

FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE ANALYSIS ON NIKITA GILL'S POEMS

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ABSTRACT

This research is aimed on taking understanding the use of figurative language within the sixteen poems of Nikita Gill; Drowning, From The River Banks, When We Fight, Your Heart and Skin, Star Shine Brightest, In This Room, Acure to Fear, The Secret Inside Me, If They truly Love You, Control, Flammable, Fire and Ash, Perspective, Lessons From The Wind, Salt Water, and Icarus Warning as the object of the research. The method of the research was qualitative use content analysis. The data is text which taken from Nikita Gill anthology. This study focused on the use and meaning of figurative language implied on Nikita Gill's poetry. In her poems, only four kinds of figurative languages implied. There are metaphor, simile, personification, and hyperbole. As the conclusion, the writer found that Nikita Gill has used figurative language to make an effect in the poems. Gill uses simile that dominance in her poems.

Keywords: *Meaning, Semantic, Figurative Language, Poetry*

INTRODUCTION

The presence of language is very important for human life, Nurgiyantoro (2014:1). Almost in all areas require language, because language has function to record culture and previous scientific findings. It is true in terms of language and literature. For example, someone says which language or literary theory is used to approach, analyze, and solve problems (Nurgiyantoro, 2014:9).

Furthermore, according to Barthes (1973:11) figurative language is a sign that have a meaning. Literary works created by the author not to produce an aesthetic effect, but to convey certain ideas. Figurative language as a sign must be seen in a particular text as an intertextual phenomenon. Because the text would not be independent from other text, the style of language in the text should be seen in relation to other text in intertextual phenomena. Figurative language interpretation cannot be separated from the view of the reader. Moreover, a style of language has a different meaning. There is no certain and definitive meaning of a figurative language (Junus, 1989:188). The meaning of the text cannot be separated from author's ideology. Ideology in the poetry more defined as the author's ideas which is related to her life and the situation that create to literary works. Moreover, in the study of ideology in the figurative language, there are two ways to recognize the attitude, knowledge and experience of the author in the literary work,

nevertheless the researcher only use the style of language to recognize the author items in the literary work.

Additionally, poetry is kind of literary works. Poetry can be serious or it can be fun. Poetry is a form of literature that used aesthetic rhythmic and rhyme qualities of language to suggest meanings in the ostensible meaning. Researcher chose poetry as the object of the study for several reasons; for the first, poetry contains much figurative language than other literature device. Secondly, the content in poetry needs more interpretation in order to understand what is the message that the poet wants to deliver to the reader or listener.

Problem restrictions are needed so that research can be directed and targeted, The scope of this study, to analyze, the researcher took some poems from Nikita Gill anthology "Your Soul is A River". The researcher selected sixteen poetries of Nikita Gill which popular in her collection poems. There are; Drowning, From The River Banks, When We Fight, Your Heart and Skin, Star Shine Brightest, In This Room, Acure to Fear, The Secret Inside Me, If They truly Love You, Control, Flammable, Fire and Ash, Perspective, Lessons From The Wind, Salt Water, and Icarus Warning. The researcher limited this study only about figurative language and meaning of figurative language on the anthology of poetry by Nikita Gill.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Meaning

Meaning is to communicate something that is not directly expressed. The study of linguistic meanings of word, phrases, and sentence is called semantic. Semantic is considered with the aspect of meaning. Moreover, according to Kreidler (1998:41) the dimensions of meaning include reference, connotation, sense relation, lexical, homonymy, sentence and menaing.

Semantic

Semantic is the branch of study within linguistics that deals with language and the meaning. The study of meaning and interpretation of words, signs, and sentence structure. According to Kreidler (1998:3) semantic is the systematic study of a meaning and linguistic semantic is the study of how language organize and express the meanings of language. The meaning in linguistic semantic was needed to know the expression of meanings in single language.

Figurative Language

Figurative language is commonly applied in literary works. One of the literary works is poetry. With the assumption that figurative language is often used in poetry, this thesis discusses particularly the application of figurative language in selected poetries of Nikita Gill. The descriptive words of figurative language have a meaning that beyond the literal meaning. According to Barthes (1973:11), figurative language is a sign that have a meaning. Literary works created by the author not to produce an aesthetic effect, but to convey certain ideas.

RESEARCH METHOD

To know the types of figurative language implied on the Nikita Gill poems and the meaning of figurative language implied on Nikita Gill poems this research includes descriptive qualitative research to gain the information. According to Ary (2002:426) descriptive qualitative is a study which is designed to obtain information. This study used the data in the form of words produce descriptions of words. In this research, the researcher uses poetry in anthology written by Nikita Gill with the title "Your Soul is a River" and according to Ary (1976:476) content or document analysis is a research method applied to written or visual materials for the purpose of identifying or analyzing specified characteristics of the material. Qualitative research is a study that intends to understand the phenomenon about what is experienced by the subject of research, so that resulting in a message of language (Sudaryanto, 1992: 62).

Moreover, sources of data in this study is anthology from collection of Nikita Gill poems anthology "Your Soul is a River" which the researcher choose some poems to analyze. Furthermore, the researcher as key instrument, researcher collect the data through examining documents. In this research, the researcher used document as instrument. The researcher used document analysis. Documents are as written data, it saves a researcher's time and sacrifice on transcribing. It enables a researcher to obtain the language and words of participants (Creswell, 2009:180). In this study, the researcher analyze the data by analysis theory of Miles & Huberman (1994), the analysis consist of three steps, they are: data reduction, data display or data representation, and conclusion.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Finding

In general, figurative language is that kind of language which literal ways of describing persons or objects. Using figurative language is making imaginative descriptions in fresh ways. It is usually immediately obvious whether a writer is using figurative language or literal meaning (Reaske, 1966:33).

