

FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE USED IN BOOK
A POEM I WROTE FOR YOU

SKRIPSI

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
For the Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd)
English Education Program

By :

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FACULTY OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
MEDAN
2023



**MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN**

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Dengan diterimanya skripsi ini, sudah lulus Ujian Komprehensif, dan berhak
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PERNYATAAN KEASLIAN SKRIPSI

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Dengan ini menyatakan bahwa skripsi saya yang berjudul "**Figurative Language Use in Book A Poem I Wrote For You**" adalah benar bersifat asli (original), bukan hasil menyadur mutlak dari karya orang lain.

Bila mana dikemudian hari ditemukan ketidak sesuaian dengan pernyataan ini, maka saya bersedia dituntut dan diproses sesuai dengan ketentuan yang berlaku di Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara.

Demikian pernyataan ini dengan sesungguhnya dan dengan sebenar-benarnya.

YANG MENYATAKAN



(Ahmad Widian Yusuf)

ABSTRACT

Ahmad Widian Yusuf. 1802050037. Figurative Language Used In Book *A Poem I Wrote For You*. Skripsi, Medan : English Education Program. Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara, Medan. 2022.

This thesis is entitled "**Figurative Language Used in Book *A Poem I Wrote for You***". The discussion in this thesis contains the types of figurative language and the meaning of each figurative language contained in the book *A Poem I Wrote for You*. This study aims 1) to find out the types of figurative language contained in the book *A poem i wrote for you*, 2) to describe how the types of figurative language realized in the book *A poem i wrote for you*. The data is taken from book "*A poem i wrote for you*". In this thesis, the writer used a qualitative descriptive method, explains several theories related to figurative language, then collects data from the book. Based on the theory, the writer chose several sentences containing figurative language and analyzes them as a whole to find out the types of figurative language. The author refers to the theory of figurative language put forward by Rozakis (1995), and the qualitative analysis method put forward by Creswell (2014). From the results of the analysis, the writer concludes that there are 7 figurative languages found in the book, namely metaphor with 6 sentences (8,5%), simile with 10 sentences (14,2%), hyperbole with 27 sentences (38,5%), personification with 14 sentences (20%), apostrophe with 1 sentence (1,4%), onomatopoeia with 1 sentence (1,4%) and oxymoron with 11 sentences (15,7%). From the results of the analysis, it can be concluded that figurative language has an important role in this book. So the author uses a lot of figurative language. The use of figurative language makes the book more interesting to read, and helps the reader to describe the illustrations and imaginations created by the author in his book.

Keywords : Semantics, Figurative Language, Meaning



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This study is entitled *Figurative Language Used in Book A Poem I Wrote for You* intended to fulfill requirements for achieving the degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd) in Faculty of Teacher Training and Education at Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara. In writing this research, the researcher faced a lot of problems but those did not stop his efforts to make a better one, and it's impossible to do without helping from others.

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In this study, the researcher apologized if this research wasn't perfect. The
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Medan, Februari 2023
The Researcher

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CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Language is the main way by which we conduct our social lives (Kramsch, 1998). Language is present in all human communities, and, contrary to a common but inaccurate idea, every known language is complex and subtle, language is creative, and our communication is not limited to a defined set of topics. Every human learns the fundamentals of a language early in childhood, including vocabulary and the pronunciation, use, and meaning of each item in it. The speaker's understanding is mostly implied. A language is a set of symbols that people use to communicate with one another (Kreidler, 2002).

Semantics is the study of how languages order and express meaning. Semantics (the study of meaning) is critical to the study of communication; and as communication becomes a more important aspect of social organization, the need to comprehend it grows increasingly urgent (Kreidler, 2002). Semantic plays a vital function in the case of communication. It is because the language provides a mechanism for the speaker to express or communicate the meaning of his/her words to the listener (Harahap et al., 2019).

The ordinary language usage people are rarely aware of whether words and phrases have literal, figurative, or other meanings; they merely try to grasp the conversation in light of the current context and their own personal aims. This fact concerning regular language use begs the question of whether figurative

language is unique in that it necessitates distinct cognitive processes to generate and understand than nonfigurative speech (Gibbs & Colston, 2006). So, figurative language is derived from the literal and can be discovered by discovering the nature of substitution of the metaphorical for the literal. (Glucksberg, 2001).

The under specification approach does not presume that separate linguistic processes are required for different meaning products (e.g., literal vs. figurative uses of words) to emerge during online linguistic understanding. In this approach, the ostensible distinction between literal and metaphorical meanings of a word is rendered unimportant, at least in terms of everyday thinking. Some types of metaphorical language elicit various emotional responses. Thus, hearing ironic comments causes listeners to experience more powerful emotions than hearing literal words(Gibbs & Colston, 2006).

Many objects can analyze in figurative language such as lyrics song, poem, speech, and the others. In this study, the researcher used a book to be the object in this research. This book describes life and love in beautiful words with surreal stories and illustrations. The perfect of companion was for a lonely friend. This book contains simple quotes but very deep meanings. This is a characteristic that is widely liked by Adi K's poetry because the diction chosen in this book is general and light language.

The researcher found that there was still many people are difficult to understand the types of figurative language and still difficult to find out the meaning of figurative language. It is important for us to know the meaning of the

figurative language found in a book so we can imagine what happens in the story, and we can feel the emotion of the story in the novel.

B. Identification of the Problem

Related to the background, the researcher will identify the problems whereas follows:

1. There are still many people have difficulty understanding the types of figurative language in a book *A poem i wrote for you*, so the researcher will identified the types of figurative language.
2. Many people still have difficulty finding out the meaning of figurative language in a book *A poem I wrote for you*, so the researcher will find out the meaning of figurative language.

C. The Scope and Limitation

The scope of this study is about figurative language in the book *A poem I wrote for you*. The limit of this study is in the types of figurative language and realizeof meaning in figurative language.

D. The Formulation of the Study

The problem of this research was formulated as follows:

1. What are the types of figurative language used in the book *A poem Iwrote foryou?*
2. How are the types of figurative language realized in the book *A poemI wrotefor you?*

E. The Objectives of the Study

Based on the research question, the objectives of the study are:

1. To find out the types of figurative language contained in the book *A poem I wrote for you*.
2. To describe how the types of figurative language realized in the book *A poem I wrote for you*.

F. The Significances of the Study

a. Theoretically

This analysis is to add to the study of literature and also figurative language through a book.

b. Practically

1. This analysis is to add the literary study of literature and also figurative language through the book.
2. The finding of this study was expected to give information to the students of UMSU and it could increase the knowledge, especially about figurative language and to enrich the study of figurative language. And also be used by anyone who wants to understand figurative language in the book.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Theoretical Review

1. Semantic

Semantics is the systematic study of meaning, and linguistic. Semantics is the study of how languages organize and express meanings. All human societies have language and—contrary to some popular but unfounded opinions—every known language is complex and subtle, language is creative, our communication is not restricted to a fixed set of topics; we constantly produce and understand new messages in response to new situations and new experiences. At the same time, language use is subject to very specific rules and constraints. Semantics is one part of the grammar; phonology, syntax and morphology are other parts. Speakers of a language have an implicit knowledge (Kreidler, 2002).

Semantics comes from the ancient Greek word *semantikos*, an adjective meaning ‘relating to signs’, based on the noun *sēmeion* ‘sign’. Semantics is one of the richest and most fascinating parts of linguistics (Reimer, 2010). Then, semantics is traditionally defined as the study meaning and this is the definition which we shall initially adopt (Lyons, 1995).

Based on, Leech (1981) stated that semantic is the study of meaning in a wide sense that is communicate by language. Semantic (as the study of meaning) is central to the study of communication; and as communication becomes more

and more a crucial factor in social organization, the need to understand it becomes more and more pressing. Semantic is also at the center of the study of human mind-thought processes, cognition, conceptualization-all these are intricately bound up with the way in which we classify and convey our experience of the world through language.

Semantic as one branch of linguistics which is the study of language: as an area of study parallel to, and interacting with, those of syntax and phonology, which deal respectively with the formal patterns of language, and the way in which these are translated into sound (Kreidler, 2002).

2. Figurative Language

Figurative language is a 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 newspapers, 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.

Rozakis (1995: 28) states that, "Figurative language –saying one thing in terms of another". It means that figurative language is an expression used by the

person or the author indirectly by using the comparison. It cannot be interpreted literally because the comparison in figurative language expression has the meaning.

Furthermore, Abrams (1981: 63) states that, "Figurative language is a deviation from what speakers of a language apprehend as the ordinary or standard, significance or sequence of words, in order to achieve some special meaning or effect." By this explanation, it can be said that this expression is different from the language that we use in daily activity. The deviation of language has occurred in figurative language.

This figurative language is often used as the technique to tell the story by the author. It is used to obtain the effect containing the meaning behind figurative language in which the use of it makes the description of the short story more powerful than the daily use of language or it is called literal language.

When the author uses figurative language to describe the story, usually tricks the language because he wants to create the implied meaning that will make the readers think deeply about the meaning. In interpreting the expression of figurative language, the reader will use the power of imagination to imagine this expression and think what the meaning behind it.

The use of figurative language creates the literary works to have high art value. This style of language makes the language more interesting and poetic. Tajali (in Fadaee, 2011:11), states that figurative language has the purpose in three elements as he mentioned "The language that uses figures of

speech is called “figurative language” and ' its purpose is to serve three elements of clarity, forth, and beauty in the language.”

The aim of figurative language is to give the clarity because it explains about the comparison of the different things which has meaning behind its expression. Furthermore, the more comparison used by the author in the short story, the better of his work to be read by the reader. It shows the ability and the creativity of the author in using the language. In addition, it also proves that the use of figurative language has made the language more colorful, rich, and aesthetic.

Some linguists have different perceptions to divide the kinds of figurative language. Little (1984) divided into three kinds, they are comparison, association, and other figures of speech. Meanwhile, Perrine (1983: 571) divided it becomes ten kinds, those are metaphor, simile, synecdoche, personification, metonymy, allegory, overstatement (hyperbole), irony, symbol, and paradox.

