FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE USED IN THE BROWNING'S POEMS

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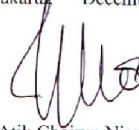
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ABSTRACT

This research has two major objectives proposed by the researcher, they are (1) to identify the types of figurative language used in The Browning's poems, (2) to find out the implied meaning of figurative language used in The Browning's poems. The type of this research is descriptive qualitative. The data source of this research is taken from the poems by The Browning. Regarding with the method of collecting the data, the researcher applies observation and documentation by studying deeply on the poems by The Browning and then the researcher clarifies the data using Perrine Lawrence's theory of figurative language and other scientists that support it. Whilst regarding the implied meaning of the figurative language used in The Browning's poems, the reasearcher uses the theory of Leech of types of meanings and other scientists' theories that support it.The result of the study indicates that in The Browning's poems, there are ten types of figurative language used namely; Symbol, Simile, Metaphor, Synecdoche, Paradox, Metonymy, Personification, Apostrophe, Hyperbole, and Understatement. Closerly related to the implied meanings of figurative language used in the poems, the researcher here finds five types of implied meanings namely; connotative, affective, stylistic, conceptual, and reflective meaning.

Key words: figurative language, implied meaning, The Browning, poems

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ABSTRAKSI

Penelitian ini memiliki dua pokok tujuan yang diajukan (1) untuk mengidentifikasi tipe tipe bahasa kiasan yang terkandung dalam puisi-puisi The Browning, (2) untuk mencari makna yang tersirat dari bahasa kiasan dalam puisi-puisi The Browning. Jenis penelitian ini adalah deskriptif kualitatif. Sumber data dari penelitian ini diambil dari kumpulan puisi The Browning. Terkait dengan metode pengumpulan data, penulis mengaplikasikan observasi dan dokumentasi dengan mempelajari kumpulan puisi The Browning dan kemuidan penulis mengklarifikasi data menggunakan teori Perrine Lawrence tentang bahasa dan teori pendukung lainnya. Sedangkan terkait dengan makna tersirat, peneliti menggunakan teori Leech tentang tipe-tipe arti dan teori pendukung lainnya. Hasil dari penelitian ini mengindikasikan bahwa dalam kumpulan puisi The Browning terdapat sepuluh tipe bahasa kiasan yang digunakan, yaitu: simbol, simile, metafora, sinekdot, paradoks, metonimi, personifikasi, apostrof, hiperbola dan litotes. Terkait dengan makna tersirat dari bahasa kiasan dalam penelitian ini, peneluis menemukan lima makna tersirat yaitu: makna konotasi, afeksi, gaya bahasa, konseptual dan makna reflektif.

Kata Kunci: Bahasa kiasan, makna tersirat, The Browning, puisi

A. INTRODUCTION

Language using figures of speech is language that cannot be taken literally (or should not be taken literally only) (Perrine: 1977: 28). He then broadly defines, a figure of speech is any way of saying something other than the ordinary way.When it comes to literary works, especially poems, poets avoid using literal meaning. Literal by definition is a kind of utterance that communicates something by which the meaning can be obtained and percieved based on the use of word for word meaning. In figurative language, words bamboozle us, because one word can convey more than one meaning.In short, figurative language is used to serve and convey thoughts, feelings, and perceptions that cannot be adequately expressed in literal language.

Figurative language can be found in both daily conversation and literary works, such as drama, poetry (poems), movies and songs. In this study, the researcher deals with analyzing poems by The Browning.The Browning are Elizabeth Barrett Browning (EBB) and Robert Browning (RB). They both are well-known poets as well as a married couple who have dedicated their works into literature through their courtship.According to Garrett's book entitled A Browning Chronology (2000 :1-3) Robert Browning was born in Southampton Street, Camberwell a village near London (1782–1866).While Elizabeth Barrett Browning (EBB) was born in 6 March 1806 – 29 June 1861 and was one of the most prominent English poets in the Victorian era. Her poetry was widely known and popular in both Britain and the United States during her lifetime and even now. She was theeldest child of Edward Moulton-Barrett (1785–1857) and Mary Graham-Clarke (1781–1828).She was born in Durham, the eldest of 12 children, Elizabeth Barrett was educated at home.

