

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Research

Language has a necessary role which is as liaison to each nation. Language is a system that consists of the development, acquisition, maintenance, and use of complex systems of communication, particularly the human ability to do and a language is any specific example of such a system (The Implementation in Teaching with Mind Mapping Technique to Improve Students' Skills, 2019). With language, people can communicate each other well. Language helps their ability to remember, recognize about sentences, master the pronunciation, and also increase our confident.

In this world, there are many countries and each country have their own mother language. There are roughly 6,500 spoken languages in the world today. However, about 2,000 of those languages have fewer than 1,000 speakers (Broughton, Brumfit, Flavell, Hill & Pincas, 1978). Foreign language begins to be studied, especially English which is an international language. Everyone has to learn English because it is often used in any conferences, seminar, and intermediate language in lecturing.

As we know that language is divided into two aspects. The first is ordinary language dan the second is for the literature. Ordinary language is a communication that we utilize everyday. In ordinary

language we do not need to use the complex vocabulary and is meant to be easily understood. Whereas, literature is a language aspect which is basically utilized by the poets, writers, and scholars. Literature has an aesthetic and artistic form so that becomes more complex. The goal of learning literature is more than the using in ordinary language. Using literary meaning is for conveying the deeper meaning, another feeling, or image out of the literature masterpiece to the readers.

Collie and Slater (1987) stated in *Literature, Metaphor and the Foreign Language Learner* put it, literature is ‘not fashioned for the specific purpose of teaching a language’ and it therefore requires students to ‘cope with language intended for native speakers’ (p.12). Literature is like an art because it has the same form like in painting, sculpture, music, drama, and dance. It refers to the work of creativity because literature always relates to imagination in poetry, drama fiction and nonfiction, journalism, and in some sentences like in the song.

There are so many people who are not still able to see the main point of learning literature. All they know is about the emphasis in learning vocabulary, writing, and reading. If we discern it more far, literature is fostering the students’ ability to have valuable reading skills and expand the wide view of knowledge and also the critical skills. Literature is divided into three major types which are prose, drama, and poetry or poem. Out of these three, the researcher chooses

the poetry as the material for the object analysis. The researcher chooses the poetry because the poetry has a uniqueness and not only able to be a study material to the English literature student for reading and writing but also for gaining more ability in speaking and listening.

In general, what we know is that the definition of poetry is a literary work that comes from the expression or the outpouring of a poet's heart. The literary work is based on an expression of feelings of the poet. According to Tutut Maria Ulfa (2016), poetry is a form of literature that uses aesthetic and rhythmic or another qualities of languages such as phonanesthetics, sound symbolism and metre. Poetry is also believed to be the most effective way to express humans' emotion because poetry has so many topics to express it, such as love, family, sadness, death, family, marriage and another aspects. Most of the literature masterpieces have so many great messages for life (p.2). The combination of word which formed in an attractive meaning is able to convey a deep meaning.

An expert named Keraff said figurative language is a word or phrase that departs from every literal language which is very difficult to be understood by people even students because it has differentiation from this context and meaning, in order to know that figurative language formed based on comparison and similarity (as cited in Bertaria Hutauruk, 2017, p.49). Figurative language uses figures of speech to be more effective, persuasive, and impactful. The use of

figurative language in a metaphor can be considered as a way of saying one thing and meaning another, and also it is true that the presence of figurative language able to touch the dots emotional intensity and dramatic. Figurative language often provides a more effective means of saying what we mean than direct statement. In the specific sense, figurative language may take the form of figures of speech.

Figurative language is used in any form of communication in daily conversation, articles in newspaper, advertisements, novels, poems, etc. The figurative language is the part of literature. The figurative language is a literary device used to create a special effect or feeling by making some type of interesting or creative comparison. Figurative language is a set of literary devices that author used to bring the reader into the writing. The literary devices use language in such a way that what is being said is different from the actual literal meaning of the words.

