

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses the background of the study, the research problems, the research objectives, significance of the research, scope and limitation of the research, and definition of the key terms of the research at the end of this chapter.

A. Background of the Research

Communication is an activity that we do every day. By having good communication among human, the relationship can be interlaced better. Agus (2007:10) stated that communication is the process forwarding meaning in the form of idea or information that someone do to others by using particular media. Communication gets amends by era go to era. Long time ago, communication was only done through symbol and also signal, then at present the communication is getting amends by using words.

Literature is one part of communication. This is one molded art of effloresce man creature along with developing eras. Literature is a result of processes interaction between human and their environment, how they see environment around them and create beautiful opus by using language. Jones (1968:1) states that literature is simply another way we can experience the world around us through our imagination. When we talk about literature, it means that we are talking about written materials that deal with thoughts and feeling. Based on above information, we can understand that literary work is a creative activity. It can be in the form of drama, prose even poetry whether it is fiction or

nonfiction. Besides, it is an art which has sensibleness, imagination, and emotion. Literature also can be defined as an art which is resulted from creative thinking of its writers consisting of aesthetic words series in the part of language for communication.

Literature can be divided into three kinds; drama, prose and poetry. Drama or play is a piece of writing that tells a story and performed on a stage. Drama consists of dialogues used as communication to tell the story. The dialogue will be performed by actors on the stage to entertain the onlooker, whereas, the prose is a writing that is not poetry. So prose is not stressed in aesthetics and rhythmic. Prose can be in the form of romance, novel, short story, fairy tale, fable, anecdote, and etc. Then, poem is a piece of writing arranged in lines, usually with a regular rhythm and often with a pattern of rhyme. ¹ Poem is poet feeling and expressed by using aesthetics words, stressed on diction, rhyme, rhythm, figurative language, etc.

The poetry is created from the poet imagination. It uses organize language, meaning and message orderly more aesthetic. We can see the aesthetic from the poetry elements, examples : rhythmic, intonation, figurative language, verse, etc. So that the meaning inside the poetry can not be interpreted directly, it has prosaic ostensible meaning.

Poetry has special characteristic in lingual purpose. In a common, language which is used in poetry is different from the language which is utilized in daily communication. Poetry tends to utilize language that thickly and

¹ OxfordLearner's PocketDictionary: FourthEdition, University Press, 2008, pg.339

beautiful. It is true that poem composes from poet imagination that at expresses through language. Words by words are placed in parturition in creating a poem and not all people can make beautiful poem. The elements in poetry are diction, rhythm, figurative language, and etc.

Literature is a source of knowledge, it is not only rich of information but also have aesthetic language like poetry. We use literary work since young until along life. It is a discipline that is taught in various educational institutions; elementary school, junior high school and senior high school. However, the existence of literary work is still a serious lack of attention. Most people are still not interested in reading especially literary work. Just a few people who like to be literary work's reader, even the students. They are very bored when they are asked to read. As a scientific discipline, literary works were not very attractive for most students.

In the various formal educational institutions, the lesson about literary works especially poetry is not too interesting to be learnt. It seems that the literary works especially poetry is unimportant. Whereas, poetry is a unique literary works. It has aesthetic not only in its words but also its meaning. Not all people can interpret the meaning of the poetry, it needs particular knowledge. And it is not easy to understand poetry. The researcher thought that this research is important to be conducted because this research gave many information and knowledge about poetry. So that, the researcher was so concerned to conduct a research on this topic.

The focus of this research was the use of language style in poetry especially the use of figurative languages. Most of poetry uses figurative language to make it more beautiful and interesting. Poetry not only gives information but also entertains the reader. However, in the process of getting information itself, not every people can get the meaning of the poetry because the vocabulary is not common as in daily life. It needs special skill and special attention to find the meaning. Figurative language can make the poems more interesting and aesthetic. It is the use of words or phrases that implies non-literal meaning which does make sense. Figurative language can take multiple forms such as metaphor. Metaphor is the use of words or phrases to show something different from the literal meaning.² In this case the words that is used does not represent the exact meaning from the dictionary but it has different meaning.

Figure is a symbol representing something. Figurative language means the words that is used not in the ordinary literal sense but in an imaginative way.³ The words used showing the imagination of the people, and imagination is something in our mind not in our real life. There are many types of figurative language such as: metaphor, simile, hyperbola, irony, synecdoche, personification, etc.

In this research, the researcher wanted to describe the figurative languages used on selected poem of William Shakespeare. The researcher was interested in this topic because the researcher was curious about the figurative languages used on William Shakespeare's poem which so make his poem beautiful and make him

²OxfordLearner's PocketDictionary: FourthEdition, University Press, 2008, pg.277

³OxfordLearner's PocketDictionary: FourthEdition, University Press, 2008, pg 165

famous as an English poet who has more than 160 poems that is famous in the world.

B. Statement of Research Problems

Related to the background of the study above, the formulation of the research questions are :

1. What kinds of figurative language are used in the selected poems of William Shakespeare?
2. What are the meaning of figurative languages used in the selected poems of William Shakespeare?
3. What messages are found in figurative languages used in the selected poems of William Shakespeare?

C. Objective of the Research

The objective of the study is directly related to the research question above, are:

1. To investigate the kinds of figurative languages used in the selected poems of William Shakespeare.
2. To investigate the meaning of figurative languages used in the selected poems of William Shakespeare.
3. To investigate the messages found in figurative languages used in the selected poems of William Shakespeare.

D. Significance of the Research

1. Theoritically

Referring to the purpose of the study above, the result of this study is expected to give worthy contribution for all people who want to study about English literature especially about figurative language that is used in poem and also give basic knowledge about figurative language in literary works especially poem.

2. Practicially

The result of the study is hopefully useful for the readers, students and the writer because this study can be used as references in conducting further studies about literary works especially about figurative language. Besides, the result of this study can be used for the readers as bridge to catch the meaning, message or even the theme of the poems, so the readers easier to get the information and understand the poems.

E. Scope and Limitation of the Research

1. Scope of the research as follows:

- a. This study focused on the kinds of figurative language used in selected poem of William Shakespeare.

- b. This study also focused on comprehending the messages and meaning of figurative language used in selected poems of William Shakespeare.

2. Limitation of the research as follow:

- a. This study just focused on the kinds of figurative language used in selected poem of William Shakespeare. The next researcher can conduct research further than it.
- b. This study also just focused on comprehending the messages and meaning of figurative language used in selected poems of William Shakespeare. Each people has different interpretation to analysis the message and meaning. So, it is possible to have different result in the same topic.

F. Definition of Key Term

In this study, the writer would like to clarify the term used in this study, they are as follow:

- a. Literature is writing valued as works of art, example: novel, poem and play.⁴
- b. Figurative language is the words that are used not in the ordinary literal sense but in an imaginative way.⁵
- c. Meaning is thing or ideas that a word, sentence, represent.⁶

⁴OxfordLearner's PocketDictionary: FourthEdition, University Press, 2008. Pg.258

⁵Ibid, pg 165

- d. Message is written or spoken piece of information sent to someone else.⁷

⁶Ibid, pg.273

⁷Ibid, pg.277

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents the result of reviewing some theories that are relevant to this study. The review of related literature consists of the concept of literature, poetry, figurative language, meaning, message and previous study.

A. Literature

In daily life, in a general people likes literature. Poems, prose, expression that gets persuasive character that constitutes one of characteristic aesthetical literature often is used in many situations to get communication. This fact points out that people likes literature. According to Edward (1968:1) “literature is simply another way we can experience the world around us through our imagination. Literature includes all written material. For examples: history books, philosophical works, novels, poems, plays, scientific articles, dictionary, directories, instructional manual, travel folder, magazines, and school textbooks.”

There are so many definitions about literature. Many people define the literature based on their each comprehension. According to A. Teeuw, literature is described as all written works; lingual using in form written works.⁸ Whereas Jacob Sumardjo dan Saini K.M. define literature as human

⁸Teeuw, A. (1987). Sastra dan Ilmu Sastra. Jakarta: Pustaka Jaya.

personal expression as experience, thinking, spirit, and confidence in a form real thing that arouses to fascinate by using language tool.⁹

According to Sumardjo dan Saini K.M, there are 5 characteristics of literature. They are: grasp that literature has mimesis's conjugation, literature benefit, literature is marked by sense of non-fictional element, the grasp of literature is art opus, and literature is the part of society.¹⁰ First, grasp that literature has mimesis's conjugation. Its mean, literature is created reflect to the fact. If even haven't, literature is persecuted to be created to approach fact. Second is literature benefit. Studying literature unlikely shall know what benefit of literature for the readers. By knowing benefit of it, at least we can give image which literature is created beneficent for man benefit. Third, literature is marked by sense of non-fictional element. Element of non-fictional constitute fact reflection, constituting reality element that don't impressed fiction. Fourth, the grasp of literature is art opus, on eventually we can differentiate which one opus and be not opus. The last, after four characteristics we understand, on eventually we can conclude that literature is the part of society. It proofs that literature is written on a long time agree with norm, custom, or emerging wont concurrent with attending literature opus.

⁹Sumardjo, Jakob dan Saini, K.M. (1991). Apresiasi Kesusatraan. Jakarta: Gramedia.

¹⁰Ibid

There are three kind of literary works:¹¹

1. Narrative

Narrative is the texts that are not the characteristic of dialogue, and its content are a story of history, and a series of event. Examples: novel, roman text and short stories.

2. Dramatics

Dramatics is the texts that are having the character of dialogue and its contents are plot of story. Example: drama of play.

3. Poetry

Poetry is text monologue which its contents are not plotting of story. Example: poem.

Based on explanation above the researcher can conclude that literature is all lingual activity result imaginative works, well in social life figure within literary works and event language that is used to figure that social life. Literary works are in the form written material. It can be used to entertain the readers and also as the sources of knowledge. Literature can be in form of prose, play, scientific books and also poem.

