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Kajian Keagamaan, Keilmuan, dan Teknologi

**SEKOLAH TINGGI AGAMA ISLAM MIFTAHUL 'ULA (STAIM)
NGLAWAK KERTOSONO NGANJUK**

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Kajian Keagamaan, Keilmuan dan Teknologi

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ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN THE FIVE SELECTED POEMS BY J.C DOWN

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Abstract:

Penelitian ini membahas tentang bahasa kiasan dalam lima puisi terpilih karya J.C Dawn. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis Majas dan pribahasa pada puisi karya J.C Dawn. Penelitian ini akan menemukan bahasa kiasan yang paling dominan dalam puisi J.C Dawn. Penulis berfokus pada lima puisi karya. 5 Karya tersebut adalah "jusnya", "saya manusia bukan orang bijak", "karya seni", "mimpi tak tersentuh", dan "mengakuinya". Puisi-puisi ini dipilih karena puisi tersebut dikonstruksi dengan bahasa kiasan yang lebih beragam dibandingkan puisi lainnya. Dalam penelitian ini penulis menggunakan desain kualitatif deskriptif. Pengumpulan data diambil dari setiap kata dalam lirik puisi karya J.C Dawn. Proses pengumpulan data diawali dengan beberapa tahapan yaitu membaca, menggarisbawahi, memberi kode, membaca ulang, memeriksa, dan mengolah. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat 15 kalimat yang berhubungan dengan bahasa kiasan. Kiasan yang muncul adalah 4 metafora, 2 hiperbola, 1 simbol, 1 simile, 3 paradoks, 2 personifikasi, dan 3 litote. Terakhir, penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa ada 7 jenis bahasa kiasan. Mereka adalah metafora, hiperbola, perumpamaan, paradoks, personifikasi, dan litote. Kesimpulan di atas menunjukkan bahwa bahasa kiasan yang dominan digunakan dalam puisi J.C Dawn adalah metafora. Metafora ditemukan dalam puisi karya J.C Dawn yang berjudul "Aku manusia, bukan orang bijak".

Kata Kunci: *figurative language, Poem, J.C. Down*

A. Introduction

Language is a symbol for communication to express or imagine. Along with the community's need, importance of language in the area of globalization is really necessary. Language is the sound produced by the speech from all aspects of life and communication. Wardhaugh stated that Everyone can feel, express an idea, imagination, attention, using language.³ People can show their imagination to express knowledge, to declare their emotion and their idea can explore other people both directly and indirectly. With communication, someone can interact with each other they convey the message,

¹ Dosen Institut Agama Islam Al-Qolam Malang

² Dosen Institut Agama Islam Al-Qolam Malang

³ Wardhaugh & Ronald, *Introduction to English Semantic* (London: Routledge, 1972) pp. 42

exchange opinions, give each other criticism, and greet each other.⁴ Everyone has a goal to talk, in this matter including semantic studies.

Semantic is one of linguistic that has an important role. If phonology focuses on the sound of language and morphology focus on the word-formation therefor semantic analysis about the meaning of language. Semantic is the language expressed that has meaning.⁵ in semantic learning about the meaning and how to interpret language. However, learning semantic is very interesting and important in linguistic. One of the constituents of language is literature. The word "literature" on dictionary Oxford indicate writing valued as work, art, especially novels, plays, and poem.⁶ According to Ade and Okunoye, literature is a certain fact such as imagination, life experient, words that are full of meaning which is effective but interesting to notice as well as creating and revealing hidden facts.⁷

It can be concluded that literature is a permanent expression of words arranged in the next forms. literature expresses thoughts, feelings, and opinions or aspects of social regarding life experience. Robert and Jacob mention in his book entitled "*an introduction to reading and writing*" that literature can improve one's personality and intelligence, has an interesting goal of making people aware of other cultures such as philosophy and religion in the world and competing with a time that has never been known.⁸ Poetry is a literary work that has become a human civilization that goes on and develops over time. Greek poetry comes from the word "poiese" which means "to make" "to form" or poetry artwork which is a literary work having an aesthetic that cannot be separated from the linguistic code expressed via language.⁹ Poetry is literary work and all imaginative visual literary works. Literary language is opposed to connotative because it uses many meanings and the meaning of figurative language. According to Ricard that in poetry many ideas that inspire readers and have many keywords.¹⁰ a sentence that uses on the poem's specific meaning that the word never have been known.

Baldick's dictionary mention that poetry is a language that is sung, chanted, spoken, or written based on several repetitive patterns the relationship between the words

⁴ Kreidler & Charles W., *Introduction to English Semanti*. (London: Routledge, 1988) p. 2

⁵ *Ibid*. p. 3

⁶ Oxford, *Learner's Pocket Dictionary*, Fourth Edition (London: University Pers, 2008) pp. 258

⁷ Ade, O. I. & Okunoye, O. *An Introduction to Literature and Literary Criticism* (Nigeria: National Open University of Nigeria, 2008) pp. 2-3

⁸ Robert, E.V., & Jacob, H. *An Introduction to Reading and Writing* (New Jersey, NJ: Prentice-Hall, Inc, 1982) p. 5

⁹ Leech, G. N., & Short, M. H. *A Linguistic Introduction to English Fictional Prose* (United States of America: Longman Inc., 1981) pp. 51

