FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN WILLIAM WORDSWORTH'S SELECTED POEMS

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ABSTRAK

Artikel ini menganalisa jenis dari bahasa figuratif yang terdapat dalam puisi-puisi berbahasa Inggris (William Wordsworth). Selain itu, artikel ini juga akan mengemukakan jenis – jenis bahasa figurative dan jenis bahasa figuratif yang paling dominan serta tujuan dari Bahasa figurative yang digunakan. Artikel ini menggunakan metode descriptive qualitative dan quantitative. Hasil Analisa menunjukkan bahwa ada 8 (delapan) bahasa figuratif dalam 10 puisi yang dipilih (150 baris). Terdapat 93 data yaitu: Personification 19 data (20,43%), Assonance 18 data (19,39%). Simile 8 data (8,60%), Rhetorical Question 5 data (5,37%), Hyperbole 13 data (13,97%), Apostrophe 7 data (7,52%), Alliteration 13 data (13,97%), dan yang terakhir Synecdoche 10 data (10,75%). Dari jenis - jenis bahasa figuratif yang digunakan dalam puisi – puisi William Wordsworth ditemukan bahwa jenis bahasa figuratif, personification paling dominan digunakan. Hal ini menunjukkan bahwa personification digunakan untuk memperindah karya dalam penyampaian pesan dalam puisi - puisi William Wordsworth.

Kata Kunci: *Bahasa Figurative, Puisi, William Wordsworth*

ABSTRACT

This article analyzes the types of figurative language in English poems written by William Wordsworth. This article also analyzes the dominant type of figurative language and the purposes of the figurative language used in the poems. This research applied descriptive qualitative method. The result of the analysis showed that there were eight types of figurative language in ten William Wordsworth's poems. Personification was the dominant type of figurative language found in the poems. This showed that personification beautified the works in the way of delievring the message in William Wordsworth's poems.

Key words: Figurative Language, Personification, Poem

I. Introduction

Language is a communication tool that people use to express their feeling and thought, so that people can communicate and exchange their opinion. Language is the most important thing in human daily life, because language can make us understand about something that the other said. It can be one of the motives the birth of linguistics discipline since its focus is to recognize what elements involved in language so that someone behaves as the same as what is told.

Figurative language is a method taken to express a feeling or an idea by hiding the meaning inside through the beautiful words in order to makes readers think more about the sentences. Figurative language is important because figurative words are used to give a sense of beauty and emphasize the importance of what is being conveyed. For example, "His dreams are as high as the sky," as well as, "His face is like the moon." Figurative language is very important specially for the writer around the world, because figurative language increases beauty

in their words it will attract the reader's attention to read or listen such as poem, song, novel etc. Dancygier and Sweetser (2014:1) states that "Figurative language was thought of as being one aspect of what gives a text in particular, a poetic text-special esthetic value". Using figurative language can be a special way to deliver our ideas.

Arp and Perrine (2016:706) defined that poetry is a kind of language that says more and says it more intensely than ordinary language. Besides poetry is an art humans use poetry as a media to express their ideas based on their thoughts, feelings, and emotions, through poetry they are able to provide certain information or messages to readers. Poetry has an implied meaning. Poetry can be used to describe feelings and even expressions of our own heart. Poetry can represent the poet's feelings. The existence of poetry can be a means of conveying other messages. Poetry can be interpreted with different meanings of expression. Different expressions that can be used as poetry can make a great collection of words. A complete poem is one where the emotion has found its thought and the thought has found the words. Poem is the most straightforward creation.

A. The Problems of the Study

Based on the background of the study above some problems of the study are formulated as follows:

1. What types of figurative languages are used in William Wordsworth's selected poems?
2. What is the most dominant type of figurative languages used in William Wordsworth's selected poems?
3. What are the functions of the most dominant figurative languages that used in William Wordsworth's selected poems?