Rozakis (1995: 33) divided into allegory, ambiguity, apostrophe, conceit, connotation and denotation, contrast, metaphor, irony, hyperbole, irony, litotes, metonymy, onomatopoeia, oxymoron, personification, sarcasm, simile, symbolism, synecdoche, synesthesia, transferred epithet, and understatement.

Types of Figurative Language

Metaphors

Metaphors are like similes, in a way that is easier to exemplify but harder to limit. The word metaphor comes from the Greek; means carried away. Rozakis (1995: 33) states that, "Metaphor is a comparison without words like

or as." This statement is supported by Perrine (1983: 571), he states that, "In the metaphor of comparison is implied-that is, the figurative term is replaced or identified with the literal term."

From these statements, we can get the point that metaphor is the process of comparing two different things as if they were one. This happens because metaphors do not have conjunctions such as like, like, rather than, similar to and seem to define them as figuratively.

There are two important elements in a metaphor: the tenor and the vehicle. Tenor represents the subject, while vehicle is a metaphorical term. Kennedy et al (2005: 95). e.g. John is a lion. In this example, John is the subject (tenor) and lion is the metaphorical term (vehicle).

All metaphors are similes; when using metaphors we are really saying that "A" is in some ways comparable to "B" "Metaphors like epithets, must fit, which means that they must conform to the thing signified: if they fail, the discrepancy will be glaring: the desire for congruence between the two things are emphasized by placing them side by side". (Roberts 2010: 154).

Example:

"the man is a parrot". In this example, a metaphor is used to suggest that the man talks as much as a parrot.

Simile

Simile comes from the Latin word similes. Simile makes an imaginative comparison between two concepts, introduced with words such as "like" or "as". Cuddon (1998: 830) states that, "a simile is an explicit comparison in

which one item is compared with another in which the words “as” and “as” can be recognized. Aristotle stated that “a simile is a metaphor, differing from it only in that that way” moreover, it does not directly say that “this” is “that” and therefore listeners are less interested.”

Roberts (2010: 173) That is, simile is like a metaphor, but it is an explicit and easy comparison. to determine where two different qualities are compared. Rozakis (1995:36) states that, "Simile is a comparison between dissimilar objects introduced by conjunctions such as like, as, or than or verb as seen." In short, simile is a comparison of two things that are clearly different but are considered the same because they are helped by connecting words. In simile expressions, other conjunctions found are compare, similar, and similar.

Example :

The very mystery of him excited her curiosity like a door that had neither lock nor key.

Irony

Irony comes from the word eironia which means deception. Galperin (1977: 146) states that, “Irony is a stylistic device which is also based on the simultaneous realization of two logical meanings — dictionary and contextual, but the two meanings contradict each other.” In short, irony is a style of language to express something that is caught by the reader that should be contrary to the literal meaning.

Things that need to be considered in interpreting the expression of irony is the context of the expression. Similar to Galperin, Rozakis also stated that “It is irony to say one thing in one voice when what is meant is the opposite (1995: 33). Obviously, it can be argued that irony is not seen from what is said, but rather to interpret the meaning of the context or situation.

The use of irony has an effect because the reader feels free to interpret the meaning as long as it is in accordance with the context of the speech. Readers can interpret meaning as humor, negative impression or criticism. Perez (2012: 33) discovered the effect and purpose in irony. He stated that, “The purpose of irony is to communicate the opposite of what is said literally; while the effect can be sarcastic, satirical, or even humorous interpretations that cast doubt on the negative connotation profile.” This proves that irony is used for a specific purpose and has an effect as well. Irony can be used to convey a sensitive but humorous tone.

Example:

A fire station burns down.

The police station gets robbed.

Your report card is beautifully decorated in red.

You came so quickly that the invitees had long since left this place.

Oxymoron

Oxymoron is a figure of speech in which contradictory terms or meanings are combined for a special effect. This is a well-known device, closely related to contrasting words and paradoxes. Cuddon (1998:627).

Example:

Why, then, O brawling love! O loving hate! O anything, of nothing first
create!

O heavy lightness! Serious vanity! Misshapen chaos of well-seeming forms!
Feather of lead, bright smoke, cold fire, sick health! Still-waking sleep, that is
not what it is! This love feel I, that feel no love in this.

Personification

Personification is the attribution of human characteristics to non-living
objects. Using personification affects the way readers imagine things, and it
sparks an interest in the subject.

Example:

The sun greeted me when I woke up in the morning.

That night, the Moon peeked behind the clouds.

Hyperbole

Hyperbole is a figure of speech that contains excessive emphasis" (Cuddon 1998: 406), meaning that hyperbole is used as a means to emphasize and support the truth of a statement. Abrams (1999: 120) states that, "hyperbole is an exaggeration or exaggeration. It is often used for serious, mocking or humorous effect." That is, belittling goes beyond realistic and logical thinking, but actually has a logical meaning, used to emphasize something.

Hyperbole is an exaggerated statement or exaggeration of language that distorts facts by making them much larger than they really are when viewed

objectively. The definition of assuming an exaggeration is a way of expressing something much bigger than it really is.

Example: I'll bring you the moon tonight. The sentence is exaggerated, because it is impossible for someone to carry the moon, the moon is an inaccessible celestial body.

Apostrophe

Apostrophe comes from a Greek word meaning "to turn". It is a literary device that is used to refer to something or someone that is not there or is dead as if it exists or is alive. Cuddon (1998: 51).

An example :

Oh, rose, how sweet you smell and how bright you look!

Oh, tree, how majestic you are when you throw away your gold leaf.

Onomatopoeia

This is a rather simple but unique trope. Onomatopoeiae are words or phrases that are similar to the sounds they produce. While they may be an informal and childish way of speaking, these figures of speech are often useful when someone is trying to become famous.

Example:

Kring!

Ning-nung!

Meowwww!

Rawwwrrrrr!

3. The Synopsis of Book-A Poem I Wrote for You

This poetry book was published by PT Elex media Komputindo on April 8, 2019 at a price of 85,000. This book tells about a love book that gives sweet words about love to someone. This book is from a woman's point of view.

This book describes life and love in beautiful words with surreal stories and illustrations. The perfect companion for a lonely friend. This book contains simple quotes but very deep meanings. This is a characteristic that is widely liked by Adi K's poetry because the diction chosen in this book is general and light language.

So for the readers it is not difficult to understand the meaning. The illustrations in this book are also good and thus make the reader better and the reader can explore the nuances of each verse spoken by Adi K. and of course when the readers read the poems in this book, they will surely be carried away by a mellow and confused sauna. The poems in this book are short but heart-wrenching. These poems will carry away the deepest pain for anyone who reads it.

B. Previous research

There were some relevant studies that similar with this research. This research is used to increase the knowledge of it.

An Analysis of Figurative Languages used in Coelho's Novel entitled "Alchemist" (Harya, 2017). The study's objectives are to define the varieties of figurative language present in the book and to identify the figurative language's contextual significance. The documentation approach was utilized to

obtain data relating to the subject of this research since the researcher collected the data from unique sources.

This study was carried out by gathering any relevant facts and information about the study's topic or problem from novels and the internet that were available for analysis. According to Leech, the procedures to evaluate the data are recognizing the categories of figurative language, determining the contextual meaning of the figurative language, and finally interpreting the data. The results suggest that figurative language is used in 70 sentences.

There are 30 items or 42.9% of simile, 27 items or 38.6% of personification, 12 items or 17.1% of metaphor, and 1 item or 1.4% of hyperbole in all of the phrases. It is clear that simile is the novel's primary style of figurative language.

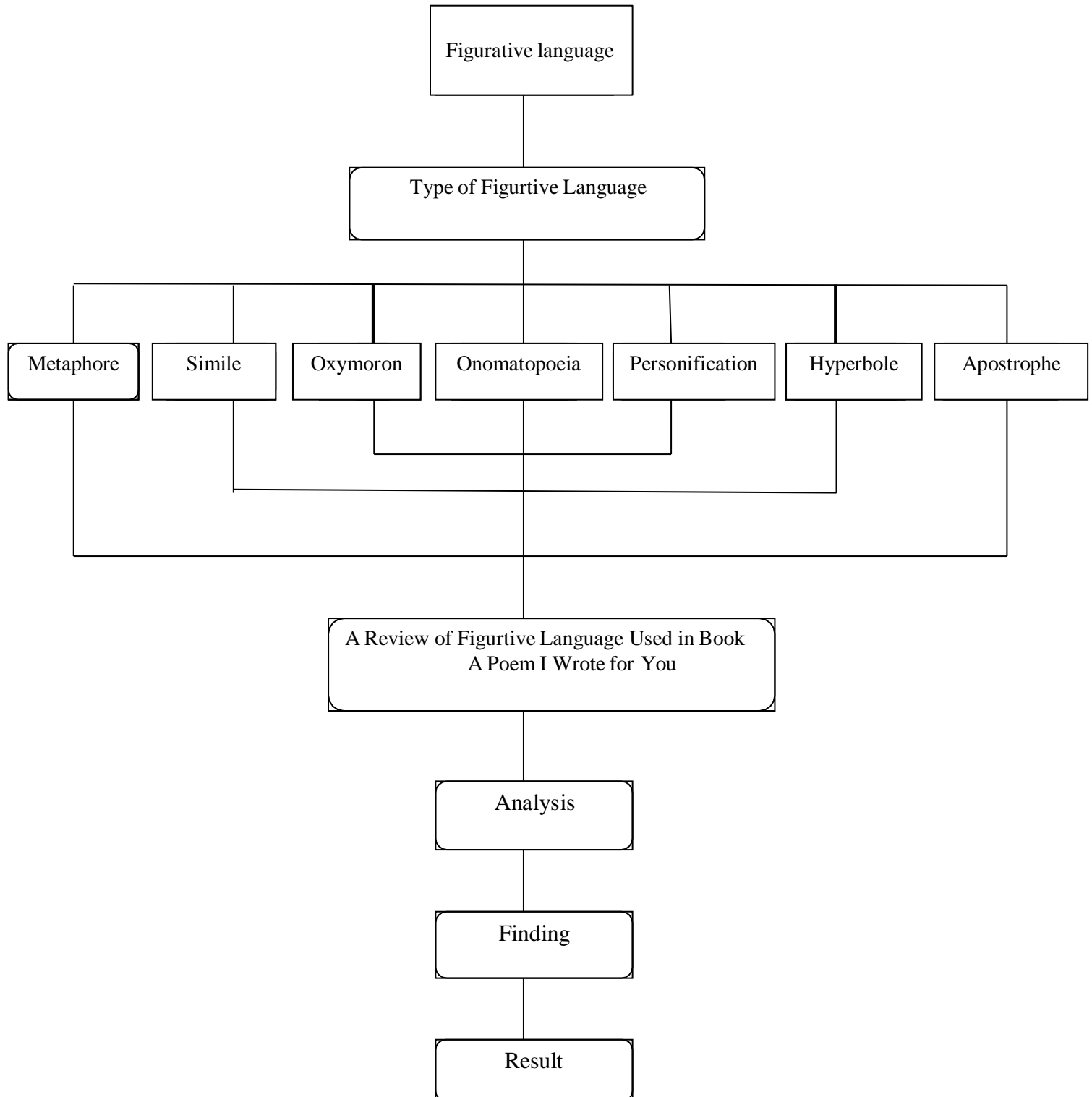
The Analysis of Figurative Language in Song Lyrics by Indina Menzel (Yunanda et al., 2021). The purpose of this research is to determine the sort of figurative language utilized and the message reflected by the figurative language in Idina Menzel's three songs. The theoretical benefit of this study is that it can be used as a reference for other researchers conducting similar research.

