

Figurative Language Analysis in Poems of Maya Angelou

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Abstract. In this research, the problems are arisen about what types of figurative language are used in Maya Angelou's selected poems and what is the dominant of figurative language used in Maya Angelou's poems. The objectives of this research to find out the types of figurative language that are used in Maya Angelou's selected poems and to find out the dominant of figurative language used in Maya Angelou's poems. The methodology, which used in this research, is the qualitative research. The subject of the current study is an analysis of figurative language in poems of Maya Angelou entitled "Still I Rise" (1978), "On the Pulse of Morning" (1993), "Phenomenal Woman" (1995), "Caged Bird" (1969), and "A Brave and Startling Truth" (1995). The data were collected from the book entitled "The complete collected poems of Maya Angelou" published by Random House, United States of American in 1994. After investigating the types of figurative language in the five mentioned Maya Angelou's poems, the researchers found the total 69 sentences that contain examples of figurative language. Metaphor consists of 24 sentences with percentage 34,8%; personification consist of 21 sentences with percentage 30,4%; hyperbole 12 consist of sentences with percentage 17,4%; simile consist of 9 sentences with percentage 13%; irony consist of 2 sentences with percentage 2,9%; and metonymy consist of one sentence with percentage 1,4%. It can be indicated that the dominant type of figurative language used in Maya Angelou's poems is metaphor.

Keywords: analysis, figurative language, poem, semantics.

Introduction

Language is one of the most important tools for human to interact and communicate. As a human interaction and communication are needed in order to get information, fulfill the need in living of life also as the thing that cannot be separated as a human being. According to Herman (2016:1), by language human beings can take an interaction to each other, they can understand what they are talking. Language is a system of linguistic communication. Especially for group of people includes spoken, written, and marked mode of communication (Wardhaugh, 2015:2). It means that, language is a tool to deliver the meaning and intention to others within communication which can be expressed as a spoken or written form.

English is an International language which is widely used in many countries around the world. According to Sinaga, Herman, and Pasaribu (2020:51), the importance of English can be seen from some sides of life, for example job requirement, one of the requirements is language competence, both of spoken and written form. Then, there are a lot of education books that are written in English, so it can be said that is very important in our life. Due to globalization many countries are using English as a tool of communication, it makes people who come from different countries to be easier in making interaction and communication (Pasaribu, Herman and Hutahaean, 2020: 14). It is clear that many people need to speak and interact in English.

English has been an important part in human life as their communication. Communication is the delivery of a message to each other. In other words, a good communication when both understand each other by conveying messages that contain meaning. The study of word meanings in conceptual is called semantics. Semantics is the study of meaning in a wide sense that is communicated by language (Harahap, 2019:131). It is vivid that communication which can be expressed in a spoken or written form.

Pasaribu, Herman and Hutahaeon (2020:14) stated that writing is a tool of communication in written form. Writing is a communication of content for a purpose to an audience (Peha, 2010:58). This is related, writing is communication through a handwriting which contains ideas, opinions, and feelings about person. There are many ways to deliver the ideas, opinions and feeling that can be catch and understand the meaning. One of the most effective ways to convey a message is by writing a poem.

Poetry is a series of words combined into a sentence that contains a poet's thoughts and feelings. Poetry is a vital and meaningful form of expression by which the individual poet may convey his thoughts and feelings on experience (Safitri and Rosa, 2018). Poetry is one of creative form in literature. Literature is as imaginative writing in the sense of fiction writing which is not literally true (Eagleton, 2008:14). By the time, literature was becoming virtually synonymous with the "imaginative" figurative language.

Figurative language is sometimes called metaphorical language or simply metaphor, which works to carry meaning beyond its literal meaning (Ekasani, 2015:24). In other words, figurative language is the style of language used by author to convey meaning through the depiction of something or imagery. Figurative language used to beautify a sentence structure that primary purpose is to obtain a certain effect in order to create an imaginative impression to listeners or readers, both orally and in writing. Figurative language is used to create and make a literary work to be better, look more alive, and create a better quality of literary works. One of the literary works that often uses figurative language to convey its meaning better is poem (Raflis and Zai, 2018). Poetry writers often add figurative language to deepen the meaning in their poetry.