B. Poetry

Poetry is collection of poem. Whereas poem is poet feel as piece of writing arranged in lines, usually with a regular rhythm and often with a

¹¹Wiyatmi, *PengantarKajianSatra*(Yogyakarta: Pustaka Book Publisher, 2009) pg.27

pattern of rhymes.¹² According to Carol (2001:38), poetry is the expression of ideas and feelings through a rhythmical composition of imaginative and beautiful words selected for their sonorous effects. Poem characteristics can be seen from language that is used and forms of that poem. Poem contains rhyme, rhythm, and figurative language. Meanwhile poem form consisting couplet, orderly position downwards, and doesn't accentuate spelling.

According to Carol (2001:46), poetry can be classified in many ways, one of way is to consider two main types that generally differ in purpose: lyrics and narrative poetry. Lyric poetry captures a moment, a feeling, or a scene, and is descriptive in nature, whereas narrative poetry tells a story or includes a sequence of events.

Literary works always contain intrinsic and extrinsic element. And those elements are concerned and it is named literary works constructor. Intrinsic element is the elements that directly build story within literary works, meanwhile extrinsic element is element that build story outside literary works. Intrinsic element of poem, prose, and drama is difference. But extrinsic element on all literary works is the same. Intrinsic elements of poem consisting of theme, message, tone, feel, typography, rhyme, figurative language, and language style. Meanwhile extrinsic elements of poem are biography, historical, and social element.

¹²OxfordLearner's PocketDictionary: FourthEdition, University Press, 2008. Pg.339

From explanation above we can get the point that poem is aesthetic thing. Aesthetic is branch philosophy which tries to look for essence about beautiful points and bad point about something. Aesthetic do contact with art. Poem is born from language. Poem is part of literature. And literature is one of culture aspect. So, poem is a kind of literature which expresses poet experience, ideas, and feeling. And the focus in this study is about analyzing figurative language in poem, especially in the poem of William Shakespeare.

C. Figurative language

1. Definition

We often assume that figurative language is the synonymy of language style. But the fact, figurative language is a part of language style. Before we talk about figurative language, it is better we know about language style first. According to Harimurti Kridalaksana (Kamus Linguistic (1982) in Zaimar, language style has three definition, they are:

1. Utilization of language by someone in form of spoken and written works.
2. The usage of particular varieties for getting special effect.
3. It is all of characteristics the group of writers.

Meanwhile the term figurative language has traditionally referred to language which differs from everyday, “ non-literary “ usage. Figures were seen as stylistic ornaments with which writers dressed up their language to make it more interesting, and to clarify the meanings they

wanted to convey. Figure of speech or figurative languages are extraordinary, original, nonliteral uses of language, common to lively speech and literature.¹³ Figurative language can be in the form of phrase and sentence that is describe something through unusual comparison. This meaning will be different from literal meaning. Some figurative language device such as metaphor, simile, personification, and so on forced the readers to works harder at making meaning in a text. Figurative language has some specific features which make it different from nonfigurative language. We use figurative language to describe an object, person, or situation by comparing it to or with something else.

2. Kinds of Figurative Language

a) Simile

A simile is a direct comparison. It is the figure of speech which explicit comparing one thing which are not particularly similiar. Simile uses the words “like” or “as” , ‘than’, similar’, ‘resemble’ and ‘seems’ to compare two explicitly unlike things as being similar.¹⁴ The sentence “Mom is as busy as a bee” paints a mental picture of Mom swarming around like a bee when she’s busy. “

¹³ Hall, Donall.1928.*To Read Literature, Fiction, Poetry, Drama*. New York: CBS COLLEGE PUBLISHING, pg: 420

¹⁴ Lynch-Brown, Carol. 2001. *Essentials Of Children’s Literature*.Boston: A Pearson Education Company, pg: 41

b) Metaphor

A metaphor is figure of speech which compare one thing into another without signal word 'like' or 'as' to evoke the similarity.¹⁵ It suggests something or someone actually becomes or is something else. "Dad is a bear when he's mad." Metaphors use more specific words like is, are, was, or were to paint a mental picture of Dad actually being a mad bear. There is no "like" or "as" in comparing the two.

c) Personification

Personification is the attribution of human qualities to animate non-human being or inanimate object for the purpose of drawing a comparison between the animal or object and human being.¹⁶ "The soft voice of the waterfall serenaded me to sleep." In this sentence, the waterfall has been given the human characteristic of having a "soft voice" that "serenades" or sings the writer to sleep.

d) Hyperbole

A hyperbole is a statement so exaggeration of the fact to highlight reality or to point out ridiculousness.¹⁷ "Dad drank a million gallons of water after his run." We all know that this is not possible. The exaggeration of a million gallons is simply for emphasis to describe the large quantity of water Dad actually drank.

¹⁵Ibid

¹⁶ Ibid, pg: 42

¹⁷ Ibid

e) Metonymy

Metonymy is figure of speech that is use of something closely related thing actually meant. It is the use of the name of thing, a person or characteristic as a substitute.¹⁸ “ he is addicted to the bottle”. It has meaning that he drink to much whiskey.

f) Allegory

Allegory is figure of speech in the form of a narrative or story. It is description that has another meaning. Example is story of Adam and Eva.

g) Symbol

Symbol is something which is stand for something else. “You cannot teach an old dog new trick”. It means that an old dog can be understood as old man.

h) Synecdoche

Synecdoche is a figure of speech which is mentions a part of something to suggest the whole. ‘how many head are here?’. Head means people.

i) Repetition

Repetition is figure of speech which is used by the poet to repeat several words in his sentence.

j) Irony

Irony is figure of speech to express the opposite of what one means.

¹⁸Agni. Binar, 2008. *Sastra Indonesia Lengkap*, Jakarta: Hi-Fest Publishing, pg:108

k) Paradox

Paradox is figure of speech which is an apparent contradiction that is nevertheless something true.

l) Understatement

Understatement is figure of speech which is saying less than one means that may exist in what are says or merely in how one say it.

m) Alliteration

Alliteration is figure of speech which is use of (especially in poetry) the same sound or sounds, especially consonants, at the beginning of several words that are close together.

D. Meaning

To find out meaning we shall understand the definition of meaning itself as the basic of analysis. Meaning is underlying ideas, feeling, or mood expressed through the poem.¹⁹ Thus, the meaning of the poem is the expressed or implied message the poet convey. Understanding meaning is very important to know the message inside the poem. Meaning is thing or ideas that a words or sentence represents.²⁰

¹⁹ Lynch-Brown, Carol. 2001. *Essentials Of Children's Literature*. Boston: A Pearson Education Company. Pg:40

²⁰OxfordLearner's PocketDictionary: FourthEdition, University Press, 2008. Pg 273

There are some types of meaning. They are: conceptual meaning and connotative meaning.

1. Conceptual meaning

Conceptual meaning or denotative meaning is a direct specific meaning that is applicable especially in logic. It is assumed to be central factor in linguistic communication.²¹ This meaning can be used to share factual thing. Denotative meaning is used when we mean what we say literary. Dictionaries are more concerned with denotations.

For example; the word “*woman*” has denotative meaning as human, female and also adult. *Andi eats salad*. It is one of other example, it has true meaning that Andi eats salad. *Shall I compare thee to a **summer’s day*** (*Sonnet 18*). The phrase Summer’s day means the weather or season. When we look for the meaning in the dictionary, it means a period of calm warm weather which sometimes happens in the early autumn. We can say that it has conceptual meaning or denotative meaning.

2. Connotative meaning

It is not the true meaning or factual meaning. The communication value an expression has by virtue of what it refer to, over and above its purely conceptual content.²² We can use particular word or phrase which has another meaning, not as the exact meaning as usual or we can say it as additional

²¹Leech Geoffrey, *Semantic: The Study Of Meaning Second Edition*, (USA: The Chaucer Press, 1981)

²²Ibid,pg.12

meaning. Connotation is created when we mean something else, something that might be initially hidden.

For example; *Sometime too hot the eye of heaven shines (Sonnet 18)*. The meaning of the “eye” is connotative meaning. The meaning is not the part of human body.

E. Message

Message is written or spoken piece of information sent to somebody. So, message is used to transfer information from somebody to somebody else. Message can be assume as the main part of communication. We can use any tool to send our message to other people. We can use prose, drama and poem to express our feeling and thought to send our intended message to others. Not only we can share information but also we can share our feeling, thought, and experience though literature.

F. Previous Study

There is previous study about figurative language done by Dzarna (2013) by the title “Analisis Majas Perbandingan Melalui Pendekatan Semiotik Pada Kumpulan Puisi Siswa Kelas VIIIA SMP Negeri 9 Jember.” In this research analyzed figurative language used on poem of eighth grade Junior High School 9 Jember students. Approaching that is used in this research is qualitative descriptive approach. In this research, acquired data is by using student's poem collection or documentation. Based on the result of data analysis, it is found 9 types of figurative language of 23 compares figurative language. Those are allegory found 13 , allusion is found 5 ,

simile found 3 , metaphor is found 5 , anthropomorphism is found 1 , synesthesia is found 3 , antonomasia is found 7 , hyperbola found 36 and, personification is found 10 . Total founding is 83 figurative language or figure of speech.

Another previous study is from Anawati (2010) in “Analysis on figurative language used in selected poem of Emily Dickinson”. She found the dominant figurative language that Emily used on her poems is symbol expression, in her poems there are many words reflect to symbol of life.

The thing that makes those previous researches different from my research is the data source. In this research the data source is poems of William Shakespeare. Whereas the researcher have the same topic about figurative language used in poems but the data is different. In this research, the researcher discusses the figurative language, kind of figurative language, its meaning and also the message of figurative language found in William Shakespeare’s selected poems.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter deals with the research methodology of the present study. The first section covers the research design and then followed by data and data source, technique of data collection, technique of data verification and the last is data analysis.

A. Research Design

Research is detail study of a subject to discover new fact about it.²³

Design is plan for a particular purpose. Then, research design is a planning for collecting and analyzing data which has purpose to answer the questions related particular subject study. In this research, the researcg design used by the writer was content or document analyziz with qualitative approach. The writer used qualitative approach because qualitative approach was descriptive. The collected data was in the form of words rather than number. This research focused on describing the nature of taken data, as it existed at that time of research. So, this study was appropriate to use qualitative approach. This research was designed to describe kinds, meaning of figurative language and also the message that is used on the selected poem of William Shakespeare.

