

FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE USED IN ROBERT FROST'S POEMS



PUBLICATION ARTICLE

Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for Getting Bachelor Degree of Education
in English

by:

RUDY TRI PAMBUDI
A320120109

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH EDUCATION
SCHOOL OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION
MUHAMMADIYAH UNIVERSITY OF SURAKARTA
2016

APPROVAL

FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE USED IN ROBERT FROST'S POEMS

PUBLICATION ARTICLE

by:

RUDY TRI PAMBUDI
A320120109

Approved to be Examined by Consultant

Consultant I



Dr. Maryadi, M. A
NIP. 1958 03 04 1986 03 1001

ACCEPTANCE




FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE USED IN ROBERT FROST'S POEMS

Written by:

RUDY TRI PAMBUDI
A320120109


Accepted by the Board of Examiners
School of Teacher Training and Education
Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta
on July 2016

The Board of Examiners

1. Dr. Maryadi, M.A (Chair Person) ()
2. Dr. Dwi Haryanti, M.Hum (Member 1) ()
3. Dra. Siti Zuhriah Ariatmi, M. Hum (Member 2) ()

Dean,




Prof. Dr. Harun Joko Pravitno, M. Hum
NIK.19650428199303001

TESTIMONY

I am the researcher, signed the statement below :

Name : Rudy Tri Pambudi
NIM : A320120109
Study Program : Department of English education
Title : FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE USED IN ROBERT
FROST'S POEMS

Here, the researcher testifies that in this research paper there is no plagiarism of the research that has been made before to complete bachelor degree in a university and as long as the writer knows that there is also no work or opinion which ever been published or composed by the other, except those which the writing are refered in the manuscript and mentioned in the bibliography. Therefore, if it proves that there are some untrue statements here, the researcher will be fully responsible.

Surakarta, 10th of July 2016

The researcher



RUDY TRI PAMBUDI
A320120109

FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE USED IN ROBERT FROST'S POEMS

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini memiliki dua tujuan utama yang diusulkan oleh peneliti, yaitu, (1) untuk mengidentifikasi jenis-jenis bahasa kiasan yang terkandung dalam puisinya Robert Frost dan, (2) untuk mengetahui makna tersirat dari bahasa kiasan yang terkandung di dalam puisinya Robert Frost. Jenis penelitian ini adalah penelitian deskriptif kualitatif. Sumber data penelitian ini diambil dari puisi karya Robert Frost. Mengenai teknik pengumpulan data, peneliti menggunakan dokumentasi dengan mempelajari secara mendalam tentang puisi-puisi karya Robert Frost. Maka peneliti mengklasifikasikan data ke dalam bahasa kiasan menggunakan teori Perrine Lawrence dan ilmuwan lain yang mendukungnya. Sementara mengenai makna tersirat dari bahasa kiasan yang digunakan dalam puisi karya Robert Frost ini, peneliti menggunakan teori dari Geoffrey Leech tentang jenis makna dan teori ilmuwan lainnya yang mendukungnya. Hasil dari penelitian menunjukkan bahwa dalam puisi karya Robert Frost, ada enam jenis bahasa kiasan yang digunakan yaitu; personifikasi, methapora, simbol, ironi, hiperbola, dan apostrof. Terkait dengan makna tersirat dari bahasa kiasan yang digunakan dalam puisi, peneliti menemukan empat jenis makna tersirat yaitu; makna konseptual, makna konotatif, makna gaya dan makna afektif.

Kata kunci: bahasa kiasan, makna tersirat, Robert Frost, puisi.

ABSTRACT

This research has two major objectives proposed by the researcher, they are, (1) to identify the types of figurative language used in Robert Frost's Poems and, (2) to find out the implied meaning of figurative language used in Robert Frost's Poems. The type of this research is descriptive qualitative. The data source of this research is taken from the poems by Robert Frost. Regarding with the method of collecting the data, the researcher applies documentation by studying deeply on the poems by Robert Frost. Then the researcher clasifies 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 Robert frost's Poems, the researcher uses the theory of Geoffrey Leech of types of meanings and other scientists' theories that support it. The result of the study indicates that in Robert Frost's Poems, there are six types of figurative language used namely; personification, methapor, symbol, irony, hyperbole, and apostrophe. Closely related to the implied meanings of figurative language used in the poems, the researcher finds four types of implied meanings namely; conceptual meaning, connotative meaning, stylistic meaning and affective meaning.