Poetry is a literary genre that cannot be instantly understood and enjoyed. According to Ruslida et al. (2019:146), poem sometimes is difficult to understand the meaning because very often its language is indirect. The idea and message of a poem sometimes difficult to understood by the people. In other to find out at least the idea of the poem, people should have basic knowledge about figurative language, since the ideas in a poem are mostly conveyed in figurative language (Syafitri and Marlinton, 2018: 44). This is one of example poetry that contains figurative language in Maya Angelou's poems. For example a simile in a poem *Still I Rise* written by Maya Angelou.

Does my sassiness upset you?
Why are you beset with gloom?
'Cause I walk like I've got oil wells
Pumping in my living room

Therefore, the researchers take one of previous relevant research (Syafitri and Marlinton, 2018) analyzed about figurative language on the poems entitled "An Analysis of Figurative Language Used in Edgar Allan Poe's Poems". This research focused on analyzing the kinds and meanings of figurative language that occur in Edgar Allan Poe's poems. It was considered as an important thing to understand what actually the meanings which contain within the poems. Because it is useless, if people just read the poems without understanding what actually the poets want to convey to the readers.

Based on explanation above, the researchers are interested in analyzing figurative language in Maya Angelou's poem. This research will help the readers to understand of the meaning in poem, especially Maya Angelou's poem that contains some figurative language, because the researchers want to find out the types of figurative language in Maya Angelou's poem. However, before found it, the researchers must be able to understand the meaning of the poem so that can classify types of figurative language into five Maya Angelou's poem. In this research, researchers focused on analyzing the types and the dominant of figurative language used in Maya Angelou's poem. Researchers use the theory types of figurative language by Leech (1981: 11) that show there are seven types of figurative language, namely irony, hyperbole, metaphor, metonym, litotes, simile, and personification (Harya, 2016:49).

Literature Review

The Definition of Semantic

Semantics is the study of meaning in a wide sense that is communicated by language Leech (1981). Semantics is the branch of linguistics devoted to the investigation of linguistic meaning, the interpretation of expressions in a language system (Rafida, 2018:2). Semantics is an important role regarding the case of communication. In other words, because language has a means for the speaker about conveying or communicating it is meaning to the listener as a form of discussion.

Semantics is not only the center of communication study but also the center of the study of the human mind thought processes, cognition, conceptualization-all these are intricately bound up with the way in which we classify and convey our experience of the world through language. In semantic analysis, the language, which uses the unreal meaning, is called figurative language. One way to understand a figurative language is by studying semantics.

The Nature of Figurative Language

Figurative language is the style of language used by the author to convey a message containing imagery. Figurative language is sometimes called metaphorical language or simply metaphor, which works to carry meaning beyond its literal meaning (Ekasani, 2015:24). Figurative language must be distinguished from literal (Cuddon, 2013:279).

Figurative language is categorized as the implied meaning, because the words used in figurative language is not the real meaning but it is the connotative meaning (Maula, 2013:20). She is also explains that it is language whit it's literally in compatible term forces the readers to attend connotation rather than to the denotation." In other words that figurative language is a word or group of words used author to exaggerate object with different words that can change meaning of that sentence. It means to reinforce the impression of written or oral sentences and to draw imaginative impressions for those who listen.

Barnet et al. (2008:676) stated that figurative language is said to differ from ordinary discourse, it is found in ordinary discourse as well as in literature. Raisa and Sudarsono (2017:2) explained the purpose of figurative language as capturing readers' interest and to deliver the idea and imagination in more entertaining way. It will present a lot of meaning or rich in meaning.

Based on some explanations above, the researchers can conclude that figurative language is words, phrases or expressions in which the meaning of the words or phrase or expression are different from literal language. Figurative language is uses in any form

of communication, such as in daily conversation, articles in newspaper, advertisements, novels, poems, et cetera, but it is very common in poetry, but is also used in prose and nonfiction writing as well.

Characteristics of Figurative Language

The most important characteristic of figurative language is used in poems is that it makes poems easier to read. There are four characteristics of figurative language (Maula, 2013: 20). First, figurative language affords readers imaginative pleasure of literary works. Second, it is a way of bringing additional imagery into verse, making the abstract concrete, making literary works more sensuous. Third, figurative is a way of adding emotional intensity to otherwise merely informative statements and conveying attitudes along with information. And the last, it is a way of saying much in brief compass.

By using figurative language, the authors can evoke emotion and imagery from their writing that literal language just cannot provide. Thus, figurative language makes expressing meaning through writing easier and more relatable to the reader.