²³Oxford learner's pocket dictionary: fourth edition, University press : 2008, pg.375

B. Data and Data Source

Data are any information or fact.²⁴ Data are any information collected to be used in a research. The information is collected to answer the research problem. The data in this study were utterances contain figurative languages on the selected poems of William Shakespeare. Meanwhile, according to Arikunto (2010: 129) “Data source is the subject from which the data are gotten. The data source is classified into three kinds: person, place and paper.” The primary data sources were the poem of William Shakespeare contained several forms of figurative language in the form of words, phrases or sentences.

The data sources were 10 poems by William Shakespeare. Shakespeare is an English poet and playwright who is famous in the world. He has so many famous work, including drama and also poems. He has written many poems, they are 154 sonnet, narative poem, and other poems. Sonnet is the most poems that are created by Shakespeare. Sonnet has many themes, including love, death, time and any others. There are many Shakespeare’s poems inspired by love. Love also the theme that is interested by the students and hopefully the result of this study to those poems can be used as reference in teaching and learning in the classroom. Based on the explanation above, the researcher chose some sonnets that use love theme as data sources in this study. Sonnet is a poem that has 14 lines and a particular pattern of rhyme. All of Shakespeare sonnets haven’t tittle, thus, it was

²⁴Oxford learner’s pocket dictionary: fourth edition, University press : 2008, pg.113

identified by number. The sonnet chosen by the researcher in this study were 18, 29, 55, 60, 73, 94, 116, 130, 137, 147. Based on any sources, the selected poems are the most famous Shakespeare's poems. The researcher analyzed about the figurative language used on the poems, its meaning, and message of the selected poems.

C. Technique of Data Collection

In the qualitative research, the research instrument is the researcher or human instrument. Thus in the qualitative research, the researcher is the key instrument. Technique of data collection is the main step in the research because it has the main purpose to get the data. Without knowing the technique of data collection, the researcher will not be able to get the valid data.

In this research the data were collected through documentation. The researcher used official paper that gives information that is used as evidence or proof.

The steps of the data collection were as follows:

1. Collecting William Shakespeare's poem
2. Selecting William Shakespeare's poem by classifying based on theme.
3. Reading the poems several times.
4. Finding out the words sentences, and phrase having figurative language as the data.
5. Noting down the data based on their classification.
6. Finding out the message of the selected William Shakespeare's poems.

D. Technique of Data Verivication

The data verification in the research can be known through test credibility, transferability, dependability and conformability.²⁵ There any ways to get the data verification, one of them is credibility. According to Ary (1972:508) “credible or truth value involves how well the researcher has established in finding based on the research design, participant and context.” There is any ways to test credibility, one of them is triangulation. In this study the researcher used triangulation to check the trustworthiness of the data analysis. Triangulation is qualitative cross-validation.²⁶ It assesses the data through multiple data sources or multiple data collection procedures. The value of the triangulation is providing evidence whether convergent, inconsistent or contradictory. So the finding data can be more consistent, complete, and definite. Triangulation can increase the strength of the data and minimizing the weakness in any single approach. There are triangulation sources. Triangulation sources are used to test credibility data by using cross-check data gotten through any sources. In this research, the researcher used more than one sources in analyzing the data to find out the figurative languages, meaning and message used on poems of William Shakespeare.

E. Data Analysis

In this research, the technique of data analysis used is directed to answer the research problems. The data analysis is the process of

²⁵Sugiono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R & D*, Bandung: ALFABETA, 2012), pg.270

²⁶Ibib, pg.273

systematically searching and arranging the data that the researcher accumulate to increase the understanding to the data and to enable the researcher to present what the researcher have discovered.

The data analysis of this study as follows:

1. Reading the whole poems to find out the figurative language used on poem of William Shakespeare.
2. Identifying the figurative language in the poems then categories them into some kind of figurative language used in poems.
3. Interpreting the data to find out the denotative and connotative meaning in the poems based on theory of meaning by Geoffrey Leech.
4. Finding the message of the poem based on the meaning of the figurative language that is used.
5. Making conclusion.

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDINGS

In this chapter, the researcher presents the result of the study through some steps; those are; an analysis of the kind of figurative language, the meaning of figurative language and the last is finding out the message of selected poems of William Shakespeare. Because this research deal with qualitative approach, there was no numeral data presented. The researcher would like to present the finding and the result of the analysis of 10 poems of William Shakespeare; SONNET 18, 29, 55, 60, 73, 94, 116, 130, 137, 147.

A. Data Findings

In this research the researcher found out 10 kind of figurative languages. They are: alliteration, repetition, personification, simile, metaphor, symbols, synecdoche, paradox, hyperbole, understatement.

1. Alliteration

This research reveals that alliteration is the most frequently occurring language style. Alliteration is figure of speech which is use of (especially in poetry) the same sound or sounds, especially consonants, at the beginning of several words that are close together. It occurs twenty eight times. The data is presented bellow:

Table 4.1 Alliteration in poem of William Shakespeare

No.	Utterances of Alliteration	Sources
1.	And every f air f rom f air sometime declines	Sonnet 18
2.	W ith w hat I most enjoy contented least	Sonnet 29
3.	Yet in t hese t houghts myself almost despising	Sonnet 29
4.	Haply I t hink on t hee, and t hen my state	Sonnet 29
5.	T hat t hen I scorn to change my state with kings	Sonnet 29
6.	N ot marble, n or the gilded monuments	Sonnet 55
7.	But you s hall s hine more bright in these contents	Sonnet 55
8.	W hen w asteful w ar shall statues overturn	Sonnet 55
9.	Shall you pace forth; your praise shall s till find room	Sonnet 55
10.	That w ear this w orld out to the ending doom.	Sonnet 55
11.	Each changing place w ith that w hich goes before	Sonnet 60
12.	And yet to times in hope my verse shall s tand	Sonnet 60
13.	T hat t ime of year thou mayst in me behold	Sonnet 73
14.	Death's s econd s elf, that seals up all in rest	Sonnet 73
15.	Consumed w ith that w hich it was nourished by	Sonnet 73
16.	T hey t hat have pow'r to hurt, and will do none,	Sonnet 94
17.	Lilies that fester smell far w orse than w eeds	Sonnet 94
18.	W hich alters w hen it alteration finds	Sonnet 116
19.	Or bends with the r emover to r emove	Sonnet 116
20.	W hose w orth's unknown, although his height be taken	Sonnet 116
21.	I never writ, n or n o man ever loved.	Sonnet 116
22.	I love to h ear h er speak, yet well I know	Sonnet 130
23.	I grant I never saw a g oddess g o	Sonnet 130
24.	My mistress w hen she w alks treads on the ground.	Sonnet 130
25.	Which my heart knows the w ide w orld's common place?	Sonnet 137
26.	To put fair truth upon so f oul a f ace	Sonnet 137
27.	D esire is d eath, which physic did except	Sonnet 147
28.	For I have sworn thee fair, and t hought t hee bright	Sonnet 147

Datum 1

And every <i>fair from fair</i> sometime declines	Sonnet 18
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Datum 1 is included alliteration because F alliteration on 'fair' and 'from', because there is the same sound of F in the beginning word 'fair' and 'from' that are close together.

The sentence “And every fair from fair sometime declines” the word fair has connotative meaning. Literally fair means dry and fine (of the weather) but it has connotative meaning as “ beauty”. This sentence “And every fair from fair sometime declines” means that everything beautiful must eventually fade away and lost charm.

Based on explanation above, it can be known that the message is everything in the world is not eternal, everything will fade away.

Datum 2

<i>With what</i> I most enjoy contented least	Sonnet 29
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Datum 2 has the same sounds of W in the beginning word that are close together. So it shows up the figurative language alliteration.

The sentence “**W**ith **w**hat I most enjoy contented least” means everything that the poet most enjoy is the same as everything that makes him least content or least happy.

It shows that human is not a perfect one; although we have everything we will not ever be satisfied and want more and more.

Datum 3

Yet in <i>these thoughts</i> myself almost despising	Sonnet 29
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Datum 3 also reveals alliteration of Th. We can see that there is the same sound of ‘Th’ on the word ‘these’ and ‘thought’ that are close together.

The sentence “Yet in **these thoughts** myself almost despising” means that the poet still think about thee. The poet has been thinking about all things he think that he does not have all thing, he doesnt enjoy anymore, but he is still thinking about thee.

Datum 4

Haply I think on thee, and then my state	Sonnet 29
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Datum 4 includes alliteration because there is the same sound of Th in the some words in a line that is close together.

The sentence “Haply I **think on thee, and then** my state” is the continuous of previous sentence of the previous datum (datum 3). In this sentence the poet stated that he still thinks about thee. The words haply means “by chance”, so in every possibility of something happen, the poet always think about thee, after that the poet think about his condition.

Datum 5

That then I scorn to change my state with kings	Sonnet 29
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Datum 5 shows us there is the same sound of Th in the beginning several words that is close together. So, that includes alliteration.

The sentence “**That then** I scorn to change my state with kings” means that he has strong feeling that he is stupid to change his condition with the most powerful or wealthy guy (king) in the world and he would not change his condition because of thee (his love).

Based on the explanation above, the researcher can take the message that high social status is important but not everybody wants that status. Because of love, someone can feel perfect and have anything like a king.

Datum 6

<i>Not marble, nor</i> the gilded monuments	Sonnet 55
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Datum 6 reveals alliteration. It is because there is the same consonant sound of N in the beginning several words that is close together. In the sentence “**N**ot marble, **n**or the gilded monuments”, the words “marble” and “gilded” refer to the wealthy. “Monument” means the statue and art decorating rich grave. So this sentence means none of hard stone and monument covered with gold more long lasting than his poetry.

Datum 7

But you <i>shall shine</i> more bright in these contents	Sonnet 55
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Datum 7 includes alliteration because there is the same consonant sound of Sh in the beginning words that are close together.

