feeling that builds up in serenity. In a beautifying poem, usually, someone

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[4] John Peck and Martin Coyle. "Literary Terms and Criticsm". 1984. Macmilan Publisher LTD. p.13

uses a certain language. This is necessary because when the poem is written in plain language, there is no strong impression by the reader.[5]

The poem chosen by the writer is the poem of choice by Billy Collins because the poem is unique and composed of good word selection and rhythm. Billy Collins presents conventional imagery to bring commentary to life. Collins' poem is sarcastic yet funny to attract readers. Billy Collins is known as "The most popular poet in America" in New York, and he even received many awards including awards from magazines in Indonesia for his work. Billy Collins is very well known and has served two terms such as the United States Nobel Poet from 2001 to 2003, and New York State Poet Laureate from 2004 to 2006. Billy Collins uses simple verses to describe the ideas that exist in the poem so that it can attract readers and bring it from real life into a life of poetic creation. Oftentimes, Billy Collins uses poem and poetry as a medium to provide relief in difficult times for himself and his readers, so that the poem he writes is just the thoughts that pop into his head.

In writing poem, it is necessary to choose beautiful words in composing a verse so that it can form a beautiful sentence in which there is a meaning conveyed by the poet. According to Abrams, figurative language is a striking deviation from a word that a language user understands as the standard meaning of words, or a standard sequence of words to achieve a special meaning or effect.[6] A good poem is a poem that contains several types of figurative language which can serve to attract someone's interest to read and listen to it and understand the meaning contained in the figurative language used by the poet in composing his poem.

Figurative language is a way for a poet to express ideas and feelings in a poem as a description of the meaning contained in

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[5] Dewi Syafitri dan Melisa Marlinton. Op.cit, p. 44.
[6] M. H. Abrams, A Glossary of Literary Terms (Seventh Editions), (New York: Earl McPeek. 1999), p. 96.

poem, figurative language aims to beautify every word used.[7] In using figurative language, the poem will appear more beautiful than its true meaning because it uses word choices that are more able to immerse the reader in the parables used by the poet. The figurative language will also attract readers to understand the poem accompanied by beautiful rhymes so that the poet's ideas and feelings can be understood and felt by the reader.[8] Readers can enter and imagine the atmosphere in the poem through the words created by the author. So that the use of figurative language serves to describe something in literature to make it more clear, lively, intense, and interesting. Billy Collins uses simple figurative language that is often confused with real-life so that readers can easily understand it. Billy Collins describes his ideas by using figurative language that is easy to understand and masters a person's imagination so that he can feel the ideas conveyed by him.

Several researchers who analyze figurative language in poem. The previous research conducted by Nur Hasanah with the title "Analysis of Figurative Language Used in Some Poems by Oscar Wilde". This study aims to analyze the type of figurative language used in Oscar Wilde's poem. Researcher analyzed the types of figurative language based on Gorys Keraf, including: personification, hyperbole, synecdoche, repetition, metaphor, simile, symbol, litotes, metonymy, apostrophe, denotative meaning and imagery. Then, the researcher found that the most dominant type of figurative language used is visual imagery.[9] Second previous research is conducted by Rudy Tri Pambudi, his study titled "Figurative Language Used In Robert Frost's Poems". His study aims to find out the type of figurative language based on

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[7] Haniff maulaniam Sholah dan Fika Fitria. Analysis *of Figurative Language in the Five Selected Poems by J.C Down*. Vol. 19. No. 2 September 2020. p. 190.

[8] Harya, Trisna Dinillah. *An Analysis of Figurative Languages Used in Coelhos's Novel Entitled "Alchemist"*. Premise Journal Vol. 5. No. 2 October 2016. p. 46.

[9] Dwi Nur Hasanah. (unpublished). An Analysis of Figurative Language Used in Some Poems by Oscar Wilde. Thesis of Walisongo State Islamic University. (2018).

Geoffrey Leech used in Robert Frost's Poems and the implied meaning contained in his poems. The kinds of figurative language, there are personification, metaphor, symbol, irony, hyperbole, and apostrophe.[10]

The researcher makes the conclusion from previous research based on the differences and similarities with the previous research. In this study, researcher analyzed figurative language based on Alternberd on Pradopo's book, there are seven types includes simile, metaphor, epic simile, allegory, personification, metonymy, and synecdoche in Billy Collin's poems.

The writer analyzes the figurative language in the selected Billy Collins poems by determining the type of figurative language and providing an explanation regarding the depiction of the meaning behind the figurative language used. The writer also analyzes the meaning contained in Billy Collins' selected poems.

In this current era, English poems is very rarely found in schools in Indonesia, both as a medium of learning and as an addition to students' learning motivation. In fact, poem is one form of literary work that is very popular and very easy to find on social media networks which are now familiar among students, especially those with a high social level, so that poem can be used to introduce English to students. However, in the world of education in Indonesia, students are rarely guided to understand the meaning of a poem, and the types of figurative language found in English poems. This causes students to be less interested in reading and understanding poems created by poets through the use of figurative language in a poem. Students also do not get enough knowledge about poems in learning English.

The researcher chose to make poems as the subject in this study because poems can be said to be quite popular and can be used as a medium of learning for students. The benefit of using poem is that poem is an exciting literary work to be used by teachers as a medium that can attract students' attention. Poems

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[10] Rudi Tri Pmbudi.(unpublished). *Figurative Language Used In Robert Frost's Poems.* Thesis of Muhammadiyan University of Surakarta. (2016)

has a rhythm when reading each stanza, poem is also composed of unique words which are often composed using figurative language by the poet, and has meaning behind figurative language which contains the poet's ideas and feelings. this will attract students' attention by introducing students to every word that composes poetry, understanding the types of figurative language in poems, as well as the meanings in poem by involving students' imaginations in obtaining the meanings in poems, through the rhythm used in reading poems will create learning is more fun.