Literary texts sometimes appear to be designed to complicate comprehension in literal and or figurative terms. In this thesis the researcher wants to discuss about the metaphor and simile as one of the object material. Sometimes they may do this by using metaphor and simile that provide virtually no overt cues of figurative comprehension potential. Similes and metaphors are two forms of figurative language which are very familiar in literary works. The writer analyzes the metaphor and simile in deeply way because this subject material is a

good decision for the language study. The researcher is analyzing the material about the metaphor in Lang Leav's *The Universe of Us* by the titled **"METAPHOR AND SIMILE IN 30 POETRIES BY LANG LEAV LITERATURELY"**

B. Question and Scope of the Resarch

1. Question of the Research

Based on the background that metaphor and simile has similarity which able to bewilder people, the questions of the research are:

- a. What types of simile and metaphor that expressed in 30 poetries by Lang Leav?
- b. What do simile and metaphor mean in 30 poetries by Lang Leav literaturely?
- c. What types of both simile and metaphor that mostly exist in those poetries?

2. The Scope of the Research

This research just focuses on the smile and metaphor in 30 poetries by Lang Leav in literature review. The writer tries to find information and also analyze about the figurative language example named metaphor and simile. The theories I used: 1. Mildred Larrison (1960), 2. Andrew Ortony (1970). By classifying and analyzing those simile and metaphor, we can understand the specific distinguishing between both of them literaturely.

C. The Objective of the Research

1. The objective of the research

Based on the question of the research mentioned above, the objective of the research are described as follow:

- a. To know the types of simile and metaphor expressed in 30 poetries.
- b. To know the meaning of simile and metaphor expressed in 30 poetries.
- c. To find out those figurative language mostly exist in the poetries.

2. The Significance of the Research

This research paper is worthwhile not only for the writer but also for the readers especially those who study English or have firm interest in English. From doing the research theoretically, it is able to be the aims for the learner that wants to decide the poem as the object materials and also the figurative language as the subject of the research. Virtually, this research is worthwhile for many intentions and purposes depend on what field the learners are involved in.

1. For the Writer

The writer has to write a scientific paper to complete her final task in undergraduate program in School of Foreign Language JIA. The writer could get much more knowledge and increase her English skill especially in literature lesson.

2. For the Reader

This paper can give the readers beneficial things in providing an informative reference and knowledge for the readers who learn English especially in literature lesson.

3. For the Next Researcher

This research paper is for being the reference for people who are interested in analyzing metaphor and simile from figurative language in poems.

D. Operational Defintion

Here are explained some operational definitions of some terms that researcher use in this study:

1. Language

Language is a system that consists of the development, acquisition, maintenance and use of complex systems of communication, particularly the human ability to do so; and a language is any specific example of such a system. With language, people can communicate each other well. Language helps their ability to remember, recognize about sentences, mastering the pronunciation and also increasing our confident.

2. Poem

Poem is a literary work in which special intensity is given to the expression of feelings and ideas by the use of distinctive style and rhythm; poems collectively or as a genre of literature.

3. Metaphor

A metaphor is a figure of speech that makes an implicit, implied, or hidden comparison between two things that are unrelated, but which share some common characteristics. In other words, a resemblance of two contradictory or different objects is made based on a single or some common characteristics.

4. Simile

Similes are very like metaphors, but there is one important difference. The comparison in metaphor is implicit while in similes is explicit. Similes could be easier to identify because it is introduced by some signalled by words such as like, as, compare, resemble, and so on.

E. The Systematic of the Paper

Chapter I: Introduction explains about the background of the research, the scope of the problems, the question of the research, the objective of the research, the significant of the research, and the systematic of the paper.

Chapter II: Theoretical description describes about the definition about job description, the definition about language, figurative language, metaphor, and poetry.

Chapter III: Research methodology describes about the methodology research that the researcher observe and write. The definition will be elaborated in this chapter.

Chapter IV: Report of observation findings tells the result of the observation and the report answer of . The answer consist knowledge and various definition, the result and the list.

Chapter IV: Conclusion and suggestion contains the conclusions from the discussion research. In this chapter contains the suggestions addressed to the materials that is been observed.

