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**AN ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGES IN THE MADMAN BY
KAHLIL GIBRAN**

A THESIS

**Submitted to English Language Teaching Department *Tarbiyah* and Teacher Training
Faculty, *Syekh Nurjati* State Islamic Institute in Partial Fulfillment of the
Requirements of Undergraduate Degree**



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ABSTRACT

Rafsanjani, Riza. 2015. *An Analysis Of Figurative Language In the Madman by Kahlil Gibran*.

.Keyword: Literature, Poetry and figurative languages.

To Understanding exactly what literature is very difficult. The definition of literature is entirely subjective. This means that everybody has different opinion in analyzing and understanding about literature itself. Literature has three main divisions; they are drama, poetry and prose. In this thesis the writer only focus on analyzing poetry because many readers who have no trouble understanding and enjoying prose find that poetry is difficult to understand, that happen because of the wrong analysis on figurative languages that are used by the poet. The function of figurative language is to add the beauty and artwork of the poems. So the Writer is pointed to find out what kind of figurative languages that are used in kahlil Gibran's poem and analyzing contextual meaning.

This study was designed to follow the principles of qualitative descriptive method. In collecting the data. First the writer collects kahlil gibran's poems, the second reads and understandings 11 poems of kahlil gibran, and the last collects data selected figurative language found in kahlil gibran's poem. In analyzing the data, the writer analysis every figurative language that found in the poem, and the last the writer draws conclusion based on the result of data analysis.

In finding and discussion there were found and analyzed its contextual meaning on 11 poems of kahlil Gibran. "Become a madman" there are three personifications, one Metonymy, one Repetition, and one Symbolism. "My friend" there are two Litotes, five Personifications, three Symbolisms, one Metaphor, three Hyperbolas and two pleonasm. "The Fox" there is Metaphor, "The two hermits" found a metaphor and two symbolism, "The wise king" only found symbolism, "The Three Ants" only found Symbolism, "The Grave Digger" the writer found metaphor." The Good God and The Evil God" the writer found a repetition and metaphor. "The eye" there is Personification. "Night and The Madman" there are two similes, seven Hyperbolas, three Personifications, two Repetition, and one metaphor. And the last "Said a blade of Grass" the writer only found Personification.

The Mad man poetry consist of twelve personifications, one Metonymy, four repetitions, seven symbolisms, two litotes, five metaphors, ten hyperboles, two pleonasm, and two similes. The dominant figurative languages in The Mad Man poetry is personification.

Finally, it is hoped that this study will be benefitable to the readers especially to the students who are interested in analyzing the same literary work of English Language Teaching Department *Tarbiyah* and Teacher Training Faculty *SyekhNurjati* State Islamic Institute in Cirebon.



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RATIFICATION

This thesis entitled “An Analysis Of Figurative Languages In The Madman By **Kahlil Gibran**” written by Riza Rafsanjani, registration number 1410130149 has been examined on August 28st 2015. It has been accepted by the examiners. It has been recognized as one of requirement for Undergraduate Degree in English Language Teaching Department at *Tarbiyah* and Teacher Training Faculty *Syekh Nurjati* State Islamic Institute Cirebon.

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APPENDIX

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter will explains background of problem, research formulation contain identification and divided into field of the research, kinds of the problem and main problem of this research. The researcher explains limitation of the research and the question of theresearch. From question, the researcher could analyze figurative languages in "The Mad Man" poetry. Then the researcher describe the analysis for the aims of the research and significancealso therefore the reader perhaps will know purpose analysis of the research. To support this research, the researcher got some thesis of same topic. Providing theoretical foundation connected figurative languages and poetry is important to make the researcher more dominate this problem. The last about methodological of research could clarify the object, method, source,technique of collecting data and analyzing data.

1.1 Background Of The Problem

Language is an important thing in our life. We can communicate with other people through language. Communication has purposes to send a message to other human. In sending the message, the sender does not only use an explicit message or direct expressions but also uses an implicit message or indirect expressions, where the meaning of message is different from usual message, such as using figurative language. Figurative language is the language that has more than one meaning.

Literature was though of as embodying a static, convoluted kind of language, far removed from the utterances of daily communication (Joanne Collie and Stephen Slater: 1987:2).language in literature does not depend on grammatical order. It is more complex and far removed from daily communications. It means that sometimes, literature doesn't follow language's



rules. Literature is one kind of arts that is expressed human's mind and feeling. It contains esthetic language, fine thinking, and deep messages. Author usually uses good diction in his literature products to make readers or listeners feel it by heart, not only in their eyes or ears. In certain condition, an author makes special literature which expresses their heart, word by word until make good sentences system. Each sentence is coherence and all make a unity. Literature is social institution which uses language medium. It is also essential part for people. People use it as medium to deliver message between one to another. So misunderstanding can be reduced when they are communicating and talking language is communication tool which produced by human voice tool. Mean while language can be divided into two, written and oral. Written emphasizes to make reader understand by seeing, mean while oral by listening. Essentially, languages intense can be delivered by communicator to communicant successfully. Language functions are expression communication, integration tool, and social control tools. In language literature, language function more emphasize as expression medium. So literature is author's products which are expressed by written or spoken and has certain meaning.

Literature genre or kind of literature can be grouped into two groups imaginative and non-imaginative. Imaginative contain of literature results that are based on some things that aren't fact, mean while non-imaginative is based of fact and everybody knows about it. Practically, non-imaginative literature consists of creations like essays, critics, biographies, autobiographies histories. Meanwhile imaginative literature consist of fiction (short stories, novelette, or romance), poem (epic poem, lyric poem, and dramatic poem), and drama (comedy drama, tragedy drama, melodrama, and tragicomedy drama).

