AN ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE USED IN SOME POEMS BY OSCAR WILDE

FINAL PROJECT

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement
For Degree of Bachelor in English Education

WALISONGO

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ABSTRACT

The function of figurative language is to add the beauty and artwork of the poems and also to make the poems more interesting and unique. The objectives of the study were to explain the kinds of figurative language that is used in Oscar Wilde's poems and to explain the contextual meaning of each figurative language in Oscar Wilde's poems. This research is designed to identify some figurative language by understanding the general meaning when they are used in poems. The technique of descriptive analysis offered to analyze data by reading the data, then identifying the figurative language used in the poems. After identifying some figurative language the researcher categorized them into some kinds of figurative languages. Then, the researcher analyzed the general meaning of figurative language by identifying the contextual meaning of the ten selected the poems. First the writer collected Oscar Wilde's poems then read and understood 10 poems of Oscar Wilde and the last collected data then selected figurative language found in Oscar Wilde's poems. In analyzing data the writer analyzed every figurative language that are found in the poems and the last drawing conclusion based on the result of data analysis. In finding and discussion there were found and analyzed contextual meaning on 10 poems of Oscar Wilde. Finally, it is hoped that this research will be benefit for the readers especially to the students who are interested in analyzing the same literary work in English Department in Walisongo State Islamic University.

DEDICATION

In the name of Allah, the Most Gracious and the Most Merciful, I dedicate this thesis to my beloved father and my mother (Mr. Sudarto and Mrs. Farida Mahmud) who have been supporting in moral and material in my life and also accompany and pray for me until now. And to my brothers Dzaky Muhammad Irsyad and Ilyas Aulia and his wife Sohibul Karomah, thanks for love, help, support, and advice so I am better than before. I also dedicate this thesis to my grandfather and grandmother (Alm. Harjo Surono and Alm.Suminem) thank you for standing in certain condition. Last but not least, my beloved friends in English Department class A 2013 academic year, I'll always remember our beautiful days.

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In completing this final project, there are many people who have given many inspirations, so this final project can be done. In this occasion, the writer wants to say the sincere thanks to:

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   Finally, I hope this study will be useful for the readers. I do realize that due to my limited ability this study must have shortcomings. I welcome any suggestions and critics.

Semarang, July 5th 2018
The Writer,

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MOTTO

<div dir="rtl">

إِنْ أَحْسَنْتُمْ أَحْسَنْتُمْ لِأَنْفُسِكُمْ وَإِنْ أَسَأْتُمْ فَلَهَا

</div>

(If you do good, you do good for yourself; and if you do evil, you do it
for yourself)[1]

You don't need luck when you have good science

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[1]http://al-quran-online.indonesia-karir.com/q1a/2829-2714/Al-Israa-
(Al-Isra)_17_50_5_2222221231_al-quran-online-indonesia-karir.html

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses the introduction which is divided into eight parts; background of the study, reasons for choosing the topic, research questions, objectives of the study, significances of the study, limitation of the study, and research methods.

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.

Poetic diction is different from daily expressions that have straight cleared one-meaning and literal purposes. Perrine says that the meaning is one to one correspondence between word and meaning.[1] In literary work, especially poetry form, a poet will find difficulty to bring the message if he merely uses denotative

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

meaning. Poem expresses the idea in line by using diction, figure of speech, imaginary, rhyme, rhythm, sound and meaning, pattern, tone as elements of poem. We can say that the language used in poem is more complex in meaning. The meaning offered is not as clear as the meaning of prose.

There are a lot of things that can be discussed in a poem, but the writer here analyze concentrated 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 poems usually use figurative languages. The poet may go beyond the limits of the language by using this license to communicatenew areas of experience. It gives the poet the chance to"twist or wrest the language according to his needs in theuse of figurative speech, archaism, rhyme, strange syntax, etc." (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.[3]

According to Wien and Martin (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.[4]

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

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

[4]Siswantoro, *Apresiasi Puisi-puisi Sastra Inggris*, (Muhammadiyah University Press, 2002), p.24.

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Poetry, as one of the literature subjects has many differences from the others. 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 can't be understood and enjoyed on first reading, because a poem has to be read slowly, carefully, attentively and more than one reading.[5]

Here, the writer focused on the domain figurative language used in Oscar Wilde'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.

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

And it is more narrowly definable as a way of saying one thing and meaning another.[6]

Appealing to the imagination, figurative language provides new ways of looking at the new world. It always makes the use of a comparison between different things. As Perrine says, poems at least have two levels of meanings: the literal language causes poetry become interesting, fresh and particularly clear description of imagination.[7] The information of language sometimes is not enough to say about certain object of poems. The poet's ways of explaining his attention is through Metaphor, Simile, Personification, Metonymy, Apostrophe, Synecdoche, Understatement, Symbol, Allegory, Overstatement, Irony and Paradox to make his language forceful.

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

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[6]Laurence Perrine, *An Introduction to the Poetry,* p.61.

[7]Laurence Perrine, *An Introduction to the Poetry,* p.77.

Using the figurative language the poem can create his poem concrete, condensed and interesting. It is considered as an important this to know what actually the meanings are containing within the poems. It was useless if just read the poems without understanding what actually the poems wants to convey to the readers. That is why we need to analyze imagery and figurative language more deeply. The writer took Oscar Wilde's poems in figurative language because it made the writer interested in knowing the knowledge of poetry and its elements in order to be more clearly understood by the writer and the reader generally.

In Islamic view, reading is something suggested because anyone who has knowledge will be placed on the better degree. Allah stated in the holy Qur'an (Al-Alaq: 1-5)

اقْرَأْ بِاسْمِ رَبِّكَ الَّذِي خَلَقَ (١)خَلَقَ الْإِنسَانَ مِنْ عَلَقٍ (٢)اقْرَأْ وَرَبُّكَ الْأَكْرَمُ (٣)الَّذِي عَلَّمَ بِالْقَلَمِ (٤)عَلَّمَ الْإِنسَانَ مَا لَمْ يَعْلَمْ (٥)

(Recite in the name of your Lord Who created (1), created man from a clot of congealed blood (2), Recite: and your Lord is Most Generous (3), Who taught by the pen (4), taught man what he did not know (5))[8]

B. Reasons for Choosing the Topic

There are some reasons for the writer to analyze figurative languages used in some poems by Oscar Wilde. They are explained as follow:

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[8]http://www.islamicstudies.info/tafheem.php?sura=96&verse=1&to=5

1. During the time, students think that learning poems is very monotonous. It is because they only take a look on the same analysis of the elements of poems such as theme, diction, etc. In this study, the writer asks the students that there is a pleasant side of learning literature apart the elements above that is figurative languages.

2. Poem is one of the written literary works that can be recognized to the students and as a reading material to be analyzed in teaching Prose, Poetry, and Drama. So here the writer would like to find out the possibility using the poems by Oscar Wilde in English Language Teaching (Prose, Poetry, ad Drama). That is why the writer would like to invite the reader to take a full appreciation for the writer of the literary work through read their literary works especially poems or poetry.

3. Figurative language is not only found in songs but also can be found in the poems. Furthermore, the poems of Oscar Wilde contain of figurative languages which make those poems more interesting to be analyzed.

4. Figurative languages are very important aspect in explaining the meaning of poems. The writer wants to disclose and describe the figurative language that found in some poems by Oscar Wilde.

C. Research Questions

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

1. What kinds of figurative language used in Oscar Wilde's poems?
2. What is the contextual meaning of each figurative language?

D. Objectives of The Study

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

1. To explain the kinds of figurative language that are used in Oscar Wilde's poems.
2. To explain the contextual meaning of each figurative language in Oscar Wilde's poems.

E. Significances of The Study

In the end of this study, the writer hopes that the result of the discussions are able to give the good impact as explained below:

1. Theoretically

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

2. Practically

It is hoped that the research findings of the study gives benefit to:

a. Students

After reading this research, hopefully the students desire to give their attention to the literature learning and add their habit to read a poems and give contribution to larger body of knowledge and be useful for the reader especially to the students of Walisongo State Islamic University who wants to make the next research about figurative language or Oscar Wilde's poems as references.

b. Teachers

The result of this study is expected to provide and give some new information about figurative languages. Furthermore, the teachers will get additional references in teaching Prose, Poetry, and Drama after they had read this research.

c. Researcher

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

d. Reader

This study makes people know more and understand about figurative language because when we study about language especially poem, we will find kinds of figurative language

used in word to more interesting and also many interpretations which give reader or listener understands to use their words.

F. Limitation of the Study

In this study, the writer limited on figurative language of Oscar Wilde's poems. The writer took ten Oscar Wilde's poems at all of his poems because it is enough for the writer to analyze the figurative language. In this study, the discussions of figurative language are fifteen; they are personification, hyperbole, synecdoche(totem pro parte and pars prototo), repetition, metaphor, simile, symbol, litotes, metonymy, apostrophe, denotative meaning and imagery (the kinds of imagery are visual imagery, auditory imagery, and gustatory imagery).The writer also focused on contextual meaning that means the definition of a word or symbol by explain the meaning of the phrase or statement in which it occurs depending on the context of the writing.

G. Research Methods

1. Research Design

A research design is a plan for collecting and analyzing data in order to answer questions. Donald Ary explained that research method refers to the general strategy followed in gathering and analyzing the data.[9]In this research

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[9]Donald Ari, *Introduction to Research in Education*, (New York, 1985), p. 47-48.

the writer used qualitative method. The important of characteristics of the qualitative method are:

a. Giving special attention at meaning and message, with suitable object that is as study cultural;

b. Give a priority to the processing than with a result of research so that the meaning always changes;

c. Design and the research plan is tentative research because the characteristic of research is opened;

d. The research is scientific, it happens in social cultural and context;

e. There is no distance between subject researchers with the research object, subject researcher as the primary instrument, so there is a direct interaction between other.[10]

This research was designed to identify some figurative language by understanding the general meaning when they are used in poems. The procedures of the research are:

a. The technique of descriptive analysis offered to analyze data by reading the data;

b. Identifying the figurative languages used in poems;

c. Categorizing the data into some kinds of figurative languages;

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[10]Nyoman Kutha, *Teori, Metode, dan Teknik Penelitian Sastra*, (Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar, 2009).

d. The researcher studies the general meaning of figurative language by identifying the lexical meaning and contextual meaning.

Based on the explanation above, this study used descriptive qualitative method to describe the kinds, messages and the general meaning of figurative language used in some poems by Oscar Wilde. Content analysis in literary work relied on three important assumptions of literary works. The first is objectivity. It is gone through theoretical building in the form of reliable construct analysis. The second is systematic; to be systematic has to exploit clear methods and steps. Meanwhile, the third is generalization. It is based on the context of literary works totally to get the inferences.[11]

2. **Type of Data**

The subjects ofthis research were selected the poems of Oscar Wilde. The researcheranalyzed the figurative languages of that poems. The type of the data in this research is qualitative data. Qualitative data is a research which has purpose to understand phenomena about what happens to the research subject, for instance behaviour, perception, motivation, act, etc. holistically, in descriptive way in forms of

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[11]Suwandi Edraswara, *Metode Penelitian Sastra, Epistimologi, Model, and Aplikasi*, (Yogyakarta: Pustaka Widyatama, 2004), p. 162.

words and languages, in natural and specific context use various natural method.[12]

3. **Procedures of Collecting Data**

Type of the research is descriptive qualitative. Descriptive qualitative is applied to solve the problem by collecting, classifying and analyzing a certain situation objectively.

a. Collecting

The first step is collecting ten poems by Oscar Wilde from the references.

b. Classifying

After the writer had finished collected the poems, the writer classified each poems based on the kind of figurative language.

c. Analyzing

In this step, the writer analyzed the contextual meaning of each figurative language.