B. The Objectives of the Study

Based on the problem of the study the objectives of the study are formulated as follows:

1. To find out types of figurative languages used in William Wordsworth's selected poems
2. To find out the most dominant types of figurative languages used in William Wordsworth's selected poems
3. To find out the functions of the most dominant figurative languages used in William Wordsworth's selected poems

II. Discussion
A. Figurative Language

McKenzie in Nuraeni and Peron (2017:123) states that "Figurative Language refers to language that communicates ideas beyond the literal meaning of word". In other words, figurative language makes writing concrete, because language is adaptable and lends itself to imaginative usage. The author can express the same idea in different ways. They may use direct statement or figurative language. Dancygier and Sweetser (2014:1) also states that "Figurative languauge was thought of as being one aspect of what gives a text in particular, a poetic text-special esthetic value". It means that figurative language is expressing something that used in any text, especially in a poetic text to refer one thing by giving the implied meaning. It is often used in literary work to demonstrate the creativity of the author and the beauty language itself. After reading and trying to comprehend these two quotations, it can be underlined that figurative language is a composition of words which would like to send a meaning but the meaning is not based on the literal language, it is hidden beneath those words.

B. Types of Figurative Languange

According to Miller and Currie as cited in Ni Wayan Swarniti (2022:14), there are eight types of figurative language. It proves that how beyond of reach is the human ability in creating practical tools to make their life more colorful. Miller and Currie states that types of figurative languages are Simile, Rhetorical Question,

Personification, Hyperbole, Synecdoche, Apostrophe, Alliteration, and Assonance.

a. Simile

A Simile is a comparison of two things, indicated by some connective, usually like, as, than, or a verb such as resembles to show how they are similar, for examples:

1. **He is as hard as nails**
   The adjective here used to describe behavioral and attitudinal characteristics of person referred to as "he" via comparison with concrete, physical hardness of nails, which made of metal, typically steel.
2. **She noted that the greyhounds had teeth like steel arrowheads**
   The author compares two different objects, greyhounds' teeth to the arrowheads to describe what the greyhounds look like.

b. Rhetorical Question

A Rhetorical Question is asked just for effect or to lay emphasis on some point discussed when no real answer is expected. For example: Marito Nurmala (2014:24), for example:

1. **Did they forget thee?**
   There is a thing behind this sentence which is though they forget or not, it is not big deal at all.

2. Of which I have never heard?
On this sentence he wants to make sure that they cannot hide anything from him, therefore he utters this sentence so they know that they can not lie to him.

c. Personification

Personification is the attribution of a personal nature or character to inanimate objects or abstract notions, especially as a rhetorical figure, for example:

1. **How poor are words in conveying the heights of splendor.**
   it is used a personification because the word poor words as if a human being which has a nature such able to describe a human action in conveying something.

2. The stars dancing happily in the sky; the cold night touch my deepest skin.
The stars and cold night as if as human being who is able to do their activities such as touch and dancing in human's daily life.

d. Hyperbole

Hyperbole derived from a Greek word meaning "over-casting" is a figure of speech, which involves an exaggeration of ideas for the sake of emphasis. For the examples: Fajrin & Parmawati (2021:592), for example:

1. **Gave you all I had**
This sentence is categorized as hyperbole because the phrase "Gave you all I had" is exaggerated that he gives everything but he didn't. if he treats her right the wouldn't be heartbroken.
2. **Yes, I would die for u baby**
Because of its over-the-top effect, this sentence qualifies as hyperbole. In fact, the author say, "Yes, I would die for you baby". So that he can look really love her and make her the most valuable.

e. Synecdoche

Synecdoche is a literary device in which a part of something represents the whole or it may use a whole to represent a part. For examples: Keraf in Hutauruk Sohnata (2019:132), for example:

1. **Till evening, I haven"t seen his nose.**
The example can be identified as synecdoche because it is as a hint to describe his nose in the sentence which is meant whole of body that consists of head, neck, stomach, hands, feet, etc. It isn't just nose as, because it represents person as whole.
2. **Indonesia got gold medals in the championship.**
The example can be identified as synecdoche because it as a hint to describe Indonesia in the sentence. Which is meant some persons who become winner in a competition and it is not all population in Indonesia take a part in that competition.

f. Apostrophe

Apostrophe is a figure of speech sometimes represented by exclamation "O". A writer or a speaker, using an apostrophe, detaches himself from the reality and addresses an imaginary character in his speech. For the example: Putri, Herman, Yanti (2020:13), for example:

1.   Twinkle, twinkle, little star, how i wonder what you are. Up above the world so high. Like a diamond in the sky.
In the nursery rhyme, a child addresses a star (an imaginary idea).

