

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

In social situations every people in this world using language as a platform to communicate each other. Considering language as the primary medium of communication in society, it is the most important aspect of human life. By studying someone's language, we can learn about their strategic goals or social group. Everyone, usually implicitly and explicitly, uses a term to communicate their intellectual ability. It seems like writing systems that focus on language as a means of achieving aspirations in their poetry because language is a great source of inspiration that someone often uses to create literary works also structural in a literary work as a unit that is logically arranged by its constituent parts. The structure of a literary work, on the other hand, "could be seen as an order, strength, and description of all aspects and elements that build a unity" (Abrams, 1981: 68). Without the other elements, none of the elements can stand alone. To create a whole story, each piece needs other elements.

The interaction between the elements is also reflected in the structure of literary works. They have an impact on one another and create one connected unit. If you've already created a connection with the other elements and learned about their function in the text, you can move on to the

next step, each element can become meaningful and essential. Structural might be thought of as one of the literary approaches that focuses on the relationships between the elements in a work. Hawkes (1978) explains. "Structural is fundamentally about how we experience the world as a historical relationship, not as a creative phenomenon," according to Hawkes (1978). When an element in a system of structure is connected to the others, it takes on significance.

The significance of figurative language in communicating ideas of written works cannot be underestimated. It achieves both functional and artistic objectives. This means that figurative language supports the writer in obtaining a form aesthetic by providing semantic meaning in texts. The important theme preceding that figurative language is the crucial component of literary visual impact because it allows the writer to access and manage the hidden potentials of language.

Research can expose the characteristics of an author's language used since the concept is more generally identified in linguistics, particularly in the form of explanations of various language styles. The language style is related to the aspect of aesthetics. The grammatical definition of the word or phrase that gives a general, enhances or presents new ideas or perspectives to someone's understanding. is referred to as "figurative language." In many senses, figurative language is a description that uses abstract terms rather than exact statements. This sort of language piques the reader's interest and

prompts visual imagery to help them understand the meaning of the words. There are many different kinds of figurative language, each of which can include a variety of words and phrases. Making parallels, repeating sounds, exaggerating, or toying with the senses are some of the most common examples.

It is founded on the idea that a literary work is essential in every word, with a quality that can only be derived from the literary text directly. In order to completely appreciate the meaning of literary works, when analyzing the structure we cannot ignore the builder component cause it's a procedure that is difficult in the extreme, that must be accomplished. Because the researchers consider literature to be a separate text, they provide a structural approach. With this approach, the author intends to keep a literary work's objectivity, To comprehend the meaning of literary works, they have to be analyzed in terms of their own structure, in spite of the historical context, differences in the author's objectives, and apart from the reader (Jabrohim, 2003: 54).

Figurative language is shown someone feelings, ideas, and emotions that follow the figure. That was used by any essay to represent the writer's emotions and thoughts, including both speaking and writing. The mind inside us can identify the personality of a person who considers language, the phrase they or someone else employs to describe that feeling, as a mind reflection refers to the act of expressing the reality of imagination directly.

The purpose of this study was to examine the types and meanings also the function of figurative language used in Ella Wheeler Wilcox selected poems. Understanding the actual meanings contained inside the poetry was seen to be very significant. Because it is pointless for individuals to simply read poems without comprehending what the poets are attempting to convey to the audience. As a result, individuals must examine figurative language in poems more seriously.

On the other hand, language must be analyzed in all of its roles. When individuals discuss the functions of language, they are referring to the rationale for using it. At the most basic level, the idiomatic role is communication, often known as speech; people used language to send and receive messages among themselves. It's difficult to understand the functions of language clearly since it's so deeply rooted in all aspects of human activity that it's reasonable to assume that language is present in almost every element of our conscious behavior (Sapir in Downes, 1998)

A functional perspective, according to Halliday (1973), includes first and primarily understanding how language is used; analyzing what purpose it serves for us; and how people are able to achieve their goals through speaking, listening, reading, and writing. That is to state, the language function refers exactly to the goal. As a result, the language functions support audiences in achieving the goal of everyone speak.