It was qualitative research because the researcher analyzed the data in the form of word. The researcher used descriptive method because she analyzed the data and then described the finding to answer the statements of the problem.

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[12]Lexy J, Moleong, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif* (Bandung: PT. RemajaRosdakarya, 2005)

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In qualitative research, the researcher was the primary instrument to gather the data. In this study the researcher was the main instrument in collecting the required data by applying the theories, interpreting the data based on the general meaning with semantically and contextually of the poems, interpreting the data based on the way of Oscar Wilde expressed figurative language and the last making conclusion based on data analysis.

4. **Procedures of Analyzing Data**

After necessary data are collected, the researcher used content analysis method. Content analysis is a scientific analysis about the essences of the message contained in a certain passage or text. According to Moleong, content analysis is research technique for accomplishing objective, systematic, and clear description that are manifested in a communicative frame. From which units of text are to be sampled, define the sample to be included, define the units of analysis, decide the codes to be used in the analysis, construct the categories of analysis, conduct the data analysis, summarizing and make speculative inference.[13]

The whole processed of content analysis can follow few steps, defined the statements of the problem to be addressed by the content analysis, defined the population in

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[13]Lexy Moleong, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif,* (Bandung PT Remaja Pusdakarya, 2002), p.6.

analyzing the data, the researcher took only some steps of content analysis as follow:

a. Reading

   The first step of collecting data was reading some poems by Oscar Wilde. It was the beginning step to understand the poems about and found out the figurative language in the poems.

b. Listing

   After the writer had finished read the poems, the writer listed the figurative language found in some poems by Oscar Wilde.

c. Identifying

   In this step, the writer categorized the figurative language that found in some poems by Oscar Wilde into some types of figurative languages.

d. Analyzing

   After the third step above, then the writer tried to find the meaning of each figurative languages that found in some poems by Oscar Wilde.

e. Inferring

   In this step, the researcher made conclusion based on the result of the research.

CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter discusses the review of related literature that include previous research, theoretical framework (the definition of poems/poetry, the elements of poetry, the definition and kinds of figurative language).

A. Previous Research

1. **Najat Ismael Sayakhan, "The Use of Personification and Apostrophe as Facilitators in Teaching Poetry" (2016)**

   In this paper, the author presents a rationale and offers suggestions for why personification and apostrophe, as main figures of speech, could be used in the EFL classroom as well as how teachers and/or teachers in training might be used them to enhance understanding and appreciating English poetry, in other words, to facilitate learning. First the researcher defined the two figures, giving examples, and then the function of both figures would be stated. The author made a survey about the methods of teaching personification and apostrophe in English poetry. A list of accessible personification and apostrophe resources is shared at the end.

   Figurative language is everywhere, from classical works like those of Shakespeare or the Bible, to everyday speech, pop music, television and commercial issues. It makes the reader or listener use their imagination and understand

much more than the simple literal words. Students were mostly concerned with the literal meanings and found in figurative language one of the hardest obstacles. They needed to realize that the poets did not use figures of speech as pieces of ornament to decorate their poems, but rather to carry complicated human experienced and "to stand for the thing, idea, feeling, or attitude" they are trying to communicate (Deedari and Mansouri: 12).[14] The author also explained that in teaching poetry, the teacher of literature should keep in mind that "An analysis of these figures should be postponed until the students understand the poem itself" (Allen and Valette: 210).[15] In teaching poetry, every teacher needed to call upon a number of techniques and methods. If teachers of poetry disagree on the methods of teaching a certain poet, they must agree on goals: to put their students in touched with the mind of that poet. No doubt, it was known for every one that "good poetry lessons occur in classrooms where young people are guided by responsived teachers who implement as well as they plans." (Brewbaker: 22).[16]

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[14]Reza Deedari, & Mojgan Mansouri. *Understanding Poetry* (Tehran: Rahnama Publications. 2004), p.12.

[15]Edward David Allen & Rebecca M. Valette, *Modern Language Classroom A Handbook* (New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich. 1972), p.210.

[16]James Brewbaker. *Fifty – Five Teachers, Poems in Hand, Approaching the Cruelest Month* (English Journal Vol. 94, No. 4, 2005), p.22.

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The data were collected by documentation. Documentation was the method used in scientific research in order to collect the data by using the document or evidence list. The last the writer collected and recorded both primary data and secondary data in a sort of documents used as the evidence of the study. The strength of this paper was clearly explained the definition of personification and apostrophe, gave the examples, and the function of both figurative language and also made a survey about method of teaching personification and apostrophe in English poetry. The weakness of this paper was just analyzed two kinds of figurative language, personification and apostrophe. This previous research had similarity with the writer's research in using kinds of figurative language like personification and apostrophe but the differences was in the used of collecting data and this research was applied in the EFL classroom to teaching poetry.[17]

2. **Dr. Chirag M. Patel, "Imagery and Figurative Language in Wordsworth's Poem's "The World is Too Much With Us" And "My Heart Leaps Us" (2014)**

Here the author explained that imagery and figurative language have five functions, there were visual imagery, despite 'image' being a synonym for 'picture', images need not be only visual; any of the five senses (sight, hearing, touch,

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[17]Najat Ismael Sayakhan. *The Use of Personification and Apostrophe as Facilitators in Teaching Poetry*. (Iraq: University of Sulaimani. 2016).

taste, and smell) can respond to what a poet writes, then auditory imagery (literary element most commonly employed in poetry and fiction here) then kinesthetic Imagery that is used to describe various emotions or in other words it described outside movement or tension rather than internal. In the first poems entitled 'The World is Too Much with Us', of which the theme was about materialism versus nature. 'The World is Too Much with Us' begins with Wordsworth accusing the modern age of having lost its connection to nature and everything meaningful to the harsh realities of materialism and industrialization. Wordsworth tells the story of humanities progress at the cost of preserving nature throughout the sonnet. In the second poems entitled 'My Heart Leaps Up' in this poem poet describes about the nature that he was seeing from his childhood.

The poet compared childhood to be the father of man. He said that child was the father of man who means that sometimes child was wiser than man. This shows that childhood had a great influence on man's whole life. It was the based of manhood. He believed that the foundations of manhood were laid in childhood. They were not wise always but when they were small they were deeply learned in nature and did not spoke lie. This research used qualitative approach. The strength of this research was briefly explained the visual, auditory, and kinesthetic imagery and it didn't make the reader

confused of the explanations. This research also have some weakness, it just explained the function of paradox, personification, simile, hyperbole and metaphor without the examples. Actually there were some similarities and differences in this research such as the method of research and the object that analyzed was poem, not books or songs and the differences was in the imagery, it was not to be explained deeply in the writer's research because it just focused on analysis of figurative language.[18]

3. **Amamir Mustaqim, "The Using of Figurative Language in Poems Written by Rupert Brooke" (2011)**

    In this paper the writer explained their research about the kinds of figurative language and its meaning in Rupert Brooke's poems. There were some figurative language such as simile, metaphor, personification, apostrophe, synecdoche, metonymy, symbol, allegory, paradox, hyperbole, understatement, and irony. The writer took five poems of Rupert Brooke among at all of his poems because they had the love and mythology topics; beside Rupert Brooke is well known as the romantic and war-patriotic poets. And the writer concentrates on: *The Fish, A Channel Passage, Heaven, Menelaus and Helen, and The Great Lover.* Figurative

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[18]Chirag M. Patel. *Imagery and Figurative Language in Wordsworth's Poem's "The World Is Too Much With Us" and "My Heart Leaps Us".* 2014

language made writing concreted and colorful. Because language was adaptable and lends itself to imagination usage; man can expressed the same idea in different ways. The most important, they had an essential aesthetic purpose, widening and deepening the range of perception and responsed to the world of objects and ideas. In other words, figurative language served to convey thought, feeling and perception that cannot be adequately expressed in literal language. This research was a descriptive in which the objective was to describe the actual user of language for communication. The nature was not to test and to prove but to explore and to describe. As described one, the research was qualitative. The data collected was in the form of words rather than numbers. The strength of this paper was clearly explained the kinds and the meaning of each figurative language in Rupert Brooke's poems. The weakness was it just took five poems of Rupert Brooke. In general all of the content in this previous research were same with the writer's research that analyzes some kinds of figurative language in poems but there were also some differences such as there was no analysis language of literature in writer's research and there was no specific part about history of the poet (in this case is Oscar Wilde).[19]

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[19]Amamir Mustaqim. *The Using of Figurative Language in Poems Written by Rupert Brooke*. 2011

B. Theoretical Framework

1. Poems/Poetry

Poetry is the oldest form of literature. A long time ago, when people did not know anything about written language, they got such kind of stories from a storyteller. The storyteller relied many stories on his memory and not on written language. Between poetry and others forms of imaginative literature is no sharp distinction. Perrine says, "The difference between poetry and other literature is one only of degree." It means that the language used in poem is more condensed that the language of prose or drama in the way it sends the message.[20]

Poetry and poem describe a wide variety of spoken and written forms, styles, and patterns, and also a wide variety of subjects. Because of the variety, it is not possible to make a single, comprehensive definition (Roberts).[21] The poem is arranged in lines, but does not follow measured rhythmical patterns, nor does it rhyme. The most important thing about it is that, as it engages us and amuses us, it also rings of truth. Robert Frost said," Poetry is the kind of things poets writes"

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

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

(Miller, 1981).[22]To define poetry is not easy because not everything can be named or explained. So it is enough to sharpen your perception as a reader and to permit a fuller understanding of what it is in a poem that gives pleasure and creates form and meaning.

William Wordsworth defined poetry as "the spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings, recollected in tranquility." Poetry is the most condensed and concentrated form of literature, saying most in fewest number of words. The writer always extended their idea and will be continued to expand their imagination because they do not satisfy what they have got. Volve (in Siswantoro) says that poetry is perhaps the most difficult kind of language. Poem is the most complicated literary because of its compact in condensed diction in expressing ideas.[23] In this case poems have been able to explain it. A figure of speech, in poetry, "is not a mere decorative device, a pretty or fancy way of saying something which might be better said literally" (Deedari and Mansouri).[24]

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

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

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

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2. The Elements of Poetry

There are some elements in poetry that makes the poetry be a beautiful art work. Those elements can not be separated each other. According to Kennedy and Gioia, there are several elements in a poetry. They are tone, form, language, and sound.[25]

a. Tone

Tone in literature often conveys an attitude toward the person addressed. In poetry, it indicates how the speaker feels about himself/herself.

b. Form

Form is the design of a poetry as a whole, the configuration of all its parts. Moreover, the parts of form are; rhythm, meter, scansion, and stanza.[26]Rhythm is recurrence of stresses and pauses in a poem. Furthermore, stress (or accent) is a greater amount of force given to one syllable in seeking than is given to another.[27]Rhythm is the music made by the statement of the poem, which included the syllables in the line.

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

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

[26]X.J. Kennedy and Dana Gioia, *An Introduction of Poetry,* p. 212.

[27]X.J. Kennedy and Dana Gioia, *An Introduction of Poetry,* p. 188.

