CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is a medium of communication through which people can maintain their social relationships. It is impossible for people to live without socializing with other people. Language it self can survive and thrive because people use it and teach it to others. With the use of language, people can express their feelings and thoughts, each language has its own language grammar, where there are rules that bind the speaker to convey the message in such a way that the target audience can receive it. The grammar of a language basically consists of phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics. In the field of linguistics, the latter, namely semantics, is concerned with the construction of meaning in the words or sentences used.

Semantics is the branch of linguistics that studies the meanings contained in language, codes, or other types of representations. In other words, semantics is the study of meaning. Semantics usually deals with two other aspects: syntax, the formation of complex symbols from simpler symbols, and pragmatics, the practical use of symbols by people in certain contexts. Meaning is very important in a language, meaning is also important for the experience of using language, it is difficult to grasp individual words, without knowing the meaning of speech, it is difficult to identify the separate words that make up it. Without the capacity to express meaning, language is missing an important aspect. That

is, meaning is very important in our lives because of the way it is conveyed or understood so that we know the meaning, we can learn about figurative language. Example of Semantics: Grammatical meaning: "Smelly" means "Has a smell", Contextual meaning: Brother fell off the motorbike, I fall in love, His self-worth is falling. The three words fall have different meanings. The meaning is different depending on the existing process. Figurative language is the syle of language used by the writer or speaker to a convey a message imaginatively and figuratively which aims to make the reader or listener get a certain effect from the style of language.

Figurative language is a word or phrase that does not have a normal everyday literal meaning or is not an actual word. Figurative language is used to give a sense of beauty and emphasize the importance of what is being conveyed. Usually figurative language aims at concretization figurative language is often used by poets in every poem and song lyric. Knickerbocker and Renninger (1963: 367) state that figurative language is sometimes called metaphorical language, or simply metaphorical, because its Greek ancestor Metaphereien means to carry meaning beyond the literal. A part from that the type of figure of speech that is observed, its basic function is to always carry meaning from the literal level to the figurative level. Poem is a literary work in the form of an expression of the author's heart in which there are rhythms, lyrics, rhymes, and rhythms in each line. Packed in imaginative language and composed with dense and meaningful words, poetry contains its own aesthetic value.

Poem is a type of literary work that has a different form from others such as drama, prose, short stories, etc. The language of poem is richer, more suggestive, and more powerful than the language of prose or drama. Poem is not only created for a particular community but also for everyone. As an aesthetic element, poem can make the reader feel what the author feels. In other words, poem can be said as a medium of communication between writers and readers. Poem is a complex structure consisting of several elements that are formed. These elements cannot stand alone but interact with each other. Furthermore, to understand the meaning of the poem, we must analyze the poem to get the meaning and message that the author wants to convey to his readers. We can analyze poem by using poetic tools such as diction, figurative language, imagery, rhyme and rhythm, etc.

1.2 Problems of the Study

Based on the background as stated above, the research problems can be formulated as follows:

1. What are types of figurative language are used in Thomas Hardy's poems?

2. What is the meaning of the figurative language used in Thomas Hardy's poems?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Based on this statement, the objectives of this research are:

1. To describe the types of figurative language used in Thomas Hardy's poems.

2. To analyze the meaning of the figurative language used in inThomas Hardy's poems.

1.4 Limitation of the Study

This study analyzes figurative language in Thomas Hardy's poems. Regardless of the type of figurative language observed, its basic function is always to carry meaning from the literal to the figurative level. This study is limited in analyzing types of figurative language used in Thomas Hardy's poems and their meanings.

1.5 Significances of the Study

This study aims to contribute both theoreticl and practical as described below:

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

Theoretically this research is expected to contribute in expanding the reader's knowledge about figurative language, and the meaning of figurative language used in poems. This research also can be used as a reference for future researchers who are interested in analyzing the figurative language used in poems.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

Practically this research is expected to increase the writer's knowledge about figurative language and the meaning of figurative language used in poems. And also this research can increase the writer's knowledge in choosing words with the right meaning in communicating in public. This research is expected to add information and knowledge for readers in choosing words to communicate that contain figurative language.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Review of Related Litelature

As a reference, this research wants previous researchers to have knowledge that has the same meaning of figurative language. This research has taken several previous researchers as references, as follows:

The first thesis is entitled "Analysis of Figurative Language Used in Some of Oscar Wilde's Poems" by Hasanah (2018). The purpose of this study is to explain the types of figurative language used in Oscar Wilde's poem and to explain the contextual meaning of each figurative language in Oscar Wilde's poem. The results showed that there were various types of figure of speech used in Oscar Wilde's poem such as personification, hyperbole, synecdoche (totem pro parte and pars prototo), repetition, metaphor, simile, symbol, metonymy, apostrophe, and image (types of imagery). are visual imagery, auditory imagery, and gustatory imagery). The most widely used figurative language in some of Oscar Wilde's poems above is visual imagery, the findings of this study also show that figurative language is not only found in songs but can also be found in poem. The similarity between previous research and current research is to find out the type of figurative language used in poem, previous research used the theory of Perrine and Keneedi to identify the types of figurative language, the current study used the theory of Knickerbocker and Renninger to identify the types of figurative language.