Key Words : *figurative language, implied meaning, Robert Frost, poems.*

A. INTRODUCTION

Language is one of the crucial tools of human beings to communicate with one another. It may represent the explicit and implicit feelings and thoughts. Language could either be in the written or spoken form. Whatever the form it is, it may consist of speech sounds, letters, words, phrases, clauses, which may be configured into larger forms. We use all these forms in order to make other people understand us. Through language, people can enter the global community.

Figurative language is language that uses words or expressions with a meaning that is different from the literal interpretation. When the writer uses literal language, he or she is simply stating the facts as they are. Figurative language, in comparison, uses exaggerations or alterations to make a particular linguistic point.

Figurative language means that expressing something in another way to refer one thing by giving the implied meaning. It is often used in literary works to demonstrate the creativity of the author and the beauty of language itself. Besides, it is also one of the ways to interpret the meaning hidden in the literary works. Figurative language in the song could make the readers understand that lyrics of the song can describe messages that must be known by learning them deeply in terms of categories.

Figurative language is commonly applied in literary works. One of the literary works is poetry. With the assumption that figurative language is often used in poetry, this thesis will discuss particularly the application of figurative language used in the Robert Frost's Poems. By discussing figurative language in poetry, it can be analyzed how the writer's efforts to attract the attention of the readers or listeners through the use of figurative language which carries the intended meaning that is not explicitly expressed. The figurative language can be found in many literary works. In this research, the researcher analyses figurative language used in Robert Frost's poems. The purposes of this research are to: (1) To identify the types of figurative language used in Robert Frost's poems, and To describe the Implied Meanings of figurative language used in Robert Frost's poems.

B. RESEARCH METHOD

The type of the research is descriptive qualitative. According to Ali (Jauharin, 2014) states that descriptive qualitative research is a type of research which result the descriptive data in the form of written or oral words from observed object. Descriptive qualitative is applied to solve the problem by collecting, classifying, analyzing, and describing a certain situation objectively. It is qualitative research because the researcher analyzed the data in the form of word. The researcher used descriptive method because he analyzed the data and then describe the finding to answer the research question.

The data are line or stanza contained in Robert Frost's Poems. There are 24 data of figurative language in Robert Frost's Poems. The data source are the four selected poems by Robert Frost.

Related to the focus of the study in the first chapter, it suggests two steps how the researcher describes the technique of analyzing the data :

Step 1 focusing on the types of figurative language :

- a. The researcher tries to describe the types of figurative language used in Robert Frost'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 four selected poems in Robert Frost's poems using Perrine Lawrence's theory.
- c. The researcher then describes further why the utterance in the poem belongs to one type of figurative language and others by using Perrine Lawrence's theory.

Based on the table about the types of figurative language, the researcher found six types of figurative language in Robert Frost's poems namely: 37,50% of personification, 29,16% of symbol, 16,66% of methapor, 8,33% of hyperbole, 4,16% of irony, and 4,16% of apostrophe. The amount of data found in Robert Frost's poems is 24. The majority of figurative language types used in Robert Frost's poems is personification which has 9 out of 24 (37,50%).

Step 2 focusing on the implied meaning of figurative language:

- a. The researcher tries to describe the implied meaning of figurative language used in Robert Frost's poems based on the meaning theory of Leech.
- b. The researcher tries to analyze the Robert Frost'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.

The researcher found four types out of seven of the implied meaning in Robert Frost's Poems namely: 45,83% of connotative meaning, 37,50% of stylistic or social meaning, 12,50% of affective meaning, and 4,16% of conceptual meaning.