Meanwhile, scansion is a matter that is used to indicate or mark the stresses in the lines of poem.[28] In another words, scansion is the analysis of meter and its variations in poetry. The last part of form is stanza. It is a group of lines whose pattern is repeated throughout the poem.[29]In another way, stanza is patterns of rhyme are organized into verse paragraphs. A stanza in short is a group of lines and therefore a recognizable unit in a poem.

c. Language

Poetry usually uses special and unique language that makes it more beautiful and meaningful. Thus, language of poetry is divided into three kinds, they are imagery, diction, and figurative language.

d. Sound

For readers, the sound of words have a magical spell, most powerful when it points to meaning. Furthermore, there are four parts of sound; they are onomatopoeia, alliteration, assonance, and rhyme (rime)

Onomatopoeia is an attempt to represent a thing or action by a word that imitates the sound associated with.[30] Alliteration is a succession of similar sounds. Furthermore, alliteration occurs in the repetition of the same consonant

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[28]X.J. Kennedy and Dana Gioia, *An Introduction of Poetry,* p. 197.

[29]X.J. Kennedy and Dana Gioia, *An Introduction of Poetry,* p.143.

[30]X.J. Kennedy and Dana Gioia, *An Introduction of Poetry,* p. 168.

sound at beginning of successive words.[31] While assonance is the opposite of alliteration. If alliteration occurs in the repetition of the same consonant, assonance occurs in the repetition the same sound of vowel.[32]

A poem may or may not have a rhyme. When we write poetry that has rhyme, it means that the last words of the lines match with each other in some form. Either the last words of the first and second lines would rhyme with each other or the first and the third, second and the fourth and so on.

According to Donald Kessey in Djojosuroto, K, the poem consists of two parts, there are the inner structure and physical structure of the author.[33]

a. Inner structure

Inner structure of the poem is a form of unity of meaning of poetry consisting of subject matter, theme, feeling, tone and message conveyed poet. The reader should try to involve themselves with inner structure of poetry consist of:

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[31]X.J. Kennedy and Dana Gioia, *An Introduction of Poetry,* p. 170.

[32]X.J. Kennedy and Dana Gioia, *An Introduction of Poetry,* p. 171.

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

1) Theme

According to Kennedy and Gioia, the theme is central thought of the poetry. Theme is not the same as the subject of the main topic, whatever the poetry "about". Theme can be stated variously, depending on what you believe most matters in poetry.[34]It can be a story or a thought or a description of something or someone, anything which is what the poem is all about.

2) Tone

Kennedy and Gioia stated that tone is attitude toward a subject conveyed in literary work. No single stylistic device creates, it is the net result of the various elements an author brings to create the works, feeling and manner.

3) Feeling

Kennedy and Gioia say that poetry appeals to the main and arouses feelings.[35] According to Tarin in Djojosuroto K, expressed the feeling that poet is total, meaning no half measures. Therefore, the poet took all the power of language to reinforce the expression of feelings which are total. It is the poet's feeling

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

[35]X.J. Kennedy and Dana Gioia, *An Introduction of Poetry,* p. 5.

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expression to the reader, such as happy, sad disappointed and etc.

4) Mandete/Intention

According to Kennedy and Gioia, the effect of a poetry consists of much more than simply message. By its musical qualities, by its suggestion, it can work on the reader's unconscious. The work of the poem are to touch us, to stir us, to make us glad, and possibly to tell us something.[36]

b. Physical Structure

1) Diction

One part of the beauty of poetry comes from diction. Kennedy and Gioia said that diction is word choice or vocabulary. Diction refers to class of word that diction is word choice or vocabulary. Diction refers to class words an author decides that is appropriate to use in a particular work.

2) Imagery

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

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[36]X.J. Kennedy and Dana Gioia, *An Introduction of Poetry,* p. 26.

auditory); if the reader felt the motion shown in the poem, the image depicted is of motion (kinesthetic image of movement or image); if the feeling the poet, the image depicted is the sense (tactile image, the image of touch).

3) Sound

Kennedy and Gioia say that most good poetry has meaningful sound as well as musical sound. Certainly the words of a song have different effect from that of wordless music, they go along with their music, and by making statements, add more.[37]

3. Figurative Language

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.[38] 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

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[37]X.J. Kennedy and Dana Gioia, *An Introduction of Poetry,* p. 166.

[38]Laurie E. Rozakis, *How to Interpret Poetry, (*New York: A Simon & Schuster Macmillan Company, 1995), p.28.

order to achieve some special meaning or effect."[39] By this explanation, it can be said that this expression is different from the language that we use in daily activity.

The deviation of language has occurred in figurative language. This figurative language is often used as the technique to tell the story by the author. It is used to obtain the effect containing the meaning behind figurative language in which the use of it makes the description of the short story more powerful than the daily use of language or it is called literal language. When the author uses figurative language to describe the poem, he usually tricks the language because she wants to create the implied meaning that will make the readers think deeply about the meaning. In interpreting the expression of figurative language, the reader will use the power of imagination to imagine this expression and think what the meaning behind it. The use of figurative language creates the literary works to have high art value. This style of language makes the language more interesting and poetic.

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

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[39]Abrams M. H, *A Glossary of Literary Terms Ed. 7ᵗʰ*, (US, Massachusetts, 1981), p.63.

of clarity, forth, and beauty in the language."[40] The aim of figurative language is to give the clarity because it explains about the comparison of the different things which has meaning behind its expression. Furthermore, the more comparison used by the author in the short story, the better of his work to be read by the reader. It shows the ability and the creativity of the author in using the language. In addition, it also proves that the use of figurative language has made the language more colorful, rich, and aesthetic.

Some linguists have different perceptions to divide the kinds of figurative language. Perrine divided it becomes ten kinds, they are metaphor, simile, synecdoche, personification, metonymy, allegory, overstatement (hyperbole), irony, symbol, and paradox.[41]Rozakis divided into allegory, ambiguity, apostrophe, conceit, connotation and denotation, contrast, metaphor, irony, hyperbole, irony, litotes, metonymy, onomatopoeia, oxymoron, personification, sarcasm, simile, symbolism, synecdoche, synesthesia, transferred epithet, and understatement. In this study, the researcher uses the kinds of figurative language by Rozakis because she explains it completely. The researcher discusses figurative language into

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[40]Elaheh Fadaee, Symbols, Metaphors & Simile in Literature: A Case Study of Animal Farm. E. Journal. 2(2): 19-27 (2010) Retrieved: May 17th, 2013. From web:http://www.academicjournals.org/ijel, p.11.

[41]Laurence Perrine, *Literature: Structure, Sound, and Sense,* (New York: Harcourt Brace Javanovich, Inc, 1983), p.571.

simile, metaphor, personification, irony, and hyperbole. In the next following section, the researcher explains about these five figurative languages.[42]

According to *Merriam-Webster's Encyclopedia of Literature,* figurative language or figure of speech can be classified in five major categories, there are:

a. Figures of resemblance on relationship (simile, metaphor, kenning, conceit, parallelism, personification, metonymy, synecdoche, and euphemism);

b. Figures of emphasis or understatement (hyperbole, litotes, rhetoric question, antithesis, climax, bathos, paradox, oxymoron, and irony);

c. Figures of sound (alliteration, repetition, anaphora, and onomatopoeia);

d. Verbal games and gymnastics (pun and anagram);

e. Errors (malapropism, periphrasis, and spoonerism).[43]

Gorys Keraf mentions about 60 kinds of figurative language divided into 4 mains categories. There are: comparison, contrast, relationship, and repetition. The detail definition can be drawn below:

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[42]Laurie E. Rozakis, *How to Interpret Poetry,* (New York: A Simon & Schuster Macmillan Company, 1995), p.33.

[43]Merriam Webster, *Merriam-Webster's Encyclopedia of Literature,* (USA: Merriam-Webster, Inc, 1995), p. 415.

a. Comparison: consists of; simile, metaphor, personification, allegory, antithesis, pleonasm, tautology, periphrasis, anticative (prolepsis), and correction (epanorthosis);

b. Contrast: consists of; hyperbole, litotes, irony, oxymoron, paronomasia, paralysis, zeugma, solipsist, satire, innuendo, antiphrasis, paradox, climax, apostrophe, anastrophe (inverse), apophasis (pretension), hysteron proteron, hypallage, Sinicism, and sarcasm;

c. Relationship: consists of; metonymy, synecdoche, allusion, euphemism, eponym, epithet, antonomasia, erothesis, parallelism, ellipsis, gradation, asyndeton, and polysyndeton;

d. Repitation: consists of; alliteration, assonace, antanaclasis, chiasmus, epizeukis, tautotes, anaphora, ephistrophe, simploke, mesodiplopsis, epanalipsis, and anadiplosis.[44]

There are kinds of figurative language according to Gorys Keraf:

1) **Simile**

A simile is an expression in which something is compared to something else by the use of a function

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[44]GorysKeraf, *Diksi Dan Gaya Bahasa*, (Jakarta: PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama , 2008), p.135

word, such as *like* or *as*.[45]A smile is a direct comparison between things which are not similar in their essence particular.

Examples: *Tom eats like a horse*

My girlfriend is like a doll

Emma is good as gold

2) **Metaphor**

Metaphor is a kind of analogy to distinguish two things directly in a brief form.[46] It is similar to simile, but does not use *like* or *as.*

Examples: *His words stabbed at her heart* (the words do not actually stab, but their effect is composed to the stabbing of a knife)

Life is a hungry animal

The teacher is a hero without badge

In another time you might say, "My brother is a rat." This compares your brother to the nastiest little creature you can think of. In this case you would be making a metaphor, a form of comparison that directly compares two unlike things.

3) **Personification**

One of the most familiar kinds of comparison is personification. Personification is a kind of figure of

[45]GorysKeraf, *Diksi Dan Gaya Bahasa*, p.138

[46]GorysKeraf, *Diksi Dan Gaya Bahasa*, p.139.

speech that describes things such like alive or having humanity characteristic.[47] It shows an analogy to draw a thing as if human characteristic, or these thing, animal, and abstract term is made as human.

Examples: *This ship is taking me far away*

The wind stood up and gave a shout

The sky looks angry

4) **Epithet**

Epithet is a kind of figure of speech that clarifies a specific characteristic of someone or something. This explanation is a descriptive phrases that replacing someone or something.[48]

Example: *King of the jungle* for a Tiger.

5) **Synecdoche**

This terminology comes from Greece, "syneckdochesthai" that means receive collective. There are two types of synecdoche, synecdoche pars prototo and synecdoche totum pro parte. Synecdoche pars prototo is a figurative language that using parts of something to state whole of the parts.

Example: *The room has several glasses* (Glasses is a pars prototo name for something that

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[47]GorysKeraf, *Diksi Dan Gaya Bahasa*, p.140.

[48]GorysKeraf, *Diksi Dan Gaya Bahasa,* p.141.

consists of more than just two pieces of glass).

Synecdoche totem pro parte is a figurative language that using whole of the parts of something to state the parts.[49]

Example: *Malaysia hits Indonesia 3-1 on the final leg-1 of AFF Cup competition.*

6) **Metonymy**

This terminology comes from Greece, meta that means showing a change and onoma that means name. So, metonymy is a figure of speech that using a certain word to explain other word because has a closing relationship.[50]Metonymy consists of the use of the name of one object or concept for another to which it is related.

Examples: *He buys a new chevrolet*

He drinks two glass of water

7) **Irony**

Irony comes from ironia that means deception or pretending. As the one of figurative language, irony is a certain reference to tell or say something with a different meaning or not in a literal meaning.[51]

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[49]GorysKeraf, *Diksi Dan Gaya Bahasa,* p.142.

[50]GorysKeraf, *Diksi Dan Gaya Bahasa,* p.142.