2.   Come on, Phone, give me a ring!
In this sentence the writer addresses the phone (an imaginary idea).

g. Alliteration

Alliteration is a stylistic device in which a number of words, having the same first consonant sound, occur close together in a series. For examples: Nursolihat & Kareviati (2020:480), for example:

1. Shining shimmering splendid.
It is classified as alliteration since the constant sound 'S' is being repeated at the beginning of the word. This line is describing the world and how beautiful it is.

2. Soaring, thumbling, freewheeling.
It is also alliteration because the ending 'ing' repeated. This line is describing the up and down of the journey.

h. Assonance

Assonance is when you repeat a vowel sound in a phrase is it assonance. For examples: Marito Nurmala (2014:45), for example:

1.   It stop opon a spot.
This sentence is assonance because it produces vowel sound when it is mentioned and the sound is "O".

2.   You may forget the warmth he gave

This sentence is dominated with "a" sound when it is pronounced, therefore it is classified as assonance.

2.2 Poem

Nuraeni and Peron (2017:122) states that poetry is one of the literary work in which special intensity is given to the expression of feelings and ideas through meaning, sound, rhythmic language choices so as to evoke an emotional response. It means poem deals with the poet's feeling, emotion, and thought. Wordsworth as cited in Nuraeni and Peron (2017:122) says that "Poetry is the spontaneous overflow of powerful feeling, expression of emotion and it is always concerned with ordinary human concerns, with the daily matters of one's life".

The existence of poetry can be a means of conveying other messages. Poetry can be interpreted with different meanings of expression. Different expressions that can be used as poetry can make a great collection of words. Poetry can not only be written by poets, but everyone can also write beautiful poems. Poetry is not only aimed at certain people. A complete poem is one where the emotion has found its thought and the thought has found the words. Poem is the most straightforward creation. The words are chosen to describe poet's feeling or opinion is really precise so, it makes the reader can sense the spirit that the poet has within his or her poem. That is the essense which can be drawn from those definitions.

III.Research Metodology

In this article the writer used quantitative method and qualitative method. In the process of collecting data, library research used in this thesis and to make this work get the goal, the applied steps must be parallel thus, qualitative method is the most compatible to it since the data are from written sources. John and David (2018:254) states that qualitative methods rely on text and image data, have unique steps in data analysis,

and draw on diverse designs. Quantitative approaches to research center on achieving objectivity, control, and precise measurement. Methodologically, these approaches rely on deductive designs aimed at refuting or building evidence in favor of specific theories and hypotheses, Leavy P (2017:87). Therefore, from the explanation above, the writer can conclude that qualitative and quantitative research method can be used to investigate the problem which the source is text. It is applied through the deepness comprehension about something.

IV. Findings

The study dealt with figurative language in William Wordsworth's selected poems. The analysis of this study shows that:

1. The researcher found out eight types of figurative language in this study. There are Simile has 8 data, Rhetorical Question has 9 data, Personification has 19 data, Hyperbole has 13 data, Synecdoche has 10 data, Apostrophe has 7 data, Alliteration has 13 data and the Assonance has 18 data.

2. Simile has 8 data or it is about 8,33%, Rhetorical Question has 9 data or it is about 9,37%, Personification has 19 data or it is about 19,79%, Hyperbole has 13 data or it is about 13,54%, Synecdoche has 10 or it is about 10,41%, Apostrophe has 7 data or it is about 7,29%, Alliteration has 13 data or it is about 13,54%, and the Assonance has 18 data or it is about 18,75%. Based on the analysis the dominant type of figurative language is Personification.