Poems consist of various themes, each theme has a unique delivery from each poet. The researcher chose Billy Collins's poems in addition to being unique, the themes used were simple and composed with words that were not too complicated, the figurative language in the poems could be understood easily so that the teacher could easily convey the meaning in figurative language. in the poem.

Referring to the explanation above, the researcher is interested to analyze the figurative language contained in Billy Collins' poem entitled I Ask You, The Art of Drowning, and Forgetfulness. So the title of this study is based on the purpose, namely FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE ANALYSIS ON BILLY COLLINS' POEMS.

C. Focus and Sub-Focus of the Research

Based on the research background, the focus of this research is the figurative language in Billy Collins' Poems entitled I Ask You, The Art of Drowning and Forgetfulness. Meanwhile, the sub-focus of this research is the types of figurative language based on Alternberd's theory on Pradopo's book, the kind of meaning which is based on Leech's theory and the contextual meaning of figurative language in Billy Collins Poems'.

D. Formulation of the Problem

Based on the previous discussion in the background of the study above, the problem of this study could be formulated as follow:

1. What kinds of figurative language are used in Billy Collins' poems?

2. What is the contextual meaning of each figurative language?

E. Objective of the Research

Based on the problem above, the objectives of this study are aimed to:

1. To explain the kinds of figurative language that are used in Billy Collins' poems.

2. To explain the contextual meaning of each figurative language in Billy Collins' poems.

F. Significance of the Research

The use of the research theoretically is the result of this research can provide some benefits. The benefits that can be described from this research include:

1. Theoretically

This research is expected to add references to knowledge regarding the use of literary works used as a means of learning English for students related to elements of literary works of figurative language and can be used as a comparison in conducting future research.

2. Practically

a. For students

This research can increase students' insight and understanding of literary works, especially the poem, which in its elements has figurative language and meaning

that can be studied. In addition, students can also find out about the language learning process regarding the making of literary works and in understanding the meaning of literary works in the reading process, especially literary works in the form of a poem.

b. For researchers

This research can increase the knowledge and experience of researchers regarding the analysis process in literature and the use of literature in the English learning process to improve students' English skills and understanding, especially through poem.

c. For society

With this research, people are expected to be able to enjoy the content and meaning of the poem and to feel the stories told by poets in the poem. This research can also provide information and knowledge about literary works that can improve readers' understanding. Especially in understanding the figurative language contained in the poem and understanding the meaning that the poet wants to convey. Researchers provide information to readers through an analysis of figurative language in the poem. In this case, the reader not only reads the poetry but also understands the content of the poetry, especially in understanding figurative language.

G. Relevance Studies

The researcher took five relevant studies from previous research. The first is Agustin Evin Wulandari (2015), his study titled Figurative Language used in Robert Frost's Selected Poems. This research is intended to find out what figurative language is in Robert Frost's chosen poem, how Robert Frost used most of the figurative language, and what figurative language is most dominant in the chosen Robert Frost Frost poem. In conducting research, researcher used the theory of Tjahyono. The results of

this study are, in Robert Frost's chosen poetry there are figurative languages, including symbols, paradoxes, parallelism, climax, personification, tautology, metaphor, contradiction, repetition, rhetoric, parable, inverse, and hyperbole. Second, Robert Frost uses eight figurative languages in his poem entitled Mending Wall. And third, the most dominant figurative language used is a symbol.[11]

Second, Andre Pranata Durauw (2017), his study titled The Analysis Meaning Through Figurative Language and Imageries in Wilfred Owen's Selected Poems. His study aimed to analyze the meaning of the language of five poems of choice by Wilfred Owen's work. The researcher conducted this research by examining the line, relation, and then connecting with one another to obtain meaning that is easily understood. The author used a structural approach that emphasizes the intrinsic aspects and then analyzes the denotative and connotative meaning. The researcher found the conclusion that the five poems of Wilfred Owen have many imagery meanings and many consists of various types of figurative language that aimed to beautify the poem.[12]

Third, Metha Raisa (2017), her study titled A Study On Figurative Language Covering Simile, Metaphor, Personification, and Symbol In Poem. This study aimed to determine the ability of students to use figurative language and mention the functions and their meanings. This research is qualitative research. The research was conducted on the third-semester students of the English Education Program of Tanjungpura University in the academic year 2016/2017. The technique of collecting data is a measurement test. From the calculation, the main score of the students is 60,29.[13]

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[11] Wulandari, Agustin Evin. "*Figurative Lanuagea Used in Robert Frost's Selected Poems*" A Thesis of University of Malang (2015).

[12] Durauw, Andre Pranata. *"The Analysis of Meaning Through Figurative Languages and Imageries in Wilfred Owen's Selected Poems"*. A Thesis of Hasanudin University (2017).

[13] Raisa, Metha. "*A Study on Figurative Language Covering Simile, Metaphor, Personification and Symbol in Poem A Thesis of Tanjunpura University (2017).*

Fourth, Risma Hayani (2016), her study entitled Figurative Language On Maya Angelou Selected Poetries. This study aimed to determine the types of figurative languages in five languages in Maya Angelou's chosen poem entitled Alone, Caged Bird, Old Folks Laugh, Phenomenal Woman, Still I Rise. This research method is a qualitative approach to content design. The researcher acted as the main instrument, and the checklist is supported by data collection, data reduction, data representation, and conclusions. Researcher concluded that if the figurative language used by Maya Angelou to compare or even wave sentences to carry meaning, the meaning appears with beautiful language.[14]