There are some metaphors found in the Nikita Gill that was selected in her poems: **Data (1) "you are always *the sea*", Data (2) "your *heart* is not *a hotel*", Data (3) "your *heart* and the *weather*", Data (4) "when you are an *ocean breeze*", Data (5) "but also when you are a *summer storm*". Moreover, metaphor is kind of figurative language which compares one thing to another directly. The metaphor in other words establishes an analogy between objects without actually saying that it is establishing this contrast.**

Subsequently, there are personifications found in the Nikita Gill that was selected in her poems: **Data (1) "The river has *taught* me", Data (2) "the river *apologize*", Data (3) "the river *pray*", Data (4) "the river *cry*", Data (5) "a hurricane does not *run* from the rain", Data (6) "the windows *rattled*", Data (7) "the floors *shook*", Data (8) "her *lessons* from the wind". Personification is kind of figurative language of assigning human characteristics to non human objects, abstractions, or ideas.**

Afterwards, there are hyperboles found in the Nikita Gill that was selected in her poems: **Data (1)** “and most carefree people **hide the stormiest**”, **Data (2)** “Place your fears at the altar of **the night sky**”, **Data (3)** “I have **wrapped** my heart in iron”, **Data (4)** “but to stop the **hurricanes**”, **Data (5)** “You carry both **lightning and thunder**”, **Data (6)** “**tornados** in their lives”, **Data (7)** “but **constellations** in their eyes”, **Data (8)** “with **stars** at their feet”. Moreover, hyperbole is a figure of speech which employs exaggeration (Reaske, 1966:34). Hyperbole can produce a very dramatic effect.

The last, there are similes found in the Nikita Gill that was selected in her poems: **Data (1)** “**like** you are a lifeline”, **Data (2)** “the sun feels closer to me in this moment **than** you”, **Data (3)** “how you are so much more **than** a storm” **Data (4)** “nothing more flammable **than** human heart” **Data (5)** “Some people will always taste **like** fire” **Data (6)** “**Like** flames ripping through a forest”, **Data (7)** “**like** fire corroding the last of it”, **Data (8)** “**Like** the ashes that remain”, **Data (9)** “tasting **like** ash”, **Data (10)** “You knew her **as** an ocean breeze”, **Data (11)** “Know her **as** a hurricane”. Simile is the figure that makes comparison between things which are not particularly similar in their essence. A simile through a connecting word which signals that a comparison is being made; the most frequently used connectives are “like”, “as” and “than”.

Discussion

In this part, the researcher discusses what is in the findings of this study. The researcher found many figurative languages that was implemented in the Nikita Gill’s poems. Here the researcher divides into three criteria. The first is the most figurative language that implemented. From the findings, the researcher found four figurative language that implied on Nikita Gill poetry. The most appear in poetry is simile. The second is figurative language that less implemented in that poetry. The less use of figurative language implied on Nikita Gill poems is metaphor. The last is the minimal use of figurative language implied on Nikita Gill poetry. The minimal use of figurative language implied on Nikita Gill poetry is hyperbole.

For the first is simile, here the researcher found simile in eleven stanza of Nikita Gill poems. Those are: *like* you are a lifeline, the sun feels closer to me in this moment **than** you, **as** you admire the stars, how you are so much more **than** a storm, nothing more flammable **than** the human heart, Some people will always taste **like** fire, **Like** flames ripping through a forest, **like** fire corroding the last of it, **Like** the ashes that remain, tasting **like** ash, You knew her **as** an ocean breeze, Know her **as** a hurricane.

For the second is metaphor, here the researcher found in nine stanza of Nikita Gill poems. Those are: *The river has taught me, the river apologize, the river pray, the river cry, The river takes what she wants, a hurricane does not run from the rain, the windows rattled, the floors shook, her lessons from the wind.*

For the last is hyperbole, here the researcher found in nine stanza of Nikita Gill poems. Those are: *most carefree people hide the stormiest, Place your fears at the altar of the night sky, I have wrapped my heart in iron, but to stop*

thehurricanes, You carry both lightning and thunder, tornados in their lives, but constellations in their eyes, with stars at their feet, but their souls are lost at sea.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Conclusion

After analysis the figurative language on the Nikita Gill poem, the researcher took the conclusion, the figurative implied on Nikita Gill poems are metaphor, personification, hyperbole and simile. Moreover, the most implemented figurative language that was used by Nikita Gill is simile. For the meaning, defines metaphor is more difficult than simile, perhaps the most helpful thing to know is when a poet uses metaphor; there is always a comparison at the poet's mind. Metaphor is a figure of speech in which a comparison is made between two things essentially unlike without connective words like simile. The second is personification, Personification is kind of the figure of speech that used by giving the attributes of a human being to an animal, an object or a concept. It is subtype of metaphor, an implied comparison in which the figurative term of the comparison is always a human being. The third is hyperbole, Hyperbole is a figure of speech which employs exaggeration. Hyperbole can produce a very dramatic effect. The last is simile, statement becomes figurative when it contains one of the figures of speech. There are many kinds of figure of speech in the poem and one of them is simile. Simile is the simplest figure of speech. Simile is a comparison between two objects using the connective words, such as like and as.

Suggestion

For the next study, the researcher suggests that the next researcher can apply another theory and pattern of figurative language to poetry. For the reader especially the teacher, this study can help the students to be a good teacher. This study presents the figurative language, so it gives more understanding about kinds and implementation of figurative language on poetry.

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