The sentence “But you **shall shine** more bright in these contents”, the word “but” refers to previous line about marble and gilded monument; in this line the poet tries to declare that his poem should more stay bright and beautiful than gilded monument. “Contents” means sonnet William Shakespeare. So the meaning of this line is the poet tries to show the contrast between marble and gilded monument with his poem and his

poem will be brighter (stronger) all along live in the Sonnet. Bright in this line has connotative meaning. Bright means strong (having a powerful effect on the mind of the reader of Shakespeare's poem).

Data 8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16

Datum 8	<i>When wasteful war</i> shall statues overturn
Datum 9	That <i>wear this world</i> out to the ending doom.
Datum 10	Each changing place <i>with that which</i> goes before
Datum 11	Consumed <i>with that which</i> it was nourished by
Datum 12	Lilies that fester smell far <i>worse than weeds</i>
Datum 13	<i>Which alters when</i> it alteration finds
Datum 14	<i>Whose worth's</i> unknown, although his height be taken
Datum 15	My mistress <i>when she walks</i> treads on the ground.
Datum 16	Which my heart knows the <i>wide world's</i> common place?

All of the phrases above reveal W-alliteration. From the data above, it can be known that there are W-Alliteration on words 'When', 'wasteful', 'war' ; 'wear', 'world' ; 'with', 'which' ; 'worse', 'weeds' ; 'Which', 'when' ; 'Whose', 'worth's' ; 'when', 'walks' ; 'wide', 'world's'. There is the same consonant sound of "W" in the beginning words above that are close together. So it can be called as alliteration.

The sentence "When wasteful war shall statues overturn" (datum 8) talks about destructive war, the poet tries to compare his poem and war, the war will destroy monument to human life even powerful people but it could not destroy this poem or beloved memorialized in this poem.

The sentence "That wear this world out to the ending doom"(datum 9) means "that" refer to previous line the word " posterity" that has

meaning “everyone”,so this line means all future generation of this world will eventually wear down the world until it collapsed or the end of the day. As like this sonnet makes sure the beloved will escape war and death, it also protects the beloved memorialized from long and boring wasting way of the world itself until Last Judgment; heaven for good people and hell for bad people.

The sentence “Each changing place with that which goes before” (datum 10) means that it is the best way to understand about time (present or now). We can think that now is the ‘s place (condition) that every minute has to pass through, each minute changes place with the one that went before. It shows us that everything in the world will change time by time, everything will be different. It is because of time, none can stop the time.

The sentence “Consumed with that which it was nourished by” (datum 11) is the continuous previous quatrain. Remembered about “glowing” of fire in quatrain 3. The “ glowing” was originally “nourished”. Consumed has connotative meaning that means destroy, so it means something is destroyed by the same thing (fire) kept its existence since the ashes are snuffing out the fire.

The sentence “Lilies that fester smell far worse than weeds” (datum 12), lilies are like the sweetest thing which refer to powerful people and weed is servant or not powerful people. This line means that

just as sweetest thing can be nothing when they behave badly, so do lilies turn out to smell worse than weeds once they rot.

Based on the explanation above, it can be known that someone can be nothing or they will be hated by someone else when they behave bad. So in this world, people should have good behavior and do not hurt someone else.

The sentence “**Which alters when it alteration finds**”(datum 13) , alter means change. This line means even if the lovers themselves change or the world around them changes, true love remains constant and real love does not change.

It shows us the message that the true love will never change although everyone around them changes.

The sentence “**Whose worth's unknown, although his height be taken**”(datum 14), it talks about star in the previous line. It refers to astronomical ideas. Worth is unknown; it means nobody knew what stars were made of, even though mariner did know the location of the stars in the sky (their height).

The sentence “**My mistress when she walks treads on the ground**”(datum 15) means that the poet's love walks like a normal person on the ground. She is not a God.

Based on the explanation above, it can be known that people can not compare human with God. Human is God's creation, so it is impossible for the human to be the same as God.

The sentence "Which my heart knows the wide world's common place?" (datum 16) is rhetorical question. This line means that poet knows everything in this world. He knows the entire world.

It show us the message about arrogance. The poet is arrogant to say that he knows the entire world. The world is very wide, so it is impossible to know all of the place.

Datum 17

<i>That time of year thou mayst in me behold</i>	Sonnet 73
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There is the same consonant sound of T that is close together in the words "that" and "time" , so the researcher can conclude that it includes alliteration.

The sentence "That time of year thou mayst in me behold" can be said simpler: "You can see that time of year in me" means the poet talks about the time (year) when the poet and his love together. It is a sweet memory.

Data 18, 19,20

Datum 18	Shall you pace forth; your praise <i>shall still</i> find room	Sonnet 55
Datum 19	And yet to times in hope my verse <i>shall stand</i>	Sonnet 60
Datum 20	Death's <i>second self</i> , that seals up all in rest	Sonnet 73

From the data above, it can be known that there is S-Alliteration on the words “shall”, “still”, “stand”, “second”, “self”. There is consonant sound of S that is close together in the beginning word in a line, so it includes alliteration.

The sentence “Shall you pace forth; your praise shall still find room” (datum 18) means that although the bad thing happens, but the true love will still stand and continue; and the praises of love will still exist in every place. Room has connotative meaning. It is not talking about room in a house but about a wider place.

The sentence “And yet to times in hope my verse shall stand” (datum 19), time could be days, weeks, months, years, centuries but not forever. In this verse, the poet says that in his hope, his verse will stand in long time.

The sentence “Death's second self, that seals up all in rest” (datum 20) talks about death. Rest in this line has double meaning that is death or the end of person’s life and also sleep.

Data 21, 22

Datum 21	<i>They that</i> have pow'r to hurt, and will do none,	Sonnet 94
Datum 22	For I have sworn thee fair, and <i>thought thee</i> bright	Sonnet 147

Alliteration is a figure of speech which uses the same sound (s), especially consonants, at the beginning of several words that are close together, the researcher find out Th-Alliteration on the phrase “they that” and “ thought thee”. The consonant sound of Th-appears on several words at the beginning and close together.

The sentence “**They that** have pow'r to hurt, and will do none” (datum 21) means that a group of people who have ability to hurt or powerful influence to somebody else, but they do not use it to hurt anybody. The message that can be taken from that sentence is that people should not hurt each other because living with full of piece is nicer than lifing by hurting anyone else.

The sentence “For I have sworn thee fair, and **thought thee** bright” (datum 22), the word fair and bright refer to connotative meaning. The word fair means beautiful and bright which have meaning of good moral or attitude. So this line means that the poet thinks the thee is beautiful and has good behavior or moral. The message is that people will be loved not only because of their appearance but also attitude. When people have good attitude, they will have a lot of people who love them.

Datum 23

Or bends with the <i>remover to remove</i>	Sonnet 116
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Datum 23 also reveals alliteration. It can be seen that there are the same sounds of consonant R in the beginning of words “**remover**” and “**remove**” which are close together.

The sentence “Or bends with the **remover to remove**” is the continuation of the previous line. It means that even someone tries to remove affection; real love doesn’t disappear and still stand.

From the explanation above, it can be known that the message is about loyalty of lover to their true love. Their love can’t change even someone else tries to broke it.

Datum 24

I never writ, <i>nor no</i> man ever loved.	Sonnet 116
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Alliteration also appears on datum 24. There are the same sounds of consonant N in the beginning of words “**Nor**” and “**No**” that are close together. The sentence “I never writ, **nor no** man ever loved” means that the poet never wrote anything and nobody had ever really been in love before.

Datum 25

I love to <i>hear her</i> speak, yet well I know	Sonnet 130
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Datum 25 includes alliteration. There are the same consonant sound of H that are close together in the words “**hear**” and “**her**”, so the researcher can conclude that it includes alliteration.

The sentence “I love to **hear her** speak, yet well I know”, in this line the poet admits that he loves thee’s voice.

Datum 26

I grant I never saw a <i>goddess go</i>	Sonnet 130
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Datum 26 includes alliteration. The word G-alliteration on “**goddess**”; “**go**”; has the same sounds of G in the beginning word that are close together. So it shows up the figurative language of alliteration.

The sentence “I grant I never saw a **goddess go**” means the poet says that he had never seen God moves (going to somewhere like human).

Datum 27

To put fair truth upon so <i>foul a face</i>	Sonnet137
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The researcher also found out alliteration on phrase “**foul a face**”. F-alliteration on words “**foul**” and “**face**”, it shows us that there are the same sound of F in the beginning several words which are close together.

The sentence “To put fair truth upon so **foul a face**” means the poet tries to make personal perception based on the fact to the mistress. Based on the previous line, it shows that the poet thinks that the mistress seem loyal, but she is not.

The message is sometime someone whom we trust can betray us, therefore, don't ever believe someone too much before we know them very well.

Datum 28

D esire is d eath, which ph ysic did ex cept	Sonnet 147
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Datum 28 reveals alliteration because there are the same consonant sound of D in the beginning several words that are close together.

The sentence “**D**esire is **d**eath, which ph**ysic** did ex**cept**”, in this line, the poet says that his desire (want) is death, so, his strong feeling can make him killed, it is not about body ph**ysic** but the poet's mind (soul).

The researcher found out the most utterances of alliteration appears on Sonnet 29 and Sonnet 55 that reveals five times. From the explanation above, it can be concluded that the poet uses so many consonants which are the same at the beginning several words which are close together; in addition, the figurative language of alliteration appears twenty eight times.

