AN ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE FOUND IN TWILIGHT SAGA POEM BY STEPHENIE MEYERS

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ABSTRACT

Literary work is a work in which the writer aims to present her work that has an aesthetic impression. There are literary works such as prose, poetry or drama. To make a poem more beautiful and easy to understand, a writer needs to understand the rules of making a good poem. This study aimed to analyze the types of figurative language found in Twilight Saga's Poem and the meaning of the figurative language found in Twilight Saga's poems. The data were taken from the Twilight Saga poem adapted from the novel of Stephanie Meyers. The data were collected by using observation methods with the following steps: downloading and reading the poem, and then selecting the data which use figurative language. The data were analyzed by using qualitative method. Regarding the analysis, there are two theories used in this research: theory of Figurative Language by Perrine (1977) and theory of Meaning by Leech (1981). For the results, there was found 17 data, includes: simile (2 items or 12,5%), metaphor (1 items or 6,3%), personification (2 items or 12,5%), synecdoche (2 item or 12,5%), symbol (4 items or 25%), hyperbole (3 item or 18,7%) and irony (2 item or 12,5%). The dominant types of figurative language are symbol and hyperbole because the author places more emphasis in choosing beautiful words to make the poems more interesting and meaningful.

Keywords: figurative language, meaning, poem

ABSTRAK

Karya sastra adalah suatu karya yang bertujuan untuk menyajikan karyanya yang berkesan estetik, ada karya sastra seperti prosa, puisi atau drama. Agar puisi lebih indah dan mudah dipahami, penulis perlu memahami aturan pembuatan puisi yang baik. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis jenis bahasa kiasan yang ditemukan dalam Puisi Twilight Saga dan makna bahasa kiasan yang terdapat dalam puisi Twilight Saga. Data ini diambil dari puisi berjudul Twilight Saga yang diadaptasi dari novel Stephanie Meyers. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode kualitatif dengan menyajikan gambaran data. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan metode observasi dengan langkah-langkah sebagai berikut: mengunduh dan membaca puisi, kemudian memilih data yang menggunakan bahasa kiasan. Dalam analisis data, ada dua teori yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini yaitu teori Figurative Language oleh Perrine (1977) dan teori Meaning oleh Leech (1981). Dari hasil penelitian didapatkan 17 data yang meliputi: simile (2 items or 12,5%), metaphor (1 items or 6,3%), personification (2 items or 12,5%), synecdoche (2 item or 12,5%), symbol (4 items or 25%), hyperbole (3 item or 18,7%) and irony (2 item or 12,5%). Jenis bahasa kiasan yang dominan adalah simbol dan hiperbola karena penulis lebih menekankan pada pemilihan kata-kata yang indah untuk membuat puisinya menjadi menarik dan penuh makna.

Kata Kunci: bahasa kiasan, makna, puisi

I. INTRODUCTION

Literature broadly is any collection of written work, but it is also used more narrowly for writings specifically considered to be an art form, especially prose fiction, drama, and poetry. Poetry or poem is the most literary works that contain elements of beauty. This can be seen from the characteristics of poem that use figurative language. Some theorists have an approach to defining poems not as a type of literature but as a manifestation of human imagination, which is a source of all creativity. In addition, poem is also an outpouring of one's heart which brings others into the state of their heart.

To make a poem more beautiful, apart from choosing words, the writer must understand the rules in making a poem which will make the poem much easier to understand. There are several theories about language style or figure of speech, one of them is Perrine's theory of figurative language. Perrine (1977:5 77) stated that figurative language or figure of speech are another way of adding extra dimensions to language. Broadly defined, a figure of speech is any way of saying something other than the ordinary way and some rhetoricians have classified as many as 250 separate figures. However, a figure of speech is more narrowly definable as a way of saying one thing and meaning another, and we need be concerned with no more than a dozen.

Figurative language is commonly used in literary works especially in a poem to make it more attractive, beautiful and meaningful. The use of figurative language in a poem is very interesting to analyze. This study aims to analyze the types of figurative language found in Twilight Saga poem and the meaning of the figurative language found in the Twilight Saga poem.