Kinds of Figurative Language

In this research, the researchers only will discuss some of them there are seven types of figurative language. Leech (1981:11) classifies figurative language into seven types. The types of figurative language would be explained which related to this research and it will be used in analyzing the findings, they are:

a) Irony

Irony is word using that say something other than what we mean actually. Irony is one type of figurative language that declare the opposite meaning and contradiction with the fact. Etymologically, the word 'irony' derived from Greek word 'eironia' meaning 'deception' or 'trick'. There is some argument about what qualities as ironic, but all senses of irony revolve around the perceived notion an incongruity between what is said and what is meant, or between an understanding or expectation of a reality and what actually happens.

For example:

- He still feels lonely in the crowded city
- In this prison we are happy, actually.

b) Hyperbole

Hyperbole is expression of exaggeration which used by a writer depicted as being better or worse, or larger or smaller than actually the case. It deliberate overstatement not intended to be taken literally. It is used as a means of emphasizing the truth of the statement. It tells more than the truth about the size, number, or degree of something without intending to deceive.

Etymologically, the word 'hyperbole' derived from the Greek word. It is from two words: 'hyper' means 'over' and 'ballein' means 'to throw'. It may be used to evoke strong feeling or to create a strong impression, but it is rarely meant to be taken literally.

For example:

- He loves her for thousand years
- He was so hungry, he ate that whole cornfield for lunch

c) Metaphor

Metaphor is a use of word or phrase denoting kind of idea or object placed into another word or phrase for the purpose of suggesting a likeness between the two. Metaphors show communication as an exchange of ideas, as if (figuratively) ideas can be placed into the mind of human (Ikhsan, 2019: 13).

For example:

- A view of a geode crystal is like the mind probing the universe.
- The stages of love are stepping stones to death.

d) Metonymy

Metonymy is a figurative meaning in which the name of one object or idea is substituted for that of another closely associated with it. Metonymy is derived from Greek word 'meta' means 'to change' and only means 'name'. Metonymy is a change of name, the use of the one word for another, the use of an idea by means of terms involving association.

Metonymy is a figure of speech that uses a concept closely related to the thing actually meant (Harya, 2016: 49). Metonymy is figure of speech consists of using the name one thing for something else with which associated.

For example:

- I spent the night reading Shakespeare
- Hollywood (The American film industry)

e) Litotes

Litotes is a figure of speech in which, rather than making a certain statement directly, a speaker expresses it even more effectively, or achieves emphasis, by denying its opposite.

By its nature, litotes is a form of understatement, always deliberate and with the intention of subtle emphasis. However, the interpretation of litotes can depend on context, including cultural context. In speech, it may also depend on intonation and emphasis.

Using litotes appeals specifically to certain cultures including the northern Europeans and is popular with the British. It is a feature of old English poetry and of the Icelandic sagas and is a means of much stoical restraint.

For example:

- This tea is not hot
- It is not bad

f) Simile

Simile is a kind of figurative meaning comparing two essentially unlike things. Simile expresses a direct comparison between things, which have one or more points in common and be recognized by the use of the word 'like' and 'as'. The word simile comes from the same Latin word 'simile' which means 'like'.

Simile is figure of speech in which a comparison is expressed by the specific use of word or phrase such as: like, as, than, seems or as if (Harya, 2016: 49).

For example:

- Busy as a bee
- They fight like dogs and cats
- We ran as if to meet the star

g) Personification

Personification consists of giving human characteristic to an object. Personification originally comes from Latin word 'persona' meaning 'person', 'actor' or 'mask' used in the theater and 'fic' means to make.

Personification is representation of inanimate objects or abstract ideas as living beings, as in fact (Harya, 2016: 49). Personification gives human characteristics to inanimate objects, animals, or ideas. This can really affect the way the reader imagines things. This is used in children's books, poetry, and fictional literature.

For example:

- My teddy bear gives me a hug

- The radio stopped singing and stared at me
- The sky was full of dancing stars

The Nature of Poetry

Poetry is one kind of literature product that is born through human senses. Through feeling, seeing, touching, listening, and engaging the mind, we need to analyze a poem that produces a deep meaning. Some poets need silence even in crowded place to let their mind and sense work to catch every moment and apply it in a poem which contains rhythm, rhyme in the preparation of the array and stanza.

