

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### A. Background of Study

Language has more functions for us not only to communicate verbally, but also to express our thoughts and feelings, for example by writing. From time to time, people express feelings and thoughts about the mind and give all their symbolic expressions a given form. Aminuddin (2008) describes literature as a form of artistic creation that uses language as an inner expression. However, language in literature is another form of language used in everyday life and has its own uniqueness.

It is like as mentioned in the surah Arrum verse 22:

وَمِنْ آيَاتِهِ خَلْقُ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ وَاخْتِلَافُ أَلْسِنَتِكُمْ وَالْوَلَوْنِكُمْ ۚ إِنَّ فِي ذَلِكَ لَآيَاتٍ لِّلْعَالَمِينَ

And of his signs is the creation of heavens and the earth and the diversity of your languages and your colors, indeed in that are signs for those of knowledge

Language in literature is the result of the processing and expression of individual authors. Figurative language is used to convey figurative meaning implicitly. According to (Heller, 2011), figurative language refers to groups of words that exaggerate or alter the usual meanings of the component words. Figurative language may involve analogy to similar concepts or other contexts, and may involve exaggerations. People need to spend extra effort to understand the meaning of

figurative language since the meaning is different from the words spoken or written. Furthermore, confusion and misunderstanding possibly happen when people use figurative language in daily conversations because it depends on how the speaker or writer use it and understand it. Even though it is not easy, people still use figurative language to communicate since it provides a lot of bang for its buck (Colston, 2015). It means that figurative language offers rich and profound meaning.

Besides that poet use figurative language in writing poetry. There are many kinds of figurative language, such as metaphor, simile, hyperbole, personification, sarcasm, irony, idiomatic expressions, metonymy, indirect request, and rhetorical questions. Each of them has different characteristics of language and brings different meanings as well. The use of figurative language normally attracts the listeners in listening to poetry. If the listeners understand the meaning of the poetry, they can take more pleasure and receive messages contained in the poetry.

Generally, literary paintings include 3 literary genres which are poems, prose, and drama. Poem is one the oldest genres. According to Bull, poem is piece of writing organized in lines, commonly with a normal rhythm and regularly with a sample of rhymes (2008)

Poetry is one of the oldest literary forms. Poetry has also been an integral part of life according to the development of civilization through the periods. The first known literary work was in the form of poetry (Waluyo,1995). Poetry is the expression of

ideas and feelings through a rhythmic composition of beautiful and imaginative words chosen to create their sound effects, (Tomlinson, 1999).

Poetry is one of the literary fields that can be studied from many different perspectives. Poetry can be studied from its structure and elements, since a poem is a structure consisting of various allegorical elements and means. Throughout the ages, poetry has always changed and developed.

This is because the nature of works of art always happens to be a tension between convention and innovation. Poetry always changes with the development of tastes and aesthetic conceptions also change, (Pradopo,2000).

According to (Aminuddin,2011) poem is department of literature that makes use of phrases as a media for transport to provide the phantasm and imagination, it like portray the use of line and colour to attract the idea of the painter.

In traditional grammar, a part of speech is a category of words (or, more generally, of lexical items) that have similar grammatical properties. Words that are assigned to the same part of speech generally display similar syntactic behavior. Croft (2000) explains that Parts of Speech play similar roles within the grammatical structure of sentences and sometimes similar morphology in that they undergo inflection for similar properties. Commonly, there are eight parts of speech namely noun, verb, adjective, adverb, pronoun, preposition, conjunction, interjection.

Base on paragraph above, the researcher notice that some poems can be analyze with figurative language and part of speech entitled:

**LEARNING ENGLISH THROUGH POEMS: FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE TO PART OF SPEECH.** Poem as a type of art contain artistic value motivate student by their entertainment value. Furthermore, this thesis provides a part of speech analysis which related that cover several poems. The figurative language and part of speech are important aspect in language. Figurative language provides more artistic meaning of each sentence semantically and part of speech analysis provide more syntactic content which explain each word types and their function. These two aspects of language quite important to learn for student since language is such a huge subject matter and not only deal with the meaning but also structure. So here, the researcher provide figurative language and part of speech analysis to be learn by students.

### **B. Research Question**

Based on the above study, the researcher made 2 problem statements as follows:

1. What are Figurative language found in poems *My life was the size of my life* by Jane Hirshfield, *Daisy Cutter* by Camille T. Dungy and *Homework Stew* by Kenn Nesbitt.?
2. What are criteria of part of speech found in poems *My life was the size of my life* by Jane Hirshfield, *Daisy Cutter* by Camille T. Dungy and *Homework Stew* by Kenn Nesbitt.?

### **C. Objective of study**

The objective of this research were listed as follow:

1. To find what types of Figurative language found in poems *My life was the size of my life* by Jane Hirshfield, *Daisy Cutter* by Camille T. Dungy and *Homework Stew* by Kenn Nesbitt.
2. To find criteria of part of speech found in poems *My life was the size of my life* by Jane Hirshfield, *Daisy Cutter* by Camille T. Dungy and *Homework Stew* by Kenn Nesbitt.

### **D. Significance of Study**

The study is expected to give worthy contribution for the reader, English learner and future researcher. For the reader, the result of the study is hopefully able to be used as references in learning English. Meanwhile, for English learners, the research findings are expected to enrich their knowledge about figurative language used in poems.

### **E. Definition of key term**

#### **1. Poem**

Poem is as one of the pieces of literature that can be studied from various aspects. Poem can be studied from its structure and its elements, given that the poem is a structure composed of various elements and means of allegory.

Throughout the era, poem always experienced changes and developments. This is because the essence as works of art that always happen the tension between convention and innovation. Poem is always changing according to the evolution of taste and aesthetic concept of change, (Pradopo,2000).

## **2. Figurative Language**

Figurative language is a language to describe the comparison, equation, and imagery. Figurative language is crucial to get the poetic meaning of poem. There are figurative language make poem more interesting, more beautiful, more life, and make clear of imagine.

There are various kinds of figurative language, but although they are diverse they have something (characteristic) common, namely figurative language that connects things by plugging in something else. The types of figurative language are simile, metaphor, personification, allegory, metonymy, etc. (Pradopo,2000).