Fifth, Dewi Syafitri and Melisa Marlinton (2018), her study entitled An Analysis Of Figurative Language Used in Edgar Allan Poe's Poems. This study aimed to describe the types and figurative meanings of the language used in the poetry of Edgar Allan Poe. The titles of the eight poems are Annabel Lee, The Sleeper, A Dream Within a Dream, To One in Paradise, Alone, Spirit of the Death, The Lake, and Evening Stars. This research method is descriptive qualitative used to classify and analyze data. The technique used is the library technique. As a result, researchers found 96 figurative languages, including 42 connotative meanings, 30 social meanings, 16 reflected, and 8 collocative meanings. The conclusion of this study is that Edgar Allan Poe's poems is important to read because the poems are rich in the use of figurative language, language that can attract the reader's attention and increase the imagination of the reader.[15]

Based on the results of research on figurative language in poems that has been done, there are differences in similarities to the research that the researcher will carry out. The similarity of this research is this study aims to analyze the figurative language that exists in the poem. The differences in this study are the researcher uses a type of figurative language based on Alternbernd

[14] Hayani, Risma. "*Figurative Language on Maya Angelou Selected Poetries*". Vol. 1 (2016).
[15] Dewi Syafitri, Melisa, Marlinto. *"An Analysis of Figurative Language Used in Edgar Allan Poems.* Vol. 2 No. 1. (2018)

and the poem to be studied. From existing research, no one has examined the figurative language in poems by Billy Collins. Therefore, the title of my research is "Figurative Language Analysis On Billy Collins' Poems".

H. Methodology

1. Research Design

This research used the descriptive qualitative research that described the figurative language of Billy Collins' poems. Researcher used this method, because the poem is abstract or concrete, and to analyze it using a qualitative method through intensive poetry reading. To be more specific, the type of this research is descriptive qualitative research. Moleong explained that descriptive qualitative research is in the form of sentences or descriptions of objects and is not presented in the form of detailed arithmetic and statistical calculations.[16] In this study, the researcher studied the literary approach and nailed down the understanding of Billy Collins' poem. On the other hand, the researcher also described the figurative language used in Billy Collins' poem. The figurative language is based on Alternberd. There are seven kinds of figurative language, they are: simile, metaphor, epic simile, allegory, personification, metonymy, and synecdoche.

2. Research subject

The subject of this research is Billy Collins. Researcher chose Billy Collins who is one of the famous poets at Unites State and every poem he created always has extraordinary results, and he is still active in the world of poetry to this day. Billy Collins' poems used in this research is entitled I Ask You, The Art of Drowning, and Forgetfulness.

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[16] Lexy. J. Moleong, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif.* (Bandung: PT Rosdakarya, 2009), p. 3

3. **Data Source**

In this study, the data source selected through the reading of Billy Collins's "Classic Poetry Series". Poetry was published by Poemhunter.com - The World's Poetry Archive in 2012. Read books on figurative language, and read the theory from the internet.

4. **Instrument**

Qualitative research used researcher itself as a research instrument because the qualitative research required actors who are trained and flexible furniture so that they are able to capture prominent elements so that they can fulfill the completeness of the research.[17] The instrument of this research is the author itself by reading and analyzing every word in Billy Collins' Poems. The poem has been analyzed carefully by underlining the stanza, sentence or word that match the type of figurative language.

5. **Data Collecting and data analysis**

1. Data Collection

Data collection was carried out by means of documentation. Miles and Huberman stated that triangulation is a technique of collecting data in qualitative research which is carried out through observation, documentation, and interviews.[18] Data collection took a long time to obtain the desired data.[19] In this study, researcher used documentation techniques in obtaining data. Documentation data can be obtained from books, archives, magazines, and anything that can support documentation. The function of documentation is to obtain data for further analysis. The data collection steps required are as follows:

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[17] Nugrahani, Farida, Metode Penelitian Kualitatif dalam Pendidikan Bahasa, (Surakarta, 2014), p. 56.

[18] Sugiyono, Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, kualitatif, dan R&D, (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2018), p. 137.

[19] Ibid. p. 137.

a. The researcher read a collection of Billy Collins' poems published by Poemhunter.com-The World's Poetry Archive and chose 3 poems entitled I Ask You, The Art of Drowning, and Forgetfulness.

b. The researcher read the poem line by line to find the right type of figurative language and then writes each line in each table.

c. The researcher analyzed figurative language based on the type of figurative language based on Alternberd.

d. The researcher analyzed the types of contextual meaning based on Leech in each figurative language.

e. The researcher made conclusions from the data that has been obtained.

2. Data Analysis

In analyzing data, researcher used the method described by Miles and Huberman. There are three stages of analyzing data, including:

a. Data Reduction

Data reduction contains the selection, focusing of attention aimed at simplifying, abstracting, and transforming rough data arising from written records in the field. The data reduction process was continued after fieldwork until the final report was completed. Qualitative data can be reduced and transformed in many ways, including through selection, through summarization or paraphrase, through greater aggregation, and so on. In this study, the data were obtained through documentation regarding the type of figurative language used in Billy Collins' poems, which was then selected from primary data which was only selected in Billy Collins' poems.

b. Data Display

Display data is a collection of information that is organized and compressed regularly until conclusions and actions are obtained. Like data reduction, the display is also part of the analysis. The analytical activity referred to is designing the appearance, determining the rows and columns of the matrix, and deciding the form and format of the data as research material. Researcher compiled primary data systems so that they can produce simple and meaningful data. The data achieved will be well organized and detailed so that it can be easily understood.

3. Conclusion Drawing

According to Miles and Huberman, the final step in the analysis process is to draw conclusions and verification. Finally, the results of data reduction, data presentation, and also the results of the triangulation process are described in the form of words, phrases and sentences through the qualitative description. Conclusion or verification can also be called a conclusion from the data that has been obtained and described in which there is a combination of the results of the thinking of researcher as research instruments. Generally, the data files of this research are collected from Billy Collins' poetry. The data analysis of this research is divided into several steps: reading Billy Collins' poems entitled I Ask You, The Art of Drowning, and Forgetfulness.