The researcher also analyzes the implied meanings contained in the figurative language of the poems. Therefore, the main focuses of this paper are to get to know the types of figurative language and to comprehend the implied meaning of the poems. Understanding the implied meaning of the poems or the author's intention through figure of speech is very important because if the

readers want to enjoy and understand what's the poem about, they should nonetheless understand the implied meaning of the poems. As one poem at times has a various meanings, the readers should be aware and have knowledge to dig into poems and search of the meanings behind it.

This study focuses on the figurative language in The Browning's poems. The data of this study are analyzed using the figurative language theory of Perrine (1977) and the meaning theory of Leech(1974).

B. RESEARCH METHOD

This study belongs to descriptive qualitative research, because the researcher proposes two objectives which are to classify the types of figurative language and to describe the implied meaning of figurative language used in The Browning's poems by Elizabeth Barrett Browning and Robert Browning.

The data are lines or stanza contained in The Browning's poems. There are 41 data of figurative language in The Browning's poems. The data source are the nine selected poems by The Browning.

Regarding with the method of collecting data, the researcher uses documentation as well as observation. The steps of collecting data are as follows: reading deeply on the nine selected poems, afterwards the researchers explores and studies on those poems, then the researcher searchers the supporting data and collects the data, and identifies the types of figurative language on the poems, underlying and coding them.

The researcher analyzes the data using these steps down below:

Step 1 focusing on the types of figurative language:

a. The researcher tries to describe the types of figurative language used in The Browning's poems based on the Perrine Lawrence's theory of figurative language and other scientists that support it.

b. The researcher then classifies the types of figurative language used in the nine selected poems by The Browining using Perrine Lawrence's theory.

c. The researcher then describes furthur why the utterance in the poem belongs to one type of figurative language and others by using Perrine Lawrence's theory.

Step 2 focusing on the implied meaning of figurative language:

a. The researcher tries to describe the implied meaning of figurative language used in The Browning's poems based on the meaning theory of Leech's theory.

b. The researcher tries to analyze the poems in The Browning's poems by using the theories which are already explained in advance.

c. The researcher then explains further the content and context of the figurative used in the poems based on the theory being used.

d. Last but not least, the researcher then describes furthur the implied meaning of the figurative language used in the poems.

C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This subchapter discusses the result of the researcher's analysis and discussion. The results of the analysis are as follows:

1. Types of Figurative Language

Table 4.1

Types of Figurative Language

NO	Types of FL	Examples	Result(s)	
			ε	%
1	Symbol	Dove, the widest land, dead eyes, star.	9	21.95%
2	Simile	as the wine Must taste of its own grapes, Like the angled spar.	8	19.51%
3	Metaphor	If their star is a word, the straight was a path of gold.	5	12.20%
4	Synecdoche	brow and hair, Home-talk and	5	12.20%

		blessings and the common kiss.		
5	Paradox	Doom takes to part us, leaves thy heart in mine, so wrought May be unwrought so.	3	7.31%
6	Metonymy	wings of thy dove, eyes the tears of two.	3	7.31%
7	Personification	The startled little waves that leap, sorrow hath shut me safe.	2	4.88%
8	Apostrophe	Deep being!, and if God choose.	2	4.88%
9	Hyperbole	pulses that beat double	2	4.88%
10	Understatement	if I strove/To fail so,	2	4.88%
Total			**41**	**100.00%**

Based on the table above about the types of figurative language, the researcher found ten types of figurative language in The Browning's poems namely: simile, metaphor, personification, apostrophe, synecdoche, metonymy, symbol, paradox, hyperbole, and understatement. There are actually twelve types of figurative language based on Perrine's theory. However the researcher does not find allegory and irony in The Browning's poems. As it has been mentioned above, there are 21.95% of symbol, 19.51% of simile, 12.20% of metaphor, 12.20% of synecdoche, 7.31% of paradox, 7.31% of metonymy, 4.88% of personification, 4.88% of apostrophe, 4.88% of hyperbole, 4.88% of understatement. The amount of data found in The Browning's poems is 41. The majority of figurative language types used in The Browning's poems is symbol which has 9 out of 41 (21.95%).