While practical advantages are grouped into two categories: students and teachers. This research employs a descriptive qualitative technique. According to the study's findings, songwriters utilized eleven figurative languages, including hyperbole at 31.3%, repetition at 25.4%, personification at 9.8%, metaphor, simile, and alliteration a 5.8%, onomatopoeia, irony, and idiom at 3.9%, and imagery and pleonasm at 1.9%. Furthermore, the songwriter employs connotative and denotative connotations in the three songs.

Figurative Language in David Campbell's Poem "Night Sowing" and Their Translation into "Menyemai di Malam Hari" (Juliarta & Wirawan, 2021). The purpose of this research is to determine the types of figurative language found in David Campbell's poem "Night Sowing" and its translation "Menyemai di Malam Hari," as well as the meanings of the figurative language found in David Campbell's poem "Night Sowing" and its translation "Menyemai di Malam Hari." Larson's hypothesis was applied in this investigation (1998:121).

This study employed the library research method to acquire data, and the data were obtained in stages to ensure enough and sufficient data. The procedures in gathering data for this composition were completed by reading the poem attentively and accurately, with an emphasis on the figurative languages. According to the findings of the study, the types of figurative languages observed are metonymy, idiom, and personification in the data source.

C. Conceptual Framework



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH OF METODHOLOGY

A. Research Design

In this study, the researcher used a qualitative descriptive as a research method because the result is to describe figurative language found in a book of *A Poem I Wrote for You*. Based on Creswell (2014) that qualitative research is a method for analyzing and explaining the relevance that individuals or groups give to a social or human situation.

The research process includes developing questions and procedures, data collection in the participant's environment, data analysis inductively developing from particulars to general themes, and the researcher providing interpretations of the data's meaning. The structure of the final written report is flexible. Those who engage in this type of inquiry advocate for a research approach that values an inductive approach, a concern for individual meaning, and the necessity of conveying a situation's complexity.

In this research, descriptive qualitative method was applied by the researcher. The goal of this research is to describe semantics, particularly concern in figurative meaning from a book of *A Poem I Wrote for You*. The researcher identified the types of figurative language, describe the figurative language are used in a book, and drew conclusions.

B. Source of Data

The data in this research are sentences and utterances from a book that title is *A poem I Wrote for You* which contains figurative language such as

metonymy, metaphor, simile, personification, hyperbole, irony, litotes and oxymoron.

C. The Technique of Collecting Data

There are many techniques of collecting data instrument of reasearch. The researcher used the documentation method as collect the data. The researcher collected the data using the documentation method which obtain to data directly from the research involvesjournals, relevant books, and the other research data.

There were some techniques for collecting the data, such as:

1. The researcher reads and understands about the book which title *A Poem I Wrote for You*.
2. The researcher collects the types of figurative language that found in the book.
3. The researcher takes a note to collect the types of figurative language.

D. The Technique of Analysis Data

The data analysis technique used in this study is a qualitative data analysis technique (Miles and Huberman, 1994). These steps consist of three streams of activities that occur simultaneously, namely:

a. Data Reduction

Data reduction refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data that appear in written up field notes and transcription. As data collection proceeds, further episodes of data reduction

occur (writing summaries, coding, testing out themes, making clusters, making partitions, writing memos).

b. Data Display

Data display is an ordered, compacted collection of information that allows for conclusion drawing and action. The data presentation enables us to comprehend what is going on and to act, either by further analysis or by taking action based on our understanding..

c. Conclusion Drawing and Verification

The conclusion drawing is only half of the configuration. As the analyst moves forward, conclusions are also validated. Verification can be as brief as a fleeting second thought passing the analyst's mind while writing, with a brief return to the field notes, or as long as a debate.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

A. Findings

In this part, the researcher found some types of figurative language from book which title is A Poem I Wrote For You. Then, discussed about the meaning are realized of the figurative language in the book.

1. The Types of Figurative Language

Table. 4.1 The Types of Figurative Language

No	The Types of Figurative Language	Title	The Sentences of Figurative Language	Code
1	<i>Metaphor</i>	Lost	<i>Sometimes I lost myself in beautiful words, other times- and mostly in your eyes</i>	1/M/11
		In The Making	<i>We are all angels in the making.</i>	2/M/38
		In The Making	<i>We jump over the cliff without knowing that we don't have anywings.</i>	3/M/38
		New York In an Orange Twilight	<i>New York in an orange twilight.</i>	4/M/40
		Thirst	<i>Time is always at war.</i>	5/M/84
		Frangible Moments	<i>Hearts are broken.</i>	6/M/116
2	<i>Simile</i>	By Forever	<i>It's been a while since you kissed me with your eyes that smell like fire, and embraced my lips with your endless desire.</i>	1/S/18
		Who Are You	<i>This ephemeral life just like a thief.</i>	2/S/37
		Who Are You	<i>The one and only memory that kills like a shadow in a hurry and left me nothing but an enemy.</i>	3/S/37

		The Smell of Trouble	<i>You smell like trouble but trouble smells so good.</i>	4/S/55
		No Longer Believe	<i>I am waiting desperately for the sun to grieve as this soul is no longer before.</i>	5/S/60
		Smells Like Forever	<i>The sound of the rain always reminds me of a story that smells like forever.</i>	6/S/63
		Down to the Quietest Moon	<i>I have the world as my crown.</i>	7/S/76
		Always Black	<i>My favorite color is always black like your coffee.</i>	8/S/97
		Never Born with forever	<i>I was never born with forever pieces of mind like scattered letters two oceans.</i>	9/S/140
		Too Sweet	<i>Just like my heart</i>	10/S/171
3	Irony	-	-	-
4	Personification	Ashes of November	<i>And when the rain stops singing. I will wake up from this hollow, yet abundant feeling.</i>	1/P/15
		Wild, Wild Nights	<i>This fragile cocoon breaking free towards the light.</i>	2/P/21
		Beautiful Mourn	<i>Darkest screams suddenly turned into red, the air inside sounded dead in a distance not so far, this endless war keeps fighting in my head.</i>	3/P/29
		Beautiful Mourn	<i>black skies reciting odes to therestless storm.</i>	4/P/29
		New York In an Orange Twilight	<i>Pretty angels crossing the red lights, shadow lurking on rusty windows.</i>	5/P/40
		Blindsided	<i>Your eyes blindsided me from the path.</i>	6/P/44
		Cold Destiny	<i>Even the storm never once scared me.</i>	7/P/52
		No Longer Believe	<i>The stars burned out the last chapter.</i>	8/P/60
		A Good Morning	<i>My eyes silently speak thousandwords at once.</i>	9/P/92

		A Monsoon Afternoon	And when <i>the sky finally stopsto cry.</i>	10/P/101
		Brought Back My Night	And when <i>the sun hidesherselfwith light.</i>	11/P/115
		Unforgettable Memory	<i>The sun and the stars always stayed outside</i>	12/P/128
		Unforgettable Memory	<i>Fire burned out our bed everynight.</i>	13/P/128
		Scars of Art	<i>These scars will never turn intoart.</i>	14/P/156
5	Hyperbole	Forever Mine	<i>Even though fate ignores and God gives no sign, I still wanna be yours and forever call youmine.</i>	1/H/8
		Soulless Beggar	<i>Mine is already lost and this lonely soul has been looking nowhere.</i>	2/H/12
		Into Regret	<i>The sky is velvety red warm wasthe sweat crawling in our bed.</i>	3/H/16
		By Forever	<i>I will forget how warm your smile was.</i>	4/H/19
		Without Warning	<i>I loved you in each and every good night even if you were or were not in my sight.</i>	5/H/34
		Bring Me Heaven	<i>I want you to conquer the world and bring down heaven to myknees.</i>	6/H/47
		Soul to Spare	<i>life is never fair for giving the strength to bear yet never givingany soul to spare.</i>	7/H/48
		To Read Me	<i>But darling, to read me is to write my future with love.</i>	8/H/51
		Between My Darkness	<i>But you can always read between my darkness.</i>	9/H/59
		Never Forever	<i>Our souls had almost never been this fire.</i>	10/H/71
		The Only Think I Ask For	<i>Set the stars on fire and burn theocean with desire.</i>	11/H/72
		In The Dark	<i>Love is not about forever or butterflies in your stomach.</i>	12/H/80
		My Ego	<i>My glass is already empty sincehalf an hour ago.</i>	13/H/95