6. Trustworthiness of Data

In a study, researcher must make valid results so that readers can believe the validity of a research result. The validity test in qualitative research is used to determine the suitability of the results from the perspective of both the

researcher and the reader. Researcher must validate the data so that the data used are accurate and significant in the results of the study. Creswell said there were several methods used in data validation, one of which was triangulation.

Miles and Huberman stated that there are several types of methods for triangulating data, including:

a. Triangulation Data Source

The triangulation data source is used to test the credibility of the data by checking the data that has been obtained from several sources. This method is done by describing, categorizing several views from the source, which in the end is taken from several existing sources. Examples are observation, documentation, and interviews.

b. Methodological Triangulation

This method is used to triangulate data using findings from other studies using different methods.

c. Investigator Triangulation

This method is used to triangulate data by using several experts to research and analyze the findings from the research.

d. Theoretical Triangulation

This method is used to triangulate data by using several theories that are compatible with research in analyzing data such as journals, articles, books and others.

Based on the several types of triangulation described above, the researcher only used the investigator triangulation type as explained above to validity the result of this research.

I. SYSTEMATIC DISCUSSION

To obtain a systematic discussion, researcher need to compile systematic research results so that they can be easily understood. Then the researcher described the writing systematic as follows:

Chapter I: The first chapter is an introductory section containing an affirmation of the title, background, problem formulation, research objectives, previous research, and systematic discussion.

Chapter II: The second chapter contains a theoretical framework in the form of descriptions that are referenced from the literature or the results of previous research regarding the explanation of research theory which then ends with a new theory given by researchers based on an understanding of existing theories.

Chapter III: The third chapter contains an explanation of the object of research, an overview of the object of research, and the presentation of facts and research data.

Chapter IV: The fourth chapter is the analysis of research data and the results of research analysis. Then, chapter five contains conclusions and suggestions.

Chapter V: The fifth chapter is the final chapter which contains conclusions from all research results and providing suggestions from researcher to the readers of this thesis.

CHAPTER II
THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

A. Figurative Language

1. Definition of Figurative Language

Figurative language is a conspicuous departure from what users of a language apprehend as the standard meaning of words in order, to achieve some specific effect of meaning.[20] When a sentence conceals its meaning, there is a function of figurative language. Non-literals will find it more difficult to understand the meaning of stored sentences. A poet can make poetry optimally because a poet can give a lot of meaning.

In literary works, figurative language is often found, such as in advertisements, articles, magazines or newspapers, novels, poetry, and others. Figurative language is the use of a word or phrase whose meaning is beyond its right meaning, so the use of figurative language can take the form of an unusual meaning. This involves one's imagination to discover the words found in figurative language in a poem.

Laurence and Thomas states that figurative language is a language that used symbols to describe a thing, or a metaphorical event, which means using other objects to describe it. So in interpreting it, the reader cannot find meaning just by looking at it in a dictionary. The poem can be defined as the type of language used that is more intense than ordinary language, so the most figurative language is found in the poem that used ordinary language.[21]. Metaphorical language is the use of words that go beyond the usual meanings so that the imagination and knowledge of poets capable of language are necessary to obtain their meaning. Keraf mentioned a good figurative language must

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[20] Ibid.
[21] Risma Hayani. *Figurative Language on Maya Angelou Selected Poetries*. (script Journal Volume 1, Issues 2, October 2016) p. 131.

consist of three elements, including (1) honesty, (2) politeness, and (3) attractive.[22]

According to Perrine, there are four main reasons poem must use figurative language. First, figurative language is able to provide imaginative pleasure for its readers. Figurative language can influence the reader's thinking, the reader can use his imagination to understand the meaning conveyed by the author. Secondly, using this figurative language is an additional way of bringing each word into the poem and making more sensual literary works. The use of words presented in the poem must be interesting and have the right meaning, the use of figurative language by putting meaning in unique words can make poem pond more sensual. Third, figurative language is a way to add emotional intensity to informative statements and information. The poet expresses his ideas and feelings through a work that will be enjoyed by the reader, every word written will be able to influence the reader's emotions when the reader tries to get meaning from the figurative language used in the poem. Fourth, this is a way to express many things in limited words. Poem is a means of expressing the author's ideas and feelings by using figurative language that can express the poet's ideas.

From the various definitions explained above, it can be concluded that figurative language is a distinctive trait owned by each writer as the identity of the writer whose aim is to influence and attract the reader. And in using good figurative language, a writer must pay attention to the three elements to be able to give a good influence on the reader.

Figurative language is able to influence the reader's interest in a written poem, so that various types of figurative language will increase the reader's imagination.

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[22] Gorys Keraf, *Diksi dan Gaya Bahasa*, (PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama. 2006), p. 4.

2. Types of Figurative Language

There are various types of figurative languages, but they still have a common (characteristic) thing, which is that figurative language links the relationship of one thing to another.[23] According to Altrenberd theory on Pradopo's book there are seven types of figurative language, they are simile, metaphor, epic simile, metonymy, synecdoche, personification, and allegory. What follows are explanations about the figurative language based on Alternberd on Pradopo's book, there are:

    a. Simile

The simile is a depiction of an object, scene, or action through comparison, which aims as an explanation, illustration, or just aesthetic purposes. The simile is a figurative language that equates one thing with another thing by using comparative words, such as, as, like, and other comparative words. This type of figurative language is the simplest type most widely used in poetry literary works.

Example of simile:

    The moon, like a flower

    In heaven's high bower

    With silent delight

    Sits and smiles on the night

    (Blake, 'Night', *Songs of Innocence);

    b. Metaphor

Metaphor is a type of figurative language whose form is the same as a comparison, it's just not using the word comparator, but this metaphor sees something only as an intermediary for other things. Metaphor

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[23] Rahmat Djoko Pradopo. Opcit. p. 61.

consists of two parts, namely the main part and the second part. The first principal part is called a tenor which serves to mention the part to be compared, while the second part is called a vehicle that functions for things to compare.