According to Pardede (2015:212), poetry is genre of literature which reveals the mystery, beauty and loveliness of human life and nature, and in which imagination, passion and feeling predominate. Cambridge Dictionary (2008) stated that poem is a piece of writing in which the words are arranged in separate lines, often ending in rhyme, and are chosen for their sound and for the images and ideas they suggest.

Poetry is a vital and meaningful form of expression by which the individual poet may convey his thoughts and feelings on experience (Safitri and Rosa, 2018: 462-472).

Based on the definitions above, researchers can conclude that poetry is a produce of expressing thoughts and feelings of a poet in the form of self-expression that contains pronunciation of ideas that are emotional by considering the beauty.

The Elements of Poetry

The basic element of poem is a set of instruments used to create a poem become more powerful and enticing. These are elements of poems as cited in Syafitri and Marlinton (2018:49) commonly used by poets in the world:

a) Imagery

Imagery may be defined as the representation through language of sense experience. Imagery is one of the most to represent objects, actions, and ideas in such a way that it appeals to our physical senses(Syafitri and Marlinton, 2018:49).

b) Rhythm

The term rhythm refers to any wavelike recurrence of motion and sound. In speech it is the natural sense and fall of language.

c) Rhyme

A rhyme is placed in the end of lines in poem or song which is a repetition of similar sounding words. In English versification, standard rhyme consists of the repetition (Abrams, 1999:273). Rhyme is identity in sound of some part, especially the end, of words or lines of verse.

d) Tone

Tone, in literature, may be defined as the researchers or poet's attitude toward his subject, his audience or himself. It is the emotional coloring, or the emotional meaning, of the work and is an extremely important part of the full meaning (Abrams, 1999:177).

e) Figurative Language

Abrams (1999:97) stated that figurative languages are sometimes described as primarily poetic. Figurative language is the style of language used by the author to convey a message containing imagery.

Types of Poems

Poetry is classified as descriptive, reflective, narrative poem, lyric poem, and sonnet (Pardede, 2015:213). Each type of poems that will be explained as follows:

- a. Descriptive: Which describe people or experience, scenes or objects.

b. Reflective: Defined a thoughtful poem often containing a great description which the poet comments on as form, upon which he draw a conclusion.

c. Narrative Poem: Defined a poem which tells a story. It tends to be longer than other types of poetry but it is comparatively easy to recognize the poet's intention.

d. Lyric Poem: Defined the simplest form of poetry like a song which is usually the expression of mood or feeling.

e. Sonnet: Defined a poem of fourteen lines which follows every strict rhyme patterns.

The Nature of Literature

The Definition of Literature

Literature mostly is defined as the entirety of written expression. Literature is a beautiful written work, containing expressions of human expression wrapped in an imaginative form. According to Eagleton (2008:14), literature as 'imaginative' writing in the sense of fiction writing which is not literally true. Pardede (2015:3) stated that in literature the term genre usually refers to one of the three classical form epic, drama, or poetry.

Literature is a term describes written or oral material that is usually used to describe anything whether it is creative writing or a more technical or scientific work, but the term is commonly used in works of creative imagination, including works of drama, poetry, fiction, and nonfiction (Ikhsan, 2019:8).

The Purposes of Literature

Every author has the purpose or the specific intent of his work; neither does the litterateur in his works. The purpose of literature is in order to readers can enjoy, appreciate, and also get expression from a literary works use language in written form.

The purpose of literature is to give pleasure or enjoyment to the reader (Maula, 2013:13). Sometimes by reading the literature, it would appear the tensions and the tension that will be obtained from the aesthetic pleasure that is active. A literary work must be entertaining; the points here is more on the inner satisfaction when following the storyline or enjoy the beauty of the use of language in describing the aspects of life.

Literature serves as a vehicle for catharsis, the enlightenment spirit or soul awareness to society or to the individual limitations that often goes against the position of God (Maula, 2013:13). In other words, by reading literature the reader can feeling deep and enjoy the emotional of the beauty of the elements exposed in literary texts.

The Kinds of Literature

The kinds of literature consist of poetry, prose, and drama. Each kinds of literature that will be explained as follows:

a. Poetry: Poetry etymologically from the Greek word 'poiesis' which means 'making, forming, creating (in words), the art of poetry or a poem', this is one type of literary work which has aesthetic effects cannot be separated from creative manipulations from linguistic codes expressed through language (Leech, 1981).

b. Prose: Prose is a story in meaningful sequence of events (Pardede, 2015:5). Prose is usually used to define any sort of writing that it is not in metrical form and does not fit a recognized poetical form.

c. Drama: Pardede (2015:5) stated drama is performing acts that combine the verbal with a number of non verbal optical visual means such as stage, scenery, shifting of

scenes, facial expressions, gestures, make up, instant lighting, chorus or musical background.