The previous research related to this study was conducted by, Dina, UMS (2005). The result of her research of the types of figurative language used in

English translation of *bukhori hadith* are as follows: Simile, Metaphor, Personification, and Allegory.

The research conducted by Dina above has some differences with this research. Even though using the same theory, the result of the research by Dina has only found 4 types of figurative language out of 12, whilst this research has 10 types of figurative language out of 12.

Another researcher found related to this research conducted by Febrianti Indasari (2006). The result of her research of the types of figurative language used in The Lord Byron's poems are simile, metaphor, personification, apostrophe, synecdoche, metonymy, symbol, paradox and hyperbole.

The research paper conducted by Febrianti above has some differences. She found 9 types of figurative language out of 12, whilst this research found 10 types of figurative language out of 12 using the same theory. She found the dominant type are personification and symbol, whilst this research is symbol.

2. Implied Meaning of in Figurative Language

Based on the analysis above, the following table 4.2 is the summary of the data of implied meaning in figurative language:

Table 4.2

Implied Meaning in Figurative Language

No.	Types of Meaning	Examples	Result	
			ε	%
1.	Connotative Meaning	"Filled by **dead eyes** too tender to know change? That's hardest...."	19	46.35%
2.	Affective Meaning	Could scarcely lift above **the world forlornMy heavy heart...**Than thou didst bid me bring"	9	21.96%
3.	Stylistic Meaning	"**Since sorrow hath shut me safe in love's**	5	12.19%

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		divineAnd to spread wing and fly in the outer air**.**		
4.	Conceptual Meaning	"I love **her smile—her look—her wayOf speaking gently**, for a trick of thought"	4	9.75%
5.	Reflective Meaning	"Be changed, or change for thee, **-- and love, so wroughtMay be unwrought so,** neither love me for—"	4	9.75%
Total			41	100%

Based on the table above about the types of meaning in The Browning's poems, the researcher found five types out of seven of the implied meaning in The Browning's poems namely: conceptual meaning, connotative meaning, stylistic or social meaning, affective meaning, and reflective meaning. There are actually seven types of meaning based on Leech's theory. However the researcher does not find collocative and thematic meaning in The Browning's poems. As it has been mentioned above in the table that there are 46.35% of connotative meaning, 21.96% of affective meaning, 12.19% of stylistic meaning, 9.75% of conceptual meaning and 9.75% of reflective meaning. The total data are 41 found and analyzed into the types of meaning used in The Browning's poems.

The related research is conducted by Ismail Marzuki under the title of "A descriptive study on the use of figurative language in English song lyrics by western musicians", the similarity found is the theory used by the researcher. The differences are the results and the object of the study.

D. CONCLUSION

As has been analyzed in the previous chapter, here the researcher would like to draw a conclusion of the analysis:

1. The Types of Figurative Language

    The researcher uses Perrine's theory to find out the types of figurative language in the poems. After taking and classifying the data based on their categories of figurative language, the researcher then jumps into a conclusion that The Browning's poems use some figurative language. They are: Simile, Metaphor, Personification, Apostrophe, Synecdoche, Metonymy, Symbol, Paradox, Hyperbole, and Understatement. Based on Perrine Lawerence theory, there are actually twelve types of figurative language, they are:simile, metaphor, personification, apostrophe, synecdoche, metonymy, symbol, allegory, paradox, hyperbole, understatement, and irony. Therefore, the researcher does not find allegory and irony in the poems. The top figurative language used in The Browning's poems is symbol. Symbol is used in the poems to mainly state what means more than what it is.

2. The Implied Meaning

    The implied meaning of the figurative language used in The Browning's poems consists of: connotative, conceptual, stylistic, affective, reflective meaning. The selected poems of The Browning's are all about the conception of their love when they were still alive and together. The first position of the intention of the authors is asserting. Through the poems, the authors try to assert a statement or opinion of how they love each other. Concerning with the major comparison between this research paper and the previous studies are the first one is the object of the study of this paper is focusing on The Browning's poems which has never been analyzed before.

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