Often poets mention the second part of the metaphor (vehicle) without mentioning the main part of the metaphor. Such metaphors are called implied metaphors. Whereas the dead metaphor is a metaphor that has become a cliche until people have forgotten that it is part of the metaphor. For example, the foot of the mountain, the armrests, and so on. The example of a metaphor is her **teeth** are **pearl**.

c. Epic Simile

Epic simile is a continuous parable, what is meant is that it is formed by explaining the characteristics of a prolonged parable using consecutive sentences or phrases.

d. Allegory

Allegory is widely used in poetical poetry, which functions as a figure of speech or figurative painting to decorate another event. Allegory is a continuation of metaphor. Allegory can also be understood as a word that has a hidden moral meaning. So, the meaning is different from the description.

e. Personification

Personification is a figurative language that equates things with humans, inanimate objects are made as if they can move, think, and so on. personification serves to provide a concrete shadow or imagination of a poem. The example of personification in Emily Dickinson's poem in the title "**Ambition** cannot **find** him".

f.   Metonymy

Metonymy is the figurative language that is the most rarely encountered compared to other types of figurative languages. Metonymy is a language in the form of using an attribute as an object or using something very close to the object to replace the object. The effects of using metonymy include the first, to make poetry more lively by showing more concrete things. Secondly, the clash of objects emphasizes the separation of social status between aristocrats and most people. According to Altenbernd, "These objects are ranks or actions".

g.   Synecdoche

Synecdoche is a figurative language that mentions an important part of something about it itself. Synecdoche expresses more or less what literature indicates. An example of a synecdoche is in the verse "I got a new **wheels** from my father". Word wheel" represent meaning car, so he got a new car.

Synecdoche consists of two types, namely:

1)   Pars pro toto: part for the whole

2)   Lolum pro parte: overall for some.

This study will analyze all types of figurative language based on Alternberd, namely simile, metaphor, epic simile, allegory, personification metonymy, and synecdoche in Billy Collins' poems entitled I Ask You, The First Night, and The First Dream.

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B. Literature

1. Definition of Literature

Literature is a means of communication, through works created to communicate someone's ideas.[24] The work that is created will be enjoyed by other people and then that person will try to understand the meaning contained in the work. Literature is a work, poetry/poem, play, etc. which has value as a work, and as a subject of study. Literature is a creative and universal tool capable of communicating emotional, spiritual, or intellectual problems of humanity into a work that can be enjoyed by others.

Literature is generally considered to be an imaginative composition, it is created based on two forms namely, starting in print with a format that depends on culture, and in oral form, either dramatic or prose.[25] Human imagination develops without limits and gives rise to ideas that can be conveyed to others through various works so that they can be understood by others. Someone's idea that is conveyed orally is in the form of a drama play so that one can capture it directly by watching the appearance displayed by someone who makes a work. Literature in the printed form such as poetry/poem, novels, newspapers, and even sketches can be immortalized and published which will then be read and understood by readers and listeners of the poem.

Literature has been common use since the eighteenth century, the word literature refers to a large number of poetic, dramatic, fiction, or non-fiction works from around the world, these works are formed from creative and imaginative works based on writing.[26] Literature in the

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[24] The Encyclopedia of Americana, Vol. 2, p.559.
[25] Peter, Childs and Roger Fowler. *"The Routledge Dictionary of Literary Terms"*. 2006. The Taylor & Francis e-Library. p.129
[26] M. H. Abrams and Geoffrey Galt Harpham, *"A Glossary of Literary Terms (tenth edition)"*. 2012. USA: Wadsworth Cengage Learning. p. 199.

form of writing will be published and enjoyed by more people until now.

According to Wellek and Warren, literary works in the form of stories, poetry, and a play are concrete patterns because they represent art and human imagination.[27] literary works involve another person's point of view, as well as literary works of poetry that succeed in building a person's mind with a type of language that is different from the type of language-based in daily.

Bruto, Sarman, and Brunet explain that literature has three classifications of properties, namely "imitation", "expressive", and "effective theory".

1. Imitation Theory states that art is an imitation of something. Imitative theory often incorporates the idea that art not only provides pleasure but also provides knowledge and insight into the nature of reality.

2. The expressive theory states that the wife is not an imitator, but someone who expresses her feelings. Art is an expression that comes from internal in the form of emotions.

3. The affective theory explains that a work of art must be able to evoke certain emotions and effects. The work that had created must be able to influence the person who plays it or who engages it.

Burges argues that literary writers, especially the poem, have differences from scientists and lawyers. Poem writers do not limit their words in creating their poem works. A poet of poetry and poem can use a language that is different from the language used in everyday life. Words that are distorted and have a certain effect can increase the reader's imaginative understanding of literary works of the poem.

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[27] Wellek Rene and Austin Werren, "*Theory of Literature",* 1949. London: Jonathan Cape Thirty Bedford Square. p. 19.

Based on the definition of literature above, it can be concluded that literature is someone's imaginative work which can be in the form of oral and written as a means of conveying one's ideas and experiences so that these ideas can be enjoyed and understood by others through their respective viewpoints.

2. The Importance of Literature

Literature is one part of the work of art in the world of education, so Literature can be said as a branch of science that contains beauty, beauty is a natural value that can be measured in this world.[28] A literary work that is presented in the form of pictures, dramas, poems is produced aiming to produce a kind of feeling of joy in other people who enjoy it.

Literature is the exploitation of words.[29] Words in literature can have two meanings and can suggest two different things at the same time. So that in literature there are many connotative meanings. Literary works have a variety of different branches, and some branches have more exploitation of words than others. One form of literature is a poem. The poem relies its strength on words in the various presentations of their thoughts. The poem is a literary work that uses the largest raw material in literature, namely words.