II. METHOD

The data were taken from the Twilight Saga poem. In collecting data, the researcher used observation methods by conducting some steps: downloading the poem from the website; reading carefully and repeatedly to find the sentences that contain figurative and classifying the data based on types of figurative language. The method used in analyzing the data in this study is qualitative method. Types of figurative languages were analyzed by theory proposed by Perrine (1977) and the meaning of figurative language were analyzed by the theory of meaning by Leech (1981). The formal and informal method would be used to describe the result of discussion in this paper.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the table of finding below there are 7 types of figurative language found in the poem, they are simile (2 items or 12,5%), metaphor (1 items or 6,3%), personification (2 items or 12,5%), synecdoche (2 item or 12,5%), symbol (4 items or 25%), hyperbole (3 item or 18,7%) and irony (2 item or 12,5%).

Table 1. Finding of the figurative language found in "Twilight Saga Poem"

No	Types of Figurative Language	Number of Cases	Percentage
1	Simile	2	12,5%
2	Metaphor	1	6,3%
3	Personification	2	12,5%
4	Synecdoche	2	12,5%
5	Symbol	4	25%
6	Hyperbole	3	18,7%

7	Irony	2	12,5%
	Total	**16**	**100%**

There are 16 data of figurative language found in the poem. However, only one representative data of each type will be presented in the discussion which can be seen as follows.

3.1 The Analysis of Simile

Simile is the explicit comparison of two things, indicated by the word or phrase such as like, as, similar to, resemble or seems (Perrine, 1977: 577).

Data 1:
"That's <u>as gentle as a dove</u>"

The sentence above shows comparison. The writer compares someone's love and dove. In this case, it represents Edward's love for Bella which is as gentle as a dove. Literally, dove refers to any bird of the family Columbidae, especially the smaller species with pointed tails. However, in this sentence it has extended meaning. Dove is used as a symbol of innocence, gentleness, tenderness, love and peace. This sentence particularly represents that Edward loves Bella sincerely and unconditionally. It shows the true love between two people which is very touching and inspiring.

3.2 The Analysis of Metaphor

Perrine (1977: 61) states that between metaphor and simile is similar. In simile, the poet uses the connective word such as: like, as, similar to, resemble or seems, while in metaphor the comparison is implied the figurative term is substituted for or identified with the literal term.

Data 2: "<u>My life's a fairytale land</u>"

The writer uses comparison in the sentence above. There is a comparison between someone's life and a fairytale land. Literally, fairytale is a children story about magical and imaginary beings and lands. In its extended meaning, if something was compared with a fairytale it represents something very beautiful, magical, and beyond imagination. It also represents a happy place and all good things. In the sentence above the writer wants to describe that Bella's life is as beautiful as a fairytale. The writer uses metaphor to make it easy to imagine how beautiful it is. In addition, it also emphasizes that Bella is extremely happy with her life.

3.3 The Analysis of Personification

Personification is the figurative language that is giving the attribute of human beings to animal, an object or a concept. It is sub type of metaphor, an implied comparison in which the figurative term of the comparison is always human being (Perrine, 1977: 64).

Data 3:
"Songs were played by <u>singing birds</u>"

Personification is used to describe particular activity which is commonly done by human. However, in personification it is done by non-human, such as animal or nonliving things. In the sentence above the writer use a phrase "singing birds" which categorized as personification since birds are non-human but do an activity which is human capability. Bird literally cannot sing like human. Personification is used to give particular effect, to give emphasis on particular idea and to make an expression more interesting. Birds have beautiful voices so that it is used to express the idea of singing.

3.4 The Analysis of Synecdoche

Synecdoche is the use of the part for the whole or vice versa (Perrine, 1977: 67). For example: *"Cuckoo, cuckoo! O word of fear. Unpleasing to a married ear!"*. In this poem, the poet uses synecdoche in 'a

married ear'. Ear, a part of body in here represents a man.