Material and Methods

Design of the Research

The researchers used qualitative descriptive research design. This type of research design is appropriate to analyze the figurative language in poems of Maya Angelou. Ary et.al (2010:29) states that qualitative researchers seek to understand a phenomenon by focusing on the total picture rather than breaking it down into variables. Qualitative research deals with a research method, which focuses on the process rather than a result (Cohen et al., 2007; Comariah, 2017).

According to Ary et.al (2010:29) there are different types of qualitative research considered briefly eight of the most widely used approaches: Basic interpretative studies, case studies, document or content analysis, ethnography, grounded theory, historical studies, narrative inquiry, and phenomenological studies. Specifically, this research used content analysis method. According to Ary et.al (2010:457), document or content analysis is a research method applied to written or visual materials for the purpose of identifying specified characteristic of the material.

Data Source of the Research

This research focused on figurative language used on five Maya Angelou poems. According to Rahmawati (2011:12), Maya Angelou is one of poets who used a poem as a media to express her feeling about her environment. In line with the researchers, Maya Angelou poems as a medium to expressed certain feelings and thoughts. The researchers chose poetry of Maya Angelou for several reasons. First, she became the first poet to make a presidential inauguration declaration in the three decades since Bill Clinton became President in 1992. Second, five poems Maya Angelou has been recited at various inaugurations and received awards, one of Maya Angelou's achievements is she won Grammy awards in 1993 when she asked to read a poem entitled "on the Pulse of Morning". The last, she also won a number of award nominations, public awards, and more than 50 honorary titles because of her dedication and works.

The data in this research was taken from a poem written by Maya Angelou, "Still I Rise" (1978), "On the Pulse of Morning" (1993), "Phenomenal Woman" (1995), "Caged Bird" (1969), and "A Brave and Startling Truth" (1995). The poems was taken from the book design by Carole Lowenstein entitled "The complete collected poems of Maya Angelou", published by Random House, United States of America in 1994.

Instrument of the Research

In order to collect the data, the researchers made an instrument. Instrument is tools or facilities that uses by the researchers to collect the data, to make the research easier. In this research, the researchers were the main instrument. The researchers used text as instrument.

Technique of Data Collection

Sugiyono (2017: 224), states that data collection technique is the most strategic step in the observation, because the main goal of the study is to get data. There are several steps taken by researchers in collecting Maya Angelou poems as data in this research as follows:

1. Choosing famous poets in the world

Researchers chose Maya Angelou because of her poetry messages and achievements.

2. Limiting poems written by Maya Angelou

Researchers chose five of the most influential poems and received awards. The five poems are titled “Still I Rise” (1978), “On the Pulse of Morning” (1993), “Phenomenal Woman” (1995), “Caged Bird” (1969), and “A Brave and Startling Truth” (1995).

3. Choosing each word in the Maya Angelou’s poem

Researchers chose each word in Maya Angelou’s poem that includes types of figurative language based on the theory of Leech (1981:11).

Technique of Data Analysis

As mentioned above, the researchers used a test as instrument in taking research data after the data are collected, the researchers analyzed them. In the research, the researchers analyzed the data by descriptive qualitative technique by uses the steps below:

1. Reading Maya Angelou’s poem carefully with observe the figurative language.
2. Identifying each words in the poems that taken from one until five poems.
3. Classifying word in the poems to the types of figurative language that show there are seven types of figurative language, namely irony, hyperbole, metaphor, metonym, litotes, simile, and personification.
4. Calculating the number and percentage types of figurative language based poems into descriptive explanation.
5. Getting a presentation on the number of figurative language based poems, the researchers then interpreting it based on the results of the data that have been obtained from the poems.

Triangulation

Triangulation is one method by which the researchers analyzed data and then presents the results to others to understand the experience of a common phenomenon (Fusch et al., 2018:20). Denzindivided four types of triangulation namely, data triangulation for correlating people, time, and space, investigator triangulation for correlating the findings from multiple researches in a study, theory triangulation for using and correlating multiple theoretical strategies, and methodological triangulation for correlating data from multiple data collection methods (Fusch et al., 2018:20).