Figurative language is language which is not real meaning. The figurative meaning is not fit again with the concept in the word. It is transferred from the real meaning, however there is still relation between them, if we want to understand it deeply (Kennedy,2002:119).



Figurative language can be found in the poem. Poem often has difficult word to understand, because sometimes the author used the implicit sentences. Poems usually have themes but the poem also tries to create an emotional effect and make an association between things and idea that are not related.

Language employs various figures of speech, some examples are metaphor, simile, antithesis, hyperbole, and paradox. In general, figurative language is that kind of language which departs from the language employed in the traditional, literal ways of describing persons or object. Using figurative language is making imaginative description in fresh ways. It is usually immediately obvious whether a writer is using figurative language(Reaske,1966: 33).

In this research, the writer focuses on figurative language and meaning that used in Kahlil Gibran poems. Kahlil gibran, philosopher and artist, who was born in Lebanon. His fame and influence spread far away beyond the near east. He produced many famous poems in which it is very memorable (online,accessed on November 042014. <http://www.google.co.id/search?q=khalil+gibran%27s+poem&pbx=1&o>). The writer takes Gibran's poems in figurative language because it is very interesting, popular, and very familiar in society, but to understand the meaning of kahlil gibran's poem is so difficult because it used implicit meaning or indirect expression. So we need to analyze figurative language that used in kahlil gibran's poem to know the meaning in his poem. That is the reason why the writer intends to conduct a research on analyzing of poems especially Kahlil Gibran's poem.

1.2 Research Formulation

1.2.1 Identification of The Problem

1.2.1.1 The Field of The Research

This research took the field in literature, especially figurative language, where figurative language is the study of language which has special meaning that cannot translate literally. Figurative



language usually can find in poems, its expression not uses in daily conversation.

1.2.1.2 The Kinds of the Problem

The researcher has decided to entitle the research as *An analysis of figurative language in kahlil gibran's poem*. There are source that can analysis through poems such as intrinsic element or extrinsic elements of poems. but this research focuses on figurative languages in the khalil gibran's poems. The researcher make question of kinds of problem to make easy, they are:

- 1) English foreign learners cannot recognize figurative languages well
- 2) Some of English foreign learners translating figurative language in a poem word by word
- 3) The understanding of people about the important function of using contextual meaning still low.
- 4) Poem can be the enjoyable one for learning language, are people have realized about it?

1.2.1.3 The Main Problem

Based on some problems which identified, the researcher takes the way of people which is still translate figurative language word by word and don't put attention into the context as the main problems for this research.

English figurative language is one of unique language for each language or it means some of them are hard to translate into other language. As the foreign learner Indonesian people is one of learners which face that expression when learning English language. Because most of figurative language are built by culture of society, where the meaning is unpredictable for its elements, and cannot translate word by word. To get the appropriate meaning for



the target language the learners need to translate them by whole part as a unit. Many people translating figurative language word by word as the way to get the understanding of the context in learning foreign language. It probably runs in some cases, but it cannot be happened in translating idioms.

1.3 The Limitation of The Problem

In this research, the researcher limited the study deal with the title, An Analysis of English figurative languages used in poems “The Mad Man” into some points. This research focused on finding out types of figgurative language and the contextual meaning.

1.4 The Questions of the Research

Based on the background above and the identification of the problem which mentioned in accordance with the research of” An Analysis of figurative language used In poeml “The Mad Man”, the researcher is going to analyze the problems:

- 1) What are the kind of figuratives languages found in the poetry “The Mad Man”?
- 2) What are the conotative meaning of figurative languages in the poetry “The Mad Man” ?
- 3) what are the contextual meaning of the English figurative languages in the poetry “The Mad Man” ?

1.5 The Aims Of Research

In accordance with the problem that will be analyzed by the researcher, the aims of this research are:

- 1) To find out the types of types of figurative languages frequently in the poetry “The Mad Man”.
- 2) To find the dominant figurative languages in poetry “ The Mad Man”



- 3) To interpret the contextual meaning of the English figurative languages in the poetry “The Mad Man”

1.6 Significance Of Research

The significance of the research as the follow

1. Theoretical use, the results of this research can add to their repertoire of teaching science in the field of language and literature, in particular about the style of language and literature learning about poetry.
2. Practical use, the results of this research can be utilized by several parties. Such as:
 - a. For Teachers

The research provides an overview for teachers about the genetic structural approach to teaching literature used as guidelines in an interesting, creative, and innovative.
 - b. For researcher

The results of this research may be the answer to the problem formulated. In addition, with the completion of this study is expected to be a motivation for researchers to more actively contribute to the world of scientific works of literature and education.
 - c. For reader

The results of this research to the readers should be able to better understand the content of the poetry “the mad man”.
 - d. For other researcher

The results of this study are expected to inspire other researchers and materials basis to conduct a more in-depth research.

1.7 Previous Study

In this point the researcher trying to prove the originality of the research in idiomatic field, where the research is not the only one which talks about idioms analysis. There are some studies which ever conducted research in the same field.



The first is Mokhammad is one of college student in STAIN Salatiga, who has made paper about figurative language in song lyrics. He has made paper whose title “Figurative Language Analysis in Celine Dion’s Songs”. He found some figurative languages like simile, hyperbole, metonymy, personifications, etc in these songs. He analyzed sentence by sentence in Celine Dion’s songs.