2. Repetition

The next language style used in the poem of William Shakespeare is repetition. Repetition is figure of speech which is used by the poet to repeat several words in his sentence. Repetition appears at least seventeen times. The result of the use of repetition analysis of William Shakespeare's poem is presented below:

Table 4.2 Repetition in poem of William Shakespeare

No.	Utterances of Repetition	Sonnet
1.	Thou art more lovely and more temperate	Sonnet 18
2.	And every fair from fair sometime declines	Sonnet 18
3.	So long lives this , and this gives life to thee	Sonnet 18
4.	And look upon myself and curse my fate	Sonnet 29
5.	Featured likehim, like him with friends possessed	Sonnet 29
6.	Desiring this man's art, and that man's scope	Sonnet 29
7.	Nor Mars his sword nor war's quick fire shall burn	Sonnet 55
8.	Which by and by black night doth take away	Sonnet 73
9.	That do not do the thing they most do show	Sonnet 94
10.	Admit impediments. Love is not love	Sonnet 116
11.	I grant I never saw a goddess go	Sonnet 130
12.	Thou blind fool, Love, what dost thou to mine eyes,	Sonnet 137
13.	That they behold and see not what they see ?	Sonnet 137
14.	Or mine eyes seeing this , say this is not	Sonnet 137
15.	My reason, the physician to my love	Sonnet 147
16.	Past cure I am, now reason is past care,	Sonnet 147
17.	My thoughts and my discourse as madmen's are	Sonnet 147

Data 29, 30, 31

Datum 29	Thou art more lovely and more temperate	Sonnet 18
Datum 30	And every fair from fair sometime declines	Sonnet 18
Datum 31	So long lives this , and this gives life to thee	Sonnet 18

Repetition is used in several Sonnet of William Shakespeare poem. It also appears in Sonnet 18. The researcher found out that there are three repetition in Sonnet 18. It can be seen at the second line of Sonnet 18; the poet uses the word “ **more**” twice in his sentence. Next, the poet uses the word “ **fair**” twice at the seventh line. Then, in the last line the poet also uses repetition. The poet uses the word “ **this**” twice.

The sentence “Thou art **more** lovely and **more** temperate” (datum 29), the poet tries to describe that his love is more lovely and temperate than summer’s day. Lovely means beauty or attractive and temperate has connotative meaning. It has two meanings which refer to the temperate weather means free from extremes of cold but prefer to the thee temperate means calm. So this line means that thee is more beauty and calm.

The sentence “And every **fair** from **fair** sometime declines”(datum 30) the word fair has connotative meaning. Literally fair means dry and fine (of the weather) but it has connotative meaning as “ beauty”. This sentence “And every **fair** from **fair** sometime declines” means that every beautiful thing must eventually fade away and lost charm.

Based on explanation above, it can be understood that the message is everything in the world is not eternal because everything will fade away.

The sentence “So long lives **this**, and **this** gives life to thee” (datum 31) means as long as men are still alive and can read, this poem will continue to live and so keep “thee” alive.

Data 32, 33, 34

Datum 32	And look upon myself and curse my fate	Sonnet 29
Datum 33	Featured like him, like him with friends possessed	Sonnet 29
Datum 34	Desiring this man's art, and that man's scope	Sonnet 29

In the Sonnet 29, the poet uses repetition three times. Repetition is figure of speech which is used by the poet to repeat several words in his sentence. Repetition expression occurs in the fourth, sixth and seventh line in Sonnet 29. In the fourth line, the poet repeated “**and**” in his sentence. In the sixth line there are double repetition in the word “**like**” and “**him**”. Then in the seventh line, the poet also repeated the word “**an’s**” twice in his sentence.

The sentence “**And** look upon myself **and** curse my fate” (datum 32) means the poet looks at himself and curses his bad luck.

The sentence “Featured **like him, like him** with friends possessed”(datum 33) means the poet wishes to be another person who is more good looking (featured), and has a lot of friends. The message is that just be yourself and do not make yourself be someone else because each person is unique.

The sentence “Desiring this **man's** art, and that **man's** scope” (datum 34) is the continuous of the previous line which shows that the

poet also wishes that he had some other person's talent (art) and also their ability or opportunity (scope).

Datum 35

Nor Mars his sword nor war's quick fire shall burn	Sonnet 55
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Datum 35 in the Sonnet 55 includes repetition because the poet repeated the word “**nor**” twice in his sentence. The sentence “**Nor** Mars his sword **nor** war's quick fire shall burn” means both the Mars war and fire will not be able to cut out the memory of his beloved.

Datum 36

Which by and by black night doth take away	Sonnet 73
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Datum 36 also includes repetition because its word is repeated twice in the seventh line of Sonnet 73. The sentence “Which **by** and **by** black night doth take away” means if the daylight is fading, the black night is increasing and taking away the day.

Datum 37

That do not do the thing they most do show	Sonnet 94
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Datum 37 in sonnet 94 includes repetition because its word is repeated twice by the poet in his sentence. The sentence “That **do** not **do**

the thing they most **do** show”, *they* refers to the previous line, *they* who have power to hurt. This line means that people who have power to hurt others, but they do not. They keep calm and cool.

The message: do not hurt anyone else because they have the same right although they are just at the lower social class.

Datum 38

Admit impediments. Love is not love	Sonnet 116
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Datum 38 in sonnet 116 reveals repetition because the word “**love**” is repeated twice by the poet at the second line. The sentence “Admit impediments. **Love** is not **love**” means the poet agreed that there is something that makes his love so difficult.

Message: to have true love is difficult because it needs struggle and never give up.

Datum 39

I grant I never saw a goddess go	Sonnet 130
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Datum 39 in Sonnet 130 also reveals repetition because the word “**I**” is repeated twice by the poet at eleventh line. The sentence “I grant I never saw a **goddess go**” means the poet says that he never seen God moves (going to somewhere like human).

Data 40, 41, 42

Datum 40	Thou blind fool, Love, what dost thou to mine eyes,	Sonnet 137
Datum 41	That they behold and see not what they see ?	Sonnet 137
Datum 42	Or mine eyes seeing this , say this is not	Sonnet 137

Repetition occurs when the poet repeats several words in his poem. It occurs in the Sonnet 137 also. In the Sonnet 37 figurative language of repetition reveals three times. They are at the first, second and eleventh line. The word “**thou**” at first line, the word “**see**” at the second line and also the word “**this**” at the eleventh line are repetitions because the poet repeated those words in his sentences.

The sentence “**Thou** blind fool, Love, what dost **thou** to mine eyes” (datum 40), the poet figures his love to blind fool, and in the next sentence, the poet says that love has done something to his perception.

The sentence “That they behold and **see** not what they **see**?”(datum 41) is a question for previous line. In this line the poet is asking because he wants to know what love has done to his eyes so it makes them behold but not understand what they are looking at.

Message: love can make everybody fool because love can make someone forgets many thing. If we love someone too much, we will do everything to them and sometimes it is not logic.

The sentence “Or mine eyes seeing **this**, say **this** is not” (datum 42) means the poet’s eyes are aware of what is going on but keep pretending that the fact is not.

Data 43, 44, 45

Datum 43	My reason, the physician to my love	Sonnet 147
Datum 44	Past cure I am, now reason is past care,	Sonnet 147
Datum 45	My thoughts and my discourse as madmen's are	Sonnet 147

In the Sonnet 147, the researcher also found out repetition. The repetition occurs three times. They are in the fifth line, ninth line and eleventh line. The word “**my**” in the fifth line, the word “**past**” in the ninth line and the word “**my**” in the eleventh line includes repetition because those words are repeated by the poet twice in each sentence mentioned.

The sentence “**My** reason, the physician to **my** love” (datum 43), in this line the poet tries to call his ability to reason (think rationally) as a doctor who cures him from his disease.

The sentence “**Past** cure I am, now reason is **past** care” (datum 44) means the poet says that his doctor (reason) does not care about him anymore.

The sentence “**My** thoughts and **my** discourse as madmen's are” (datum 45) means the poet thought and speech like a crazy man.

In conclusion, based on the explanation above the researcher concludes that repetition is figure of speech which is used by the poet to repeat several words in his sentence; there are at least seventeen times of repetition expression. The most repetition expression occurs in Sonnet 18, 29, 137 and 147 and the repetition expression occurs three times in each Sonnet.

3. Personification

The next language style that is used in the poem of William Shakespeare is personification. Personification is the attribution of human qualities to animate non-human being or inanimate object for the purpose drawing a comparison between the animal or object and human being. Personification occurs at least sixteen times. The data are presented below;

Table 4.3 Personification in poem of William shakespeare

No.	Utterances of Personification	Sources
1.	Rough winds do shake the darling buds of May	Sonnet 18
2.	And summer's lease hath all too short a date	Sonnet 18
3.	Sometime too hot the eye of heaven shines	Sonnet 18
4.	And often is his gold complexion dimm'd	Sonnet 18
5.	So long lives this , and this gives life to thee	Sonnet 18
6.	And trouble deaf heav'n with my bootless cries	Sonnet 29
7.	In sequent toil all forwards do contend	Sonnet 60
8.	Feeds on the rarities of nature's truth	Sonnet 60
9.	Upon those boughs which shake against the cold,	Sonnet 73
10.	But if that flow'r with base infection meet	Sonnet 94
11.	The basest weed outbraves his dignity .	Sonnet 94
12.	Love's not Time's fool, though rosy lips and cheeks	Sonnet 116
13.	Love alters not with his brief hours and weeks	Sonnet 116
14.	They know what beauty is, see where it lies	Sonnet 137
15.	Whereto the judgment of my heart is tied?	Sonnet 137
16.	Why should my heart think that a several plot,	Sonnet 137

Datum 46

Rough winds <i>do shake</i> the darling buds of May	Sonnet 18
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Datum 46 at third line of Sonnet 18 is double personification. It is included personification because the wind might really be able to “shake” thing. In addition, “bud” could be describe as “darling”, but those words are often applied to human actions. It is attributing to human qualities. The sentence “Rough winds *do shake* the **darling buds** of May” means strong summer wind is shaking the new flower bud that is bloomy on May.

Datum 47

And summer’s lease hath all too short a date	Sonnet 18
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Datum 47 is also the attribute of human. The summer can not literary take lease on something. The sentence “And summer’s **lease** hath all too short a date” means the summer has lease to weather, they are fade to end.

Datum 48

Sometime too hot the eye of heaven shines	Sonnet 18
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Datum 48 is also point out the personification. Eye is a part of human body. Heaven has no eye like human. The sentence “Sometime too hot the eye of heaven shines”, the eye has connotative meaning; the eye of heaven means the sun, the sun that sometimes shines too hot. But literary eye means two organ of sight.

Datum 49

And often is his gold <i>complexion</i> dimm'd	Sonnet 18
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The sentence “And often is his gold *complexion* dimm'd” (datum 49) is also personification expression. The word “**complexion**” after the word “**his**” has general meaning to skin of face. This is human attribute. Complexion used to describe someone’s race. The poet tries to combine the description of external weather phenomena with someone’s race. So this line means that frequently the poet’s bright skin face decreases.