The second jurnal entitled "An Analysis of Figurative Language in the Five Selected Poems of J.C Down" by Fitria (2020). This research discusses figurative language in five selected poems by J.C Dawn and the aims of this study to analyze the majas and proverbs in poems by J.C Down.The data were taken from J.C Dawn poems.In finding and discussion there were found the type of figuratife language used in J.C Dawn selected poem there are metaphor, hyperbola, simile, personification, paradox, litotes. The sentence that include figuratife language in the poems by J.C Dawn are 15 from the poem entitle the juice, i am human, not sage, acknowledge dream untouchable, and at work and the dominant figurative language that uses the figurative language in the poem by J.C Dawn is a metaphor. The function of figurative language style in the poem by J.C Dawn is showing feelings indecision, falling in love, surprise, sad, showing admiration, adding to the dramatic impression of certain events, showing resignation to God Almighty, showing respect and obedience to Almighty God, showing dislike, despair, and anger and showing someone's social status. The similarities between the previous study and current study are to know the type of figurative language used in poem, the previous study used theory from Abrams and Perinne to identify the kinds of figurative language, the current study use theory from Knickerbocker and Renninger to identify the kinds of figurative language.

Journal with the title "An Analysis of Figurative Language Used in Edgar Allan Poe's Poems" by Syafitri (2018). The objective of the research was to describe kind and meanings of figurative language used in 8 Edgar Allan Poe's poems, entitled *Annabel Lee,The Sleeper,A Dream Within A Dream,Alone,To one in Paradise,Spirit of the Dead,The Lake and Evening Star.*The data were taken from Edgar Allan Poe's Poems. The writer used theory proposed By Abrahams (1999) and Saputry (2014). The findings there were some findings in this research including the kinds of figurative language based on the word clasification(word,pharase,and sentence) and the meanings of figurative language.Based on Abrahams (1999: 96) figurative language a conspicuous departure from what user of a language apprehend as the standard meaning of words in order to achive some special meaning or effect. According to Saputri (2014: 220 figurative language is language that uses words or expresions with meaning that is different from the literal interpretation the used of figurative language had also made the poems sound more beautiful and the used of such figures also made poems become more iteresting to be read by the readers. The similarities between the previous study and current study are to know the type of figurative language used in poem, the diffrences between this study and the previous study are, the previous study used theory from Abrams to identify the kinds of figurative language, the current study use theory from Knickerbocker and Renninger to identify the kinds of figurative language.

2.2 Concepts

In this part explains the descriptions of the concepts are figurative language, poems and Thomas Hardys. The defenition of them presented as follows:

2.2.1 Figurative language

Figurative language is words or phrases that do not have literal meaning in daily life, or are not actual words. The use of figurative language is used to give a sense of beauty and emphasis on the importance of the thing conveyed. Often, figurative language is used in poem and song lyrics.

Knickerbocker and Renninger (1963: 367) state that figurative language is sometimes called metaphorical language, or simply metaphor,because its Greek ancestor Metaphereien means to carry meaning beyond its literal. Regardless, of the kind of figure speech which observed, its basic function is always to carry meaning from the literal to the figurative level.

2.2.2 Poem's

A poem is a literary work that is written in verse and uses language that is known for its rhythm, rhyme, and meaning. A well-written poem has a deep meaning that is expressed by using every available word. The language of poem is richer, more suggestive, and more powerful than the language of prose or drama. The poem is not created just for a certain community but also for all people. As the aesthetic uncertain, whether poems can make readers feel what the author feels. In another word, the poems can be said as a medium of communication between the author and readers.

2.2.3 Thomas Hardys

Thomas Hardy was born in Dorest England on 02 June 1840, his novels Tess of the D'Urbervilles Osgood McIlvaine 1891 and Jude the Obscure Osgood McIlvaine 1895, which are considered literary classics today, received negative reviews upon publication. He rejected Victoria's belief in an exceedingly benevolent God, and far of his poem was read as a cynical lament at the bleakness of the human condition.