Literary works have an important role in learning English because literature is a central part of any aspect of life.[30] Literary works not only provide an opportunity to give someone a view but also provide knowledge to broaden one's horizons and perspectives on English. Someone studies literature to understand someone's ideas in English and writes by cultivating their ideas.

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[28] Anthony Burges. *English Literature*. (New York. 1974), p. 3
[29] Ibid, p. 7
[30] Ibid, p. 4

Literature has a common theme from ideas that its creator has. These ideas include exploring, investigating, asking, and inspiring connoisseurs of these literary works. Through literary learning, a person is able to understand other people's ideas from a different point of view, as well as English literature. English poem relies heavily on the power of words, so a person must use his imagination to guess meanings that will arouse interest in reading a poem.

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that literature is an important part of education because it has the same role as science. Literature has a special purpose, namely beauty. Every literary work created aims to influence the feelings of its readers.

C. Poem

1. Definition of Poem

A poem is one of the creative works of literature. Wordsworth states that the poem is a spontaneous outpouring of strong feelings.[31] The poem was created by poets as a form of the emotional depiction of feelings that are being felt and exuded through his work.

J.A. Cuddon stated that "Poem composition, a work of verse, which may be in rhyme or maybe a blank verse or a combination of the two".[32] From the above statement, the poem is a work that may exist in an empty verse or verse, or maybe both. Alex Preminger and T.V.F. Broan explained that "Poem is an instance of verbal art, a text set in verse bound speech". So, in the explanation above, the poem is a work of verbal art, which is expressed directly through writing that is neatly arranged and interconnected

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[31] Peck, John and Martin Coyle. *Literary Terms and Criticsm*. 1993.Macmillan. p. 11.

[32] Cuddon, J.A. A. "*Dictionary of Literary Terms and Literary Theory Fifth Edition*". 2013. Willey-Blackwell Publication. p. 543

between the words used in composing the poem. Frost said that "A poem is a performance word". In the statement expressed by Frost, this poetry can make a word in a sentence come alive. The words used in the poem can express the feelings felt by someone so that feelings can be conveyed through writing or orally and can be shown to the public.[33]

A poem is a meeting between sound and senses that fuse together.[34] The meeting is meant the feeling expressed by the poet through the voice in the form of writing in the form of the poem and can be enjoyed by the reader in several techniques to understand it. So that, in understanding poetry, readers will be able to feel the feelings felt by the poet in creating his poem.

The poem is a medium to find out things about poets through the works they create.[35] So, readers can read the poem and at the same time can find out information about the figure behind it. The poem can also be given an understanding in the form of writing describing the emotional expression felt by the poet, in a theory poem can tell about everything[36] The main topic most often used in poems is regard love, so poems with the theme of ideals are easily found from various poets. The theme of death is also a widely used theme, the theme of religion is also often the main topic of some poets. However, poets can also take simple topics so that they can be easily understood by readers, such as poems about nature, family, or other things that exist in everyday life.

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[33] Iswanto, Wibowo Ari and Ali Akbar. "*Figurative Language in The Room of My Life's Poem by Anne Sexton and Still Rise's Poem by Maya Angelou*". IJOLTI, Vol. 2, No. 2, May 2017. p. 119.

[34] Knickerbocker, K. L., & Williard R.H. (1963). *Interpreting Literature*. New York. Chicago. San Francisco. Toronto. Holt, Richards and Winston.

[35] John Peck and Martin Coyle. "*Literary Terms and Criticsm*". 1993. Macmillan. p.11

[36] *Ibid.* p.13

The poem is understood in various ways that can be done by readers because when the reader is able to understand a poem, the reader can dissolve and absorb the meaning conveyed by the poet. In general, two approaches can be taken by a reader in understanding poetry, including:

1) The reader concentrates on the poet's self. A poem is a poet's emotional expression depicted through language, so that poem is understood to be able to tell about the deepest existence of the poet's life, as revealed in a work we read a poem to learn about the figure behind it.[37] The process of approaching how to understand this poem is only more concerned with the thoughts and personality of the character behind a poem than with the poem text itself. It is practically explained that through this approach, one must deepen one's experience to understand a poem.

2) Concentrated understanding of the words used in composing a poem. Thus, the reader emphasizes that the poet is only a maker of meaning which is expressed through words. The reader focuses on understanding the content and the terms used to describe it are much more tangible.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher concludes that poem is a literary work composed of words that are displayed by a poet to convey his ideas and feelings. poem can affect the mood of the audience in understanding the meaning of words in a poem. so, readers can get information about the poet through the poems created by the poet. The researcher used second approach model in understanding the poem by focusing on the word used in composing the poem.

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[37] *Ibid.* p.12

2. Kinds of Poem

Poem consists of two basic types, including a narrative poem and a lyric poem.[38]

a. Narrative poem

The narrative poem is a type of poetry that tells a story. The main types are epic, ballad, and romance. Narrative poem provides verbal representations in the order in which events are connected and can drive characters through plots. Narrative poem usually tells the story of love, the story of a child and his parents, or the story of the heroes that are rife in the current era. Narrative poetry consists of three sub-categories, including:

1) Epic is a poem that contains stories about heroism related to legend, history or beliefs. Epic tends to use high language style.

2) The mock-epic (mock-heroic) is a poem that utilizes the topic convention to comment on a topic satirical.

3) Ballad is a song where the lyrics are transmitted orally and tell a story. Ballad is an important form of poetry adapted for literary purposes. The western temple usually consists of four rows, alternating trimester and trimester.

b. Lyric poem

The lyric poem is a poem that was created to reveal facts experienced by poets. Lyric poetry is a relatively short non-narrative poem, in which the poet presents a state of mind or emotional state. The lyric poem has several song elements that are read according to their origin, such as Greek writers whose lyrics are songs

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[38] *Ibid.* p.14

accompanied by harps. There are several lyrics subcategories:

1) Elegy is a poem that contains lamentations or solemn meditation about someone's death.