		Imitates You	<i>They say art imitates life. I say love imitates you.</i>	14/H/108
		Brought Back My Night	<i>Your love brought back my night.</i>	15/H/115
		Third Option	<i>Love or love more. There is no third option.</i>	16/H/119
		Bottomless Pit	<i>I lost you in the puddle of time memories apart.</i>	17/H/123
		Unforgettable Memory	<i>Your beautiful eyes always woke me up with warm delight.</i>	18/H/128
		Nothing Like Home	<i>You are adventure, challenge, trouble, fire, chaos, yet at the same time home.</i>	19/H/136
		Every Morning	<i>Your eyes waking me up and telling me that it's gonna be a wonderful day.</i>	20/H/139
		In Each and Every Pain	<i>Even if thunderstorms were roaring, fire were blazing, stars were fading, oceans were rising.</i>	21/H/144
		Jealous Destiny	<i>Alas, I really don't care those little idiocies.</i>	22/H/148
		Your Reason	<i>I am lucky to be your reason.</i>	23/H/160
		March's Endeavor	<i>You said I was your forever.</i>	24/H/167
		Too Sweet	<i>Your love is too sweet for me to taste.</i>	25/H/171
		The Sign	<i>I will be forever even though heaven doesn't give any sign.</i>	26/H/172
		One Day	<i>One Day, I will find you and kiss you harder and longer than the first time I fell in love with you.</i>	27/H/175
6	<i>Apostrophe</i>	Never Ending Plea	<i>Moon, a bright fading mystery.</i>	1/A/183
7	<i>Onomatopoeia</i>	Condemned Passion	<i>Highest, furious wave screaming free.</i>	1/On/112
8	<i>Oxymoron</i>	Little Secret	<i>I miss that one little secret we did, when we decided to hide a little passion inside the darkest night.</i>	1/Ox/83
		Never Meant to Be	<i>It was always a heart that lost purple nights without a walk.</i>	2/Ox/88

	A Monsoon Afternoon	Before my weary eyes, here lies <i>the coldest bedroom on this monsoon afternoon.</i>	3/Ox/100
	Bottomless Pit	<i>I will see you everywhere intown from this bottomless pit.</i>	4/Ox/123
	Waiting for Your Darkness	<i>A city full of beautiful people.</i>	5/Ox/151
	The Fight	<i>I will fight heaven and burn hellif I have to.</i>	6/Ox/159
	Loneliest Place	<i>In your eyes, I found peace inthe loneliest place on earth.</i>	7/Ox/163
	March's Endeavor	<i>A twilight miracle in theafternoon.</i>	8/Ox/167
	Can You Hear	<i>The unremembered sound of mytears.</i>	9/Ox/168
	Can You Hear	<i>The unspoken words you forgot.</i>	10/Ox/168
	A Poem I Might Write	<i>The night feeds our desire withthoughts that light fire.</i>	11/Ox/180

The types of figurative language in the book A Poem I Wrote For You are presented in below.

Table 4.2 The types of Figurative Language in percentage

No	The Types of Figurative Language	Total	Percentage
1	Metaphor	6	8.5%
2	Simile	10	14.2%
3	Irony	-	-
4	Personification	14	20%
5	Hyperbole	27	38.5%
6	Apostrophe	1	1.4%
7	Onomatopoeia	1	1.4%
8	Oxymoron	11	15.7%
	TOTAL	70	100%

Based on the table above, the researcher found the types of Figurative Language in book A Poem I Wrote For You are Hyperbole with 27 sentences

(38.5%), Personification with 14 sentences (20%), Oxymoron with 11 sentences (15.7%), Simile with 10 sentences (14.2%), Metaphor with 6 sentences (8.5%), Apostrophe with 1 sentence (1.4%), and Onomatopoeia with 1 sentence (1.4%).

2. The meaning of Figurative Language are realized

There were types of Figurative Language found in book A Poem I Wrote For You, they were metaphor, simile, irony, personification, hyperbole, apostrophe, onomatopoeia. To find out the meaning of figurative language can be presented as followed:

Metaphor

Metaphor is the process of comparing two different things as if they were one. This happens because metaphors do not have conjunctions such as like, like, rather than, similar to and seem to define them as figuratively.

Data 1

Sometimes I lost myself in beautiful words, other times-and mostly in your eyes.

(Page 11)

The sentence *Sometimes I lost myself in beautiful words, other times-and mostly in your eyes* was categorized as a metaphor because the author described that someone has lost a loved one so it's hard to forget him. The author uses the sentence because he wanted the readers to know that forgetting the difficult things so that readers can feel what the author feels.

Data 2

We are all angels in the making. (Page 38)

The sentence *We are all angels in the making* was categorized as metaphor because the author described the sentence would make the readers know that Our lives can go according to plan even though there are many obstacles that must be passed so that the reader understands the meaning.

Data 3

We jump over the cliff without knowing that we don't have any wings.(Page 38)

The sentence *We jump over the cliff without knowing that we don't have any wings* was categorized as a metaphor because the author describe that life is full of obstacles so it must be lived not just go away. The author used the sentence because he wanted the reader to know and feel what the author has written in the book.

Data 4

New York in an orange twilight.(Page 40)

The sentence *New York in an orange twilight* was categorized as a metaphor because the author described that the city has a beauty in the late evening so many people enjoy the beautiful sunset. The author used the sentence because he wanted the reader to imagine how beautiful New York is.

Data 5

Time is always at war.(Page 84)

The sentence *Time is always at war* was categorized as a metaphor because the author described that the author described that every time always goes like war. The author used the sentence because he wanted to make the reader can imagine that time is important.

Data 6

Hearts are broken.(Page 116)

The sentence *Hearts are broken* was categorized as a metaphor because the author described that love is not always beautiful but also painful so that one can feel a deep heartache. The author used the sentence because he wanted to make the readers know that love is so sick so that they can feel what the author wrote in the book.

Simile

Simile is a comparison between dissimilar objects introduced by conjunctions such as like, as, or than or verb as seen. Simile is a comparison of two things that are clearly different but are considered the same because they are helped by connecting words.

Data 1

It's been a while *since you kissed me with your eyes that smell like fire*, and embraced my lips with your endless desire. (Page 18)

The sentence It's been a while *since you kissed me with your eyes that smell like fire*, and embraced my lips with your endless desire was categorized as a simile. The word "like" is the sentence was the simile. The author compared the two objects about eyes and lips.

Data 2

This ephemeral life just like a thief.(Page 37)

The sentence *This ephemeral life just like a thief* was categorized as a simile. The word “like” is the sentence was the simile. The author compared two objects about ephemeral life and thief.

Data 3

The one and only memory that kills like a shadow in a hurry and left me nothing but an enemy. (Page 37)

The sentence *The one and only memory that kills like a shadow in a hurry and left me nothing but an enemy* was categorized as a simile. The word “like” is the sentence was the simile. The author compared two objects about memory and enemy.

Data 4

You smell like trouble but trouble smells so good.(Page 55)

The sentence *You smell like trouble but trouble smells so good* was categorized as a simile. The word “like” is the sentence was the simile. The author compared two objects about trouble and good.

Data 5

I am waiting desperately for *the sun to grieve as this soul is no longer before.* (Page 60)

The sentence I am waiting desperately for *the sun to grieve as this soul is no longer before* was categorized as a simile. The word “as” is the sentence was the simile. The author compared two objects about the sun and soul.

Data 6

The sound of the rain always reminds me of *a story that smells like forever.* (Page 63)

The sentence *The sound of the rain always reminds me of a story that smells like forever* was categorized as a simile. The word “like” is the sentence was the simile. The author compared two objects about the sound of rain and story.

Data 7

I have the world as my crown. (Page 76)

The sentence *I have the world as my crown* was categorized as a simile. The word “as” is the sentence was the simile. The author compared two objects about world and crown.

Data 8

My favorite color is always black like your coffee. (Page 97)

The sentence *My favorite color is always black like your coffee* was categorized as a simile. The word “like” is the sentence was the simile. The author compared two objects about black and coffee.

Data 9

I was never born with forever pieces of mind like scattered letters two oceans. (Page 140)

The sentence *I was never born with forever pieces of mind like scattered letters two oceans* was categorized as a simile. The word “like” is the sentence was the simile. The author compared two objects about pieces of mind and letters.

Data 10

Just like my heart. (Page 171)

The sentence *Just like my heart* was categorized as a simile. The word “like” is the sentence was the simile.

Personification

Personification is the attribution of human characteristics to non-living objects. Using personification affects the way readers imagine things, and it sparks an interest in the subject.

Data 1

And when the rain stops singing. I will wake up from this hollow, yet abundant feeling. (Page 15)

The sentence *And when the rain stops singing. I will wake up from this hollow, yet abundant feeling* was categorized as a personification. It is considered word is an inanimate thing. The author used the object “rain stops singing” that is the activity of heavy rain with thunder stop. The author described to the readers that the writer will wake up from the bed.

Data 2

This fragile cocoon breaking free towards the light.(Page 21)

The sentence *This fragile cocoon breaking free towards the light* was categorized as a personification. It is considered word is an inanimate thing. The author used the object “fragile cocoon” that is the author described to the readers that the writer will wake up from a time of fragile love.

Data 3

Darkest screams suddenly turned into red, the air inside sounded dead in a distance not so far, this endless war keeps fighting in my head. (Page 29)

The sentence *Darkest screams suddenly turned into red, the air inside sounded dead in a distance not so far, this endless war keeps fighting in my head* was categorized as a personification. It is considered word is an inanimate thing. The author used the object “darkest screams” that is the activity who people must be strong in dealing with the problems at hand.

Data 4

black skies reciting odes to the restless storm. (Page 29)

The sentence *black skies reciting odes to the restless storm* was categorized as a personification. It is considered word is an inanimate thing. The author used the object “restless storm” that is the activity of the activity of rain that makes a person think of things that are afraid to happen.

Data 5

Pretty angels crossing the red lights, shadow lurking on rusty windows.(Page 40)

The sentence *Pretty angels crossing the red lights, shadow lurking on rusty windows* was categorized as a personification. It is considered word is an inanimate thing. The author used the object “pretty angels” that is the people see a beautiful woman across on the road.

Data 6

Your eyes blindsided me from the path. (Page 44)

The sentence *Your eyes blindsided me from the path* was categorized as a personification. It is considered word is an inanimate thing. The author used the object “eyes blindsided” that is the people who is difficult to forget the beauty of eyes.