[51]GorysKeraf, *Diksi Dan Gaya Bahasa,* p.143.

Examples: *Come to my little hut*

He is very diligent till he does not pass the
test

You are very slim (whereas the fact is
she/he is very fat)

8) **Apofasis**

Apofasis is a figure of speech which the writer
insists something, but looking disclaims. The writer
pretends to protect something, but showing in fact.[52]

Example: *I don't want to reveal on this forum that*
you've been obscuring a hundred million
rupiahs from the tax of this country

9) **Apostrophe**

Apostrophe is kind of figure of speech that
organized as transfer of instruction from the audience
into someone who absences on the speech.[53]

Or in another way, apostrophe is a figure of speech
which is someone absent or dead or something
nonhuman is addressed as if it were alive and present.
Take something like a star the poem begins, "O
Starting", he/she addressed the star throughout the
poem.

Example: *Is this a dagger, which I see before me?*

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[52]GorysKeraf, *Diksi Dan Gaya Bahasa*, p.130.

[53]GorysKeraf, *Diksi Dan Gaya Bahasa,* p.131.

10) Alliteration

Alliteration is kind of figure of speech that has been form of the repetitions of equal consonants. Its usually use in a poetry.[54]

Examples: *Sit on the bed alone, staring at the phone*

She sells seashells by the seashore. It's just about the easiest form of repetition a poet can use.

11) Assonance

Assonance is kinds of figure of speech that has been form of the repetitions of equal vocals. It is usefulfor give stress effect or just making a beauty on poetry.[55]

Example: *The people who care, if I live or die.*

There are kinds of figurative language according to McArthur:

1) Antithesis

Antithesis is a construction in which word are opposed but balanced in opposition[56]

Examples: *God and beast*

Ignorance and reason

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[54]GorysKeraf, *Diksi Dan Gaya Bahasa*.p.130.

[55]GorysKeraf, *Diksi Dan Gaya Bahasa*.p.130.

[56] Tom McArthur(ed), *The Oxford Companion To The English Language*, (New York: Oxford University Press, 1992), p.72.

2) Euphemism

Euphemism is the use of mild, comforting, or evasive expression that take place of one that is taboo, negative, offensive, or too directs[57]

Examples: *Sleep with,* that means having sex

Pass water, that meansurinate

3) Irony

Irony refers to words with an implication opposite to their usual meaning. Ironic comment may be humorous or mildly sarcastic[58]

Example: *Well, that's a lot better, isn't it?* (he/she said at a difficult moment, it is an act of kindness makes things and condition worse)

4) Metaphor

Metaphor is a figure of speech which concisely compares two things by saying that the one is the other[59]

Examples: *My home is heaven*

Business is a game

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[57]Tom McArthur (ed), *The Oxford Companion To The English Language,* p.87

[58]Tom McArthur (ed), *The Oxford Companion To The English Language,* p. 53

[59]Tom McArthur (ed), *The Oxford Companion To The English Language,* p. 65

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5) Paradox

Paradox is a term in rhetoric for a situation or statement that is or seems self-contradictory and even absurd, but may contain an insight into life.[60]

Example: *The child is father of the man* (the nature of one's earlier life affects later ideas and attitude)

6) Sarcasm

Sarcasm is a term in rhetoric and general use for sneeringly ironical remarks.[61]

Examples: *Oh yes, we know how clever you are*

Well, Mr. Know-it-all, what is the answer this time?

You are a son of bitch

7) Simile

Simile is a figure of speech, in which a more or less fanciful or unrealistic comparison is made, using *like* or *as.*[62]

Examples: *She is like a fish out of water*

Her skin is as white as snow

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[60]Tom McArthur (ed), *The Oxford Companion To The English Language,* p. 48

[61]Tom McArthur (ed), *The Oxford Companion To The English Language,* p. 87

[62]Tom McArthur (ed), *The Oxford Companion To The English Language,* p. 93

8) Synecdoche

Synecdoche is a figure of speech concerned with parts and wholes.[63]

Example: *His word can be trusted*

I won't let him come under my roof

The other kinds of figurative language are:

1) Hyperbole

Hyperbole is a figure of speech which uses an extravagant or exaggerated statement to express strong feelings.[64]Hyperbole uses an over statement, usually deliberate and not meant to be taken literally. So hyperbole is used to emphasis a statement to produce a very dramatic effect.

Examples: *Let's have dinner, I am starving*

When she was in Japan, she spent ton of money

2) Litotes

Litotes derived from a Greek word meaning 'simple', is figure of speech which employs an understatement by using double negatives or in

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[63]Tom McArthur (ed), *The Oxford Companion To The English Language,* p. 101

[64] Wikipedia, retrieved from https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Literal_and_figurative_languageon December 10th 2017

other words, positive statement is expressed by negative its opposite expressions.[65]

Example: *I have nothing, only ten cars and three houses.*

3) Repetition

Repetition consists of repeating a word, phrase or sentence in a literary work and it's often used both, poetry, prose or song. It is a rhetorical technique to add emphasis, unity, and/or power.[66]

The other definition of repetition is the simple repeating of a word, within a sentence or a poetical line, with no particular placement of the words, in order to secure emphasis.[67] This is such a common literally device that is almost never even noted as a figure of speech. It also has connotations to listing for effect.

Example: *And every tongue brings in a several tale. And every tale condemns me for a villain.*

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[65]Wikipedia, retrieved from https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/ Figure_of_speech on December 10th 2017

[66] Literary Devices, retrieved from www.literarydevices.com/ repetition/ on December 10th 2017

[67]Wikipedia, retrieved from https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/ Repetition_(rhetorical_device) on December 10th 2017

4) Symbol

A symbol is literary device that contains several layers of meaning, often concealed at first sight and its representative of several other aspects, concepts or traits than those that are visible in the literal translation alone.[68] Symbol is using an object or action that means something more than its literal meaning. Usually symbol is a name or a picture that may be familiar in daily life.

Examples: The *dove* is symbol of peace

Black is symbol that represents evil or death

The Muslim forces raised their flag with crescent on it (The crescent moon represents Islam)

He was disappointed when the mirror broke (Broken mirror is a symbol of separation)

4. Meaning

Other classification of meaning is made by Geoffrey Leech. He states that there are seven types of meaning:

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[68] Literary Devices, retrieved from literally-devices.com/content/ symbol on December 10th 2017

1) Conceptual meaning (sometimes called 'denotative' or 'cognitive' meaning) is widely assumed to be the central factor in linguistic communication.

2) Connotative meaning is the communicative value an expression has by virtue of what it refers to, over and above its purely conceptual content.

3) Social meaning is that which a piece of language conveys about the social circumstance of its use

4) Affective meaning is largely a parasitic category in the sense that to express our emotions we rely upon the mediation of categories of meaning – conceptual, connotative, or stylistic.

5) Reflected meaning is the meanings which arise in cases of multiple conceptual meaning, when one of a word forms part of our response to another sense.

6) Collective meaning consists of the associations a word acquires on account of the meaning of words which tend to occur in its environment.

7) Thematic meaning is a matter of choice between alternative grammatical constructions.[69]

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[69] Geoffrey Leech, *Semantics*, (England: Penguin Book, 1983), p.20.

CHAPTER III
OSCAR WILDE'S BIOGRAPHY

In this chapter, the writer would like to present the biography of Oscar Wilde.

A. Oscar Wilde's Biography

Oscar Finga O'Flahertie Wills Wilde (16 October 1854 – 30 November 1900) was an Irish playwright, novelist, essayist, and poet. After writing in different forms throughout the 1880s, he became one of London's most popular playwrights in the early 1890s. He is remembered for his epigrams, his novel *The Picture of Dorian Gray*, his plays, as well as the circumstances of his imprisonment and early death.

Oscar Wilde was born at 21 Westland Row, Dublin (now home of the Oscar Wilde Centre, Trinity College), the second of three children born to Sir William Wilde and Jane Wilde, two years behind William ("Willie"). Wilde's mother was of Italian descent, and under the pseudonym *"Speranza"* (the Italian word for 'Hope'), wrote poetry for the revolutionary Young Icelanders in 1848 and was a lifelong Irish nationalist. She read the Young Irelanders' poetry to Oscar and Willie, inculcating a love of these poets in her sons. Lady Wilde's interest in the neo-classical revival showed in the paintings and busts of ancient Greece and Rome in her home. William Wilde was Ireland's leading oto-ophthalmologic (ear and eye) surgeon and was knighted in 1864

for his services as medical adviser and assistant commissioner to the censuses of Ireland. He also wrote books about Irish archaeology and peasant folklore. A renowned philanthropist, his dispensary for the care of the city's poor at the rear of Trinity College, Dublin, was the forerunner of the Dublin Eye and Ear Hospital, now located at Adelaide Road. On his father's side Wilde was descended from a Dutchman, Colonel de Wilde, who went to Ireland with King William of Orange's invading army in 1690. On his mother's side Wilde's ancestors included a bricklayer from County Durham who emigrated to Ireland sometime in the 1770s.[70]

Wilde was baptised as an infant in St. Mark's Church, Dublin, the local Church of Ireland (Anglican) church. When the church was closed, the records were moved to the nearby St. Ann's Church, Dawson Street. Davis Coakley references a second baptism by a Catholic priest, Father Prideaux Fox, who befriended Oscar's mother circa 1859. According to Fox's own testimony written by him years later in *Donahoe's Magazine* in 1905, Jane Wilde would visit his chapel in Glencree, Co Wicklow for Mass and would take her sons with her.

Wilde's parents were successful Anglo-Irish, Dublin intellectuals. Their son became fluent in French and German early in life. At university, Wilde read Greats; he proved himself to be

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[70]Wikipedia (2017) on March 20th 2017 retrieved from en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oscar_Wilde

an outstanding classicist, first at Dublin, then at Oxford. He became known for his involvement in the rising philosophy of aestheticism, led by two of his tutors, Walter Pater and John Ruskin. After university, Wilde moved to London into fashionable cultural and social circles.

As a spokesman for aestheticism, he tried his hand at various literary activities: he published a book of poems, lectured in the United States and Canada on the new "English Renaissance in Art", and then returned to London where he worked prolifically as a journalist.

At the turn of the 1890s, he refined his ideas about the supremacy of art in a series of dialogues and essays, and incorporated themes of decadence, duplicity, and beauty into his only novel, *The Picture of Dorian Gray* (1890). The opportunity to construct aesthetic details precisely, and combine them with larger social themes, drew Wilde to write drama. He wrote *Salome* (1891) in French in Paris but it was refused a license for England due to the absolute prohibition of Biblical subjects on the English stage. Unperturbed, Wilde produced four society comedies in the early 1890s, which made him one of the most successful playwrights of late Victorian London.

At the height of his fame and success, while *The Importance of Being Earnest* (1895), was still being performed in London, Wilde had the Marquess of Queensberry prosecuted for criminal libel. The Marquess was the father of Wilde's

lover, Lord Alfred Douglas. The charge carried a penalty of up to two years in prison. The trial unearthed evidence that caused Wilde to drop his charges and led to his own arrest and trial for gross indecency with men. After two more trials he was convicted and imprisoned for two years' hard labour, the maximum penalty.[71]

In 1897, in prison, he wrote *De Profundis*, which was published in 1905, a long letter which discusses his spiritual journey through his trials, forming a dark counterpoint to his earlier philosophy of pleasure. Upon his release he left immediately for France, never to return to Ireland or Britain. There he wrote his last work, *The Ballad of Reading Gaol* (1898), a long poem commemorating the harsh rhythms of prison life. He died destitute in Paris at the age of 46.