Other paper has made about figurative language is Ifonilla Yulianti’s paper. She is one of college in STAIN Salatiga. She has made paper whose title” A Descriptive Study on Figurative Language Used in West life,,s Songs”. She found figurative languages like metonymy, hyperbole, personification, metaphor, simile, and apostrophe.

Enduk Masruroh, a college in STAIN Salatiga also made paper about figurative language. She has made paper whose title” A Descriptive Analysis on Figurative Language Used in Britney spear’s Songs”.

Afidatul barokah, a college in STAIN Salatiga has made paper about figurative language too. Her title is” A Descriptive Study on Figurative Language Christian Bautista’s Songs”. He found some figurative languages like simile, personification, metaphor, hyperbole.

1.8 Theoretical Foundation

1.8.1 Definition of Literature

Literature derived from the latin *littera*, meaning”letter”.the root meaning of literature refers primarily to the written word and seems to support this board definition. However, such a definition eliminates the important oral traditions on which much of our literature is based, including homer’s illiad and odyssey, the English epic Beowulf, and many native American legends (Charles E.bressler,1998:6)

Literature is considered as the expression of beautiful thought, ideas in beautiful language. (Hartiningasih, 2001:4) will be interesting for some readers if they have high sensitivity and imagination because they can really enjoy the beauty of literature. Literature is writing of particular



kind involving a particular use of words, writing that works in particular way, makes different (usually more exacting). Literature is human expression about the life experience in language form.

1.8.2 Categories of literature

There are two categories of literature are escape and interpretative literature. Escape literature is that written purely for entertainment, to help us pass the time agreeably. interpretative literature is written to broaden, deepen and sharpen our awareness of live, it takes us through the imagination deeper into the real world(Sunaryono, 1988:2).

1.8.3 The Benefit of reading literature

The benefit of learning literature especially western literature are the human readers can increase their vocabulary, understanding the English or American styles of speaking, and knowing western culture.

Another benefit and reading literature is that it offers the readers an experience, problem life and the way to solve it. But to have experience and to make the story comes alive, they must read it seriously. Though the experience is imagination but the emotion is real. Different experience makes different readers responds differently to the some work.

1.8.4 The Kinds of Literature

The kinds of literature are mentions two main divisions they are literature of knowledge and the literature of imagination, both of literature in function, according to the purpose of the writer. The literature of knowledge presents or interprets facts, ideas or happenings, a description of a person or place, the explanation of scientist process, the account of war, or the discussion of political issues. The literature of imagination interprets experience by fictitious presentation of person,



ideas, and events these writing involve prose, poetry and drama Sunaryono (1988:3).

The writer of this thesis will explain only literature of imagination as material because the analysis of this thesis is about poetry that include into one of imaginative literature.

Prose is ordinary language that people use in writing such as poetry, stories, editorial, book, etc. The word prose is derived from the lattan word “prosa” meaning straightforward. Prose comes in two types of text, they are narrative and expository. Narrative text is define as something that is narrated such as story. Expository text is nonfiction reading material such as description, Analysis, etc. (online access on January, 5th 2012, <http://www.types-of-poetry.org.uk/91-prose.htm>)

Drama is a composition in prose or poetry accommodated in action and intended to exhibit a picture of human life or to depict a series of grave or humorous actions of more than ordinary interest, tending toward some striking result. It is commonly designed to be spoken and represented by actors on the stage. (online accesson January, 5th 2012, <http://www.brainyquote.com/words/dr/drama157122.html>)

Poetry is piece of literature written by a poet in meter or verse expressing various emotions which are expressed by the use of variety of different techniques including metaphors, similes and onomatopoeia which are explained in the above definitions and different examples. (online access on, December, 17th 2011 <http://www.types-of-poetry.org.uk/>)

1.8.5 Poetry

According william wordsworth in aminuddin poetry is The spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings. And Horace via wellek warren in aminuddin say that poetry is sweet and useful.

Poetry is a piece of literature written by a poet in meter or verse expressing various emotions which are expressed by the use of variety of



techniques including metaphors, similes, personification. The emphasis on the aesthetics of language and the uses of techniques such as repetition, and rhyme are what are commonly used in poetry. Poems often make heavy use of figurative language.(online access on February 14th 2012,<http://www.types-of-poetry.org.uk/91-prose.htm>)

It can be concluded that Poetry is the expression of thoughts which are use the feeling, stirs the five senses impression into rhythmical arrangement. All of them are very important moment to record that the poet expresses into interesting form of language and give a deep impression for the readers

1.8.6 Kind of poetry

All kind of poetry are often written in several styles. These styles are defined by the number of lines in each stanza. The syllables used in each line or structure of rhyme used and so on. These are kinds of poetry commonly used by poets all over the world.