The validity of the data in this research used theory triangulation techniques. The theory triangulation technique is used to test the validity of the data using more than one perspective in discussing the problems being studied. This research crossed check the theory of the experts used, the judgment from the co-rater pointed and the study of the researchers herself. For example, in order to find the meaning of certain figurative lexicons found, the meaning needed to be defined by referring to the theories reviewed, co-rater judgment, the researchers herself, and other supporting sources like dictionary, books or internet. After this phase, the data were verified by the co-rater pointed to be judged whether they were correct or incorrect.

Results

After analyzing the data, the researchers found types of figurative language in Maya Angelou’s poems. From seven types of figurative language, there is one type that is not found in Maya Angelou's poems namely, litotes. The researchers would like to present

the types of figurative language in five Maya Angelou's poems and shows the total percentage of types of the figurative language in poetry as follows (Tables 1-6).

Table 1. Poetry "Still I Rise"

No	Types of Figurative Language	Sum	Percentage
1.	Irony	-	-
2.	Hyperbole	1	5,88%
3.	Metaphor	8	47,06%
4.	Metonymy	-	-
5.	Simile	7	41,18%
6.	Personification	1	5,88%
Total	4	17	100%

Table 2. Poetry "On the Pulse of Morning"

No	Types of Figurative Language	Sum	Percentage
1.	Irony	1	5,26%
2.	Hyperbole	6	31,6%
3.	Metaphor	4	21,05%
4.	Metonymy	1	5,26%
5.	Simile	1	5,26%
6.	Personification	6	31,6%
Total	6	19	100%

Table 3. Poetry "Phenomenal Woman"

No	Types of Figurative Language	Sum	Percentage
1.	Irony	-	-
2.	Hyperbole	2	28,6%
3.	Metaphor	4	57,1%
4.	Metonymy	-	-
5.	Simile	1	14,3%
6.	Personification	-	-
Total	3	7	100%

Table 4. Poetry "Caged Bird"

No	Types of Figurative Language	Sum	Percentage
1.	Irony	-	-
2.	Hyperbole	-	-
3.	Metaphor	4	25%
4.	Metonymy	-	-
5.	Simile	-	-
6.	Personification	12	75%
Total	2	16	100%

Table 5. Poetry "A Brave and Startling Truth"

No	Types of Figurative Language	Sum	Percentage
1.	Irony	1	10%
2.	Hyperbole	3	30%
3.	Metaphor	4	40%

4.	Metonymy	-	-
5.	Simile	-	-
6.	Personification	2	20%
Total	4	10	100%

Table 6. The Total Percentage of the Types of the Figurative Language in Five Poetry

No	Title of Poetry	Types of Figurative Language						Sum
		I	H	MP	MN	S	P	
1.	Still I Rise	-	1	8	-	7	1	17
2.	On the Pulse of Morning	1	6	4	1	1	6	19
3.	Phenomenal Woman	-	2	4	-	1	-	7
4.	Caged Bird	-	-	4	-	-	12	16
5.	A Brave and Startling Truth	1	3	4	-	-	2	10
Sum		2	12	24	1	9	21	69
Percentage		2,9%	17,4%	34,8%	1,4%	13%	30,4%	100%

In the research finding table above, it can be seen the types of figurative language in five poetry. There are irony, hyperbole, metaphor, metonymy, simile, and personification. From seven types of figurative language by Leech (1981: 11), litotes there was not found any, because there are not sentences in five poetries that appropriate to indicators of litotes.

The detail percentage of the types of figurative language in poetry can be seen in Fig. 1.