A traditionalist in technique, he continues to forge a really original style, combining rough rhythms and everyday diction with various meter and stanza forms. a major influence on later poets (including Frost, Auden, Poets, and Philip Larkin), his influence has increased over the course of this century, offering a more down to earth, less rhetorical alternative to more mystical and aristocratic precedents from yeats.

2.3 3 Theories

This research will use two main theories there are: Theori about the types of figurative language proposed by Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963) in a book entitled "Interpreting Literature". And theory of meaning proposed by Leech (1981) in his book entitled "Semantics: The study of meaning

2.3.1 Kinds of Figurative Language

According to Knickerbocker and Renninger (1963: 367), figurative language is sometimes called metaphorical language, or simply metaphorical, because its Greek ancestor Metaphereien means to carry meaning beyond the literal. Regardless of the type of figure of speech observed, its basic function is always to carry meaning from the literal to the figurative level. They propose several types of figures, such as simile, metaphor, personification, hyperbole, irony, paradox, dead metaphor and illusion.

2.3.1.1 Simile

A simile is expressed as a comparison of two essentially different objects, actions or attributes where they share some aspect of commonality, introduced by "like" or "as". Example: "My love is like a red rose" (Knickerbocker and Reninger, 1963) It is called a simile because the word "like" in the sentence above has a function to compare "love" with "red rose". Although different, the sentence above shows the similarity between "my love" and "red rose". In this case, the writer wants to convey to the reader that love is as beautiful as a rose.

2.3.1.2 Metaphor

Similar to similes, metaphors are comparing two things using one type of object or using it elsewhere to show a comparison between them. A metaphor is an implied comparison in which the words "like" or "as" are omitted. For example: "Life but the shadow walks" (Knickerbocker and Reninger, 1963) This metaphor is used instead of the parable "life is like a walking shadow". In the

sentence above, the writer wants to tell the reader about the similarities of two things. The author does not use the word "like" or "as" like simile, this is compared implicitly. The writer's goal is to make the sentence sound good and give the reader a good feel when they read the sentence.

2.3.1.3 Personification

Personification is a figure of speech that gives human characteristics to an object, animal or abstract idea, such as emotions, desires, sensations, physical movements, and speech. Personification is like metaphor, in that there is an implied comparison between non-human and human things. Example: "This honor comes a gray pilgrim" (Knickerbocker and Reninger, 1963) The sentence in the example above shows the use of personification, because the word "come" is for humans, but "this honor" is not human. creature.

2.3.1.4 Hyperbole

Hyperbole is an overused figure of speech that is used to evoke strong feelings or to create a strong impression. Hyperbole is not meant to be taken literally. For example: "Go and catch a shooting star" (Knickerbocker and Reninger, 1963). The sentence above is a hyperbole because it is an impossible statement. Hyperbole is used in the sentence so that the sentence has a special effect to influence the reader's mind to be stronger.

2.3.1.5 Irony

Irony is a figure of speech in which the true meaning is completely at odds with the espoused or superficial meaning. For example: "The Tsar is God's choice and will live" (Knickerbocker, 1963). The tsar in the sentence above is actually

not God's choice and will live forever. The sentence above means "the tsar is an authoritarian individual". This is the exact opposite of what it means. The author aims to give an ironic meaning to the sentence.

2.3.1.6 Synecdoche

Synecdoche is a figure of speech that shows the use of part for the whole. Synecdoche substitutes some important detail or aspect of the experience for the experience itself (Knickerbocker and Renninger, 1963:367). Simply put, Synecdoche is a figure of speech that mentions a part of something to suggest. Example: "fifty winters have passed". It is called a synecdoche because the word "winter" is part of a year which in this sentence represents a whole year. So, this sentence means, fifty years have passed.

2.3.1.7 Metonymy

Metonymy is a figure of speech that describes something by using terms for other things that are closely related to it. Metonymy is characterized by the substitution of a term or object closely related to the word in mind for the word itself (Knickerbocker and Renninger, 1963:367). Example: "Crown" is used for "King". This sentence shows that metonymy is represented by crown and king in words. Actually these words have a close relationship with the kingdom, because the kingdom has a king and a crown as a symbol of government.

2.3.1.8 Paradox

Paradox is a statement or situation that contains elements that seem contradictory or inappropriate, but on closer inspection may be true.

(Knickerbocker and Renninger, 1963:367). Example: "Light is the darkest thing in physics".