1.8.6.1 Sonnet

The sonnet is the fourteen line poem written in iambic pentameter. The Italian (*petrarchan*) sonnet is divided into an octave and a sestet; the octave rhymes *abba,abba*; the sestet *cde,cde* or variations thereof. The sestet may also rhyme *cd, cd, cd*. (Reaske, 1966:23)

1.8.6.2 Ballad

This is an old style of writing poetry, which was used to tell stories. A ballad usually has stanza made up of either seven or eight or ten lines, and end with a short four or five line stanza. Each stanza end with the same line, which is called a Refrain.(online access on February 17th 2012)



1.8.6.3 Couplet

Reaske (1966:22) A Couplet is a stanza composed of only two lines which usually rhyme. A couplet is, in other words, one line coupled to another. An heroic couplet, found frequently in English poetry, is a stanza composed of two rhyming lines of iambic pentameter; in the following lines, Dryden describes a contemporary by using two heroic couplets:

A man So various, that he seemed to be
 Not one, but all mankind's epitome
 Stiff in opinions, always in the wrong
 Was everything by starts, and nothing long

1.8.6.4 Quatrain

Quatrain is a stanza composed of four lines either rhyming or not rhyming. As with the heroic couplet, the heroic quatrain is written in alternating rhymes of iambic pentameter. But in general, a quatrain is any four line stanza. (Reaske,1966:22)

1.8.6.5 Epic

This poem is usually a long and descriptive one which tells a story, Epics usually are longer than the most poems and may even take up a book. (online access on February 20th 2012)

1.8.6.6 Free verse

Poetry composed in lines which are free of the traditional patterns of rhyme and meter and whose rhythm is based, instead, on the stress resulting from the meaning of the line and its natural and punctuated pauses.(Reaske,1966:18). This is a method of writing poetry which does not essentially follow any structure or style. This kind of poetry is quite popular with modern poets.



1.8.6.7 Haiku

This is again a very structured method of writing poetry. This has its origin in Japan. This method does not use rhyme. There are three lines of five, seven and five syllables each. The poem must essentially talk about some aspect of nature. (online access on February 25th 2012).

By these explanations the writer concluded that Kahlil Gibran's poem is included in kinds of poetry of Free Verse and ballad because composed in lines which are free of the traditional patterns of rhyme and meter and whose rhythm is based, instead, on the stress resulting from the meaning of the line, its natural and does not essentially follow any structure or style. And told a story.

1.8.7 Elements of poetry

There are several elements which make up a good poem. They are:

1.8.7.1 Rhyme

Rhyme is a repetition of similar sounds in two or more words and it is often used in poems. (Reaske, 1966:18). A poem may or may not have a rhyme. When you write poetry that has rhyme, it means that the last words of the lines match with each other in some form. Either the last words of the first and second lines would rhyme with each other or the first and the third, second and the fourth and so on.

1.8.7.2 Stanza

Stanzas is patterns of rhyme are organized into verse paragraphs, stanzas are the major divisions made in a poem in a regular or consistent way, a stanza in short is a group of lines and therefore a recognizable unit in a poem There are several names of



stanzas: Couplet consist of 2 lines, Triplet consist of 3 lines, Quatrain consist of 4 lines, Sestet consist of 6 lines, Rhyme Royal consist of 7 lines, Octave consist of 8 lines, Sonnet consist of 14 lines, Spenserian Stanza consist of 9 lines. (Reaske, 1966:21-24).

1.8.7.3 Feeling

Feeling refers to way in which the author views his subject. The author is trying to explain his own feeling to the readers, the feeling in a poem could be feeling of sad, happy, angry etc. (Reaske, 1966:40)

1.8.7.4 Theme

Theme is the central concept developed in a poem, it is the basic idea which is trying to convey by the poet (Reaske, 1966:42). So the theme of the poem is the central idea that the poet wants to convey. It can be a story or a thought or a description of something or someone, anything which is what the poem is all about.

1.8.7.5 Rhytm

Rhythm is significant in poetry because poetry is so emotionally charged and intense. Rhythm can be measured in terms of heavily stressed to less stresses syllables. Rhythm is the music made by the statement of the poem, which include the syllables in the line. The best method of understanding this is to read the poem aloud and often used to give listener or reader the feeling of being involved with the poem's action. (online access on February, 15th 2012, <http://www.types-of-poetry.org.uk/81-rhythm.html>).



1.8.7.6 Figurative languages

Figurative language is language which employs various figures of speech, some examples are metaphor, simile, paradox, etc (Reaske, 1966:42).

1.8.7.7 Imagery

Imagery is image, picture, or sensory content, which we find in a poem. Images are fanciful or imaginative descriptions of people or objects stated in terms of our senses (Reaske, 1966:34-35).

1.8.8 Figurative languages

Figurative language is language that uses words or expressions with a meaning that is different from the literal interpretation. Figurative language is rarely used in our daily conversation. Figurative language is often found in literary works, such as: articles in newspaper, advertisements, novels, poems, etc. Figurative language is the use of words that go beyond their ordinary meaning. It requires you to use your imagination to figure out the author's meaning. When a 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 is commonly used in literary works, such as: poem, prose and nonfiction writing as well.

Figurative language refers to words, and groups of words, that exaggerate or alter the usual meaning in figures of speeches of the component of words. A figure of speech may be said to occur whenever a speaker or writer, from the sake of freshness or emphasis, departs from the usual denotations of words (Kennedy, 1983: 479).

Beckson and Ganz (1975:80) state, —Figurative language is language which makes us of certain devices called ‘figure of speech’,



most of which are techniques for comparing dissimilar objects, to achieve effects beyond the range of literal language. As stated by Crystal (1999:116), —Figure of Speech is an expressive use of language where words are used in a non literal way to suggest illuminating comparisons and resemblances.

The Webster's New World College Dictionary (1996: 571) explains that figurative speech is an expression (as metaphor or euphemism) that substitutes a variation of points of view by which things or notions which is referred to as if it is different in some ways (in identify, degree, shape) from what it actually is or seems to be but so related to the expression successfully implies an intended meaning of effect either or greatly different from what is uttered said.