2) Ode is a serious poem written in a high style or also called a hymn.

3) Sonata is a love poem related to a lover's suffering and hope. This category originated in Italy and became popular in the UK.

4) Dramatic monologue, in this poem the speaker explicitly is someone other than the author, delivering a message to auditors who are silent and in critical times.

5) Occasional poem is poem written in certain events such as marriage, the return of kings from exile, or death.

So, the type of Billy Collins poems that will be studied is the kind of poem lyrics. Judging from the contents of the poetry, the poems I Ask You, The First Night, and The First Dream are poems based on the experiences and feelings of the author.

3. Elements of Poem

a. Imagery

Imagery can be defined as a representation through the language of material experiences.[39] The word "image" may often denote a mental image, it is usually thought of as a visible picture, and "visual" images are the type of parable that occurs most frequently in

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[39] Laurence Perine. And Thomas R.ARP., Sound and Sense: An Introduction to Poetry, Eight Edition. (London: Southern Methodist University). 1992. p.54

poetry. however, images can also represent voices (auditory voices); odor (olfactory image); taste (gustatory image); touches such as hard, soft, cold, or hot (tactile imagery); an internal sensation such as hunger, thirst, or fatigue (organic parable); as well as movement or tension felt by muscles or joints (kinesthetic image). These are the most widely used images of the poem.

b. Rhythm

Rhythm refers to movements that experience repetition such as waves or sound. In a language activity such as speech, what is meant by rhythm is the natural fluctuation of language. All languages have rhythms based on their grade because all languages involve a type of alternation between an accented syllable and an accented syllable.

c. Rhyme

Rhyme is a sound agreement that occurs between words and syllables. Joyful words include malls, visions, battles, flying, now, and words convey.[40]

d. Tone

The tone in literature is the tone of a writer or speaker that can describe a person's emotional attitude towards the subject, his audience, or himself. A tone is an emotional person who colors his work and can help the audience to understand the meaning of the work. in spoken language can be exemplified for example when someone says, "I will get married today", this sentence has clear facts. But the emotional meaning of the statement may differ widely, depending on the tone of the voice speaking. The tone that may accompany this statement may be excited ("I'm going to marry

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[40] Toner and Elizabeth Whittome. As Level English Language and Literature. (Cambride University Press: United Kondom). 2003. p.143

b. Sonnet

Sonnet is a poem composed of fourteen lines. Sonnets have two basic types, including The Italian Petrarchan has an octave (eight lines) and a sestet (six lines) and the rhyme abbaabbacdecde. [42]

c. Heroic couplet

The heroic couplet is a couplet that has a pair of rhythms, namely aa, bb, cc, and so on. The word "heroic" was applied in the late seventeenth century because of the frequent use of the stanza in the heroic field.[43] This stanza form was introduced into English poetry by Geoffrey Chaucer in his poetry The Legend of Good Woman and mostly in The Canterbury Tales.

Below is a passage from Alexander Pope, one of the greatest masters of possible metrics, syntax, and rhetoric of closed heroic verses taken from his book Of the Characters of Women, varies 243-48.[44]

See how world its veterans reward!

A youth of frolics, an old age of cards;

Fair to no purpose, artful to no end,

Young without lovers, old without a friend;

A fop their passion, but their prize a sot;

Alive, ridiculous, and dead, forgot!

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[42] John Peck and Martin Coyle. *"Literary Terms and Criticsm"*. 1993. Macmillan. p.68

[43] *Ibid.* p.35

[44] Abrams, M.H. 1999. A Glossary of Literary Terms. Cornel University. p.115

d. Ballad

Ballad is a song that tells a story. Ballads are usually composed of four lines while tetrameters with rhymes abab or abcb.[45]

The example of traditional ballad:

The king sits in Dunfermline town

Drinking the blude-red wine;

'O whare will I get a skeely skipper

To sail this new ship o' mine?'…

Our king has written a braid letter,

And Seal'd it with hid hand,

And sent it to Sir Patrick Spens,

Was walking on the strand …

e. Limerick

Limerick is a funny verse. Limerick is composed of five lines of poetry with specific rhythmic patterns and rhyme schemes.

f. Free verse

A free verse is a poem in which there are no specific rules and rhythms written. As with traditional verses, it is printed in short lines, independent of prose continuity, and independent rhythm.[46]

The example of free frees is poem by Langston Hughes "Mother to Son"

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[45] Peter Childs and Roger Fowler. *"The Routledge Dictionary of Literary Terms"* (The Routledge publisher. 2006) .p.15

[46] Abrams, M.H. 1999. A Glossry of Literary Terms. Cornel University. p.107

Well, son, I'll tell you:

Life for me ain't been no crystal stair. It's had tacks in it,

And splinters,

And boards torn up,

And place with no carpet on the floor-

Bare

g. Haiku

Haiku is a poem originating from Japan. Haiku consists of seventeen syllables, sorted into three lines consisting of the spleen and seven syllables. Haiku contains the poet's emotional or spiritual response to an object, landscape, or natural season each year. One well-known example of haiku in English is Earl R. Miner, Japanese Tradition in English and American Literature (1958).

In this study, Billy Collins's poems entitled I Ask You, The First Night, and The First Dream are a poem in the form of free verse. This can be seen from the number of lines in each verse and the rhythm in each of the poems. In the poem entitled I Ask You consists of a total of five stanzas, the poem entitled The First Dream has a total of seven stanzas, and the poem The First Night consists of nine stanzas. Each stanza in each poem does not have a specific line length and does not have a rhyme scheme.

D. Meaning

1. Definition of Meaning

Meaning plays an important role in communication activities. Meaning according to the Oxford Pocket Dictionary is something or an idea that is contained in a

word or sentence.[47] In a different meaning, meaning is a fact of objects in the world. meaning is the relationship between the word and the object referred to by the word. Meaning cannot be defined as physical. No words or phrases are meaningless. Leech stated that the purpose of semantics is to explain and describe the meaning of a language.