3. These are the functions of figurative language, they are Simile, Rhetorical Question, Personification, Hyperbole, Synecdoche, Apostrophe, Alliteration, And Assonance, where its function is to make readers able to produce a great

imagination so, the message is understood, interrogative form but it does not expect an answer because it wants to get the whole attention of readers, make the meaning more precise by using simple words, give an explanation to what is needed and applying alliteration is the best method to deliver what he means, and success is counted sweetest where the same vowel sound is repeatedly used since writing is about art and simple way must be applied since this is a poem. Based on the content of his poems the function of those figurative languages is to make readers love nature more and readers also know William Wordsworth's character by his works. The percentage of types of figurative languages that found can be seen as the following table.

Table 1. The Percentage of Type of Figurative Language

6.	Apostrophe	7 data	7,52%
7.	Alliteration	13 data	13,97%
8.	Assonance	18 data	19,39%
	Total	93 data	100%

The examples of types of figurative language that found in selected poems from William Wordsworth's Poems can be seen as follows:

No.	Sentences	Title
1.	They flash upon that inward eye 4th stanza, line 21	*I wandered lonely as a cloud*
2.	A fountain at my fond heart's door,	*A complaint*

Table 7. Apostrophe

No.	Sentences	Title
1.	Lo! Where the Moon along the sky 1st stanza, line 1	*A night thought*
2.	Dear child! Dear Girl! That walkest with me here 1st stanza, line 9	*Evening on Calais Beach*
3.	Milton! Thou shouldst be living at this hour; 1st stanza, line1	*London, 1802*
4.	Oh! Raise us up, return to us again; 1st stanza, line 7	*London, 1802*
5.	I turned to share the transport-O! with whom 1st stanza, line 2	*Desideria*
6.	Listen! The mighty being is awake, 1st stanza, line 6	*Evening on Calais Beach*
7.	It moves us not. Great God! I'd rather be 1st stanza, line 9	*The world is too much with us; late and soon*
	as much as there needs; 3rd stanza, line 10	
11.	Yet wants heaven knows what to be worthy the name. 4th stanza, line 16	*A character*
12.	God being with thee when we know it not. 1st stanza, line 14	*Evening on Calais Beach*
13.	Have I been so beguiled as to be blind 1st stanza, line 8	*Desideria*

Table 9. Assonance

No.	Sentences	Title
1.	Which is the bliss of solitude 4th stanza, line 22	*I wandered lonely as a cloud*
2.	Or hear old Triton blow his wreathed horn. 1st stanza, line 14	*The world is too much with us; late and soon*
3.	A slumber did my spirit seal 1st stanza, line 1	*A slumber did my spirit seal*
4.	Beside the lake, beneath the trees, 1st stanza, line 5	*I wandered lonely as a cloud*
5.	Of its own bounty, or my need	*A complaint*

Table 8. Alliteration

No.	Sentences	Title
1.	What wealth the show to me had brought:	*I wandered lonely as a cloud*

III. Conclusions and Suggestions

The study deals with figurative language in William Wordsworth's selected poems. There were 93 lines (from ten poems, 150 lines) taken from eight-figurative languages. The analysis of this study shows that:

1. the writer finds out eight types of figurative languages in this study. There are Personification, Assonance, Simile, Rhetorical Question, Hyperbole, Apostrophe, Alliteration, and Synecdoche.

2. Result of the analysis shows that Personification which has 19 (20,43%) data is the most dominant type among the seven-figurative languages.

3. These are the functions of figurative language, they are Simile, Rhetorical Alliteration, And Assonance, where its function is to make readers able to produce a great imagination so, the message is understood, interrogative form but it does not expect an answer because it wants to get the whole attention of readers, make the meaning more precise by using simple words, give an explanation to what is needed and applying alliteration is the best method to deliver what he means, and success is counted sweetest where the same vowel sound is repeatedly used since writing is about art and simple way must be applied since this is a poem. Based on the content of his poems the function of those figurative languages is to make readers love nature more and readers also know William Wordsworth's character by his works.

4. The writer suggests the students of English literature, study further about figurative language and hopefully, this thesis can help them understand more about it.

5. The writer suggests the students of English literature study more about every kind of writing such as advertising, novel, newspaper, poem, song, etc, so they can get better understanding how the language is used in communication.

6. The writer hopes that this thesis can be beneficial writing for the readers who like writing and speaking English in order that their sentences become better.

7. The writer hopes this thesis will be a guidance for the next researcher in literature field.

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