Data 7

Even the storm never once scared me. (Page 52)

The sentence *Even the storm never once scared me* was categorized as a personification. It is considered word is an inanimate thing. The author used the object “storm never once scared me” that is the people the people still survive in any circumstances even though life is difficult.

Data 8

The stars burned out the last chapter. (Page 60)

The sentence *The stars burned out the last chapter* was categorized as a personification. It is considered word is an inanimate thing. The author used the object “stars burned out” that is the star that always shines will experience dim like life.

Data 9

My eyes silently speak thousand words at once. (Page 92)

The sentence *My eyes silently speak thousand words at once* was categorized as a personification. It is considered word is an inanimate thing. The author used the object “My eyes silently” that is the people who Quiet people have a lot of words to say when they are upset.

Data 10

And when *the sky finally stops to cry.* (Page 101)

The sentence *And when the sky finally stops to cry* was categorized as a personification. It is considered word is an inanimate thing. The author used the

object “the sky finally stops to cry” that is the condition of sky which raining stop.

Data 11

And when *the sun hides herself with light*. (Page 115)

The sentence And when *the sun hides herself with light* was categorized as a personification. It is considered word is an inanimate thing. The author used the object “the sun hides herself with light” that is the activity who doing something by people to get good achievement.

Data 12

The sun and the stars always stayed outside. (Page 128)

The sentence *The sun and the stars always stayed outside* was categorized as a personification. It is considered word is an inanimate thing. The author used the object “*The sun and the stars always stayed outside*.” that is the people yang the people who are always alone wherever they are.

Data 13

Fire burned out our bed every night. (Page 128)

The sentence *Fire burned out our bed every night* was categorized as a personification. It is considered word is an inanimate thing. The author used the object “fire burned out our bed” that is the activity of people who is sleeping in the bedroom without the fan or air conditioner.

Data 14

These scars will never turn into art. (Page 156)

The sentence *These scars will never turn into art* was categorized as a personification. It is considered word is an inanimate thing. The author used the object “These scars will never turn into art” that is a wound that has happened will never heal, resulting in scars that leave scars.

Hyperbole

Hyperbole is a figure of speech that contains excessive emphasis meaning that hyperbole is used as a means to emphasize and support the truth of a statement.

Data 1

Even though fate ignores and God gives no sign, I still wanna be yours and forever call you mine. (Page 8)

The sentence *Even though fate ignores and God gives no sign, I still wanna be yours and forever call you mine* was categorized as hyperbole. This expression is exaggerating the statement is to emphasis about his partner in love. The author want to show how love with his partner.

Data 2

Mine is already lost and this lonely soul has been looking nowhere. (Page 12)

The sentence *Mine is already lost and this lonely soul has been looking nowhere* was categorized as hyperbole. This expression is exaggerating the statement is to emphasis about her lover who had left. The author wanted to show a man's love for the woman he loves.

Data 3

The sky is velvety red warm was the sweat crawling in our bed. (Page 16)

The sentence *The sky is velvety red warm was the sweat crawling in our bed.* was categorized as hyperbole. This expression is exaggerating the statement is to emphasis about calmness. The author wants to show that people sleep soundly using woven cloth even in the heat.

Data 4

I will forget how warm your smile was. (Page 19)

The sentence *I will forget how warm your smile was* was categorized as hyperbole. This expression is exaggerating the statement is to emphasis about his his memories of a loved one. The author wants to show how hard it is to forget.

Data 5

I loved you in each and every good night even if you were or were not in my sight.
(Page 34)

The sentence *I loved you in each and every good night even if you were or were not in my sight* was categorized as hyperbole. This expression is exaggerating the statement is to emphasis about sincerity of love. The author wants to show how to love your partner with all your heart.

Data 6

I want you to conquer the world and bring down heaven to my knees. (Page 47)

The sentence *I want you to conquer the world and bring down heaven to my knees* was categorized as hyperbole. This expression is exaggerating the statement is to emphasis about too high a delusion. The author wants to show how to imagine things that will never happen.

Data 7

life is never fair for giving the strength to bear yet never giving any soul to spare.

(Page 48)

The sentence *life is never fair for giving the strength to bear yet never giving any soul to spare* was categorized as hyperbole. This expression is exaggerating the statement is to emphasis the irreplaceable life. The author wants to show how the life of each person cannot be replaced by the life of another.

Data 8

But darling, to read me is to write my future with love. (Page 51)

The sentence *But darling, to read me is to write my future with love* was categorized as hyperbole. This expression is exaggerating the statement is to emphasis about the sincerity of the partner. The author wants to show how to see someone's love for the future with him.

Data 9

But you can always read between my darkness. (Page 59)

The sentence *But you can always read between my darkness* was categorized as hyperbole. This expression is exaggerating the statement is to emphasis about loyalty. The author wants to show how faithful a partner is in any situation, both joy and sorrow.

Data 10

Our souls had almost never been this fire. (Page 71)

The sentence *Our souls had almost never been this fire* was categorized as hyperbole. This expression is exaggerating the statement is to emphasis about the

toughness of life. The author wants to show how to live life steadfastly despite the many problems that will come.

Data 11

Set the stars on fire and burn the ocean with desire.(Page 72)

The sentence *Set the stars on fire and burn the ocean with desire* was categorized as hyperbole. This expression is exaggerating the statement is to emphasis about ideals. The author wants to show, reach your goals as high as possible, even though there are many obstacles that come your way.

Data 12

Love is not about forever or butterflies in your stomach. (Page 80)

The sentence *Love is not about forever or butterflies in your stomach* was categorized as hyperbole. This expression is exaggerating the statement is to emphasis about love is not always together. The author wants to show how a love that doesn't blend.

Data 13

My glass is already empty since half an hour ago.(Page 95)

The sentence *My glass is already empty since half an hour ago* was categorized as hyperbole. This expression is exaggerating the statement is to emphasis about boredom in waiting. The author wants to show how to wait too long in romance.

Data 14

They say art imitates life. I say love imitates you. (Page 108)

The sentence *They say art imitates life. I say love imitates you* was categorized as hyperbole. This expression is exaggerating the statement is to emphasis about the beauty of love. The author wants to show how the love of a couple is seen by how they treat their lover.

Data 15

Your love brought back my night. (Page 115)

The sentence *Your love brought back my night* was categorized as hyperbole. This expression is exaggerating the statement is to emphasis about falling in love. The author wants to show how to love a woman who makes him think every night.

Data 16

Love or love more. There is no third option. (Page 119)

The sentence *Love or love more.* There is no third option was categorized as hyperbole. This expression is exaggerating the statement is to emphasis about how to love someone so deeply that he doesn't want to have any other woman except his girlfriend.

Data 17

I lost you in the puddle of time memories apart. (Page 123)

The sentence *I lost you in the puddle of time memories apart* was categorized as hyperbole. This expression is exaggerating the statement is to emphasis about lost true love. The author wanted to show losing true love. The author want to show lost someone he loved so fast.

Data 18

Your beautiful eyes always woke me up with warm delight.(Page 128)

The sentence *Your beautiful eyes always woke me up with warm delight* was categorized as hyperbole. This expression is exaggerating the statement is to emphasis about the beauty of the partner. The author wants to show how beautiful a couple is that they fall asleep in a dream.

Data 19

You are adventure, challenge, trouble, fire, chaos, yet at the same time home.
(Page 136)

The sentence *You are adventure, challenge, trouble, fire, chaos, yet at the same time home* was categorized as hyperbole. This expression is exaggerating the statement is to emphasis about one's comfort in a relationship. The author wants to show how love is not only physical but comfort with a partner.

Data 20

Your eyes waking me up and telling me that it's gonna be a wonderful day.

The sentence *Your eyes waking me up and telling me that it's gonna be a wonderful day* was categorized as hyperbole. This expression is exaggerating the statement is to emphasis about beauty of the eyeball. The author wants to show how to love your partner with all your soul and body.

Data 21

Even if thunderstorms were roaring, fire were blazing, stars were fading, oceans were rising. (Page 144)

The sentence *Even if thunderstorms were roaring, fire were blazing, stars were fading, oceans were rising* was categorized as hyperbole. This expression is exaggerating the statement is to emphasis about a state of panic. The author wants to show how the state of the relationship is hit by various problems.

Data 22

Alas, I really don't care those little idiocies.(Page 148)

The sentence *Alas, I really don't care those little idiocies* was categorized as hyperbole. This expression is exaggerating the statement is to emphasis about safe living. The author wants to show that a life that doesn't think about what other people say.

Data 23

I am lucky to be your reason.(Page 160)

The sentence *I am lucky to be your reason* was categorized as hyperbole. This expression is exaggerating the statement is to emphasis about a person's luck with his partner. The author wants to show how a man loves to love his partner well.

Data 24

You said I was your forever. (Page 167)

The sentence *You said I was your forever* was categorized as hyperbole. This expression is exaggerating the statement is to emphasis about silence in love. The author wants to show how the intimacy of a couple of lovers.

Data 25

Your love is too sweet for me to taste. (Page 171)

The sentence *Your love is too sweet for me to taste* was categorized as hyperbole. This expression is exaggerating the statement is to emphasis about excessive love. The author wants to show how excessive romance with a partner.

Data 26

I will be forever even though heaven doesn't give any sign. (Page 172)

The sentence *I will be forever even though heaven doesn't give any sign* was categorized as hyperbole. This expression is exaggerating the statement is to emphasis about life in the world. The author wants to show how life experienced on earth is not as beautiful as in heaven.

Data 27

One Day, I will find you and kiss you harder and longer than the first time I fell in love with you. (Page 175)

The sentence *One Day, I will find you and kiss you harder and longer than the first time I fell in love with you* was categorized as hyperbole. This expression is exaggerating the statement is to emphasis about true love. The author wants to show how does a man loves and cares for his partner.

Apostrophe

Apostrophe is meaning "to turn". It is a literary device that is used to refer to something or someone that is not there or is dead as if it exists or is alive.

Data 1

Moon, a bright fading mystery.(Page 183)

The sentence *Moon, a bright fading mystery* was categorized as an apostrophe. The author used it because to specify a noun in the possessive case or to indicate the removal of one or more letters from words.