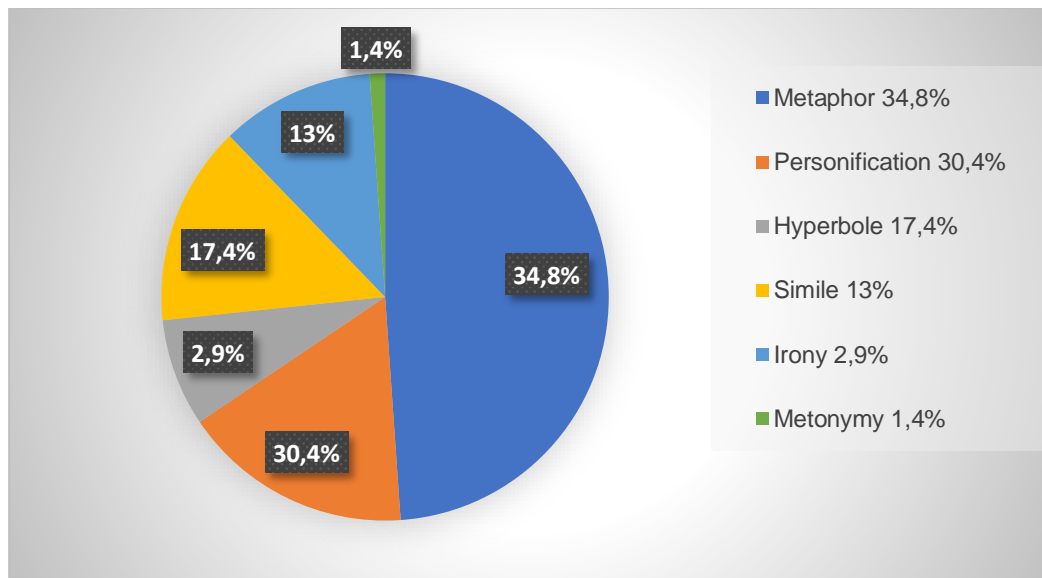


Fig. 1. The Percentage of the Types of the Figurative Language in Poetry

In the research finding chart above, it can be seen that metaphor is dominant type of figurative language in Maya Angelou’s poems with a percentage of 34,8% consists 24

sentences. The next dominant in Maya Angelou's poems is personification. Personification consist of 21 sentences with percentage 30,4%.

Discussion

After analyzing the data, the researchers would like to discuss some topics about the research. The researchers summarize the discussion as follows:

In this research, the researchers found the types and the dominant of figurative language in Maya Angelou's poems. The types of figurative language are used in Maya Angelou's selected poems are irony, hyperbole, metaphor, metonymy, simile, and personification. The totals of figurative language found were 69 sentences. Metaphor consists of 24 sentences with percentage 34,8%, personification consist of 21 sentences with percentage 30,4% , hyperbole 12 consist of sentences with percentage 17,4%, simile consist of 9 sentences with percentage 13% , irony consist of 2 sentences with percentage 2,9%, and metonymy consist of one sentence with percentage 1,4%. From seven figurative languages not all of those indicators were found in the five selected poetries, among seven indicators, litotes there were not found any, because there were no sentences in five poems. While, the dominant of figurative language used in Maya Angelou's poems is metaphor which consists of 24 sentences with percentage 34,8%.

This research has similarities and differences with some other research like from research completed by Syafitri and Marlinton (2018) entitled "An Analysis of Figurative Language Used in Edgar Allan Poe's Poems". The similarity is that these two research focus on analysis figurative language in poems and the researchers also using the same method of qualitative descriptive to analyzing the data. While the differences of this research with the previous study is used the theory Abrams in analyzing the types of figurative language in poems and this research used theory of Leech (1981). The objectives of previous research to describe kinds and meanings of figurative language used in Edgar Allan Poe's poems with eight poems and the objectives this research to find out the types and the dominant of figurative language are used in Maya Angelou's selected poems. From the results of the research, previous researchers found the dominant in the poetry was personifications with sum 25 sentences and this research found the dominant in the poetry was metaphor consists of 24 sentences with percentage 34,8%. It indicated that the previous research dominant used personification and this research dominant used metaphor.

Conclusion

After analyzed Maya Angelou's poems, the researchers made conclusion in this chapter. The conclusion is based on research question, that are what type, and what the dominant of figurative language used in Maya Angelou's poems. The results show that:

The totals of figurative language found in Maya Angelou's poems were 69 sentences. Metaphor consists of 24 sentences with percentage 34,8%, personification consist of 21 sentences with percentage 30,4% , hyperbole 12 consist of sentences with percentage 17,4%, simile consist of 9 sentences with percentage 13% , irony consist of 2 sentences with percentage 2,9%, and metonymy consist of one sentence with percentage 1,4%.

From seven figurative languages not all of those indicators were found in the five selected poetries. Amongsevenindicators, litotes there were not found any, because there were no sentences in five poetries that appropriate to indicators of litotes.

Based on the percentage above, the researchers concluded the dominant of figurative language used in Maya Angelou's poems is metaphor which consists of 24 sentences with percentage 34,8%.

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