In this study, which discusses the figurative and function of language, the researcher uses three poems by Ella as objects, including "Delilah", "Communism", and "Conversion." These poems are included in the category of the poetry collection "Poems of Passion." In this poem, Ella is more dominant in discussing love broadly. Ella also provides a realistic picture that occurs in the real world and then pours into poetry with writings that are so erotic and have extraordinary meaning. Nevertheless, in one of the selected poems, Ella presents a figure as a brave girl in a pretty awful situation, choosing a character that sounds familiar to the ear, such as "Delilah" in the poem.

1.2 Statements of the Problems

1. How are the figurative language portrayed in Ella Wheeler Wilcox's selected poems ?
2. How are the function of language portrayed in Ella Wheeler Wilcox's selected poems ?

1.3 Scope of the Study

This research. The problem's scope is limited by Ella Wheeler Wilcox's use of figurative language and language's function in three poems: "Delilah," "Conversion," and "Communism."

1.4 The objective of the Study

1. To identify the types of figurative language used in three Ella Wheeler Wilcox poems, "Delilah," "Conversion," and "Communism."

2. To explain the meaning of each figurative language used in Ella Wheeler Wilcox's three poems "Delilah," "Conversion," and "Communism."
3. To analyze the function of language in three Ella Wheeler Wilcox poems, "Delilah," "Conversion," and "Communism."

1.5 Review of Related Literature

The researcher tries to find some analysis that is related to this one in order to support it. Here are some examples of previous research:

The first was ***"An analysis of the figurative language used in Edgar Allan Poe's poems" by Syafitri and Marlinton (2018)***. The study's goal is to describe the types and meanings of figurative language used in Edgar Allan Poe's poems, which include "Annabel Lee, The Sleeper, A Dream Within A Dream, To One in Paradise, Alone, Spirit of the Death, The Lake, and Evening Stars." The data in this study were classified and analyzed using a descriptive qualitative technique. While this research has the same analysis as this research.

The second comes from the study used in the journal ***"An Analysis Of Figurative Languages Used In Coelho's Novel Entitled "Alchemist" by Dinillah (2016)***. The study's goals are to describe the types of figurative language contained in the book and to determine the figurative language's contextual meaning. My research, on the other hand, has the same analysis as this one, but with a different object.

The third previous study, titled "***Language function used by the main character in Sherlock Holmes II in A Game of Shadows Movie***," was analyzed by Arista and Murni. The focus of this study was on the linguistic functions employed by the main character in the film "Sherlock Holmes." The objectives were to locate the employment of language functions in the "Sherlock Holmes" film and to describe the most common types of language functions. This study also shows and explains that textual function is the most common sort of language function. It indicates that the main character delivers code analysis by asking individuals questions in order to create a sign for his research.

In this study, the researcher's limitations in terms of finding the figurative language used in Three Selected Poems by Ella Wheeler Wilcox and the function of language are similar to those in the previous study. The researcher used a structural approach to describe the study.

1.6 Significant of the Study

The relevance of the study involves:

1.6.1 Theoretical Significance

Other researchers can use the results of the study in the analysis of poems, which can consist of concepts and theories, it can be used by students to help researchers in the future, either directly or indirectly. It is also designed to provide insight into the figurative language in selected Ella Wheeler Wilcox poems.

1.6.2 Practical Significance

1. To improve readers' and writers' awareness and respect of literary works in general, and poetry in especially.
2. To stimulate the attention of all readers and encourage them to analyze literary works, particularly American poetry.
3. To boost readers' ability to comprehend of investigating poetry in general and Ella Wheeler Wilcox's poetry in specific

1.7 Theoretical Bases

Theories are instruments for guiding research into the literature. The term "theory" refers to systematic knowledge that includes concepts or descriptions of an object of knowledge from a specific perspective. The approach, to put it simply, is a method of approaching literary works. This research uses a structural approach to determine the types of Ella Wheeler Wilcox's selected poems' figurative language and the function of language in Ella Wheeler Wilcox's selected poems.

1.7.1 Structural approach

The focus of structural analysis becomes to illustrate how language has a universal structure as a collection of built-in principles. Saussure was more interested in the structure that allowed people to express themselves flexibly. There are differences in the language system: a sign's meaning is functional,

the product of its difference from other signals, rather than mysteriously intrinsic (Eagleton 1999:97). For this reason, every literary text has the power to modify the entire system it reflects and that produced it. A literary text has the potential to manipulate the linguistic system it encounters; it not only displays but also manipulates the linguistic system. but also extends and modifies the characteristic form of the language that contains it.