2.3.1.9 Allusion

Allegory is a figure of speech is a reference to some well-known place, event, or person. Not a comparison in the true sense, but a figure in a sense that contains more meaning than its narrow meaning (Knickerbocker and Renninger, 1963:367). Example: "No! I'm the prince of Halmet, nor was it meant to be". This sentence is called a figure of speech because this example gives a reference that no one is a prince and one is always called Prince Halmet honestly admitting that he was not a prince.

2.3.1.10 Dead Metaphor

Dead metaphors are metaphors that have a figurative meaning but have lost their figurative meaning through endless uses (Knickerbocker and Renninger, 1963:367). Example: "Clock face" Called a dead metaphor because it emphasizes more on what is being discussed, showing a certain part of the clock that is the central part of the topic.

2.3.1.11 Symbol

A symbol is a thing (it can be an object, person, situation or action) that stands for something else that is more abstract. For example: "our flag is the symbol of our country". The use of symbols in Frost's poem is less clear. Frost is not known as a Symbolist. In fact, the Symbolists were a late 19th century movement that reacted to realism.

2.3.2 Theory of Meaning

According to Leech (1974), the meanings of these words are complex, in that they have components such as ideas, qualities, relationships, personal feelings and associations. The meaning of words is categorized into seven types, such as conceptual meaning, connotative meaning, stylistic meaning, affective meaning, reflective meaning, collocative meaning, and thematic meaning.

2.3.2.1 Conceptual Meaning

According to Leech, conceptual meaning sometimes called "denotative" or "cognitive" meaning is widely considered to be a central factor in linguistic communication and can be demonstrated as an integral part of language part of the important function of language in such a way that other types of meaning no. Leech (1974:13) pointed out that the purpose of extensional meaning is to provide an abstract symbolic configuration for the interpretation of each sentence,which accurately indicates what we need to know if we want to distinguish this meaning from all other possible sentence meanings Come language.

2.3.2.2 Conocative Meaning

According to Leech (1974:14), connotative meaning is the expression of communication value based on the signified, higher and higher than its pure conceptual content. Talking about connotations is actually talking about real-world experiences that one associates with. an expression when someone uses or hears it. The meaning of a word is open to interpretation and cannot be determined. Connotations play a major role in the language of literature, politics, advertising,

and song lyrics. Certain words or sentences convey connotative meanings due to the use of figurative or figurative language.

2.3.2.3 Stylistic Meaning

Stylistic meaning is the meaning conveyed by a language about the state of its use. In part, we decode the social meaning of texts through our recognition of the different dimensions and levels of style in the same language. A recent English account has recognized some of the main dimensions of stylistic variation, for example:

1. They threw stones at the police, and then carried out loot.

2. After throwing stones at the police, they fled with the money.

Sentence (1) can be uttered by two criminals, talking casually about the crime afterward. Paragraph (2) can be said by the chief examiner in making the official report. Both can describe the same incident (leeches 1974:15).

2.3.2.4 Affective Meaning

Affective meaning is a form of meaning that can reflect how the speaker feels about the listener or the subject Affective meaning refers to the part of meaning that conveys the emotions and attitudes of language users. Affective meaning shows the attitude of the speaker towards the person concerned. This meaning can be conveyed clearly only with the right choice of words as many have emotive content in them e.g. vicious, evil, tyrannical, love, hate, anger, sadness and pleasure. Interjections are affective words because they are expressions of emotions like oh, my dear, dear, hurray.

2.3.2.5 Collocative Meaning

Leech (1974: 20) says that collocative meaning consists of word associations that arise from the meaning of a word that tends to occur in its environment.. For example, the words "handsome" and "beautiful" have the same meaning as "handsome" but can be distinguished by the range of nouns that are likely to occur or be placed together beautiful woman and handsome man. The ranges may match even though they suggest a different kind of attraction due to the collocative association of the two adjectives.

2.3.2.6 Reflected Meaning

Leech (1974:19) pointed out that when a meaning of a word forms part of our response, the reflected meaning is the meaning that appears in the context of multiple conceptual meanings to another meaning. It involves interconnection at the lexical level of language. It is only in poem that invites a high sensitivity to language in all respects, do we find the reflected meaning operating at a disadvantage.

2.3.2.7 Thematic Meaning

According to Leech (1974:19) The method of communication in which the speaker or writer organizes the message in terms of order, focus, and emphasis. for example, it is often felt that active sentences such as (1) below have different meanings from their passive counterparts (2) even though the conceptual content looks the same.

1. Mrs. Bessie Smith donated the first prize.

2. The first prize was donated by Mrs. Bessie Smith.

The active voice answers the implicit question "What did Mrs. Bessie Smith?" while the passive voice answers the implicit question "Who donated the first prize" The two sentences are different, so it is possible that the speaker is Mrs.BessieSmith