Meaning is an idea or concept that is sent by someone to the listener that embodies a language or meaning.[48] When the speaker says something to the listener can have a specific purpose, so that the listener can understand the contents of the speaker's head. Alston states that, in the referential approach, the label meaning of human consciousness is to refer to the external world.[49]

Based on the explanation above, the researcher concludes that meaning is an idea or someone's idea that is transferred by the speaker to the listener and has a specific purpose so that it can be understood by the speaker and listener.

2. **Contextual Meaning**

Contextual meaning is the meaning of a word followed by the situation of its use.[50] The use of words in different situations will produce different meanings. Although on the other hand, in certain situations the use of the word can have the same meaning. Crystal said that contextual meaning is a type of use of linguistic units in its social

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[47] Martin H. Manser, *Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary, (New York: Oxford University Press, 2011),* p. 273.

[48] John Lyons, *Semantics,* Vol 1 (New York: Cambridge University Press, 1979), p. 136

[49] Aminudin, *Semantik Pengantar Studi Semantik Tentang Makna,*)Sinar Baru Aglensinfo Bandung: 2008). P. 55

[50] Trisna Dinillah Harya, *AN ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGES USED IN COELHOS'S NOVEL ENTITLED "ALCHEMIST",* vol. 5 (Lampung: IAIN Jurai Siwo Metro Lampung) p. 53

context.[51] This means that the use of a word can be adapted to the conditions of the person. Longman said that context is part of a word and the things that are shown and it can be said that contextual meaning is meaning that is in accordance with the text.[52] This involves the function of words in the formation of a sentence, if the same word and used in different sentences will produce different meanings according to the meaning of the whole sentence.

From some of the definitions above, it can be concluded that contextual meaning is a meaning that is adjusted to the situation of its use so that it can be seen from the context of the sentence as a whole. Different situations can give different meanings of a word in a sentence. So, in understanding a language, one must look at the text as a whole

3. **Types of Meaning**

The meanings have seven types. Leech defined the seven types of meaning[53], as follows:

a. Conceptual meaning (called denotative or cognitive meaning) is a word that is based on the structure or arrangement of words that has a definite and logical definition.

b. Connotative meaning is a word or sentence that does not contain the actual meaning. Leech explained that the connotative meaning is aimed at real story experiences associated with expressions when someone uses or listens to them, the connotative meaning is relatively unstable, which varies from time to time. Culture, historical period, and individual experience. For example, the word "blue" has the

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[51] Crystal, *A Dictionary of Linguistics and Phonetics (sixth edition),* (New York: Blackwell Publishing), p.109

[52] Trisna Dinillah Harya, Op.cit, p. 53

[53] Hilman Pardede. *Semantics*. Pematang Siantar: (FKIP UHN, 2016). p.22

connotative meaning of sadness, or the word "white" means holy.

c. Social meaning is a word whose meaning is determined by a person's social conditions. Social conditions can easily be seen in the social relationship between speakers and listeners who use words with social status. The social meaning also includes thing called illocutionary speech.

d. Affective meaning is a word or sentence that has the purpose of expressing someone's feelings, or it can be defined as an expression of the feelings of the writer or reader. for example, "I'm very glad to hear your voice, but I wonder if you would be so kind as to lower your voices a little".

e. Reflected meaning is the meaning that appears in the case of several conceptual meanings or can be interpreted as a word that has multiple meanings so that someone needs high sensitivity in understanding the meaning in the language used.

f. Collocative meaning is a word whose meaning is associated with its environment. An example is the word green also collocative with grass, and dark with night.

g. Thematic meaning is about the choice between alternative grammatical constructs.

Based on the seven types of meanings mentioned by Leech, this study will analyze the kinds of meanings and the contextual meaning in the content of Billy Collins' poems entitled I Ask You, The First Dream, and The First Night.

E. The Relevance of the Research to ELT

The poem is a branch of literature that is the result of a person's imagination and thoughts which produces a feeling effect and is arranged in words that are rich in meaning. According to Pike, the poem is a literary work that can only be understood by orange lit, which requires a special atmosphere such as calmness and imagination to understand it.[54] The meanings in poetry are hidden in words called figurative language. Figurative language is a symbol in the form of words and is used to describe a thing or event. Thus, figurative language is a language that has a broader meaning than ordinary language. Figurative language can aim to embellish poetry and can also be the hallmark of poets.

In the world of education, literature can be used in developing insight into national thinking. So students will be taught how to hone or try to think critically to analyze what meaning is contained in English poetry literary works so that the message conveyed by the writer in a poem can be a learning for students obtained from the results of his creative thinking. As a result, students will find it easier to analyze the meanings and types of figurative language that poets use to convey their message and how poets try to show creativity as a characteristic of each poet in using various types of figurative language to beautify his poem.

Lazar suggested that the function of figurative language can be used as a useful shortcut to hone students' work skills and to stimulate reading, speaking and writing skills.[55] Teachers who use figurative language in poem as a means of teaching students will make the class more colorful, not only teaching about theory, which will make students bored more easily. Students will also be more confident in expressing the results

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[54] Mark A. Pike. *Boys, Poetry and The Individual Talent.* Research Journal of The National Association for the Teachin ofEnlish. Vol. 34. 2018. P. 41-45.

[55] Bertaria Sohnata Hutauruk, The Use Of Figurative Language on Student's Poetry Semester V at FKIP UniversitasHKBP Nommensen. Journal English Language and Culture, Vol.9 (Bo.2), 2019, p.130.

of their imagination in creative thinking to understand literary works, especially poem in English.

Especially in the world of English education, literature is a work that never dies, and students will be shown how to analyze poetry according to their imagination and creativity in understanding the use of the word for word that contains figurative language in a literary work, poem in English, both of which are things that support each other.

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