Onomatopoeia

Onomatopoeia are words or phrases that are similar to the sounds they produce.

Data 1

Highest, *furious wave screaming free*. (Page 112)

The sentence Highest, *furious wave screaming free* was categorized as an onomatopoeia. The author used it because it resembles or refers to the source of the sound it describes.

Oxymoron

Oxymoron is a figure of speech in which contradictory terms or meanings are combined for a special effect. This is a well-known device, closely related to contrasting words and paradoxes.

Data 1

I miss that one little secret we did, when *we decided to hide a little passion inside the darkest night*. (Page 83)

The sentence I miss that one little secret we did, when *we decided to hide a little passion inside the darkest night* was categorized as an oxymoron. The author used it because the word generally sticks together as darkest and night.

Data 2

It was always a heart that lost purple nights without a walk. (Page 88)

The sentence *It was always a heart that lost purple nights without a walk* was categorized as an oxymoron. The author used it because the word generally sticks together as purple and nights.

Data 3

Before my weary eyes, here lies *the coldest bedroom on this monsoon afternoon*.
(Page 100)

The sentence *Before my weary eyes, here lies the coldest bedroom on this monsoon afternoon* was categorized as an oxymoron. The author used it because the word generally sticks together as monsoon and afternoon.

Data 4

I will see you everywhere in town from this bottomless pit. (Page 123)

The sentence *I will see you everywhere in town from this bottomless pit* was categorized as an oxymoron. The author used it because the word generally sticks together as bottomless and pit.

Data 5

A city full of beautiful people.(Page 151)

The sentence *A city full of beautiful people* was categorized as an oxymoron. The author used it because the word generally sticks together as beautiful and people.

Data 6

I will fight heaven and burn hell if I have to.(Page 159)

The sentence *I will fight heaven and burn hell if I have to* was categorized as an oxymoron. The author used it because the word generally sticks together as burn and hell.

Data 7

In your eyes, I found peace in the loneliest place on earth. (Page 163)

The sentence *In your eyes, I found peace in the loneliest place on earth* was categorized as an oxymoron. The author used it because the word generally sticks together as loneliest and place

Data 8

A twilight miracle in the afternoon. (Page 167)

The sentence *A twilight miracle in the afternoon* was categorized as an oxymoron. The author used it because the word generally sticks together as twilight and miracle.

Data 9

The unremembered sound of my tears. (Page 168)

The sentence *The unremembered sound of my tears* was categorized as an oxymoron. The author used it because the word generally sticks together as unremembered and sound.

Data 10

The unspoken words you forgot. (Page 168)

The sentence *The unspoken words you forgot* was categorized as an oxymoron. The author used it because the word generally sticks together as unspoken and words.

Data 11

The night feeds our desire with thoughts that light fire.

The sentence *The night feeds our desire with thoughts that light fire* was categorized as an oxymoron. The author used it because the word generally sticks together as light and fire.

B. Discussion

The types of Figurative Language in book *A Poem I Wrote For You* are metaphor with 6 sentences (8.5%), simile with 10 sentences (14.2%), personification with 14 sentences (20%), hyperbole with 27 sentences (38.5%), apostrophe with 1 sentence (1.4%), onomatopoeia with 1 sentence (1.4%), and oxymoron with 11 sentences (15.7%).

There were the meaning of types figurative language in book *A Poem I Wrote For You* were metaphor with 6 sentences are the sentence *Sometimes I lost myself in beautiful words, other times-and mostly in your eyes* was categorized as a metaphor because the author described that someone has lost a loved one so it's hard to forget him. The author uses the sentence because he wanted the readers to know that forgetting the difficult things so that readers can feel what the author feels.

Then, simile with 10 sentences are the sentence *It's been a while since you kissed me with your eyes that smell like fire*, and embraced my lips with your endless desire was categorized as a simile. The word "like" is the sentence was the simile. The author compared the two objects about eyes and lips. Next, personification with 14 sentences are the sentence *And when the rain stops*

singing. I will wake up from this hollow, yet abundant feeling was categorized as a personification. It is considered word is an inanimate thing.

The author used the object “rain stops singing” that is the activity of heavy rain with thunder stop. The author described to the readers that the writer will wake up from the bed. After that, hyperbole with 27 sentences are the sentence *Even though fate ignores and God gives no sign, I still wanna be yours and forever call you mine* was categorized as hyperbole. This expression is exaggerating the statement is to emphasis about his partner in love.

The author want to show how love with his partner. For apostrophe with 1 sentence is the sentence *Moon, a bright fading mystery* was categorized as an apostrophe. The author used it because to specify a noun in the possessive case or to indicate the removal of one or more letters from words.

Then, onomatopoeia with 1 sentence is The sentence *Highest, furious wave screaming freewas* categorized as an onomatopoeia. The author used it because it resembles or refers to the source of the sound it describes. And next, oxymoron with 11 sentences are the sentence *I miss that one little secret we did, when we decided to hide a little passion inside the darkest night* was categorized as an oxymoron. The author used it because the word generally sticks together as darkest and night.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. CONCLUSION

Based on the discussion and data analysis in the previous chapter, the researcher found several kinds of figurative language. Figurative language is used in literature and poetry to create layers of meaning that the reader accesses through the senses, symbolism, and sound devices.

Figurative language takes the reader deeper into the theme of the work, without the author having to explicitly spell out the theme for the reader. It's a way for readers to put their thoughts and emotions into words, rather than simply understanding a story or poem. Figurative language encourages readers to create a deeper message from a work that creates a more memorable experience for the reader.

There are many figurative languages, but the most important are metaphor, simile, oxymoron, personification, hyperbole, onomatopoeia and apostrophe. The researcher focuses on the types of figure of speech and how the types of figurative language are manifested in the book *A poem i wrote for you*. After analyzing the data, the researchers found that there were 70 figurative languages found in the book, namely: 6 metaphors, 10 similes, 14 personifications, 27 hyperbole, 1 apostrophe, 1 onomatopoeia and 11 oxymorons.

This analysis has two purposes; the first is what types of figurative language are found in the book, and the last is to explain how figurative language is manifested in the book. It can be shown that the dominant type of figurative

language in the book is hyperbole because many of the words in the book are exaggerated.

After that, simile, metaphor, personification, oxymoron, apostrophe and onomatopoeia became the second type of figurative language after that. Here, the author uses it to compare two things, namely feelings, with things that have an implied meaning and poetry is made with meanings that are appropriate to the author so that readers can know and feel what is felt and what the author has experienced.

Therefore, to know and understand the hidden meaning in a poem, figurative language can be used to avoid misunderstanding in interpreting its meaning. From this analysis, it can be concluded that figurative language has an important role in this book. Figurative language not only helps the author to convey expressions and thoughts to the reader in feeling and imagining a poem, but also helps the reader to understand the meaning and content of the poetry in the book.

Through this research, the researcher hopes to be able to help and be useful for people who are interested in the analysis of a literary work, especially in books or poetry. In addition, the data can be used as a reference for further researchers who want to explore in analyzing texts and can make readers think critically about a text analysis.

B. SUGGESTION

Literary work is used as a product of art and entertainment. It can be analyzed and interpreted from various angles and factors. One of the elements that can be analyzed is figurative language. Figurative language is the author's tool to communicate his thoughts through his work. From the survey results, we know that there are many sentences that use metaphorical words in books and poetry.

In this study, researchers were constrained by the theory they used to analyze poetry, so only a few types of figurative language will be discussed in this study. From the description above, the researcher can suggest for further researchers who are interested in further researching figurative language, researchers can use different theories with the same data, and thoroughly discuss all kinds of metaphorical meanings found in books and poetry.

Researchers can also study different data with different theories. This allows the reader to know the different roles of figurative literary works such as poetry, and to use figurative language in novels, songs, etc. So that readers can understand the figurative meaning. language, types of figurative language and understand the functions and roles in a literary work well. Furthermore, the reader will have no more difficulty in interpreting the meaning of sentences using figurative language.

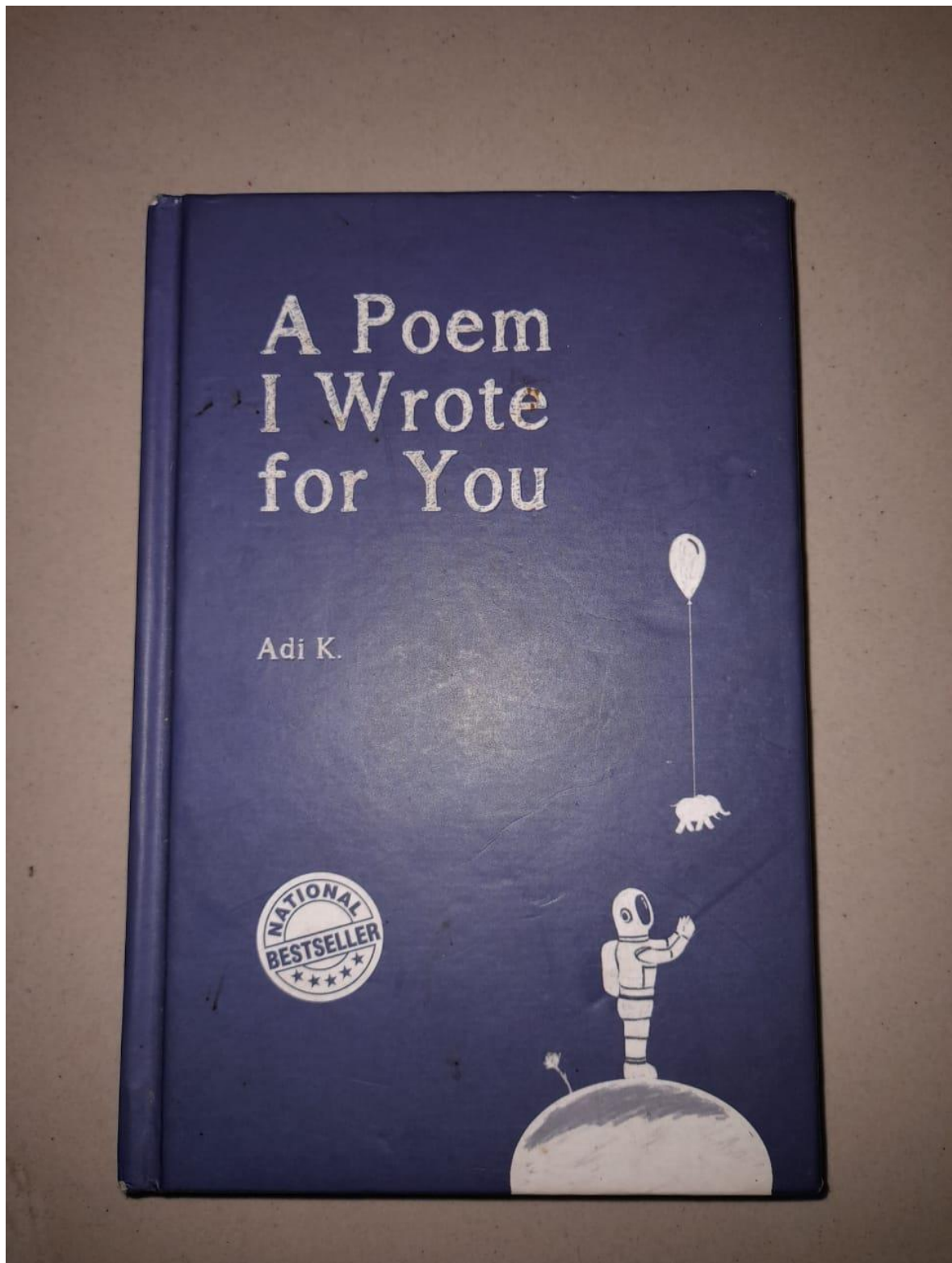
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Appendices