By 25 November 1900 Wilde has developed meningitis, then called cerebral meningitis. Robbie Ross arrived on 29 November and sent for a priest and Wilde was conditionally baptised into Catholic Church by Fr Cuthbert Dunne, a Passionist priest from Dublin. Wilde having been baptised in the Church of Ireland and having moreover a recollection of Catholic baptism as a child, a fact later attested to by the minister of the sacrament, Fr Lawrence Fox.

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[71]Wikipedia (2017) on March 20th 2017 retrieved from en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oscar_Wilde

Wilde died of meningitis on 30 November 1900. Different opinions are given as to the cause of the disease: Richard Ellmann claimed it was syphilitic; however, Merlin Holland, Wilde's grandson, thought this to be a misconception, noting that Wilde's meningitis followed a surgical intervention, perhaps a mastoidectomy; Wilde's physicians, Dr Paul Cleiss and A'Court Tucker, reported that the condition stemmed from an old suppuration of the right ear (from the prison injury, see above) treated for several years (*uneancienne suppuration de l'oreilledroite d'ailleurs en traitement depuis plusieur sannées*) and made no allusion to syphilis.

Wilde was initially buried in the Cimetiere de Bagneux outside Paris; in 1909 his remains were disinterred and transferred to Pere Lachaise Cemetery, inside the city. His tomb there was designed by Sir Jacob Epstein. It was commissioned by Robert Ross, who asked for small compartment to be made for his own ashes, which were duly transferred in 1950. The modernist angel depicted as a relief on the tomb was originally complete with male genitalia, which have since been vandalised; their current where about are unknown. In 2000, Leon Johnson, a multimedia artist, installed a silver prosthesis to replace them. In 2011 the tomb was cleaned of the many lipstick marks left there by admirers, and a glass barrier was installed to prevent further marks or damage.[72]

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[72]Wikipedia (2017) on March 20th 2017 retrieved from en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oscar_Wilde

CHAPTER IV
RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the writer would like to present each data found from the research. The first was the analysis of figurative language used in some poems by Oscar Wilde and the contextualmeaning of each figurative language. The second one was the content of each poems and the pedagogical implications. Both of those would be explained as follow:

A.   Research Finding

Here the researcher went on the next point of the research then the researcher found the answer of objectives of the study. The writer just analyzed ten poems that written by Oscar Wilde. The poems are A Lament, A Fragment, Sonnet on Approaching Italy, Symphony in Yellow, My Wife, The New Remorse, Requiescat, Desespoir, Madonna Mia, and Impression - Le Reveillon. The result of analysis can be seen on the point below:

1.   The Explanation of Figurative Language Types and the contextual meaning In Oscar Wilde's Selected Poems

In this part the researcher presented the most important part of the research. The researcher identified figurative language on the data. The analysis is done by identifying each single word to find the types of

figurative language. The analysis of figurative language is explained of each poem by mentioning figurative language which are found. Figurative language makes a good interpretation in poems because it needs ability to concentrate in interpreting the key term in the poems. So the use of figurative language in poem is necessary because it can make the reader interesting with the poems.

Based on the paragraph above, the researcher used 15 points of figurative language to analyze the data. Those 15 points were personification, hyperbole, synecdoche(totem pro parte and pars prototo), repetition, metaphor, simile, symbol, litotes, metonymy, apostrophe, denotative meaning and imagery (the kinds of imagery are visual imagery, auditory imagery, and gustatory imagery).

a. **A Lament**

There are 3 kinds of figurative language used in this poem; apostrophe (2), hyperbole (6), and synecdoche (2).

1) ***O*** *well for him who lives at ease*

It means that the writer wrote about someone (itswritten as 'him' in the poem) that lived in peaceful and full of happiness.

There was word 'O' before word 'well', 'O' is always capitalized, it always immediately precedes the person or something being addressed and in modern use it is usually employed to create an archaic tone.[73]

The word 'O' here is **apostrophe**.

2) *With garnered gold in wide domain*

The kind of figurative language is **hyperbole.**

It means that he had many gold that garnered inwide place. The place was very rich before and everyone lived in peacefulness.

3) *The crashing down of forest trees*

The kind of figurative language is **synecdoche (totem pro parte)**.

It means that the rain was crashing down of the forest trees. Actually it was not all the trees in the forest, just some of the trees so it's used totem pro parte.

4) ***O** well for him who ne'er hath known*

It means that the writer said for someone (he wrote him in the poem) who never had known before.

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[73]Grammarist, retrieved from grammarist.com/usage/-oh/ on August 10th 2017

There was word 'O' before word 'well', 'O' is always capitalized, it always immediately precedes the person or something being addressed and in modern use it is usually employed to create an archaic tone.[74]

The word 'O' here is **apostrophe**.

Ne'er is a poetic contraction of *never* and it uses in literary version or old fashioned.

Hath is third person singular present tense of *have.*

5) *The travail of the hungry years*

The kind of figurative language is **hyperbole.**

It means that the man on the poem was worked so hard years by years with the empty stomach, he really hungry. It shows that the place is disturbed.

6) *A father grey with grief and tears*

The kind of figurative language is **hyperbole.**

It means that in the same time there was a father really sad with the condition.

7) *A mother weeping all alone*

The kind of figurative language is **hyperbole.**

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[74]Grammarist, retrieved from grammarist.com/usage/-oh/ on August 10th 2017

It means that there was also a mother cried because of the condition, starvation and destitution.

8) *The weary road of toil and strife*

The kind of figurative language is **hyperbole.**

It means that the road was so weary, made him tired and bored because he must do the hard work and the situation there was full of quarrel and dispute.

9) *Yet from the sorrows of his life*

The kind of figurative language is **synecdoche (totem pro parte)**

It means that all of the situations that was described in the previous part was describing of his sorrows and the sadness of his life.

Actually it was not all of the part of his life, just some of them, maybe her problem with her friends or with her parents, or problems with her study.

10) *Builds ladders to be nearer God*[75]

The kind of figurative language is **hyperbole.**

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[75] Wordsworth Editions Limited, *The Collected Works of Oscar Wilde,*(1997) p. 867

But all of the condition (starvation, destitution that full of quarrel and dispute) are the way to be closer to his God.

b. A Fragment

There are 8 kinds of figurative language used in this poem; personification (2), hyperbole (5), repetition (5), metaphor (1), apostrophe (3), symbol (1), metonymy (1), synecdoche (1) and denotative meaning (1).

1) *Beautiful star with the crimson lips*

The kind of figurative language is **personification**.

It means that the writer wrote about a condition of the beautiful star which had a lips with a dark deep red colour.

2) *And flagrant daffodil hair*

The kind of figurative language is **hyperbole**.

It means that there was a daffodil (yellow bell-shaped flower with a long stem which is commonly seen in the spring[76] or In Indonesia it's called bungabakung) which had flagrant pistil.

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[76] Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary – 3rd Edition

3) *Come back, come back, in the shaking ships*

The kind of figurative language is **hyperbole**and **repetition** because the sentence *"come back"* repeats twice.

It means that the writer said to come back to the shaking ship in the ocean.

4) *O'er the much-overrated sea*

The kind of figurative language is **hyperbole**.

It means that ship was over the much-overrated sea on the overrated wave.

O'er is a poetic contraction of *over* and it uses in literary version or old fashioned and word 'o'er' usually used in poetry.

5) *To the hearts that are sick for thee*

The kind of figurative language is **metaphor**.

It means that he said come back to the hearts that are sick because of you (*You* here is for someone). 'The heart that sick' means his heart was hurt by someone.

Thee means an archaic or dialect form of *you*, as the singular object of a verb or preposition. The word 'thee' is still used in some traditional dialects (e.g in northern England) and among

certain religious groups, but in standard English it is restricted to archaic contexts.[77]

6) ***O beautiful stars with the crimson lips***

The kind of figurative language is **personification**and **repetition**because the sentence "***O beautiful stars with the crimson lips***" repeats twice in this poem.

It means that the writer wrote about a condition of the beautiful star which had lips with a dark deep red colour.

There was word 'O' before word 'beautiful', 'O' is always capitalized, it always immediately precedes the person or something being addressed and in modern use it is usually employed to create an archaic tone.[78]

The word 'O' here is **apostrophe**.

7) *And the flagrant daffodil hair*

This sentence is a **repetition** because this sentence "*and the flagrant daffodil hair*"repeats twice in this poem.

[77]English Oxford Living Dictionaries, retrieved from https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/thee on August 10th 2017

[78]Grammarist, retrieved from grammarist.com/usage/-oh/ on August 10th 2017

It means that there was a daffodil (yellow bell-shaped flower with a long stem which is commonly seen in the spring[79] or In Indonesia it's called bunga bakung) which had flagrant pistil.

8) ***O ship that shakes on the desolate sea***

   The kind of figurative language is **hyperbole**.

   It means that the ship was shaked on the quiet sea.

   There was word 'O' before word 'ship', 'O' is always capitalized, it always immediately precedes the person or something being addressed and in modern use it is usually employed to create an archaic tone[80].

   The word 'O' here is **apostrophe**.

9) *Neath the flag of the wan White Star*

   The kind of figurative language is **symbol**.

   It means that there was a wan White Star flag on the ship. White Star here is a symbol.

   White Star is a British ship building company that existed in late 1800s and went out of business in the mid 1900s. White Star was well

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[79] Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary – 3rd Edition

[80] Grammarist, retrieved from grammarist.com/usage/-oh/ on August 10th 2017

known for building very big and luxurious ships.[81]

10) *Thou bringest a brighter star with thee*

The kind of figurative language is **hyperbole**.

It means that you (someone in this poetry) came with a brighter star.

The word 'thou' is an old-fashioned, poetic, or religious word for *you* when you are talking to only one person. It is used as the subject of a verb.The other definition of thou is a second person singular pronoun in English. It is now largely archaic, having been replaced in almost all contexts by *you.* It is used in parts of Northern England.[82]

11) *From the land of the Philistine*

The kind of figurative language is **synecdoche (totem pro parte)**.

This sentence is related to the previous sentence which means the brighter star is from Philistine.

12) *Where Niagara's reckoned fine*

The kind of figurative language is **metonymy**.

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[81] Urban Dictionary, retrieved from www.urbandictionary.com/define. php?term=white%20star on August 12th 2017

[82] Wikipedia, retrieved from https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thou on August 12th 2017

It means that the Niagara was reckoned well.

Niagara is waterfall between province Ontario and the state of New York. So Niagara here means a name of waterfall.

13) *And tupper is popular*

This sentence is **denotative meaning** that contains the explicit or direct meaning of a word 'tupper' that popular in Philistine at that time.

Tupper is an occupational name for a herdsman who had charge of rams, from an agent derivative of Middle English.[83]

14) ***O ship that shakes on the desolate sea***

The kind of figurative language is **repetition** because the word "***O ship that shakes on the desolate sea***" repeats twice in this poem.

It means that the ship was shaked on the quiet sea.

There was word 'O' before word 'ship', 'O' is always capitalized, it always immediately precedes the person or something being addressed and in modern use it is usually employed to create an archaic tone[84].

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[83]https://www.ancestry.com/name-origin?surname=tupper on August 5th 2017

[84]Grammarist, retrieved from grammarist.com/usage/-oh/ on August 10th 2017

The word 'O' here is **apostrophe**.

15) *Neath the flag of the wan White Star[85]*

The kind of figurative language is **repetition** because the word "*Neath the flag of the wan White Star*" repeats twice in this poem.