C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This subchapter discusses the result of the research and discussion. The results of the research are as follows:

1. Types of Figurative Language

2. Table 4.1
3. Types of Figurative Language

No.	Types of Figurative Language	Examples	Results (s)	
			ε	%
1.	Personification	Wanted wear, your light tongues talking aloud.	9	37,50%
2.	Symbol	Road diverged, my little horse, bells a shake.	7	29,16%
3.	Methapor	My sash is lowered, a window flower, a winter breeze.	4	16,66%
4.	Hyperbole	Morning found the breeze, woods fill up.	2	8,33%
5.	Irony	With a sigh.	1	4,16%
6.	Apostrophe	Tree at my window, window tree.	1	4,16%
Total			24	100,00%

Based on the table about the types of figurative language, the researcher found six types of figurative language in Robert Frost's poems namely: personification, symbol, methapor, hyperbole, irony and apostrophe. There are actually twelve types of figurative language based on Lawrence Perrine's Theory. However the researcher does not find

simile, understatement, allegory, synecdoche, paradox, and metonymy in Robert Frost's poems. Figurative Language has been mentioned above, there are 37,50% of personification, 29,16% of symbol, 16,66% of methapor, 8,33% of hyperbole, 4,16% of irony, and 4,16% of apostrophe. The amount of data found in Robert Frost's poems is 24. The majority of figurative language types used in Robert Frost's poems is personification which has 9 out of 24 (37,50%).

The previous research related to this study was conducted by Weny, UMS, (2011). The result of her research of the types of Figurative Language in New Testament are as follows : simile, methapor, personification, apostrophe, paradox, synecdoche, hyperbole, and symbol.

The research conducted by Weny above has some differences with this research. Even though using the same theory, the result of the research by Weny has 8 types of figurative language out of 12, whilst this research has 6 types of figurative language out of 12.

The researcher conducted from international journals has some differences with this research. Another researcher found related to this research conducted by Mathias Benedek et al., University of Graz (2014). The result of the study is this study provides a first investigation of the neural correlates of figurative language production, and points to an important role of left prefrontal and lateral parietal brain regions for the generation of new metaphors. The present study examined the neural correlates of figurative language production.

The next journal is written by Do Long Giang and Chung Inho, University of Tsukuba (2015). The result of the study is this study examined the comprehension of figurative language of 215 hearing impaired children at special primary schools, and 557 hearing children at regular primary schools in Vietnam. The figurative language tests were developed using idioms and proverbs in the Vietnamese language textbooks from grade 2 to grade 5 of primary schools.

The next journal is written by Elaheh Rasoulia and Ali Rahimi, Islamic Azad University of Bandar Abbas (2015). The result of the study is this study investigated the integral role of religion and culture in translation of humor from English Christian short stories into Persian. The main focus was to discover how figurative languages could be transferred from source text into target text.

The next journal is written by Ana Roldán-Riejos and Georgina Cuadrado (2015). The result of the study is this study proves that engineering discourse is highly metaphoric and borrows from multiple metaphoric domains other than the typical engineering jargon. This paper has established the interrelation of conceptual, linguistic and visual metaphor.

The next journal is written by Antonio Reyes, Paolo Rosso, and Davide Buscaldi, Universidad Politécnica de Valencia (2012). The result of the study is this study is focused on analyzing two playful

domains of language: humor and irony, in order to identify key values components for their automatic processing.

The last journal is written by Dai Yingli et al., Tsinghua University (2015). The study focuses on the ways of modeling the figurative component of the concept of “language” in Russian and Chinese. The concept is represented in lexical metaphorical nominations of speech, talking and the talking person.

In this study, the researcher has found differences with existing international journals, because only in this study that discusses the poem.

2. Types of Implied Meaning in Robert Frost’s poems.

Based on the analysis above, the following table 4.2 is the summary of the data of implied meaning in Robert Frost’s Poems.

Table 4.2
Types of Implied Meanings used in Robert Frost’s Poems

No.	Types of Meaning	Examples	Results (s)	
			ε	%
1.	Connotative Meaning	And that has made all the difference, my sash is lowered.	11	45,83%
2.	Stylistic Meaning	Wanted wear, your head, your light tongues talking aloud.	9	37,50%
3.	Affective Meaning	With a sigh, woods fill up, morning found the breeze.	3	12,50%

4.	Conceptual Meaning	Tree at my window, window tree	1	4,16%
	Total		24	100,00%

Bases on the table above about the types of implied meaning in Robert Frost's Poems, the researcher found four types out of seven of the implied meaning in Robert Frost's Poems namely: connotative meaning, stylistic or social meaning, affective meaning, and conceptual meaning. There are actually seven types of implied meaning based on Goeffrey Leech's theory. However the researcher does not find collocative meaning, thematic meaning, and reflective meaning in Robert Frost's Poems. As it has been mentioned above in the table that there are 45,83% of connotative meaning, 37,50% of stylistic or social meaning, 12,50% of affective meaning, and 4,16% of conceptual meaning. The total data are 24 found and analyzed into the types of implied meaning used in Robert Frost's Poems. This study aims to find the implied meaning used in Robert Frost's poems. it is different when compared with the existing international journals.