Figurative meaning and vocabulary have a great relationship that is reciprocal relationship. Figurative meaning and semantic also have a great relationship because without the knowledge of the meaning of the word, even connotative meaning, it is difficult to understand figurative meaning, sometimes people read the newspapers, the magazines or novel, overlooked non – literal expressions and read them literally. Of course, the meaning of the expression becomes odd or not understandable. Therefore, figurative language becomes essential in the learning of vocabularies. While, learning of vocabularies support the learning of semantics (Tarigan, 1995:113).

Figurative language may involve analog to similar concepts or the other contexts, and may involve exaggerations. There are many figurative languages. Such as: Allusion, Hyperbole, Antithesis, Repetition, Metaphor, Simile, Personification, Apostrophe, Climax, Irony, Litotes, Metonymy, paradox, pleonasm, euphemism, onomatopoeia and Synecdoche but the writer will analyze 12 figurative languages in Kahlil Gibran's poem because these figurative languages always used by the poet in the word and figurative languages will be classified as follows.



1.8.8.1 Hyperbole

Hyperbole is a figurative for exaggeration. It tells more than the truth about the size, number, or degree of something without intending to deceive.

Leech (1969: 168) states “Hyperbole, like the other two figures, is frequently concerned with personal values and sentiment; that is, with making

subjective claims which, however exaggerate, we could not verify unless we were somehow able to get inside the cranium of the person about whom the claims are made.

Exaggerating, often in a humorous way, to make a particular point is known as hyperbole. Reaske (1996:34) says that hyperbola is a figure of speech, which employs exaggeration. Hyperbola differs from exaggeration in that it is extreme or excessive. It can produce a very dramatic effect. He is also states that the idea of seeing a thousand errors is of course a exaggeration or hyperbolic expression of the poet.

Hyperbole is an expression of exaggeration such as a bombastic. Consequently, Hyperbola is kind of figure of speech which is used by the poet to exaggerate something. Exaggeration of the description of what we see and feel followed by emotion, so the users of language do not satisfy that they express only what we can say but it is added by other words to show their expression more attractive. In fact, we can prove the truth because the truth sometime is an opposite expression. The poet necessary to exaggerate thing that will be compared in order to get accurate attention from the reader.

Hyperbole or overstatement is figurative language that contain exaggeration element about something (James L Potter, 1967: 135). It is meant that something is made greater than the fact.

Sometimes hyperbola is called overstatement, for example:



I've told him a thousand times,

He state his 10.000 promises

I was surprised till half-died hear his saying.

Writer explains his surprised till make him die, meanwhile in the fact it is contrast. He still alive and doesn't die.

1.8.8.2 Simile

A simile is a comparison that often uses the words like or as. A simile is a direct comparison between thing, Which are not similar in their essence particular. Reaske (1996:41). A poet introduces a simile through a connecting word that signal that comparison is being made. The connectives that are most frequently used such as" like" as" But" than". This characteristic is intended to express the similar thing with another directly.

Simile is a kind of figurative meaning comparing two essentially unlike things. Simile expresses a direct comparison between things, which have one or more points in common and be recognized by the use of the word like' and as'. Macmilan (1984:187) says A simile is a figure of speech that directly compares two apparently unlike things.

Barnhart (1995: 118) says, A simile is figurative of speech in which two quite different things are compared because they appear to be similar in at least one characteristicl. Simile is also used to add clarify to the language or make it more careful.

Leech (1969: 156) says Metaphor is an overt, and metaphor a covert comparison. This means that for each metaphor, we can devise a roughly corresponding simile, by writing out tenor and vehicle side by side, and indicating (by like or some other formal indicator) the similarity between them.



Simile is comparison which has explicit characteristic, it means that they state something similar with each other directly that use words likes as and like (James L Potter, 1967: 54).

Example: Her face is moon light.

Writer compares face and moon light because both of them have same attribute, so clear, clean, and everybody can sees it clearly.

1.8.8.3 Methaphor

Reaske (1996:36) says that metaphor is figure of speech which compare a thing to another directly.

Metaphor is a kind of figurative meaning which is an implicit comparison in which two unlike objects are compared by identifying or substituting one with other. Macmillan (1987:702) says, —A figure of speech that makes a comparison between two seemingly unlike things is called metaphor.

Barnhart (1995: 118) says, A metaphor is figure of speech in which a word or phrase is taken out of its usual setting and placed with another word to suggest a likeness. It is made more vivid by transferring to it the name or attributes of some other objects. Metaphor making believe that tenor and vehicle are identical.

But as many writers have observed, the pretence often seems more serious and more real than the ‘real’ world of literal understanding. Nevertheless, from a linguistic point of view, the literal meaning is always basis, and the figurative meaning derived. (Leech, 1969: 151)

A metaphor is a statement that one thing is something else, Or its a comparison made between things which are essentially not alike. It is similar to a simile, but does not use like or as.

Metaphor is a variety of analogy which compare two things directly, but in short pattern (Gorys keraf, 1994: 139). It is meant



that between subject and object have same attributes, and writer uses it to compares it to another.

Example: Library is science field.

Library is place where people can find many kinds of books, it is compared with science field because both library and science field have same attribute, they can add our knowledge.

1.8.8.4 Personification

Reaske(1966:39) state that personification is the process of singing human characteristic to object. personification is figure of speech which shows an analogy to draw a thing as if human characteristic, or these thing, animal, and abstract term is made as human.

Personification is a figures of speech that draw an animal an object or an ideas having human characteristic (kinayati, 2006:19). When something that is not human is given human-like qualities, this is known as personification.