Datum 50

So long lives this, and this gives life to thee	Sonnet 18
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Datum 50 is also personification expression because the poem is not alive like a human. The sentence “So long **lives** this, and this gives life to thee” means as long as men live and can read, this poem will continue to live and so keep “thee” alive.

Datum 51

And trouble deaf heav'n with my bootless cries	Sonnet 29
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Datum 51 is personification expression because heaven has not a set of deaf ear just like human. The poet tries to give human attribute to heaven so it includes personification expression. This sentence shows that heaven isn’t really deaf, but the poet uses personification to say that God is not answering his prayer. The sentence “And trouble **deaf heav'n** with my

bootless cries” means that the poet is mad and thinks that the God (deaf heaven) does not care about his problems and his useless (bootless) cries.

Datum 52

In sequent toil all forwards do contend	Sonnet 60
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The researcher also found out personification in the sentence “In sequent **toil** all forwards do **contend**”, the words “**toil**” and “**contend**”. The word **toil** here has the meaning of work hard. And the word **contend** has the meaning of struggle. This line is still talking about previous line which talks about minute and wave. So the idea of hard work is that it takes for minutes to go on their way and for wave is to make it shore. It is the implication of human life in this description.

Datum 53

Feeds on the rarities of nature's truth	Sonnet 60
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The word “**feed on**” is included personification because feed on is appropriate to human being. But in this line, the poet tries to compare the truth with a human by using human attribute to abstract thing like a truth. We cannot feed the truth. We can feed someone by food but not for the truth. The sentence “**Feeds on** the rarities of nature's truth” means destroy (feed on) the best thing (rarities) of nature reality. The words feed on has connotative meaning as destroy. But the literary meaning is give food.

Datum 54

Upon those boughs which shake against the cold,	Sonnet 73
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Datum 54 is included personification because the boughs might really be able to “shake” thing. It looks like that the poet is talking about branches of a tree shaking in the wind. But the word “against” makes sound like the boughs are shaking all by themselves instead of being shaken by the wind. That word “shake” is often applied to human actions. It is attributing to human qualities. The sentence “Upon those boughs which **shake** against the cold” means that the boughs where the leaves are hanging are shaking against the cold.

Datum 55

But if that flow'r with base infection meet	Sonnet 94
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Datum 55 is included personification because infection is a human action. Infection means a disease in a part of our body that is caused by bacteria or a virus. So it is attributing to human qualities. The sentence “But if that flow'r with base **infection** meet”, the flower is figure of powerful people and the infection means hurt others. All those words have connotative meaning. So this line means that the powerful people who are capable to hurt others but they do not; however, because of the infection they hurt other. The flower gets infected.

Message: do not hurt each other; it is better to make this live full of peace.

Datum 56

The basest weed outbraves his dignity .	Sonnet 94
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Datum 56 is included personification because the word his means belonging to or connected with a man, boy or male. “His” is human attribute. Then dignity is calm, serious and controlled behaviour that makes people respect you. It also human attributes. The sentence “The basest weed outbraves **his dignity**” is the continuous previous datum. The basest weed is figure of servant or lower social class. It is connotative meaning. So the meaning is people who are in the lower social class lose his calm, serious and controlled behaviour that makes people respect them.

Datum 57

Love's not Time's fool, though rosy lips and cheeks	Sonnet 116
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Datum 57 also included personification because love does not has lips and cheeks like human. Lips and cheeks are part of human body. In this line the poet tries to personify love with human attribute. The sentence “Love's not Time's fool, though **rosy lips and cheeks**” means love is not a ticket scalper of time; the fact is that the rosy lips and cheeks of a love may fade as their age.

Datum 58

Love alters not with his brief hours and weeks	Sonnet 116
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Datum 58 is included personification because the word his means belonging to or connected with a man, boy or male but his in this line refers to love. His brief hour and week belong to time. So the poet tries to personify the time with human attributes. The sentence “Love alters not with **his** brief hours and weeks” means the true love will not change until the last of day (Judgment Day).

Datum 59

They know what beauty is, see where it lies	Sonnet 137
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Datum 59 is included personification because “it” in this line refers to eye (eyeballs). Eyes do not really have brain. In this line the poet gives human qualities (like knowing and lies) to animate objects (like eyeballs), so it is called personification. The sentence “They know what beauty is, see where **it** lies” means the eyes are reliable in judging beauty and his eyes know what beauty is.

Datum 60

Whereto the judgment of my heart is tied?	Sonnet 137
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Datum 60 is included personification because the heart can not act or have judgment like human, but it is just a muscle or gang. It uses human action on heart.

The sentence “Whereto the judgment of **my heart is tied?**” means to which love mess in his life and make him have feeling to her (his love).

Datum 61

Why should my heart think that a several plot,	Sonnet 137
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Datum 61 is included personification too because the inanimate heart cannot do human action like thinking. Thinking is human action and the poet personifies heart like human who can think about something.

The sentence “Why should **my heart think** that a several plot?” has connotative meaning. The word *Several* has connotative meaning as private and *plot* has connotative meaning as land. The word *Several* literally means a few and *plot* means series event in story. So this line is a question about poet mind why he thinks about private place in somewhere.

In conclusion, based on explanation above the researcher concluded that personification is the attribution of human qualities to animate non-human being or inanimate object for the purpose of drawing a comparison between the animal or object and human being. Most personification occurs in Sonnet 18 that appears five times. The poet uses human action or attribute to inanimate thing to make his poem more aesthetics and meaningful.

4. Simile

The next language style that is used in poem of William Shakespeare is simile. Simile is the figure of speech which explicitly comparing one thing which are not particularly similar. Simile uses the words “like” or “as”, ‘than’, ‘similar’, ‘resemble’ and ‘seems’ to compare two explicitly unlike things as being similar. Simile occurs at least eleven times. The data are presented below:

Table 4.4 Simile in poem of William Shakespeare

No.	Utterances of Simile	Sources
1.	Wishing me like to one more rich in hope	Sonnet 29
2.	Featured like him, like him with friends possessed	Sonnet 29
3.	Like to the lark at break of day arising	Sonnet 29
4.	Like as the waves make towards the pebbled shore	Sonnet 60
5.	Who moving others are themselves as stone,	Sonnet 94
6.	My mistress' eyes are nothing like the sun;	Sonnet 130
7.	Coral is far more red than her lips' red	Sonnet 130
8.	And yet, by heaven, I think my love as rare	Sonnet 130
9.	As any she belied with false compare	Sonnet 130
10.	My love is as a fever, longing still	Sonnet 147
11.	Who art as black as hell, as dark as night	Sonnet 147

Data 62, 63, 64

Datum 62	Wishing me like to one more rich in hope	Sonnet 29
Datum 63	Featured like him, like him with friends possessed	Sonnet 29
Datum 64	Like to the lark at break of day arising	Sonnet 29

Datum 62, datum 63, datum 64 in the Sonnet 29 is included simile because the poet compares himself to another by using word “like”. In the fifth line the sentence “wishing me **like** to one more rich in hope” shows

us that the poet wishes he was **like** someone who has a better chance of becoming rich. Next in the sixth line “Featured **like** him, **like** him with friends possessed” show us that the poet wishes he was good-looking (featured) like someone who has a lot of friend. And the last in the eleventh line “**Like** to the lark at break of day arising”, it uses simile to say that he feels “**like**” a “ lark” (a bird) that flies up to heaven and sings hymns in the morning (day arising).

Datum 65

Like as the waves make towards the pebbled shore	Sonnet 60
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Datum 65 in Sonnet 60 shows simile. “Like” in the sentence “**Like** as the waves make towards the pebbled shore” is included simile because the poet makes comparison between whoever he is speaking to with wave. Of course, it is different. But, the poet tries to compare it by using simile expression. This line means that the poet is talking about how the waves make toward the pebbled shore.

Datum 66

Who moving others are themselves as stone,	Sonnet 94
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Datum 66 in sentence “Who moving others are themselves **as** stone” in included simile because the poet use “**as**” to compare whoever he is speaking to with stone. The word “as” indicate simile because the poet uses it to compare the powerful people to “stone”. This line means

whoever has the power to move other and the poet figures them like stone.

Datum 67

My mistress' eyes are nothing like the sun;	Sonnet 130
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The word “like” in the sentence “My mistress' eyes are nothing **like** the sun” indicates simile. It is a negative simile in which the poet refuses to compare his love’s eyes to the sun. It lets us know that his love’s eyes aren’t like the sun.

Datum 68

Coral is far more red than her lips' red	Sonnet 130
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The word “than” in sentence “Coral is far more red **than** her lips' red” is included simile because “than” indicate simile. The poet compares his love’s lips with red coral, however, coral and lips are something that are not the same and very different. Kind of very red coral are polished and used to make jewelry so if we compares lips to coral, we can imagine that the red lips is very beautiful.

Data 69, 70

And yet, by heaven, I think my love as rare	Sonnet 130
As any she belied with false compare	Sonnet 130

The word “as” in the sentence “And yet, by heaven, I think my love **as** rare” and “**As** any she belied with false compare” indicates simile. The poet thinks that whoever he is speaking to is as wonderful (rare) as any woman who was ever misrepresented (believe).

Datum 71

My love is as a fever, longing still	Sonnet 147
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The word “as” in sentence “My love is **as** a fever, longing still” indicates simile because the poet tries to compare his love to fever by using word “as”. This line means that his love is just like illness that cannot get well because it is always longs (longing still).

Datum 72

Who art as black as hell, as dark as night	Sonnet 147
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The word “as” in sentence “Who art **as** black **as** hell, **as** dark **as** night” indicates simile because the poet compares whoever he is speaking to with black hell and dark night.

Based on explanation above, the researcher found out some simile expression on William Shakespeare’s poems. Simile is the figure of speech which explicit comparing one thing which are not particularly similiar. Simile uses the words “like” or “as” , ‘than’, similar’, ‘resemble’ and ‘seems’ to compare two explicitly unlike things as being similar. The most simile expression appears in

Sonnet 130 at least four times. The poet compares whoever he is speaking to with something else by using the words “as, like, than”.

