

## 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 John Keats' selected poems. According to Reaske (1966:33), figurative language as language, which employs various figures of speech on kind of language, which departs from the language employed in the traditional, literal ways of describing person or objects. John Keats used some kinds of figurative languages in writing his poems. The researcher found at least nine figurative language in John Keats' selected poems. They are: metaphor, simile, personification, alliteration, allusion, hyperbole, repetition litotes and oxymoron.

John Keats often mix his figurative language style with a Greek or Roman myth to deepening the understanding and he mainly used personification in his poems based on them. For example, in the second stanza of Fancy, we will meet "**Ceres' daughter**", "**Hebe**" and "**Jove**" and the word "**Lethe**", "**Proserpine**" and "**Psyche**" in the first stanza of Ode on Melancholy. Keats also expressed emotion as a form normal human in his poems.

To understand the figurative language used by John Keats, we must necessary know the meaning that being conveyed with figurative languages. According to In Cambridge Dictionary Third edition, "the meaning of something is what it expresses or represents". In simple terms, the words conveyed have their

own expressions with them. Because some people study language as a second language, we need more ways to define the meaning. According to Ruth (1977:11) there are three main ways in which linguistic and philosophers have attempted to construct of meaning in natural language; 1. By defining the nature of word meaning.; 2. By defining the nature of sentence meaning.; 3. By explaining the process of communication. For example, the sentence “**Sudden from heaven like a weeping cloud**” the literal meaning derived from explaining the process of communication which can be interpreted as sudden change of emotion. According to Lynch-Brown (2001: 40), meaning is underlying ideas, feeling, or mood expressed through the poem. For example, the phrase “**My heart aches, and a drowsy numbness pains**” is about Keats feeling when he saw nightingale in the Ode to Nightingale

According to Leech (1981: 12), there are some kind of meaning, two of them are connotative meaning and denotative meaning. If it is viewed from semantic meaning, the word/phrase above can be classified into connotative meaning. 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. Connotation meaning can make the poesy to concentrate and enrich the meaning intended because the poesy can reach more messages by using a few words. But if the poesy only uses denotative meaning, the poesy will meet obstacles in delivering messages through poetry and make the poem is not interesting. By using the connotative meaning of

language used in poetry, it would be more meaningful and give a sense of each word or phrase in the poetry.

In addition, the poesy can transfer message (information) from somebody to somebody else. According to Oxford Learner's Dictionary Fourth edition, "message is written or spoken piece of information sent to somebody or left to somebody". In other word, message is something that the writer wants to convey to the reader or the listener. In his poems, Keats always tried to communicate with his readers. Each of selected poems have their own individual messages. For example, in his short poesy, "**To Lord Byron**" that he tried to communicate with his idol, George Byron.

The study of figurative language in poetry were already being studied before. The first study was done by Wahyuni (2013) who conducted a research under the entitled "Figurative Languages Found in Kahlil Gibran's Selected Poems". She found 9 language styles. There are (1) personification, (2) metonymy, (3) repetition, (4) symbolism, (5) understatement, (6) metaphor, (7) hyperbole, (8) pleonasm, and (9) simile.

The next study was presented by Ambarwati (2015) entitled "Language Styles in Selected William Shakespeare's Poems". The research presented her study about the type of figurative language found in poems of William Shakespeare, the meaning and message in poem of William Shakespeare. The researcher stated that by conducting this research, she got better understanding in language.

The thing that makes different with the previous study is the data source. In this research the data source is poems from John Keats. While the researcher has

same topic about study figurative language in poems but the data is different.

Because the data is different so the research has different result and interpretation.