Personification consists of giving human characteristics to an object. Actually, personification is the transfer of human characteristic to an object, animal, or abstract idea. It makes the animals and the animate objects talk or behave as humans do.

Shaw (1972: 283) says, —A personification is figure of speech in which abstraction, animals, ideas, and inanimate objects are having human form, character, traits or sensibilities. Leech (1969: 158) states —Personification whereby an abstraction is figuratively represented as human ... actually combines all three categories – the concreteness, the animistic and the humanizing.

Personification is figure of speech in imaginative something, which doesn't have soul, as though they have human characteristic (James L Potter, 1967: 54). It is meant that inanimate things in this world are guessed as animate by give some attributes in inanimate



things. So that people who read it guess it can do everything like human being.

Example: School alarm calls students to enter their classroom.

Calls are verb form in dictionary. Letter *s* is addition in present tense form because the subject is singular (alarm), alarm is inanimate thing; meanwhile it is given attribute like activity that is done by animate. Alarm can't call, because call is attribute of mouth that can do it.

1.8.8.5 Repetition

Repetition is a figure of speech, which is used by a writer to repeat several words in his sentence. It can be whole repetition or half repetition. Repetition consists of some expressions like repetition of sounds, words. Collection of words of some part that are considered important in a sentence, which intend to intensify the meaning.

Repetition is figurative language that uses repetition words to emphasize meaning (Gorys keraf, 1994: 146).

Example: Good bye my girls, good bye my heart, good by my angel.

The sentence uses repetition words good bye, in the all and just changes the the word after good bye.

1.8.8.6 Symbolism

Symbol is visible object, place, person or experience by giving some further meaning than what it is. Sometimes the learners will representation which repeated over and over again. For example if a poet uses the word "flower" every time the obviously is speaking about beauty, the flower may be said to be a symbol of a beautiful girl.



1.8.8.7 Onomatopoeia

Is a figure of speech that combine of sounds in a word that imitates or suggests what word refers to. And according Reaske (1966:21) this is a technique of using a word whose sound suggests its meaning.

Example; *when the owl sang in her night, cuckooo....*

I don't know where I had to go.

1.8.8.8 Irony

H.W Fowler in Leech (1969: 171) describes Irony as a mode of expression which postulates a double audience, one of which is in the know and aware of the speaker's intention whilst the other is naive enough to take the utterance at its face value.

There is some argument about what qualifies as ironic, but all senses of irony revolve around the perceived notion of an incongruity between what is said and what is meant, or between an understanding or expectation of a reality and what actually happens.

(Jay magil) The use of words to convey the opposite of their literal meaning, a statement or situation where the meaning is contradicted by the appearance or presentation of the idea. Online access on February 15th 2012, <http://grammar.about.com/od/il/g/ironyterm.htm>)

Example: He is very diligent till he does not pass the test.

1.8.8.9 Litotes

Litotes is a form of understatement, always deliberate and with the intention of subtle emphasis. However, the interpretation of litotes can depend on context, including cultural context. In speech, it may also depend on intonation and emphasis.

Leech (1969: 169) says The term litotes is sometimes reserved for a particular kind of understatement in which the



speaker uses the negative expression where a positive one would have been more forceful and direct.

The use of litotes appeals specifically to certain cultures including the northern Europeans and is popular with the British. It is a feature of Old English poetry and of the Icelandic sagas and is a means of much stoical restraint.

(Richard N.) Litotes is a figure of speech consisting an understatement in which an affirmative is expressed by negating its opposite. Online access on February 15th 2012, <http://grammar.about.com/od/il/g/litotesterm.htm>)

Litotes which is from greek “simple” is the opposite hyperbola. It makes the real fact small to humiliate itself. (Rifa’i, 2008:24)

Litotes is figurative language that contains statement which made smaller from original (James L Potter, 1967: 135). It is meant that people usually use it to make it simple. So that they are not arrogant because they guess something invaluable although exactly is so valuable.

Example: I hope you can receive this invaluable giving.

Invaluable thing that writer said in the fact is valuable giving, but he says it as invaluable.

1.8.8.10 Pleonasm

Pleonasm is a figure of speech which uses exaggeration word to inform words which have actually been clear. (Rifa’i ,2008:26)

Pleonasm is figurative language that uses words improperly to emphasize meaning of word (Gorys keraf, 1994: 145).

Example: He falls down to the ground.

Verb falls in the sentence means something or person who rare to the bottom (ground) and down also has same meaning with



falls that rare to the bottom. So, both words fall and down are force one to another.

1.8.8.11 Metonymy

Metonymy is figure of speech that consist of the use of the name of one object or concept for that of another to which it is related. as “the bottle” for “strong drink.”

According to Kinayati (2006:19) metonymy is a figure of speech that use one word or phrase to explain something, because its have a close associated.

Metonymy is figurative language that uses character or name of thing that relate to name of person, something as pronoun, uses words to describe another things closely associated with it (James L Potter, 1967: 142).

Example: Students in our school like to read St. Alisyahbana.
Alisyahbana in the sentence refers to book that he has made.

1.8.8.12 Euphemism

Euphemism which is from Greek “ speaking clearly and naturally” is a refinement of expression we think very rude or impolite with other expression we think very polite to use (Rifa’I, 2008:25).

Example: Nest Room is for toilet.