D. CONCLUSION

Having discussed the finding, here the researcher would like to draw a conclusion of the analysis.

1. The Types of Figurative Language

The researcher uses Perrine Lawrence'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 Robert Frost's Poems use some figurative language. There are personification, symbol, methapor, hyperbole, irony and apostrophe. Therefore, the researcher does not find allegory, simile, metonymy, synecdoche, paradox and understatement in the poems. The top figurative language used in Robert Frost's Poems is personification. Personification is used in the poems to mainly state what means more than what it is.

2. The Types of Meaning

The types of meaning contained in the figurative language used in Robert Frost's Poems consist of: conceptual meaning, connotative meaning, affective meaning and stylistic meaning. The selected poems of Robert Frost are all about the journey and love of Robert Frost. Therefore, the researcher does not find reflective meaning, collocative meaning and thematic meaning of the poems. The top implied meaning used in Robert Frost's Poems is connotative meaning.

DEDICATION

This research paper is wholly dedicated to the greatest ones Allah SWT, his beloved mom, dad, sisters and friends.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Benedek et al, Mathias. 2014. “*Creating Metaphors: The Neural Basis of Figurative Language Production*”. NeuroImage 90.99–106. University of Graz, 8010 Graz, Austria

Frost, Robert. 1939. *Collected Poems of Robert Frost*. New York: Halcyon House Garden City.

Giang, Do Long and Inho, Chung. 2015. “*Comprehension of Figurative Language by Hearing Impaired Children in Special Primary Schools*”. Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences 191 506 – 511. University of Tsukuba, Japan

Jauharin, Khaqiqotul. 2014. *Directive In English Translation of Qur'an Surah Al-Baqarah by Abdullah Yusuf Ali*. Unpublished Research Paper. Kudus: University of Muria Kudus.

Leech, Geoffrey. 1974. *Semantics: The Study Of Meaning*. England: Harmons Worth, Penguins Book.

Leech, Geoffrey. 1983. *Prinsip-prinsip Pragmatik*. Jakarta: UI Press.

Lonanda, Fitria. 2013. *The Use of Figurative Language In Characterization of The Nightingale and The Rose Short Story By Oscar Wilde*. Padang: Andalas University.

Perrine, Laurence. 1977. *Sound and Sense: An Introduction to Poetry*. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich.

Rasouli, Elaheh and Rahimi, Ali. 2015. “*The Effects Of Religion On Translating Humor From English Into Persian Through Figurative Language*”. Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences 192 453 – 459. Islamic Azad University of Bandar Abbas, Bandar Abbas, Iran

Reyes, Antonio, Rosso, Paolo and Buscaldi, Davide. 2012. “*From Humor Recognition to Irony Detection: The Figurative Language of Social Media*”. Data & Knowledge Engineering 74.1–12. Universidad Politécnica de Valencia, Camino de Vera, s/n 46022, Valencia, Spain

Roldán-Riejos, Ana and Cuadrado, Georgina. "*Metaphor and Figurative Meaning Construction in Science and Technology (English and Spanish)*". *Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences* 212 (2015) 271 – 277.

Dept. of Linguistics Applied to Science & Technology, C/Prof. Aranguren, s/n , UPM, Madrid 28040, (Spain)

Weny, E.S. 2011. *A Pragmatics Analysis Of Figurative Language Used In Revelation Bible In New Testament: Unpublished Research Paper*. Surakarta: Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta.

Yingli et al, Dai. 2015. "*Metaphors for Language and Speech in Russian and Chinese: a Comparative Study*". *Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences* 200 574 – 578. Tsinghua University