Data 4:
"We belong in each other's <u>heart</u>"
Synecdoche is a figure of speech in which a part of something is used to signify the whole, or vice-versa. In fact, it is derived from the Greek word synecdoche: "simultaneous meaning." As a literary device, synecdoche allows for a smaller component of something to stand in for the larger whole, in a rhetorical manner. The sentence above is a part of the human body which is "heart" to represent the whole which is the human. "We belong in each other's <u>heart</u>" means that they belong to each other.

3.5 The Analysis of Symbol
Symbol is defined as something that means more than what it is (Perrine, 1977: 81). Symbol maybe best understood as an implied metaphor. For example: *"You cannot teach an old dog new trick".* In here, not only talking about the dog itself, but about living creatures of any species and therefore speaking symbolically. An old dog can be understood as old man that in his aged he cannot think likes he was young.

Data 5:
"I knew I was in <u>paradise</u>"
In the sentence above the writer use the word "paradise" as a symbol. Literally, paradise is a place or condition of great happiness where everything is exactly as you would like it to be. The sentence above used the word "paradise" to describe a place or condition or feeling which is compared with a paradise which is full of good things and happiness. It shows that the subject in that sentence is so happy as if she was in a paradise. The writer uses symbol to make it easier for the readers to imagine and understand the writer's intended meaning.

So that the use of symbol helps the writer to deliver the ideas more clearly and effectively.

3.6 The Analysis of Hyperbole
Hyperbole is simply exaggeration out in the service of truth (Perrine, 1977: 102). For example: "*Why man, if the river were dry. I am able to fill it with tears".* In this poem, hyperbole is used by the poet overloaded. The poet says that when the river is less of water, he will fill it with his tears. We know that it is impossible that the tears can fill the river.

Data 6:
"But then you <u>left me bleeding</u>, and I was always weeping"
Bleeding is a condition where a person is dropped or scratched which causes blood to appear. Bleeding literally means the act, fact, or process of losing blood or having blood flow. The word "bleeding" also has extended meaning. It refers to a feeling which characterized by extreme or excessive anguish and compassion. However, in this sentence it represents someone who has a broken heart. The word "bleeding" in the sentence above is an exaggeration which is the characteristic of a hyperbole. It is used to emphasize how hurtful it is when somebody breaks your heart. Moreover, it is followed by the sentence "I was always weeping" which is caused by the broken heart. It shows the response when somebody hurts you, it will make you cry since crying is the expression of sadness and sorrow.

3.7 The Analysis of Irony
Irony is the opposite of what one means (Perrine, 1977: 103). For example: "*It is my first and last battle old boy".* The sentence is an irony. Needless to say, no one is to go to the first and the last battle. Because in the above sentence, unfortunately, it does not really happen that

a man says such an expression. A man who is in nervous condition only says such expressions. This is clear that what the subject said is more remarkably different from what is expected.

Data 7:

"I had given everything. In return I gained nothing"

The sentence above shows something contradictive. The writer had experienced something ironic in which he/she had given everything to his/her loved one but unfortunately he got nothing in return. It is the characteristic of irony since it is a literary device in which contradictory statements or situations reveal a reality that is different from what appears to be true. There are many forms of irony featured in literature. The effectiveness of irony as a literary device depends on the reader's expectations and understanding of the disparity between what "should" happen and what "actually" happens in a literary work. This can be in the form of an unforeseen outcome of an event, a character's unanticipated behavior, or something incongruous that is said.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

This paper has concluded that Twilight Saga poem used various types of figurative language such as simile, metaphor, personification, synecdoche, symbol, hyperbole and irony. It shows that figurative language plays an important role in literary works, especially poem. Using figurative language is an effective way of communicating an idea that is not easily understood because of its abstract nature or complexity. Although figurative language does not offer a literal explanation, it can be used to compare one idea to a second idea to make the first idea easier to visualize. Figurative language is also used to link to ideas with the goal of influencing an audience to see a connection even if one does not actually exist. Writers of prose and poetry use figurative language to elicit emotion, help readers form mental images and draw readers into the work.

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