1.8.9 Meaning

The term meaning is simply derived from the word mean. The word meaning‘ has a number of definitions as suggested by semanticist, for instance, Leech in Dewi (2010:16) notes three points of meaning. They are as follows:

1. Meaning involves the speaker’s intention to convey a certain meaning that may or may not be evident from the message itself.



2. Consequently, interpretation by the hearer is likely to depend on the context.
3. Meaning in the sense is something, which is performed rather than something that exists in a static way. It involves action (the speaker produces and effects on the hearer) and the interaction (the meaning being negotiated between the speaker and the hearer on the basis of their mutual language).

There are some opinions about meaning according to semanticists:

1. Lyons in Dewi (2010:17) says, The meaning can be distinguished by the technique of substituting other words in the same context and enquiring whether the resulting sentences are equivalent.
2. Crystal in Dewi (2010:17) states, This basic notion is used in linguistics both as a datum and as a criterion of analysis: linguists study meaning, and also use meaning as a criterion for studying other aspects of language.
3. Bloomfield in Dewi (2010:17) states, meaning of a linguistic form as a situation in which the speaker utters it and the response which it calls forth in the hearer.

By the definitions above, semantics meaning depends on the grammatical structure of the sentence. The meaning that the speaker says have to express their ideas, minds and feelings.

L.A. Richards in Aminuddin says the original difficulty of all reading, the problem of making out the meaning is our obvious starting point. According to Reaske (1966:36) meaning is something that the poet wants to convey to the reader. In this research, the writer only focuses on contextual meaning in analyzing figurative language in Kahlil Gibran's poems. Askar (2011) said that contextual meaning is the meaning of almost any utterance depends on the context in which it is made (online access on February 24th 2012).



By these explanation the writer concluded that the contextual meaning is the meaning of the poem does not depend on the the word of poem but it depends on the context of the sentence.

Lyons in Manik (2013:8) says Contextual meaning is the meaning of words according to the situations in which they are used. Different situations give different meaning. On the other hand, in the particular situations the sentences will be equal in meaning. In addition, Crystal says Contextual meaning is also defined as the information signaled about the kind of use a linguistic unit has in its social context. (Manik, 2013:8).

Longman in Manik (2013:8) says that context means the part of speech of words and the things denoted. It can be said that contextual meaning have meaning according to the text. It involves the function of word in sentence formation since different arrangement of the same word can convey different context. So, we can conclude that the contextual meaning is the meaning of the words according to the situation in which they are used. Different situation may give different meaning in a sentence.

For example: Taken from —Semantic Analysis of Slang Used in Paul Movie Script by Wilda Rahmawati Manik (2013:8):

(26) Hair on my grandfather's head is white.

(27) As head officer, she has to be on time.

1.9 Methodology of The Research

In this part the researcher serves the objectives of the research, the object and time of the research, the method of the research, the source and type of data, the technique of data collection, instruments of collecting data and data analysis.



1.9.1 The Objective of the Research

The material objects that are being analyzed in this study are 11 poems of kahlil gibran in his book 'the Madman' that related with social theme which related, They are:

1. Become a Madman
2. My friend
3. The Fox
4. The Two Hermits
5. The Wise King
6. The Three Ants
7. The Grave Digger
8. The Good God and The Evil God
9. The Eye
10. Night and The Madman
11. Said a Blade of Grass

In this research the researcher uses a descriptive analysis and library as the place of the research. Library study will conduct in this research. Theory of figurative languages by Reaske was supporting the data in collecting process. The library study gathered from the several source such as, textbook, articles, journals, dictionary, and the thesis with similar study.

1.9.2 The Object and The Time of the Research

The researcher used the analysis from library research which took the data from script of novel cards on the table. This analysis concern in finding the types of figurative languages on poetry . Based on the analyzed the researcher conducted the research on 10thfebruary until 1stmarch 2015.



1.9.3 The Method Of The Research

This study conducted qualitative approach. Fraenkle and wallen (1993: 380) says about qualitative approach that “ the quality of the relationships, activities, situations, or material”. While, Merriam (1998:5) defines qualitative research as “ an umbrella concept covering several forms of inquiry that helps us understand and explain the meaning of social phenomena with as little disruptions of the natural setting as possible”. For this research, the researcher was the instrument of the study (Human Instrument). Because just like Fraenkle and Wallen (1993: 380-381) said that in qualitative research, the appropriate instrument was human or the researcher because it concern with the processes which can simply be observed by human.

There are five characteristics of qualitative research according to Alwasilah (2002 : 107-109) as follows: “ (1) understanding the meaning, (2) understanding the particular context, (3) identification phenomena and the effect that unexpected, (4) existing grounded theory, (5) understanding the process”.

This research used descriptive qualitative method because the data were in the form of word or written language rather than number. The researcher believed that descriptive method was appropriate for this research, because as Sugiyono (2007 : 15) says that, “ descriptive problems formulation guided the writer in exploring and capturing the situation to be studied thoroughly, widely, and intensively.

Descriptive method is a method that aims to describe the character, fact, problem situation and issues in the text. As said by khan (1990: 96) “... descriptive method is concerned with the present and attempts to determine the status of phenomenon under investigation”. In line with Gay and Khan, Newman (2003: 438) defines qualitative method as a method in the form of written text, word, phrase, or symbols, describing, or representing people, action, and event in the social life. ”Some characteristics of the research method above are the representative of



source for the researcher to conduct the research. Such the data collected in the text in poetry.

1.9.4 The Source and Types of Data

The term of data refers to the kind of information which researcher obtains on the subject of their research. Kind of information can be taken by some sources such as note field, personal document, formal document, picture etc.