A Poem I Wrote for You

If you still have some
heart left to spare,
do you mind
to share?

Mine is already lost
and this lonely soul
has been looking
nowhere.

—Soulless Beggar

Even though
fate ignores
and God gives
no sign,
I still wanna
be yours
and forever
call you mine.

—Forever Mine

Hyperbole

A Poem I Wrote for You

The sky is velvety red
warm was the sweat
crawling in our bed.

Maybe the morning
won't be as mad
when forgiveness
is turning into
regret.

—Into Regret

Adi K.

personification

Wild, wild nights are me
this fragile cocoon breaking free
towards the light, I barely see
hands reach out to the sky,
heaven rests on my knees.

Wild, wild nights are thee
raging storm above the restless sea
stolen kiss under the crescent moon
the night was forever us
but sadly, gone too soon.

—Wild, Wild Nights

We were separated
by forever,
and the pieces
of our fear are
not getting smaller.

It's been a while
since you kissed me
with your eyes
that smell like fire,
and embraced my
lips with your endless
desire.

Each night
scraped our memories
little by little,
and tried to
convince me that
I don't need to
remember.

One day,
I will forget how
warm your smile was,
and how hard I tried
to surrender.

-By Forever

A Poem I Wrote for You

I can hear
the anger
the rancor
the silence
unanswered
prayers.

Life is never fair
for giving the
strength to bear
yet never giving
any soul to spare.

—Soul to Spare



A Poem I Wrote for You

I loved you in each
and every good night
even if you were or
were not in my sight.

And I still love you in each
and every good morning
when you left abruptly
without any warning.

— Without Warning



A Poem I Wrote for You

Down to the quietest moon
I rise and shine on my own
without you, without anyone,
the mightiest strength rooted
my bones.

Down to the shiniest sun
I burned, I broke, I won,
from the shadow I never once run
until I have the world as my crown.

—Down to the Quietest Moon



A Poem I Wrote for You

Petrichor suddenly surrounds me,
a swarm of distant, fading memories.
Between thunders, one man foresees.
The twists and turns, my life would be.
Even the storm never once scared me.
Yet here I am, shivered by my own
cold destiny.

—Cold Destiny



A Poem I Wrote for You

It was always a broken mirror
soul scattered into pieces
mind flying everywhere.

It was always a heart that lost
purple nights without a walk
old man's crying under the tree
a life that never meant to be.

—Never Meant to Be



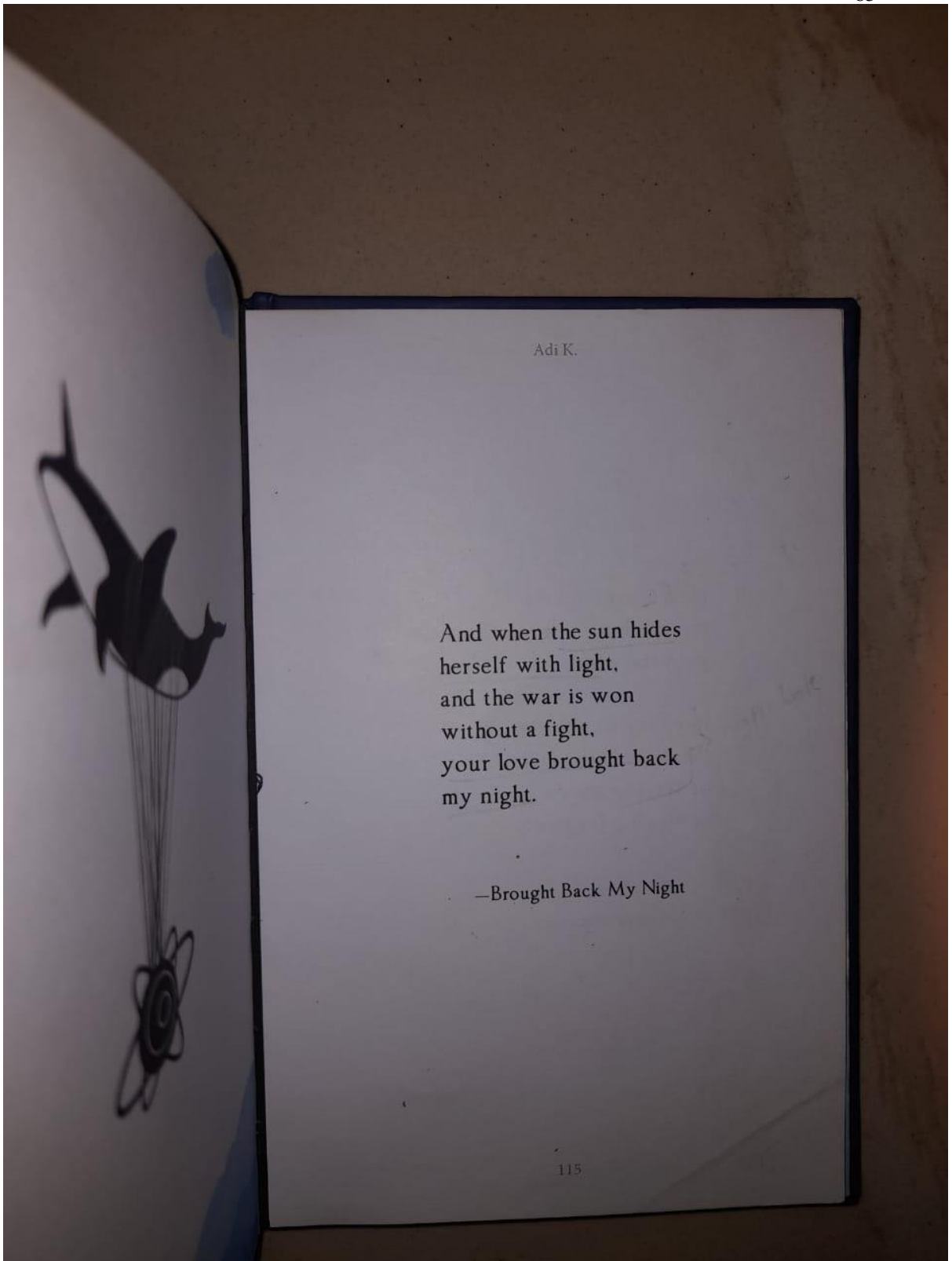
A Poem I Wrote for You

Time is always at war. For the
utterly brave, love still can't save.
The night's scar; the dying stars,
they mourn too slow, yet too far.

Prayers nimble beyond the cursed.
This heart screams nothing but the
sound of hurt. And until the sun's
completely immersed, I hope love
never die of thirst.

—Thirst





Adi K.

And when the sun hides
herself with light,
and the war is won
without a fight,
your love brought back
my night.

—Brought Back My Night

Adi K.

I lost you
in the puddle of time
memories apart
nothing worth to remember
but someday, I will see you
everywhere in town
from this bottomless pit
I slowly drowned.

—Bottomless Pit

A Poem I Wrote for You

The morning comes. My eyes
silently speak thousand words
at once. My lips are slowly
making a pathway to your
captivating soul. I just want
you to know, that didn't come
from nowhere.

—A Good Morning

A Poem I Wrote for You

Don't go too easy
into the darkest night,
hold the light with
all of your might.

Even if
thunderstorms were roaring
fires were blazing
stars were fading
oceans were rising.

In each and every pain
there is a future you
in the making.

—In Each and Every Pain

A Poem I Wrote for You

These scars
will never
turn into art
even if
you kiss them
with all of
your heart.

—Scars of Art



A Poem I Wrote for You

Our hands almost touched
the darkest soul of the sky
forgetting the wings that took us high
the scythe of time cut the deepest
and we crave the longest,
never ending goodbyes.

I was never born with forever
pieces of mind, like scattered letters
two oceans apart, to remember
even sacred dreams can not
keep us together.

—Never Born with Forever



Adi K.

You said I was your forever
the plethora of infinite pleasure
a twilight miracle in the afternoon
perfect shadow under the full moon.

All the romance, all the answers
everything flies but one last chapter
when tomorrow loses its laughter
I am but a March's endeavor.

—March's Endeavor

Adi K.

I don't care
if God himself
tells me to stay
away from you.

I will fight
heaven and
burn hell
if I have to.

—The Fight

Adi K.

Your love is
too sweet for
me to taste.

You know I like a dark
and bitter soul that
has been broken.