Structural analysis is a literary technique that focuses on the study of the relationship between the components of the work in question. As a result, structural (which is similar to rationality) may be distinguished from other approaches such as mimetic, expressive, and pragmatic thoughts (Abrams, 1999).

The structure of a literary work, in this case, a poem, has to be analyzed in terms of its intrinsic elements. Therefore, just identifying some characteristics of a literary work as part of structural analysis is limited. What's more important is to illustrate how these pieces interact with one another and how they contribute to the aesthetic objective and overall meaning.

At its source, structural claims that there is no such thing as objective reality in literature. Elements, or basic speech sounds, are key components of a language that do not have a clear or unambiguous meaning. They create meaning through their internal relationships, conflicts, and habits. Language is a signaling system, which means that signals are achieved through moving

off of one another, rather than through any connection to the author or social settings.

1.7.2 Figurative Language

According to Abrams (1999:96), figurative language is a significant representation of what language people interpret as the regular meaning of words or the standard phrases, in order to achieve some specific meaning or effect. Researchers can conclude from the concept that a person's language style (authors) communicates their thoughts either orally or in text.

Whenever it comes to explaining what people mean, figurative language is typically more effective than clear statements. In a specific sense, figurative languages can take the form of figures of speech. In language, the term "style" refers to the use of figurative language. The word "style" means "stylus," which refers to a writing instrument made of stone or marble. How you implement this item will affect how clear it is. At the time of writing, the attention was on the skill and potential to write aesthetically, followed by style, and finally, the capacity and skill to write or use words correctly.

This is not intended that the use of figurative language be interpreted literally. Figurative language allows for new ways of looking at the world. In figurative language or speech, the imagery was present. For effect, attention, clarity, and strength, the writer or speaker makes unique analogies to describe something. A "style of language," according to this definition, A broad impression is created by using a variation or variety of ordinary

language or a common mindset. According to the previous perspective, an author's figurative language is designed to stimulate the reader's interest by allowing them to interpret their own thoughts through all of it.

Figurative language can be found in a variety of literary works, including newspaper or magazine articles, advertisements, novels, poems, and so on. Figurative language is the use of words that have meanings that are not literal. It takes a lot of imagination to figure out what the poet is trying to say. A researcher who uses literal language is just expressing the facts as they are. Figurative language, on the other hand, uses hyperboles or word alterations to convey a message. Figurative language comes in a variety of forms. Leech (1981:11) identified eight forms of figurative meaning. Personification, simile, metaphor, hyperbole, irony, litotes, metonymy, and oxymoron are examples of these elements.

1. Simile

Simile is a figurative term that compares two things that are fundamentally different. A simile is a direct comparison between two or more items that have one or more aspects in common and can be identified by the use of words like "and as." According to Abrams (1999:97), "in a simile, the adjective like" or "as" explicitly indicates a comparison between two fundamentally different units.

2. Metaphor

Metaphor is a Greek word that means "to carry over." In a metaphor, a word or expression that represents one kind of thing in literal usage is applied to a completely different kind of object without making a comparison. Abrams (1999, p. 97)

3. Personification

A figurative expression in which an animate item is given a human quality is called personification. The word "personification" comes from two Latin words: "persona" refers to a person, actor, or character used in a drama, and "fix" refers to the act of making something. "Personification," according to Abrams (1999:99), "is the process of speaking of an inanimate thing or an abstract concept as if it were given life or human qualities or feelings."

1.7.3 Function of Language

A Russian linguist named Roman Osipovich Jakobson, also known as Roman Jakobson (1896–1982), theorized about language functions. It's known as Jakobson's six language functions. In his theories of communication, Jakobson stated that there were six important elements: context, message, addresser, addressee, contact, and code (Chandler, 2007, p.184). Jakobson conducted six functions of language from those models of communication, which are still orientated with six important elements. Referential function or brain ability, poetic function or articulating function,

emotive function or expressive function, conative function or interpretive function, phatic function or connotative function, and metalinguistic function or glossing function, according to Lanigan (2010, p.154).