5. Metaphor

The next language style that is used on poem of William Shakespeare is metaphor. A metaphor is figure of speech which compares one thing into another without signal word ‘like’ or ‘as’ to evoke the similarity. There are at least seven times the metaphor expression appears on poem William Shakespeare. The data are presented below:

Table 4.5 Metaphor in poem of William Shakespeare

No.	Utterances of Metaphor	Sources
1.	Thou art more lovely and more temperate	Sonnet 18
2.	But thy <i>eternal summer</i> shall not fade	Sonnet 18
3.	Of princes, shall outlive this powerful rhyme;	Sonnet 55
4.	The basest weed outbraves his dignity	Sonnet 94
5.	If snow be white, why then her breasts are dun	Sonnet 130
6.	If hairs be wires, black wires grow on her head	Sonnet 130
7.	Than in the breath that from my mistress reeks	Sonnet 130

Data 73, 74

Datum 73	Thou art more lovely and more temperate	Sonnet 18
Datum 74	But thy eternal summer shall not fade	Sonnet 18

Metaphor is figure of speech which compare one thing into another without signal word “like” or “as” to evoke the similarity. It occurs on the Sonnet 18. In the second line on sentence “Thou art **more** lovely and **more** temperate” (datum 73) shows metaphor because the second line is continuation of the first verse where the poet tries to compare his beloved

to a summer's day but the poet says that his beloved is more lovely and more temperate. Lovely means beauty or attractive and temperate has connotative meaning. It has two meanings referring to the temperate weather which means free from extremes of cold but refer to the temperate means calm. So this line means that she is more beauty and calm.

In the ninth verse on sentence “**But** thy *eternal summer* shall not fade “ (datum 74) also refers to metaphor because the poet tries to compare thou to the summer. The poet describes his beloved into natural term. It has connotative meaning and the eternal summer cannot literally translate. Eternal summer connotatively means beloved memories. The poet says that his beloved memories will not disappear.

Datum 75

Of princes, shall outlive this powerful rhyme;	Sonnet 55
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Metaphor also occurs on datum 75 on sentence “Of princes, **shall** outlive this powerful rhyme”. The poet compares his poem with monument of prince. It means that the poet thinks that his poem will live longer than any other work art or creative attempt to memorialize people (prince).

Datum 76

The basest weed outbraves his dignity	Sonnet 94
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The phrase “basest weed” in the sentence “The **basest weed** outbraves his dignity” indicates metaphor because the flower could be a metaphor for the lower social class human which refers to previous line in Sonnet 94. The word basest refers to someone for a lower social class or servant of powerful people, whereas weed can be as clothing. It shows the appearance of someone who in lower social class saw from their cloth that lost their dignity.

Data 77, 78

Datum 77	If snow be white, why then her breasts are dun	Sonnet 130
Datum 78	If hairs be wires, black wires grow on her head	Sonnet 130

Metaphor also occurs on Sonnet 130, especially on sentence “**If** snow be white, why then her breasts are dun” (datum 77) and “**If** hairs be wires, black wires grow on her head”(datum 78). In the first sentence the poet compares the dun breast with sparkling white snow. It is very contrast color. White is the symbol of purity, clean image, virginity but by using word dun the mistress’s breast seems dirty. The next sentence shows that the poet compares hair with wires. He thinks that hair as black as wire sprouting out of her head.

Datum 79

Than in the breath that from my mistress reeks	Sonnet 130
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Then in the sentence “**Than** in the breath that from my mistress reeks” (datum 79) also indicates metaphor. The poet compares mistress breath with perfume (refers to previous line). This line means that the poet says his beloved breath is reeks.

At last, based on the explanation above the researcher concludes that the poet sometimes compares something into another thing without signal word “ like or as”. It is called metaphor. Metaphor is figure of speech which compares one thing into another without signal words; ” like ” or “ as ” to evoke the similarity. The most metaphor expression occurs on Sonnet 130 that is occurring at three times.

6. Hyperbole

The next language style used in William Shakespeare poem is hyperbole. A hyperbole is a statement so exaggeration of the fact to highlight reality or to point out ridiculousness. The hyperbole expression is occurring at least four times. The data are presented below:

Table 4.6 Hyperbole in poem of William Shakespeare

No.	Utterances of Hyperbole	Sources
1.	They rightly do inherit heaven's graces	Sonnet 94
2.	Yet what the best is take the worst to be	Sonnet 137
3.	Be anchored in the bay where all men ride	Sonnet 137
4.	Which my heart knows the wide world's common place?	Sonnet 137

Datum 80

They rightly do inherit heaven's graces	Sonnet 94
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The sentence “They rightly do **inherit heaven's graces**” (datum 80) is included hyperbole because the poet uses exaggeration expression to imagine the powerful people with someone whom inherit heaven’s grace. The researcher thinks that it is too over to say someone inherit from heaven because no one in the world is perfect.

Message: none is perfect because everyone has lack and over plus.

Datum 81

Yet what the best is take the worst to be	Sonnet 137
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The sentence “Yet what the **best** is take the worst to be” (datum 81) also indicates hyperbole because the poet says that his eyes mistakenly believe that the worst thing in the world is the best thing in the world. It is exaggerating for effect.

Datum 82

Be anchored in the bay where all men ride	Sonnet 137
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Datum 82 in the sentence “Be anchored in the bay where **all men** ride” is included hyperbole because it has exaggeration effect by saying

all men in the world. It can be just some men that speaker mean. But to make hi poem more aesthetics the poet use hyperbole expression to show us the poet's feeling. It has connotative meaning, this line means the poet beloved to be a place where everybody can came in. But literally anchored mean the heavy piece of metal lowered from a ship into water in order to stop the ship from moving. Bay literally means areas the coast where the land curves widely inward.

Datum 83

Which my heart knows the wide world's common place?	Sonnet 137
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The phrase “wide world” on sentence “Which my heart knows the **wide world's** common place?” is included hyperbole because poet uses exaggeration expression that whoever he is speaking to knows every place in the entire world.

In conclusion, based on explanation above the researcher concludes that William Shakespeare poem also uses hyperbole expression ih his poem. Hyperbole is a statement so exaggeration of the fact to highlight reality or to point out ridiculousness. This expression occurs at least four times and most is in the Sonnet 137.

7. Paradox

Paradox is figure of speech which is an apparent contradiction that is nevertheless something true. It is occur in William Shakespeare poem at least three times. The data are presented below:

Table 4.7 Paradox in poem of William shakespeare

No.	Utterances of Paradox	Sources
1.	With what I most enjoy contented least	Sonnet 29
2.	Lilies that fester smell far worse than weeds	Sonnet 94
3.	Yet what the best is take the worst to be	Sonnet 137

Datum 84

With what I most enjoy contented least	Sonnet 29
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The sentence “With what I **most enjoy contented least**” indicates paradox because the poet claims that what he “ most enjoy” is the same stuff that makes him the least content or least happy. It is contradiction expression to say most enjoy but least happy.

Datum 85

Lilies that fester smell far worse than weeds	Sonnet 94
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Paradox also occurs on datum 85 in sentence “**Lilies** that fester smell far worse than **weeds**”. it uses contradiction between lilies (powerful people) and weed (not powerful people).

The sentence “Lilies that fester smell far **worse** than **weeds**”, lilies are like the sweetest thing which refers to powerful people and weed is servant or not powerful people. This line means that just as sweetest thing can be nothing when they behave badly, so do lilies turn out to smell worse than weeds when they rot.

Datum 86

Yet what the best is take the worst to be	Sonnet 137
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The sentence “Yet what the **best** is take the **worst** to be”(datum 86) also indicate paradox. The poet shows contradiction expression by using word “ best” and “ worst”. The poet says that his eyes mistakenly believe that the worst thing in the world is the best thing in the world.

In conclusion, based on the explanation above the researcher concluded that in the poem of William Shakespeare also uses paradox expression in some sentences. Paradox is figure of speech which is an apparent contradiction that is nevertheless something true.

8. Synecdoche

Synecdoche is a figure of speech which mentions a part of something to suggest the whole. Synecdoche occurs in William Shakespeare poem at least three times. The data are presented below;

Table 4.8 Synecdoche in poem of William Shakespeare

No.	Utterances of Synecdoche	Sources
1.	Whereto the judgment of my heart is tied?	Sonnet 137
2.	Why should my heart think that a several plot	Sonnet 137
3.	In things right true my heart and eyes have erred	Sonnet 137

Data 87, 88, 89

Datum 87	Whereto the judgment of my heart is tied?	Sonnet 137
Datum 88	Why should my heart think that a several plot	Sonnet 137
Datum 89	In things right true my heart and eyes have erred	Sonnet 137

In these poems the poet also uses synecdoche in some sentences. Synecdoche is a figure of speech which mentions a part of something to suggest the whole. It can be found in the sentence “Whereto the judgment of **my heart** is tied?”; “Why should **my heart** think that a several plot” and sentence “In things right true **my heart and eyes** have erred”. In those sentences, there are phrases “my heart”. It indicates synecdoche because the poet uses a part (the heart) to represent himself as the whole (as a person).

The sentence “Whereto the judgment of **my heart is tied?**”(datum 87) means to which love mess in his life and make him have feeling to her (his love).

The sentence “Why should **my heart think** that a several plot?” (datum 88) has connotative meaning. The word *Several* has connotative

meaning as private and *plot* has connotative meaning as land. The word *Several* literally means a few and *plot* means series event in story. So this line is a question about poet mind why he thinks about private place in somewhere.

The sentence “In things right true **my heart and eyes** have erred”(datum 89) means that the poet heart and eyes make a mistake because he thinks that his beloved is royal to him but in the fact she is not

In conclusion, based on explanation above the researcher concluded that when the poet using a part of something to suggest the whole. It can be called as synecdoche expression. Synecdoche expression occurs in the Sonnet 137 at least three times.