It means that there was a wan White Star flag on the ship. White Star here is a symbol.

c. **Sonnet on Approaching Italy**

There are 4 kinds of figurative language used in this poem; hyperbole (7), synecdoche (3), visual imagery (1), and simile (2).

1) *I reached the Alps: the soul within me burned*

The kind of figurative language is **hyperbole**.

It means that this poem was told about the writer that reached the Alps mountain with the burned soul (he was on great spirit or on fire).

Alps is a large mountain range in Europe, stretching from Austria and Slovenia in the east, through Italy, Switzerland, Germany and Leichtenstein, to France in the west.[86]

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[85] Wikipedia (2017), retrieved from m.poemhunter.com/poem/a-fragment on August 5th 2017

[86] Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary – 3rd Edition

2) *Italia, my Italia, at thy name*

The kind of figurative language is **synecdoche (totem pro parte)**.

It means he said that there was Italia at your name (*your* here was for someone). Actually it was not Italia Country in his name, it just explained whole of the parts of Italia at his name. Thy is an English word that means *your* in the second person singular. The used of 'thy' is still found in some traditional dialects but elsewhere it is restricted to archaic contexts.[87]

3) *And when from out the mountain's heart I came*

The kind of figurative language is **hyperbole**.

It means that after the writer reached the Alps mountain then he from out the mountain's heart or from within the mountain.

4) *And saw the land for which my life had yearned*

The kind of figurative language is **hyperbole** and **visual imagery**.

It means that he saw the land which he really yearned or miss for along time.

5) *I laughed **as** one who some great prize had earned*

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[87]English Oxford Living Dictionaries retrieved from https://en.m.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/thy on September 4th 2017

The kind of figurative language is **simile** because there is word 'as' in this sentence.

It means that he laughed like someone who got some greatest prize because he was so happy of the land he had seen.

6) *And musing on the story of thy fame*

The kind of figurative language is **synecdoche (pars prototo)**.

It means that the writer just mused on his girl idol popularity because it's impossible to him to meet the girl and just thinking of her.

Thy is an English word that means *your* in the second person singular. The used of 'thy' is still found in some traditional dialects but elsewhere it is restricted to archaic contexts.[88]

7) *I watched the day, till marked with wounds of flame*

The kind of figurative language is **hyperbole**.

It means that day by day the writer passed his life until his body was marked by wounds of flame because he passed the hard life.

8) *The turquoise sky to burnished gold was turned*

The kind of figurative language is **hyperbole**.

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[88]English Oxford Living Dictionaries retrieved from https://en.m.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/thy on September 4th 2017

It means that the bluish green (the blend of green and blue) sky that burnished gold was turned in another direction.

9) *The pine-trees waved **as** waves **as** woman's hair*

The kind of figurative language is **personification** and **simile** because there is word 'as' in this sentence.

It means that the leaves' pine-tree waved **as** waves **as** woman's hair because the blowof wind.

10) *And in the orchards every twining spray*

The kind of figurative language is **hyperbole.**

Orchards is an area of land where fruit trees (but not orange trees or other citrus trees) are grown.[89]

11) *Was breaking into flakes of blossoming foam*

The kind of figurative language is **hyperbole**.

It means that the twining spray was breaking into flakes of blossoming foam.

12) *But when I knew that far away at Rome*

The kind of figurative language is **synecdoche (totem pro parte)**.

But when the writer knew that all of the things (from the previous sentences) were far away at Rome. The word 'Rome' here just represented whole of the part of Rome country.

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[89]Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary – 3rd Edition

d. **Symphony in Yellow**

There are 3 kinds of figurative language used in this poem; visual imagery (4), simile (4), and metonymy (1).

1) *An omnibus across the bridge*

    The kind of figurative language is **visual imagery**.

    It means that someday there was an omnibus (it's a bus but omnibus is used in old version) across the bridge.

2) *Crawls **like** a yellow butterfly*

    The kind of figurative language is **simile**.

    It means that the omnibus was across slowly like a butterfly which has yellow colour.

3) *Shows **like** a little restless midge*

    The kind of figurative language is **simile**.

    It means that it showed like a little fidgety midge (a small fly which flies in groups and often bites).

4) *Big barges full of yellow hay*

    The kind of figurative language is **metonymy**.

    It means that there was a big barges (long boat with a flat bottom, used for carrying heavy

objects on rivers or canals)[90] that full of straw, so barge means a boat.

5) *Are moved against the shadow wharf*

The kind of figurative language is **visual imagery**.

It means that the *'big barges full of yellow hay'* in the previous sentence are moved against the shadow wharf or quay'.

6) *And, **like** a yellow silken scarf*

The kind of figurative language is **simile**.

This sentence was related to the previous sentence, *'big barges full of yellow hay'* it is like a 'yellow silken scarf'.

7) *The thick fog hangs along the quay*

The kind of figurative language is **visual imagery**.

It means the condition in the quay that full of thick fog everywhere because of the ship.

8) *The yellow leaves begin to fade*

The kind of figurative language is **visual imagery**.

The other condition was the yellow leaves that begin to wilted.

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[90] Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary – 3rd Edition

9) *Lies **like** a rod of rippled jade[91]*

The kind of figurative language is **simile**.

It means that the pale green Thames lies like a rod of a precious green stone from which jewellery and small models.

e. **To My Wife**

There are 4 kinds of figurative language used in this poem; litotes (2), simile (1), metaphor (2), visual imagery (3), synecdoche (1), personification (1) and denotative meaning (2)

1) *I can write no stately poem*

The kind of figurative language is **litotes**.

It means that the writer said to his wife that his writing capabilities are not wonderful.

2) *As a prelude to my lay*

The kind of figurative language is **simile**.

It means that he can not write the stately and lofty poems as a fancy introduction for this poem.

3) *From a poet to a poem*

The kind of figurative language is **litotes**.

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[91]Wordsworth Editions Limited, *The Collected Works of Oscar Wilde,*(1997) p. 876

It's related to the previous sentence that he could not write a stately poem as a poet makes a perfect poem.

4) *I would dare to say*

This sentence is **denotative meaning** that contains the explicit or direct meaning that means the writer brave to say his feeling to his wife.

5) *For if of these fallen petals*

The kind of figurative language is **metaphor**.

For the petals or brightly colored parts that together form most of a flower that fallen to the ground.

It means that the writer tried to say all of the poems he's written that haven't seemed good to him.

6) *One to you seem fair*

The kind of figurative language is **visual imagery**.

It means that all of writer's bad poetry, if his wife liked any of it, he asked to wait for it.

7) *Love will waft it till it settles*

The kind of figurative language is **metaphor**.

It means that the writer will love her endlessly.

8) *On your hair*

The kind of figurative language is **visual imagery**.

It means that the petals above falls to her wife's hair.

9) *And when wind and winter harden*

The kind of figurative language is **visual imagery**.

This sentence explains the pretty self of his wife.

10) *All the loveless land*

The kind of figurative language is **synecdoche (totem pro parte)**.

It means that when winter was came to her again, his wife will remember this poem and be the loveless land.

11) *It will whisper of the garden*

The kind of figurative language is **personification**.

This sentences is related to the previous sentence, 'For if of these fallen petals' the petals being on flowers, flowers being in gardens, and the garden being all of his writing.

12) *You will understand*

This sentence is **denotative meaning** that contains the explicit or direct meaning that means

the writer said that his wife will be the only one to understand all of his writing.

f.   The New Remorse

There are 4 kinds of figurative language used in this poem; litotes (1), auditory imagery (1), metaphor (2), personification (4), visual imagery (3), apostrophe (1) and denotative meaning (1).

1) *The sin was mine; I did not understand*

The kind of figurative language is **litotes.**

It is possible to perceive the sadness from the man that lost someone without having any idea.

2) *So now is music prisoned in her cave*

The kind of figurative language is **auditory imagery.**

It means that the very sadness situation so the writer said its look like music prisoned.

3) *Save where some ebbing desultory wave*

The kind of figurative language is **metaphor.**

It means that the writer feels very sinful and just wants to save it to himself without anyone know.

4) *And in the withered hollow of this land*

The kind of figurative language is **metaphor.**

It means that the writer feels slumped in his world.

5) *Hath Summer dug herself so deep a grave*

The kind of figurative language is **personification.**

It means that summercannot do any action(in this case digging), but the writes in this manner in order to show remorse from the man that he pretends to throw everything in a grave.

6) *That hardly can the leaden willow crave*

The kind of figurative language is **personification.**

It means that the writer losing his self-esteem.

7) *One silver blossom from keen Winter's hand*

The kind of figurative language is **personification.**

One silver blossom refers to the woman who will stay with someone like the winter, which is paradoxical how these two people are so different and they will stay together.

8) *But who is this who cometh by the shore?*

The kind of figurative language is **visual imagery.**

Cometh is archaic third person singular of come.[92]

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[92]https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/cometh on February 4th 2018

9) *(Nay, love, look up and wonder!) Who is this?*

The kind of figurative language is **apostrophe** and **visual imagery.**

Then the writer asks to the woman (in this case is the woman he loves) who just came.

10) *Who cometh in dyed garments from the South?*

The kind of figurative language is **visual imagery.**

Cometh is archaic third person singular ofcome.[93]

11) *The yet unravished roses of thy mouth*

The kind of figurative language is **personification.**

Thy is an English word that means *your* in the second person singular.The used of 'thy' is still found in some traditional dialects but elsewhere it is restricted to archaic contexts.[94]

12) *And I shall weep and worship, as before*

The kind of figurative language is **denotative meaning**

It means that he finally regrets and cries and begs forgiveness to the God.

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[93]https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/cometh on February 4th 2018

[94]English Oxford Living Dictionaries retrieved from https://en.m.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/thy on February 4th 2018

g. **Requiescat**

There are 4 kinds of figurative language used in this poem; visual imagery (8), auditory imagery (1), symbol (2), personification (1), simile (1), metaphor (1), hyperbole (1),synecdoche (1) and denotative meaning (3).

1) *Tread lightly, she is near*

   The kind of figurative language is **visual imagery**.

   This poem was told about the writer who loved a beautiful woman. He said to his self to tread slowly, because the woman was near from him.

2) *Under the snow*

   The kind of figurative language is **visual imagery**.

   It was related to the previous sentence, *'she is near'* under the snow.

3) *Speak gently, she can hear*

   The kind of figurative language is **auditory imagery**.

   It means that the writer said to himself to speak gently and softly because that woman could hear even he speaks gently.

4) *The daisies grow*

   The kind of figurative language is **symbol**.

It means that the writer associated with flowers like daisies.

Daisy is a small flower with white petals and a yellow center, which often grows in grass.[95]

5) *All her bright golden hair*

The kind of figurative language is **visual imagery**.

It's clearly explain that the sentence was used Visual imagery because we can imagine the woman's hair was long and bright golden hair.

6) *Tarnished with rust*

The kind of figurative language is **visual imagery**.

7) *She that was young and fair*

The kind of figurative language is **visual imagery**.

It means that the woman was young and fair some years ago.

8) *Fallen to dust*

The kind of figurative language is **personification**.

It means that the young and fair woman in this poem that finally fallen to dust because she got sick.

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[95]Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary – 3rd Edition

9) *Lily-like, white **as** snow*

The kind of figurative language is **symbol** and **simile**.

It means that the woman was white like snow, being pure and gorgeous.

10) *She was a woman*

The kind of figurative language is **denotative meaning**.

It means that the woman was a young beautiful woman before she got sick.

11) *So sweetly she grew*

The kind of figurative language is **visual imagery**.