Just like my heart
that heaven has
already stolen.

—Too Sweet



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PERMOHONA PERSETUJUAN JUDUL SKRIPSI

Nama : Ahmad Widian Yusuf
 NPM : 1802050037
 Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

JUDUL	DITERIMA
A Review of Figurative Language Used in Book <i>A Poem I Wrote for You</i>	See 23/4 - 2022

Bermohon kepada Dosen Pembimbing untuk mengesahkan Judul yang diajukan kepada Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Medan, 23 April 2022

Disetujui oleh
 Dosen Pembimbing

(Erlindawaty S.Pd., M.Pd)

Hormat Pemohon

(Ahmad Widian Yusuf)



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Kepada Yth : Bapak/Ibu Ketua & Sekretaris
 Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
 FKIP UMSU

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Dengan hormat, yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini :

Nama : Ahmad Widian Yusuf
 NPM : 1802050037
 Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mengajukan permohonan persetujuan proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi sebagai tercantum di bawah ini dengan judul sebagai berikut :

A Review of Figurative Language Used in Book *A Poem I Wrote for You*

Sekaligus saya mengusulkan/menunjuk Bapak/Ibu sebagai :

Dosen Pembimbing : Erlindawaty S.Pd., M.Pd

Sebagai Dosen Pembimbing proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi saya

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pengurusan selanjutnya. Akhirnya atas perhatian dan kesediaan Bapak/Ibu saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 23 April 2022
 Hormat Pemohon,

Ahmad Widian Yusuf

Dibuat Rangkap 3 :
 - Untuk Dekan/Fakultas
 - Untuk Ketua/Sekretaris Prodi
 - Untuk Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan

FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
 UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
 Jl. Mukhtar Basri BA No. 3 Telp. 6622400 Medan 20217 Form : K3

Nomor : 897/II.3.AU /UMSU-02/F/2022
 Lamp : ---
 Hal : ---

: Pengesahan Proyek Proposal
 Dan Dosen Pembimbing

*Bismillahirrahmanirrahim
 Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb*

Dekan Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas
 Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara menetapkan proyek
 proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dan dosen pembimbing bagi mahasiswa
 yang tersebut di bawah ini :

Nama : Ahmad Widian Yusuf
 NPM : 1802050037
 Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
 Judul Penelitian : A Review of Figurative Language Used in Book
A Poem I Wrote For You

Pembimbing : Erlindawati, S.Pd, M.Pd

- Dengan demikian mahasiswa tersebut di atas diizinkan menulis
 proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut :
1. Penulis berpedoman kepada ketentuan yang telah ditetapkan oleh Dekan
 2. Proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dinyatakan **BATAL** apabila tidak sesuai dengan jangka waktu yang telah ditentukan
 3. Masa daluwarsa tanggal : 26 April 2023

Medan, 24 Ramadhan 1443 H
 26 April 2022 M



Wassalam
 Dekan

[Signature]
Dra. Hj. Syamsuyurnita, M.Pd.
 NIDN 0004066701

Dibuat rangkap 4 (Empat) :

1. Fakultas (Dekan)
 2. Ketua Program Studi
 3. Pembimbing
 4. Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan :
- WAJIB MENGIKUTI SEMINAR**





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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN PROPOSAL

Perguruan Tinggi : Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara
 Fakultas : Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
 Jurusan/ Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
 Nama : Ahmad Widian Yusuf
 NPM : 1802050037
 Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
 Judul Penelitian : A review of Figurative Language Used in Book *A poem I Wrote for You*

Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan	Tanda Tangan
9/08 - 2022	Chapter I Writing System.	
13/08 - 2022	Chapter II Find out the New ones source.	
16/08 - 2022	Conceptual Framework Chapter III Data Analysis	

Diketahui/Disetujui
 Ketua Prodi

Pirman Ginting, S.Pd., M.Hum

Medan, 18 Agustus 2022

Dosen Pembimbing

Erlindawaty, S. Pd. M. Pd.



**MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
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BERITA ACARA SEMINAR PROPOSAL

Pada hari ini Kamis Tanggal 08 Bulan September Tahun 2022 diselenggarakan seminar prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris menerangkan bahwa :

Nama Lengkap : Ahmad Widian Yusuf
N.P.M : 1802050037
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Proposal : A Review of Figurative Language Used in Book *A Poem I Wrote for You*

No	Masukan dan Saran
Judul	Change the topic " Figurative Language Used in Book ..
Bab I	Revise.
Bab II	
Bab III	
Lainnya	References
Kesimpulan	[] Disetujui [] Ditolak [✓] Disetujui Dengan Adanya Perbaikan

Dosen Pembimbing

(Erlindawaty, S.Pd., M.Pd)

Dosen Pembahas

(Dra. Diani Syahputri, M.Hum)

Panitia Pelaksana

Ketua

(Pirman Ginting, S.Pd., M.Hum)

Sekretaris

(Rita Harisma, S.Pd., M.Hum)



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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

LEMBAR PENGESAHAN HASIL SEMINAR PROPOSAL

Proposal yang sudah diseminari oleh mahasiswa di bawah ini:

Nama Lengkap : Ahmad Widian Yusuf
 N.P.M : 1802050037
 Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
 Judul Skripsi : Figurative Language Used in Book *A Poem I Wrote for You*

Pada hari Kamis tanggal 08, bulan September tahun 2022 sudah layak menjadi proposal skripsi.

Medan, September 2022

Disetujui oleh:

Dosen Pembimbing

Erlinda Waty, S.Pd., M.Pd.

Dosen Pembahas

Dra. Diani Syahputri, M.Hum.

Diketahui oleh
 Ketua Program Studi,

Pirman Ginting, S.Pd., M.Hum.



**MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN**

Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No.3 Telp.(061)6619056 Medan 20238

Website <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

Kepada Yth : Bapak/Ibu Ketua & Sekretaris
Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
FKIP UMSU

Perihal : Permohonan Perubahan Judul Skripsi

**Bismillahirrahmaanirrahim
Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.**

Dengan hormat, yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini :

Nama : Ahmad Widian Yusuf
NPM : 1802050037
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mengajukan permohonan perubahan judul skripsi sebagai tercantum di bawah ini dengan judul sebagai berikut :

Judul Pertama :

A Review of Figurative Language Used in Book A Poem I Wrote for You

Menjadi :

Figurative Language Used in Book A Poem I Wrote for You

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pengurusan selanjutnya. Akhirnya atas perhatian dan kesediaan Bapak/Ibu saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Ketua Program Studi
Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Pirman Ginting, S. Pd., M.Hum

Dosen Pembahas

Dra. Diani Syahputri, M.Hum

Medan, Oktober 2022
Hormat Pemohon

Ahmad Widian Yusuf

Dosen Pembimbing

Erlindawaty, S.Pd.,M.Pd



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Bila menjawab surat ini agar disebutkan nomor dan tanggalnya

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 Lamp : --- 12 Oktober 2022 M
 Hal : Izin Riset

Kepada : Yth. Bapak/Ibu Kepala
 Perpustakaan UMSU
 Di
 Tempat.

Bismillahirrahmanirrahim
 Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb


Wa ba'du semoga kita semua sehat wal'afiat dalam melaksanakan tugas sehari-hari sehubungan dengan semester akhir bagi mahasiswa wajib melakukan penelitian/riset untuk penulisan Skripsi sebagai salah satu syarat penyelesaian Sarjana Pendidikan, maka kami mohon kepada Bapak/ibu memberikan izin kepada mahasiswa kami dalam melakukan penelitian /riset ditempat Bapak/ibu pimpin. Adapun data mahasiswa tersebut di bawah ini :

Nama : Ahmad Widian Yusuf
 N P M : 1802050037
 Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
 Judul Penelitian : Figurative Language Used in Book A Poem I Wrote for You

Demikian hal ini kami sampaikan, atas perhatian dan kesediaan serta kerjasama yang baik dari Bapak/ibu kami ucapkan banyak terima kasih, Akhirnya selamat sejahteralah kita semuanya Amin.



Wassalam
 Dekan


Dra. Hj. Syamsuarnita, MPd.
 NIDN : 0004066701

****Pertinggal**



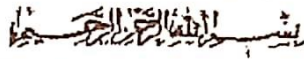


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UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
UPT. PERPUSTAKAAN

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SURAT KETERANGAN

Nomor : 005 /KET/II.3-AU/UMSU-P/M/2023



Kepala Unit Pelaksana Teknis (UPT) Perpustakaan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara dengan ini menerangkan :

Nama : Ahmad Wildian Yusuf
 NIM : 1802050037
 Univ./Fakultas : UMSU/Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
 Jurusan/P.Studi : Pend. Bahasa Inggris

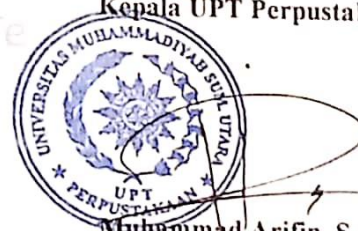
adalah benar telah melakukan kunjungan/penelitian pustaka guna menyelesaikan tugas akhir / skripsi dengan judul :

“Figurative Language I Book A Poem I Wrote for You”

Demikian surat keterangan ini diperbuat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya

Medan, 12 Rajab 1444 H
 03 Febuari 2022 M

Kepala UPT Perpustakaan



Muhammad Arifin, S.Pd, M,Pd



**MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN**

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بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI

Perguruan Tinggi : Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara
Fakultas : Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
Jurusan/Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Nama Lengkap : Ahmad Widian Yusuf
NPM : 1802050037
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi : Figurative Language Used In Book a Poem I Wrote For You

Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Skripsi	Tanda Tangan
28 Nov	Abstract	
30 Nov 22	Chapter I The objective of the research	
30/Nov 22	Chapter II Conceptual Framework	
05/12-22	Chapter III Method of the research	
12/12-22	Chapter IV Finding	
23/12-22	Chapter V Conclusion	
30/12-22	Reference.	

Medan, 30 Desember 2022

Diketahui oleh:
Ketua Prodi

Pirman Ginting S.Pd., M.Hum.

Dosen Pembimbing

Erlinda Wati, S.Pd, M.Pd.