

## ABSTRACT

Rifqi, Nafricha Oktwinda. Student Registered Number. 12203183113. Analysis of Figurative Language Used in the Contemporary Poetry of Ada Limón. Thesis. English Education Department. Faculty of Education and Teacher Training. State Islamic University of Sayyid Ali Rahmatullah Tulungagung. Advisor : Dr. Arina Shofiya, M.Pd.

Keywords : Figurative Language, Contemporary Poetry, Ada Limón

Poetry is a form of literary work that contains beautiful and meaningful words. Historically, poetry is divided into two types, traditional poetry and contemporary poetry. Contemporary poetry refers to poetry written from 1920s to the present. Generally, there are several elements used in poetry, such as lines, stanzas, rhyme, rhythm, diction, meaning, message, and figurative language. In the contemporary poetry, the elements used tend to be more free and unbound.

In this poem, the writer chose an American contemporary poet, namely Ada Limón. The writer took 15 poems to be analyzed entitled: *On a Pink Moon*, *The Saving Tree*, *The Carrying*, *State Bird*, *How to Triumph Like a Girl*, *Down Here*, *The Conditional*, *Oranges & the Ocean*, *A Name*, *How We Are Made*, *Prey*, *Wife*, *Almost Forty*, *Instructions on Not Giving up* and *Before*. These poems were sourced from the e-books, *The Carrying* and *Bright Dead Things*. The writer focused on finding out two research problems: 1) What types of figurative language does Ada Limón use in her contemporary poetry? 2) What are the messages behind Ada Limón's contemporary poetry?

In conducting this research, the writer used descriptive qualitative research approach. Moreover, this research also belonged to library research. In addition, the technique of analyzing data used document analysis. The results show, there were found 107 data of words, phrases, lines, verses, or stanzas containing figurative language with 15 types of figurative language. The figurative languages found include: Metaphor, Simile, Metonymy, Symbolic, Allusion, Personification, Hyperbole, Pleonasm, Oxymoron, Idiom, Synecdoche, Litotes, Alliteration, Assonance, and Anaphora. Figurative language of Simile, Metonymy, Metaphor, Personification, and Symbolic were commonly found. The reached conclusion, the tendency of Ada Limón who is interest with nature and animals makes her want to connect and compare it to human life. Meanwhile, the messages were classified into nine aspects of educational values proposed by Taylor (2006). The results show, there were seven aspects in the 15 messages of the selected poems, namely *Love*, *Never give up*, *Help each other*, *Self-confidence*, *Optimism*, *Responsible*, and *Hard work*. It can be concluded that the message behind 15 Ada Limón's contemporary poetry contains educational value in the form of *Never*

*give up, Love, Help each other, Self-confidence, Optimism, Responsible, and Hard work message.*

## ABSTRAK

Rifqi, Nafriha Oktwinda. Nomor Induk Mahasiswa. 12203183113. Analisis Penggunaan Bahasa Kiasan dalam Puisi Kontemporer Karya Ada Limón. Skripsi. Tadris Bahasa Inggris. Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan. Universitas Islam Negeri (UIN) Sayyid Ali Rahmatullah Tulungagung. Pembimbing: Dr. Arina Shofiya, M.Pd.

Kata kunci : Bahasa Kiasan, Puisi Kontemporer, Ada Limón

Puisi adalah salah satu bentuk karya sastra yang berisi kata-kata yang indah dan penuh makna. Dalam sejarahnya, puisi dibedakan menjadi dua jenis, puisi lama dan puisi kontemporer. Puisi kontemporer adalah puisi yang ditulis mulai tahun 1920an hingga sekarang. Umumnya, ada beberapa elemen yang digunakan pada puisi, seperti baris, bait, sajak, irama, diksi, makna, pesan, dan bahasa kiasan. Pada puisi kontemporer, elemen yang digunakan cenderung lebih bebas dan tidak terikat.

Pada puisi ini, penulis memilih penyair kontemporer asal Amerika, yaitu Ada Limón. Penulis mengambil 15 puisi untuk dianalisis yang berjudul *On a Pink Moon*, *The Saving Tree*, *The Carrying*, *State Bird*, *How to Triumph Like a Girl*, *Down Here*, *The Conditional*, *Oranges & the Ocean*, *A Name*, *How We Are Made*, *Prey*, *Wife*, *Almost Forty*, *Instructions on Not Giving up* dan *Before*. Puisi-puisi tersebut terdapat dalam e-book “The Carrying” dan “Bright Dead Things”. Penulis berfokus untuk mengetahui dua masalah penelitian, 1) Jenis bahasa kiasan apa saja yang digunakan Ada Limón dalam puisi kontemporeranya? 2) Apa pesan dibalik puisi kontemporer karya Ada Limón?

Dalam melaksanakan penelitian ini, penulis menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif kualitatif. Penelitian ini juga termasuk dalam penelitian pustaka. Selain itu, analisis data menggunakan teknik analisis dokumen. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan, ditemukan total 107 data berupa kata, frasa, baris, atau bait yang mengandung bahasa kiasan dengan 15 macam bahasa kiasan. Bahasa kiasan yang ditemukan meliputi: Metafora, Simile, Metonimi, Simbolik, Alusio, Personifikasi, Hiperbola, Pleonasme, Oksimoron, Idiom, Sinekdok, Litotes, Aliterasi, Asonansi, dan Anafora. Bahasa kiasan Simile, Metonimi, Metafora, Personifikasi, dan Simbolik menjadi bahasa kiasan yang sering ditemukan. Kesimpulan yang didapat, kecenderungan Ada Limón menyukai alam dan hewan membuatnya ingin menghubungkan dan membandingkan semua itu dengan kehidupan manusia. Sementara, pesan-pesan dikelompokkan ke dalam sembilan aspek nilai-nilai pendidikan yang dikemukakan oleh Taylor (2006). Hasilnya, ada tujuh aspek yang

terdapat dalam 15 pesan dari puisi yang dipilih, yaitu *Love, Never give up, Help each other, Self-confidence, Optimism, Responsible, dan Hard work*. Dapat disimpulkan bahwa pesan dalam 15 puisi kontemporer Ada Limón terdapat nilai pendidikan tentang *Love, Never give up, Help each other, Self-confidence, Optimism, Responsible, dan Hard work*.