It means that the woman grew sweetly and beautiful when she was young.

12) *Coffin-board, heavy stone*

The kind of figurative language is **visual imagery**.

Then its sentence told the woman passed away and the writer saw the coffin board and heavy stone in her grave.

13) *Lie on her breast*

The kind of figurative language is**metaphor.**

It means that the heavy stone above now lie on the woman. She was alone in her grave and no one accompanied her.

14) *I vex my heart alone*

The kind of figurative language is **denotative meaning**.

It means that the writer who really sad because his lovely woman never came back forever.

15) *She is at rest*

The kind of figurative language is **visual imagery**.

It means that now the woman was peacefully died.

16) *Peace, peace, she cannot hear lyre or sonnet*

The kind of figurative language is **denotative meaning**.

It means that the woman was peacefully dead and could not hear lyre or sonnet anymore.

Lyre is an ancient musical instrument consisting of a U-shaped frame with strings fixed to it.Sonnet is a poem that has 14 lines and a particular pattern of rhyme.

17) *All my life's buried here*

The kind of figurative language is **hyperbole**.

It means that now the writer's life buried in the woman's grave.

18) *Heap earth upon it*[96]

The kind of figurative language is **synecdoche (totem pro parte)**.

It means that the writer will always remember all of memories with his woman.

h. **Desespoir**

There are 5 kinds of figurative language used in this poem; personification (2), visual imagery (5), metaphor (3), hyperbole (1) and irony (1).

1) *The seasons send their ruin as they go*

The kind of figurative language is **personification**.

This poem told about the despaired, and the first sentences, *'the seasons send their ruin as they go'* was the condition of dray seasons which really apprehensive.

2) *Nor withers till the rose has flamed to red*

The kind of figurative language is **personification**.

It means that the rose was withered then it was flamed to red again.

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[96]Wordsworth Editions Limited, *The Collected Works of Oscar Wilde,*(1997) p. 784

3) *And in the autumn purple violets blow*

The kind of figurative language is **visual imagery**.

It means that in the autumn, the purple violets blow.

4) *And in the slim crocus stirs the winter snow*

The kind of figurative language is **visual imagery**.

It means that the slim crocus (small yellow, white or purple spring flower) grew in the snow in winter season.

5) *Wherefore yon leafless trees will bloom again*

The kind of figurative language is **visual imagery**.

Then the writer asked, why do the leafless trees bloom again in winter season.

6) *And this grey land grow green with summer rain*

The kind of figurative language is **visual imagery**.

While the grey land grew green in the rain of summer season.

7) *And send up cowslips for some boy to mow*

The kind of figurative language is **visual imagery**.

And the cowslips (small plant with yellow flowers that smell sweet[97]) grew in the green land above then the cowslip was cut by the boy.

8) *But what of life whose bitter hungry sea*
   The kind of figurative language is **metaphor**.
   It means that the writer asked what is more bitter than a quiet sea.

9) *Flows at our heels and gloom of sunless night*
   The kind of figurative language is **metaphor**.
   It means that life was going on in their apprehensive condition everyday and it looked like sunless night.

10) *Covers the days which never more return?*
    The kind of figurative language is **metaphor**.
    It means that the days before they live in happiness but they know it never return.

11) *Ambition, love and all the thoughts that burn*
    The kind of figurative language is **hyperbole**.
    It means that the ambition, love, and all the thought were lost because he did the useless things or wasting the time of his life.

12) *We lose too soon and only find delight*
    The kind of figurative language is **irony**.

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[97] Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary – 3rd Edition

It means that they lose what they have and realize that they only find delight all this time.

i. Madonna Mia

There are 6 kinds of figurative language used in this poem; symbol (1), visual imagery (4), metaphor (2), simile (2), synecdoche (1) and gustatory imagery (1).

1) *A lily-girl, not made for this world's pain*
    The kind of figurative language is **symbol**.
    This poem was about a girl who looked like a lily (lily here means pure white), and the girl was not made for pains of the world.

2) *With brown, soft hair close braided by her ears*
    The kind of figurative language is **visual imagery**.
    It means that the girl had brown and soft hair and its braided close her ears.

3) *And longing eyes half veiled*
    The kind of figurative language is **metaphor**.
    It means that the writer compared the girl's tears obscure her eyes with the way in which heavy rainfall.

4) *Like bluest water seen through mists of rain*
    The kind of figurative language is **simile**.
    It means that her eyes like water that really blue and it was seen through mists of rain.

5) *Pale cheeks whereon no love hath left its stain*

The kind of figurative language is **visual imagery**.

It was a polite way of saying she was virgin because her pale cheeks have never been kissed or touched by man.

6) *Red under lip drawn in for fear of love*

The kind of figurative language is **visual imagery**.

It means that under her lip was red as she was afraid of love that can leaded a man to kiss her or spoil her purity.

7) *And white throat, whiter than the silvered dove*

The kind of figurative language is **visual imagery**.

It's same with the previous sentence that had meaning she was virgin. Her neck was whiter than the feathers of the dove.

Dove is a white or grey bird, often used as a symbol of peace.

8) *Through whose wan marble creeps one purple vein*

The kind of figurative language is **metaphor**.

It means that Madonna Mia's blood veins appear to be purple in color. Purple is also a color that has been associated with royalty.

9) *Yet, though my lips shall praise her without cease*

The kind of figurative language is **synecdoche (pars prototo)**.

It means that the writer would never stop praising the girl. The word 'praise her' here means the woman to state whole of the woman's life parts.

10) *Even to kiss her feet I am not bold*

The kind of figurative language is **gustatory imagery**.

It means that the writer did not have bravery enough to kiss the woman's feet because he treated royalty and he simply wanted to keep her pure.

11) *Being o'er shadowed by the wings of awe*

The kind of figurative language is **metaphor**.

It means that the writer just be the shadow of the girl because he was completely in awe of her.

O'er is a poetic contraction of *over* and it's used in literary version or old fashioned and word 'o'er' usually used in poetry.

12) *Like Dante, when he stood with Beatrice*

The kind of figurative language is **simile**.

Dante was a major Italian poet of the late MiddleAges. His complete name was Durante Degli Alighieri[98]

j. Impression – Le Reveillon

There are 4 kinds of figurative language used in this poem; metaphor (3), personification (5), simile (1) and hyperbole (2).

1) *The sky is laced with fitful red*

The kind of figurative language is **metaphor**.

In this poem the writer told about the sky which laced with fitful red. Fitful red here means a condition of cloudy sky and it's almost rain.

2) *The circling mists and shadows flee*

The kind of figurative language is **personification**.

It means that mists circling the sky and it was made the shadows was disappear.

3) *The dawn is rising from the sea*

The kind of figurative language is **personification** and **metaphor**.

It means that after the sky was laced with fitful red and mists circling the sky then the dawn was rising from the sea.

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[98] Wikipedia retrieved from https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dante_ Alighieri on December 11st 2017

4) *Like a white lady from her bed*

   The kind of figurative language is **simile**.

   This sentence is related to the previous sentence, *'the dawn is rising from the sea'* like a lady who has white skin wake up from her bed.

5) *And jagged arrows fall*

   The kind of figurative language is **metaphor**.

   It means that the jagged arrows fall.

6) *Athwart the feathers of the night*

   The kind of figurative language is **personification**.

   It means that jagged arrows fall along the night.

7) *And a long wave of yellow light*

   The kind of figurative language is **metaphor**.

   It means that a long wave in light of lighthouse (mercusuar) in the sea.

8) *Breaks silently on tower and hall*

   The kind of figurative language is **personification**.

   It means that the wave breaks silently on tower (it was like a mercusuar).

9) *And spreading wide across the world*

   The kind of figurative language is **hyperbole**.

   It's related to the previous sentences, 'And a long wave of yellow light' and 'Breaks silently on

tower and hall' means that the long wave that breaks silently everywhere, it was not really across the world.

10) *Wakes into flight some fluttering bird*

The kind of figurative language is **personification**.

It means that the long wave of yellow light above flight to some fluttering bird.

11) *And all the branches streaked with gold[99]*

The kind of figurative language is **hyperbole.**

It means that all the branches of trees streaked with gold.

B. Discussion

In this part, the researcher gave some explanation about the research findings that the writer have mentioned before. The researcher found some kinds of figurative language in ten poems of Oscar Wilde which is chosen by the researcher. The research findings of this research also proves that figurative language not only found in songs. It also can be found in poems. Figurative language is a way that the poem write used to express his/her ideas, feelings, and thoughts.

This research was conducted to find out types of figurative language that are applied in ten Oscar Wilde's poems. The result of

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[99] Wordsworth Editions Limited, *The Collected Works of Oscar Wilde,*(1997) p. 846

analyzing those five poems are showed 126 expressions in 15 types of figurative language. Those figurative language are personification, hyperbole, synecdoche (totem pro parte and pars prototo), repetition, metaphor, simile, symbol,litotes, metonymy, apostrophe, and imagery (the kinds of imagery are visual imagery, auditory imagery, and gustatory imagery). The most of figurative language which used in some Oscar Wilde's poems above is visual imagery.The classification of the figurative language found in ten selected poems are shown as follow:

Table 4.1
The number of Figurative Language

No	Types of Figurative Language	Total
1	Personification	15
2	Hyperbole	22
3	Synecdoche (totem pro parte)	7
4	Synecdoche (pars prototo)	2
5	Repetition	5
6	Metaphor	14
7	Simile	11
8	Symbol	4
9	Litotes	3
10	Metonymy	2
11	Apostrophe	6
12	Visual Imagery	28
13	Auditory Imagery	2
14	Gustatory Imagery	1
15	Denotative meaning	6
	Total	126

Based on the table above, the writer found 15 types of figurative language which are used in the poems. The most of figurative language which used in some Oscar Wilde's poems above is

visual imagery, there are twenty eight sentences that contained visual imagery in those ten poems that has a great exaggeration used to emphasize a point, and is used for expressive effect. Visual imagery represent objects, actions, and ideas in such a way that is appeals to our physical senses. The second dominant of figurative language is hyperbole there are twenty two sentences in those ten poems.

The third dominant of figurative language is personification there are fifteen sentences in those ten poems.Then metaphor is the fourth dominant, there are fourteen sentences in those ten poems. They are explained by graphics, visual scenes, pictures, or the sense of sight. Simile is the fifth dominant, there are eleven sentences in those ten poems.Simile is kind of figurative language in which two unrelated things are shown to be similar in some way. The comparison is shown using *like* or *as*.

The last are synecdoche (the kind of synecdoche is totem pro parte), symbol, apostrophe and denotative meaning havealmost same total number, there are four until seven sentences in those ten selected poems. Then metonymy, synecdoche pars prototo, litotes, auditory imagery and gustatory imagery are seldom.

A Lament poem used the title as a list of lamented people, creatures, events and other things hurt in the warand other disasters. Lament is a list of casualties of war, human and otherwise. The war never really stopped. "A father grey with grief and tears" and "a mother weeping all alone" were some sentences in this poems that explained the condition of that time.

A Fragment poem was about love of nature. The writer filled his poem with tactile and visual imagery; thus capturing our imaginations. Each object, in its own way was a comfort, they were also quite literally, fragments representations of larger nature, experiences and travels. The element that persists in majority of his poems establishes his affinity with the sea, the shaking ships on the desolate sea that were the essential physical realities fragment.

Sonnet on Approaching Italy shows the writer visited Italyin contemplating the journey in Rome. The writer said that everything beautiful eventually fades by chance or by nature's inevitable changes. The beauty of Alps mountain described when the writer stood over there. The pine trees waved as waves as woman's hair. The writer was really happy and he laughed as one who get some great prize. The writer really enjoyed his trip to Italy.