9. Symbols

Symbol is something which is stand for something else. Symbols also are used in those poems. It occurs at least two times. The data are presented below:

Table 4.9 Symbols in poem of William shakespeare

No.	Utterances of Symbols	Sources
1.	When in eternal <i>lines to time</i> thou grow'st;	Sonnet 18
2.	Sometime too hot the eye of heaven shines	Sonnet 18

Data 90, 91

Datum 90	When in eternal <i>lines to time</i> thou grow'st;	Sonnet 18
Datum 91	Sometime too hot the eye of heaven shines	Sonnet 18

Symbol is the use of word or phrase to show something which is stand for something else. It occurs in Sonnet 18. In the fifth and twelfth line of Sonnet 18 reveals symbol. The phrase “**eye of heaven**” is the symbol of the sun and ‘**line to time**’ is the symbol of poem in which the lines of word set on time or meter. The poet uses something else to describe the sun and poem, so it makes this poem more aesthetic and meaningful.

The sentence “When in eternal *lines to time* thou grow’st” (datum 90) means during the time the poem still can be read so his beloved also live in the reader of Sonnet.

The sentence “Sometime too hot the eye of heaven shines”(datum 91) , the eye has connotative meaning; the eye of heaven means the sun, the sun that sometimes shines too hot. But literary eye means two organ of sight

In conclusion, based on explanation above the researcher concluded that when the poet uses something else to describe something we can called that as symbols expression. Symbols expression occurs in the Sonnet 18 at least two times.

10. Understatement

Understatement is figure of speech which is saying less than one means that may exist in what are says or merely in how one say it.

Understatement occurs one time in those poems. The data are presented below:

Table 4.10 Understatement in poem of William Shakespeare

No.	Utterances of Understatement	Sources
	When in disgrace with fortune and men's eyes	Sonnet 29

Datum 92

When in disgrace with fortune and men's eyes	Sonnet 29
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Understatement occurs in Sonnet 29. The poet uses figure of speech which is saying less than one means that it may exist in what are said or merely in how one says it. It can be seen in the sentence “When in **disgrace** with fortune and men's eyes”. The word **disgrace** indicates understatement because the poet is judging him lately and thinking badly of him. He says that he is a disgrace in the human eyes and luck of fortune.

Message: do not judge everyone else because of their cover because everybody in this world is the same. What make them different is their attitude. Be a good people (not always a rich one), so you will have a lot of friend, family who loved you.

In conclusion, based on the explanation above the researcher concluded that sometimes the poet uses understatement in his poem to make his poem more meaningful.

CHAPTER V

DISCUSSION

This chapter deals with the discussions of the study. The discussion section contains the discussion of the findings.

A. Discussion

Based on the result of findings, the researcher found some figurative languages used in the William Shakespeare's selected poems. According to Hall (1928:420), figurative language is extraordinary, nonliteral uses of language, common to lively speech and literature. William Shakespeare uses nonliterary language in his poems and he uses some kinds of figurative languages in his poems. At least the researcher found out 10 kind of figurative language. They are: alliteration, repetition, personification, simile, metaphor, symbols, synecdoche, paradox, hyperbole, understatement.

Figurative languages make William Shakespeare poems more aesthetics and interesting. On William Shakespeare's selected poem, one of the most common of figurative languages is alliteration. The poet mostly used the same consonant at the beginning several words that are close together. Alliteration appeared twenty eight times. The researcher found out the most utterances of alliteration appears on Sonnet 29 and Sonnet 55 that reveals five times. For example in the sentence "And every *fair from fair* sometime declines" is included

alliteration because F alliteration on 'fair' and 'from', because there is the same sound of F in the beginning word 'fair' and 'from' that are close together.

To understand the figurative language used by William Shakespeare, it is necessary to know the meaning contained in the figurative languages found. Lynch-Brown (2001: 40) states that meaning is underlying ideas, feeling, or mood expressed through the poem. According to Leech (1981: 12), there are some kind of meaning, two of them are connotative meaning and denotative meaning. Connotative meaning is not the true or factual meaning. For example in the sentence "And every *fair from fair* sometime declines" the word fair has connotative meaning. Literally fair means dry and fine (of the weather) but it has connotative meaning as "beauty". This sentence "And every **fair from fair** sometime declines" means that every beautiful thing must eventually fade away and lost charm, whereas, denotative meaning is the true meaning of the poems. For example, in the sentence *Shall I compare thee to a **summer's day*** (*Sonnet 18*). The phrase Summer's day means the weather or season. When we look for the meaning in the dictionary, it means a period of calm warm weather which sometimes happens in the early autumn. We can say that it has conceptual meaning or denotative meaning.

In addition, the poet can transfer message (information) from somebody to somebody else. Message can be assumed as the main part of communication; not only sharing information but also expressing feeling, thought, and experience though literature. The researcher also found some messages from the poem of William Shakespeare's selected poem. For example in the sentence "And every

fair from fair sometime declines” that has the meaning that everything beautiful must eventually fade away and lost charm, we can take the message that everything in the world is not eternal, everything will fade away.

This research is supported by previous study about figurative language done by Dzarna (2013) by the title “Analisis Majas Perbandingan Melalui Pendekatan Semiotik Pada Kumpulan Puisi Siswa Kelas VIIIA SMP Negeri 9 Jember.” In this research, the researcher analyzed figurative language used on poem of eighth grade Junior High School 9 Jember students. Based on the result of data analysis, it was found some types of figurative languages, they are allegory, allusion, simile, metaphor, anthropomorphism, synesthesia, antonomasia, hyperbola and, personification. Total founding is 83 figurative language or figure of speech.

Another previous study is from Anawati (2010) in “analysis on figurative language used in selected poem of Emily Dickinson”. She found the dominant figurative language that Emily used on her poems is symbol of expression, in her poems there are many words reflect to symbol of life.

The thing that makes those previous researches different from this research is the data source. In this research the data source is poems of William Shakespeare. Whereas, the researcher has the same topic about figurative language used in poems but the data is different. Because the data is different so this research has different result and interpretation.

CHAPTER VI

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter, the researcher presents conclusion of the research and some suggestion for next researchers who is interested in this topic.

A. Conclusion

After identifying 10 poems of William Shakespeare, the writer made final summaries of the main result of this research based on the research problems. The conclusion is based on the finding and analyzing of the figurative language (language style) found in William Shakespeare's selected poems. The finding of this research can be classified into three main point based on research problems.

The first is about the kind of figurative language found in William Shakespeare's selected poems. The researcher found ten figurative languages in the analysis of the poem of William Shakespeare. They are alliteration, repetition, personification, simile, metaphor, symbols, synecdoche, paradox, hyperbole, understatement. On this research, one of the most common of figurative languages is alliteration. The poet mostly used the same consonant at the beginning of the several words that are close together. This figurative language makes William Shakespeare poems more aesthetics, sound good and interesting.

Secondly, based on the figurative language found, the researcher found two kinds of meaning on selected William Shakespeare's poems. They

are: connotative meaning and denotative meaning. Connotative meaning is not true meaning, Shakespeare uses creative word which has non literal meaning to make his poem more interesting. There are some words which have connotative meaning. The examples are presented below:

No	Utterences	Connotative meaning	Denotative meaning
1.	Fair	Beauty	Dry
2.	Bright	Strong	Shining
3.	Consumed	Destroy	To eat or drink
4.	Room	Everyplace	Part of building
5.	Bright	Good attitude	Shining
:		:	:
:		:	:
etc		Etc	Etc

The last, the researcher found some messages on the selected William Shakespeare's poem. The message is the information from the poet to the readers. We can share information and also we can share our feeling, thought, and experience though literature. In this research, the researcher found some messages from the selected William Shakespeare's poems as follows:

1. Everything in the world is not eternal because everything will fade away.
2. Human is not a perfect one, although we have everything we will never be satisfied and we want more and more.
3. High social status is important but not everybody wants that status; because love can make someone feel perfect and has anything like a king.

4. Everything in the world will change time by time; everything will be different from the past. It is because of time, none can stop the time.
5. Someone can be nothing or they will be hated by someone else when they behave badly. So, we should have good behavior and don't hurt someone else in this world.
6. True love will never change although everyone around them will change.
7. We can not compare human with our God. Human is God's created so it is imposible for the human to be the same as God.
8. It is arrogant to say that he knows the entire world. The world is very wide so it is imposible to know all of the place.
9. We should not hurt each other because living with full of piece is nicer than hurting anyone else.
10. It is about loyal lover who loves his beloved. His love can not change even someone else tries to broke it.
11. Sometime someone whom we trust can betray us. So, do not believe someone in the world too much before we know them very well.
12. Do not hurt anyone else because they have the same right although they are just on the lower social class.
13. Having true love is difficult; it needs a struggle and never gives up.
14. Love can make everybody fool because love can make someone forgets many thing. If we love someone too much, we will do everything to them and sometimes it is not logic.

15. Do not hurt each other because it is better to make this live full of peace.
16. None is perfect because everyone has lack and overplus.
17. Do not judge everyone else because of their cover; everybody in this world is the same. What makes them different is their attitude. Be a good people (not always a rich one), and you will have a lot of friend, family who loved you.

B. Suggestion

Referring to the finding of this research the researcher has some suggestions for the readers and the next researchers. However, this doesn't mean that it has perfect finding. Some suggestions are addressed to the following persons:

1. For English teachers

In the formal various educational institution, the lesson about literary works especially poetry considered to be not interesting lesson. But it is one of media which can be used in teaching and learning English. The teacher can use it to improve the ability of students in teaching English skill such as reading, writing, speaking, listening and also English component such as grammar, vocabulary, etc. The result of this study is expected to give worthy contribution and also it can be used as references in teaching and learning English.

2. For English learners

Literature especially poetry is something that is aesthetic and interesting to be read and learnt. English learners should read a lot of literature to enrich knowledge and information. It also can be used to improve their English ability.

3. For future researchers

For all people who want to conduct research about English literature especially about figurative language that is used in poem, this study can be used as basic knowledge about figurative language in literary works especially poem. This research is not perfect; there are still many aspects that can be analyzed more. So, the next researchers could do further to study in different aspect on the same poems or even in different poems, just like rhyme, sound, rhythm, etc.

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