In Holmes (2001), Jakobson classifies language functions into six categories. These functions include expressive, directive, poetic, phatic, referential, and metalinguistic. However, in this study, the researcher used four different kinds of language functions. The following are the four types of language that will be discussed:

1. Emotive/expressive function

The speaker's feelings are expressed through the expressive function. This focuses on the word object, which refers to how a speaker communicates a message. The author's emotion or expression is conveyed through the expressive function. The purpose of a direct expression of the speaker's attitude toward the subject of their speech. It tends to provide the impression of a particular mood, whether realistic or not. It emphasizes the addresser's own attitude toward the message's content.

2. Directive function

The directive function entails trying to motivate someone to take action. It refers to language that is used to inspire (or prevent) overt action. The most typical use of this function is in commands and requests. The directive function focuses on the listener; it signifies that the speaker wishes to attract

the listener's attention or to motivate someone to take a specific action. The directive function's ability to connect the speaker's commands.

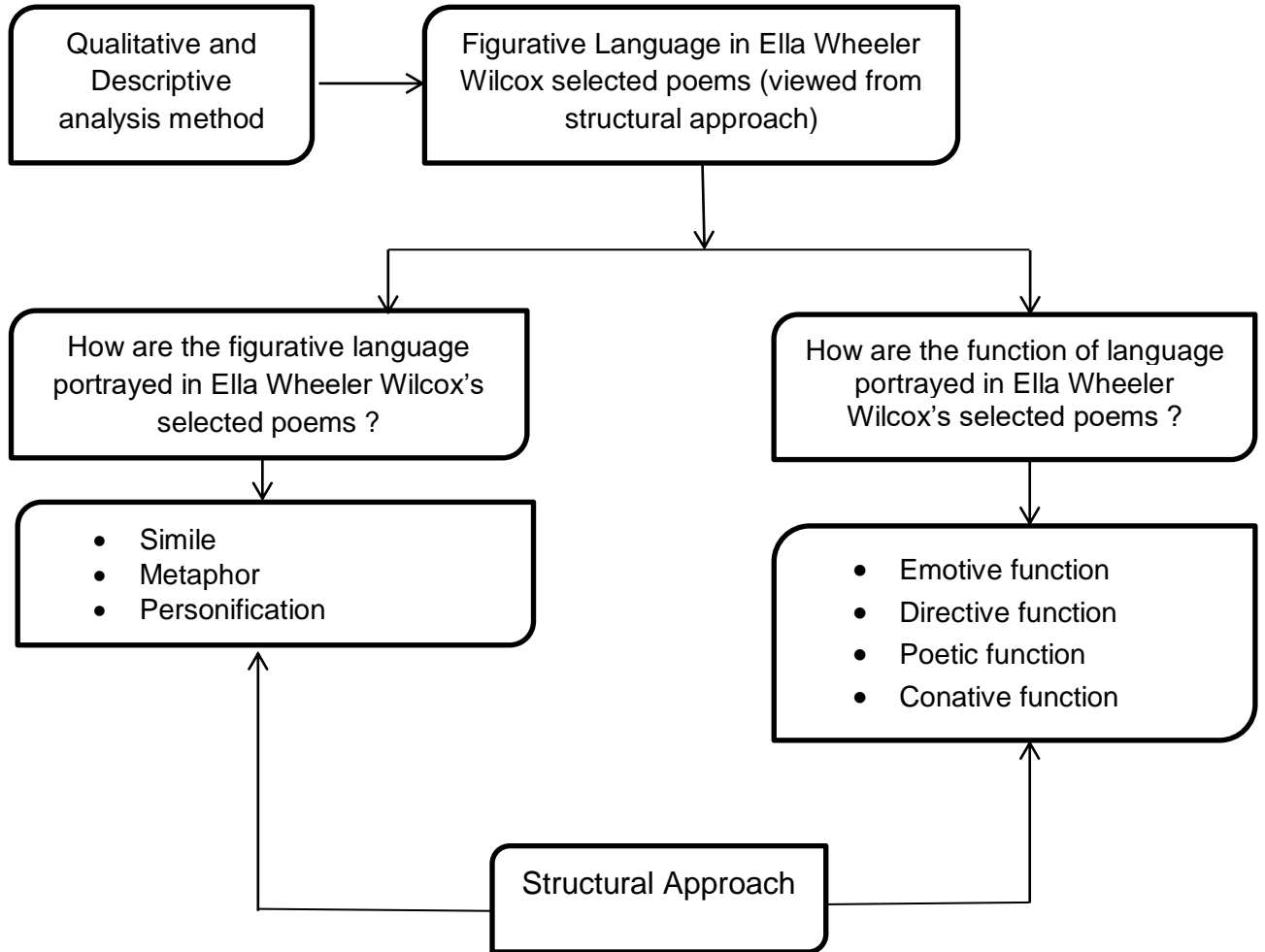
3. Poetic function

The term "poetic function" refers to a concentration on a linguistic aesthetic characteristic. It's when the message's essence is reflected in the form selected. More than simply, the content is communicated through messages. They always have their own unique "touch" to them. The only objective of this improvement is to make communication "enjoyable." Modifying language in a creative way is what the word "poetic" refers to, not the ability to write poetry. The poetic function's purpose is to communicate pleasure.

4. Conative function

A conative or interpretative function. It happens at the start of a child's linguistic development. This function is used to influence behavior, or in other words, the speaker is attempting to persuade someone to do something in response to his or her statements. We simply examine the speaker's utterance in this conative function. If it tells the recipient to do something, we call it a conative function.

1.8 Conceptual Framework



The researcher placed the proposal's conceptual scheme in the conceptual framework above. The purpose of the conceptual framework is to clarify the research's goal, scope, and limitations. It assists the researcher in achieving analysis focused on the researcher's specified limitations. The researcher placed the proposal's conceptual scheme in the conceptual framework above. The purpose of the conceptual framework is to clarify the

research's goal, scope, and limitations. It assists the researcher in achieving analysis focused on the researcher's specified limitations.

1.9 Method of the study

1.9.1 Qualitative Method