Symphony in Yellow poemleads the reader into the world of yellow and like a symphony, there were many layers, sound and textures. Yellow here was the piece of music that was being played and each section represented the sections of symphony. Oscar Wilde also told how the Thames was pale green and at his feet. It was looked like all the situation in this poem was happened around the Thames. Thames is a river in southern England, rising in the Cotswolds in several headstreams and flowing generally eats through London to the

North Sea by a large estuary. The length of this river is 346 km (215 miles).[100]

To My Wife poemwas very delicate poem. Through this poem, Oscar Wilde felt he was not able to be amazing and awesome. He would felt silly in his writing. But he hoped his wife would like his poem. In sentence 'And when wind and winter harden' and 'All the loveless land' he claimed that when all is winter hardened, his poem continued to speak to his wife of summer. 'Love will waft it till it settles' in the seventh sentence means that he would love her wife endlessly. He totally hoped her wife will be the only to understand whole of these poems, from the last sentence 'You will understand'.

The New Remorse poem presented the first man who seemly does not know how to keep relationship having a result the loss of someone, different from the second man who seems to be the perfect man for women who wish be loved really; the woman seems to belong to those women who are wished by all men, beautiful and dedicated to their lovers. All these three people are in a beach, the woman and the writer, they seem to be quit while the man is regretting with all this heart his lose, and the woman seems to be perfectly beautiful, being part of the place and waiting for her new love. The relationship ended because the writer did not show properly his feelings to his woman, he believed this was not necessary and he began to lose her, she began to

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[100]Collins Dictionry, retrieved from googleweblight.com/? lite_url=https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/ on September 4th 2017

feel unloved and she got bored of him having as a result a new person able to make feel that woman the most beautiful and the luckiest in all the earth for having him. The writer stayed alone, regretting each moment in which he did not say love to that woman.

Quantum Mutata poem was lamenting about England not being a superpower as it once was. Oscar Wilde was criticizing how the country is just concerned with comfort and luxury and the materialistic products did not have any meaning when there was not any thought of high moral principles and ideals.The writer admired Cromwell for his threat to Rome, but the title shows how events have changed, for Victorian England stands only for imperialism.

The purpose of writing Requiescat poem was to share Oscar Wilde's feeling about death from his experience. The woman in this poem can mean anything that was dear to him or maybe someone that was very dear to him. Oscar Wilde visited the girl's grave and told how beautiful she was. In sentence 'She was a woman, sweetly she grow', he thought she was really beautiful, even after she was dead. He loved her a lot.In sentence 'She is at rest', the writer leads us to believe that he was extremely hurt by the girl. In sentence 'All my life's buried here', he was talking about struggling because his life got buried along with the woman. He loved her with all his self.

Madonna Mia poem was about Madonna Mia (name of the girl was the title of the poem) is afraid of love and has never touched by a man. It was proved by the sentences 'Pale cheeks where no love hath left its stain', 'Red under lip drawn in for fear of love', 'And white

throat, whiter than the silvered dove'. 'Lily-girl' in the first sentence refers to the girl was virgin.

All of these poems above have the pedagogical implication:

1. The result of analyzing poetry can be used as one method of teaching learning tool. Students are expected to appreciate the literary works which in this case is in the form of poetry. After analyzing the poems students can give appreciation and be able to assess whether a poem is good or not. So poetry gives good implication to English Language Teaching.

2. Poems very suitable for the English Learners who want to improve their English skills in analyze each sentence that contains of figurative language. From the explanation above can be concluded that in analyzes poems besides find figurative language, we can also understand the meaning of poems that contain figurative language. It is possible to use the poems by Oscar Wilde as an alternative way in teaching Prose, Poetry, and Drama because the writer found expressions of figurative language on those ten poems. The readers can learn Prose, Poetry, and Drama subject by conceiving related to the theory and finding of this research.

3. Human social life
   Some aspects and values such as life, social, moral, behavioral, psychological, educational can be learned from the activities of analyzing poems and its analysis results.

It can be seen in a literary work by analyzing the text of poems itself which contained about love, sadness, happiness, spirit and others. For Oscar Wilde's poem here can be seen based on the diction, imagery, and symbol of the poem text. It is very useful to increase the capability or language understanding.

4. The literary work can be related to the history by understanding the meaning.

    In the sentences of Oscar Wilde's selected poems that contain figurative language is helpful in understanding the poems. The existence of figurative language is not to complicate the understanding of poems but to simplify and to clear the understanding of each sentence.

CHAPTER V
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

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

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

A. Conclusion

After had passed the step of the analysis, the figurative language used in some poems by Oscar Wilde has 126figurative language which are divided into 15 types of figurative language such as personification, hyperbole, synecdoche (totem pro parte and pars prototo), repetition, metaphor, simile, symbol, litotes, metonymy, apostrophe, denotative meaning and imagery (the kinds of imagery are visual imagery, auditory imagery, and gustatory imagery). The conclusions were made to answer the objective of the study;

1. The writer just analyzed ten poems that written by Oscar Wilde. The poems are A Lament, A Fragment, Sonnet on Approaching Italy, Symphony in Yellow, To My Wife, The

New Remorse, Requiescat, Desespoir, Madonna Mia, and Impression - Le Reveillon. Most of types of figurative language used in those ten poems is visual imagery. The second types of figurative language mostly used in those poems arehyperbole. The third types of figurative languagemostly used in those poems are personification. Then simile are the fourth dominant, there are fourteen sentences in those ten poems. Simile is the fifth dominant, there are eleven sentences in those ten poems. While the other types of figurative languages used in these poems almost has the same frequency.

2. The contextual meaning was explained in each parts of poems in the previous chapter. Some of them was 'Requiescat' poem, one of the sentence was *'the daisies grow'* it means that the writer associated the woman with flowers like daisies and the kind of figurative language is symbol. The other was *'lily-like, white as snow'* it means that the woman was white like snow, being pure and gorgeous. By using the figurative language, it makes the poems are interesting to read and helps the readers to imagine the poems then the imagination created by the reader is still in context of poems. The sentences of Oscar Wilde's selected poems tried to tell us about human social life which contained about love, sadness, happiness, spirit and others. In the sentences of Oscar Wilde's selected poemsthat contains figurative language is helpful in understanding the

poems. The existence of figurative language is not to complicate the understanding of poems but to simplify and to clear the understanding of each sentences.

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

B. Suggestion

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

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

works to explore their imagination and creativity through a program of writing literary work.

2. For The Students

   a. The students should be more active to increase their reading habit, especially in literary work such as poems, short story, novel, and another kinds of literary works to enrich their references of kinds of figurative languages and also the meaning.

3. Suggestion for the researcher

   a. The researcher has some suggestions related to the subject of research for the next researcher, because this research is actually still far from being perfect, so it can be continued. In addition, the result of this research can give contribution to others and give advantages to all people that they have intention to learn about live through work of art.

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APPENDICES

a. A Lament

O well for him who lives at ease

With garnered gold in wide domain

Nor heeds the splashing of the rain

The crashing down of forest trees

O well for him who ne'er hath known

The travail of the hungry years

A father grey with grief and tears

A mother weeping all alone

But well for him whose feet hath trod

The weary road of toil and strife

Yet from the sorrows of his life

Builds ladders to be nearer God

b. A Fragment

Beautiful star with the crimson lips

And flagrant daffodil hair

Come back, come back, in the shaking ships

O'er the much-overrated sea

To the hearts that are sick for thee

O beautiful stars with the crimson lips

And the flagrant daffodil hair

O ship that shakes on the desolate sea

Neath the flag of the wan White Star

Thou bringest a brighter star with thee

From the land of the Philistine

Where Niagara's reckoned fine

And tupper is popular

O ship that shakes on the desolate sea

Neath the flag of the wan White Star

c. **Sonnet on Approaching Italy**

I reached the Alps: the soul within me burned

Italia, my Italia, at thy name

And when from out the mountain's heart I came

And saw the land for which my life had yearned

I laughed as one who some great prize had earned

And musing on the story of thy fame

I watched the day, till marked with wounds of flame

The turquoise sky to burnished gold was turned

The pine-trees waved as waves as woman's hair

And in the orchards every twining spray

Was breaking into flakes of blossoming foam

But when I knew that far away at Rome

I wept to see the land so very fair

d. **Symphony in Yellow**

An omnibus across the bridge

Crawls like a yellow butterfly

And, here and there, a passer-by

Shows like a little restless midge

Big barges full of yellow hay

Are moved against the shadow wharf

And, like a yellow silken scarf

The thick fog hangs along the quay

The yellow leaves begin to fade

And flutter from the Temple elms

And at my feet the pale green Thames

Lies like a rod of rippled jade

e. **To My Wife**

I can write no stately poem

As a prelude to my lay

From a poet to a poem

I would dare to say

For if of these fallen petals

One to you seem fair

Love will waft it till it settles

On your hair

And when wind and winter harden

All the loveless land

It will whisper of the garden

You will understand

f. **The New Remorse**

The sin was mine; I did not understand.

So now is music prisoned in her cave,

Save where some ebbing desultory wave

Frets with its restless whirls this meagre strand.

And in the withered hollow of this land

Hath Summer dug herself so deep a grave,

That hardly can the leaden willow crave

One silver blossom from keen Winter's hand.

But who is this who cometh by the shore?

(Nay, love, look up and wonder!) Who is this

Who cometh in dyed garments from the South?

It is thy new-found Lord, and he shall kiss

The yet unravished roses of thy mouth,

And I shall weep and worship, as before

g. Requiescat

Tread lightly, she is near

Under the snow

Speak gently, she can hear

The daisies grow

All her bright golden hair

Tarnished with rust

She that was young and fair

Fallen to dust

Lily-like, white as snow

She hardly knew

She was a woman

So sweetly she grew

Coffin-board, heavy stone

Lie on her breast

I vex my heart alone

She is at rest

Peace, peace, she cannot hear

Lyre or sonnet

All my life's buried here

Heap earth upon it

h. Desespoir

The seasons send their ruin as they go

For in the spring the narcis shows it head

Nor withers till the rose has flamed to red

And in the autumn purple violets blow

And in the slim crocus stirs the winter snow

Wherefore yon leafless trees will bloom again

And this grey land grow green with summer rain

And send up cowslips for some boy to mow

But what of life whose bitter hungry sea

Flows at our heels and gloom of sunless night

Covers the days which never more return?

Ambition, love and all the thoughts that burn

We lose too soon and only find delight

In withered husks of some dead memory

i. Madonna Mia

A lily-girl, not made for this world's pain

With brown, soft hair close braided by her ears

And longing eyes half veiled

Like bluest water seen through mists of rain

Pale cheeks whereon no love hath left its stain

Red under lip drawn in for fear of love

And white throat, whiter than the silvered dove

Through whose wan marble creeps one purple vein

Yet, though my lips shall praise her without cease

Even to kiss her feet I am not bold

Being o'er shadowed by the wings of awe

Like Dante, when he stood with Beatrice

And saw The Seventh Crystal and Stair of Gold

j. Impression – Le Reveillon

The sky is laced with fitful red

The circling mists and shadows flee

The dawn is rising from the sea

Like a white lady from her bed

And jagged arrows fall

Athwart the feathers of the night

And a long wave of yellow light

Breaks silently on tower and hall

And spreading wide across the world

Wakes into flight some fluttering bird

And all the chestnut tops are stirred

And all the branches streaked with gold

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