In this research the researcher collected the data using primary and secondary data.

1) Primary Source

Primary source data is the data that the researcher takes the data of the research directly in the field of the problem's concerns. It is as the first source data that will be analyzed. Documents considered as primary sources include manuscripts, charters, laws, archives of official minutes or records, files, letters, memoranda, memoirs, biography, official publications, wills, newspapers and magazines, maps, diagrams, catalogues, films, paintings, inscriptions, recordings, transcriptions, log books and research reports. According to Kothari stated (2004: 95) that the primary data are those which are collected afresh and for the first time, and thus happen to be original in character.

The primary data of this research is the poetry. Where the researcher took the data by downloaded the poetry.

2) Secondary Source

In this research, researcher is entirely done though library research. The data are collected from libraries in some places where the related books available. To gain more detailed information to support the content of this proposal.



Secondary sources are those that do not bear a direct physical relationship to the event being studied. They are made up of data that cannot be described as original. A secondary source would thus be one in which the person describing the event was not actually present but who obtained descriptions from another person or source. In this research the researcher collected the data using secondary data using secondary data also. Where the source of the data acquires in which support the researcher's idea regarding to the research problems. According to Kothari states (2004: 95) the secondary data can be taken from the writing study in the form of books, journals, and the others sources that may give the additional data that support the researcher.

1.9.5 Instrument Of The Research

In this research, the instrument of the research is the researcher herself. The researcher used relevant material that related with the study. The data that related to the study collected from libraries.

1.9.6 Technique of collecting data

Data collection technique of this research is document analysis in which the research focused on analyzing written content of the novel. It concerns in finding out the types of the figurative languages in the poetry. The main data of this research is taken from poetry "*The Mad Man*".

The data of the research will be taken from the poetry "*The Mad Man*", the following steps to analyze the data are:

- 1) Reading the poetry "*The Mad Man*".
- 2) Listing and classifying the figurative languages that will find in the poetry.
- 3) Analyzing and identifying some figurative languages which is found in the poetry into types of idioms



- 4) Analyzing the contextual meaning of figurative languages which found in the poetry “The Mad Man”.
- 5) Presenting and discussing the data findings of the research.
- 6) Drawing conclusion based on the result of the research.

1.9.7 Technique of analyzing data

Data analysis method is the way used to analyze data collection. According to Miles and Huberman (1992: 20) there are three concurrent flows of activity in qualitative analysis, namely: data reduction, data display and conclusion drawing and verification.

1) Data reduction

Data reduction is the activity of selecting, abstracting and restudying the transcription or field note during the process of through documentation.

2) Data display

The second activity of flow analysis is data display, which are about organized and compressed the summary in data reduction.

3) Conclusion drawing and verification

Conclusion drawing and verification is the last activity of analyzing qualitative. It is about the finding and writing summarize after two processes before done.



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter, The writer presents conclusion and suggestion.

5.1 CONCLUSION

After reading and identifying 12 poems of Kahlil Gibran, The writer concludes that there are some figurative languages used in each line and stanza of the poems, they are:

Become a madman tells us about the poet experiences in a bad society when someone have a good attitude is called have bad attitude because all person in that society have bad attitude. the writer found three personification, one metonymy, one repetition and one symbolsm.

My friend poetry can be concluded that the poet loves his friend very much, He will always together with his friend, and The poet does not want his friend fell sad. The writer found Two litotes, Five personifications, three symbolisms, one metaphors, three hyperbolas, and Two pleonasm.

The fox poetry has message to all of human being not to be greedy, we must receive our fate after we try to get what we want. In this poem the witer only found metaphor in all sentences.

The two hermits poetry is to give message to all human being not to arrogant and we must be care the other person's advise. This is ballad style and only founda metaphor and two symbolism

The wise king poetry is ballad style and only found a symbolism that has contextual meaning is in the center of city there was a well.

In the three ants poetry the writer concluded that we live in the world that god create and we can not defeat God, and this poem has message we are not be arrogant in the world. All of human who clever or not, live in the world just a moment and it will be broken. This is ballad style and only found symbolism.



The grave digger poetry tells to the reader if we cannot reach what we want, we must be patient. We must bury these ideal with smiling and patient. This is ballad style and only found a metaphor.

The Good God And The Evil God poetry tells We have friend a thief we can called a thief, if we have friend a good person and we can called a good person, so by these story we can conclude if we want to look for friends are must becarefull. This is balladd style and only afound Repetition.

The eye poetry is ballad style and only found Personification. And the writer conclude that every part of our body has their own perception about their function.

Night and The Mad Man poetry can concluded that the poet want to be like a night. But the night would not be poet's friend. The writer found two similes, seven hyperbola, three personifications, two repetition, and one metaphors.

The writer concluded said a blade of grase poetry that we live in the world sometime in high level of condition, and sometime in deep level of condition, sometime happy and sometime sad. So we have to be care of each other. The writer only found metaphor

5.2 SUGGESTION

The writer would like to give some suggestions. For readers and students who are interested in analyzing literary works because its subjectively, especially about poetry it is suggested to understand the figurative language contained in the poem before they understand the whole poem because by understanding the figurative language it will make them easier to catch the meaning, message, even the theme of the poem.

For the further researcher it is hoped that this thesis can be used as references to conduct another research on figurative language and it is contextual meaning of different poem, and they can analyze the same poem The madman but in different aspect such as discuss the themes, rhymes even the syntax or the semantics of the poems.



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