The meanings, conceptions, definitions, attributes, metaphors, symbols, and descriptions of objects are referred to as "qualitative methods," not their "counts or measures." Rather than analyzing how often an effect happens, this study explains why and how it results. A qualitative researcher, on the other hand, would claim that comprehension of a phenomenon, situation, or event comes from looking at the big picture; it relies on personal accounts or facts that can't be described numerically, and it focuses on description and interpretation (Hancock, 2009: 6).

1.9.2 Descriptive Method

The researcher uses the descriptive analysis method to comprehend additional analysis. According to Ratna (2008: 53), this strategy is used to describe the facts before moving on to the analysis:

“Metode penelitian juga dapat diperoleh dengan kominasi keduanya asalkan kedua metode tersebut tidak saling bertentangan. Analisis deskriptif dilakukan dengan cara mendeskripsikan peristiwa yang diikuti dengan analisis.

The following quote illustrates that the descriptive analysis method can be applied to another method as long as the methods are connected. The results of this study will be provided in written form, with a descriptive

interpretation of the results using qualitative and descriptive analysis methods.

1.10 Kinds of Data

The primary data in this study comes from three Ella Wheeler Wilcox poems: "Delilah," "Communism," and "Conversion." because the analysis is primarily focused on identifying data in the form of language instead of numbers. Secondary data in this study comes from other people's publications, such as books, author biographies, journals, and articles, because secondary data will be used to support primary data.

1.11 The Technique of Collecting Data

1.11.1 Library Search

There are also other journals that are relevant to this subject. In this study, library research was used as a research methodology. The study came upon a few publications that served as the study's foundation. Other journals that are relevant to this topic can also be found.

1.11.2 Internet Browsing

The researcher started searching, widely regarded as the World Wide Web, for beneficial materials or anything else relevant to this study that could support the analysis of Ella Wheeler Wilcox's poems.

1.12 The Technique of Analyzing data

1.12.1 Reading Comprehension

The researcher reads three selected poems by Ella Wheeler Wilcox in order to comprehend their substance and classify the words, lines, and stanzas in the three poems.

1.12.2 Classification

The researcher can classify the several types of figurative language present after identifying them. The researcher tries to match the patterns of language or definitions based on reference sources from books and journals when identifying the kinds of figurative language.

1.12.3 Interpretation

The results of the classification of figurative language categories were then analyzed by the researcher such that the overall meaning could be easily understood. At this step, the researcher uses reference sources from books and journals to detect and match linguistic patterns or definitions when reading these poems.

1.12.4 Explanation

The researcher explains the different kinds of figurative language applied in Ella Wheeler Wilcox's three poems, as well as the role of language in connection to the factors that form the context of an issue, statement, or thought in this part.