¹⁰ Ricard, I.A. *The Philosophy of Rhetoric* (London: Oxford University Press, 1936) p. 9

of each sound and reason and patterns has a rhythm with added poetry.¹¹ the sentences in poetry are wrapped by rhythmic words and have their patterns. Muhammad Atar Semi stated two fictional elements are intrinsic and extrinsic. Intrinsic is an element of literary work that include characterization, theme, plot, a background of narration, and figurative language while the extrinsic element that does not include literary work but influence literary works such as social-economic factor, culture, politic, and religion.¹²

According to Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary mention about definition poem and poetry: **The poem is a piece of writing in which the words are arranged in separate lines, often ending in rhyme, which is chosen for their sound for the images and ideas they suggest. On the other hand, poetry is general as a form of literature. The poem refers to a work of poetry, while poetry refers to collections of poems. So if it is concluded from the Cambridge dictionary, the poem is more accurately translated into 'rhyme' while poetry doesn't have to use a style of language, while the poem speaks more to the style of language than a form of literary work.**

In the poem by J.C Dawn contains a very deep meaning. The reader feels he found a friend in herself. The poem by J.C Dawn includes poems that have special meanings and the words are very interesting to read so that the sentence gives inspiration and motivation to the reader as one example of her poem entitled "guru" which only consists of 3 rhyme but has very deep meaning. Making poetry doesn't only use common words but also chooses beautiful words and contains their meaning such as figurative language. Wren and Martin stated that figurative language is made of ordinary forms, expressions, or ideas that are produced have more effects than expected.¹³ The conclusion above is in the sentence contained in the poem has a myriad of sentences implicit meaning.

Hariato argues that figurative language is a part of semantic.¹⁴ it shows that each word has its meaning, in semantic interpreting language that is the implied meaning and the implied meaning is figuratively called a figurative language is a sentence that is not in the actual sentence. The sentence is wrapped in a beautiful word so that it has a keyword and it has the meaning which is called figurative language. in everyday life, if using figurative language, the word figurative language emerges as opposed to its true meaning.

¹¹ Baldick, C. *Oxford Concise Dictionary of Literary Terms* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2001) pp. 63

¹² Semi, Muhammad Atar. *Anatomy Sastra* (Bandung: Angkara Raya, 1998) pp. 35

¹³ Wren, P. C., & Martin, H. *High School English Grammar and Composition* (New Delhi: S. Chand & Company Ltd, 1981) pp. 28

¹⁴ Hariyanto. *The Analysis of Figurative Language Used in The Lyric of Firework by Katy Perry (A Study of Semantic)* (Lampung: Lampung University, 2017) p. 9

therefore, all forms of language both phrases and sentences that do not refer to true meanings are called figurative meanings.

Many poems in the world written by a writer as an art form. One of the poems in the world, the poem written by an artist the name is J.C Dawn. J.C Dawn is an explorer of human existence. Dubbed as “ The Next Rupi Kaur” and one of “ Five Indonesia's Best Instapoets” in articles from Indonesian and Jakarta Globe, she offers an intimate look at the unseen that make life significant. She believes that by sharing her own journey to self-discovery, she can inspire others to dive within their own souls, while at once letting them know they are not alone. Her latest release *Ripple Of Existence* is the existence of her debut book, the wonders of life, and love the first book.¹⁵

The researcher took five masterpiece poems by J.C Dawn those are *Artwork*, *I am human*, *not sage*, *the juice*, *Acknowledge*, *Dreams untouchable*. The researcher took those poems because they have different themes with each other poems. The poem by J.C Dawn has its style that attracts readers so that researcher is interested in investigating her poetry. The sentences in the poems written by J.C Dawn are simple. However, the figurative language used in his poetry is so beautiful. Most readers still do not understand yet because of the beautiful J.C Dawn's poem. Reading poetry is a challenge for readers.¹⁶ Analyzing the poem written by J.C Dawn is one way to understand the figurative language. The researcher hopes by analyzing the figurative language in the poem of J.C Dawn, the result will enlighten the readers because this research will reveal the theory of figurative language. Thus this research entitled “The Analysis Of figurative language in the five selected poem by J.C Down”

Based on the problems that are identified above, this study will be limited to the analysis of figurative language in the five selected poems by J.C Dawn. Because the researcher explains with broadens the researcher will confuse to give explanation and comprehension for a researcher itself.

B. Literature review

1. Previous of Study

The first study was done by Afif Annikmatul Khoiriyah entitled “An analysis of Figurative Language Used in Movie Script “Frozen”. This study used a qualitative design. he researcher took all the words and the lyrics that contained figurative language in Movie Script “Frozen”. The writer analyzed the movie with several steps such as

¹⁵ J.C Dawn. *Ripple of Existence* (Jakarta POP 2nd edition, 2019) pp.39

¹⁶ Lineberger, Jason. <https://study.com/academy/lesson/understanding-figurative-language-in-poetry.html> accessed on 04/05/20

finding the movie script "Frozen", understanding the movie, reading the script "Frozen", identifying all the words, and taking notes. The result shows that there are 10 kinds of figurative language in Movie Script "Frozen". They are metaphor, hyperbola, personification, metonymy, alliteration, idiom, repetition, rhetoric, and onomatopoeia.¹⁷

The second study was done by Trisna Dinillah Harya entitled *An Analysis Figurative Language Used in Choelhos's Novel entitled "Alchemist"*. This study used descriptive qualitative. The researcher took the data from the Novel and the theory that was used by the researcher is Leech to analyze this Novel. The result of this study, there is 70 sentences figurative language in Choelhos's Novel Entitled "Alchemist". There are 30 similes, 27 personifications, 12 metaphor, 1 hyperbola. The dominant types of figurative language are simile. The writer used a simile to describe the character and to the emotion of the character. The writer uses many figurative languages because the figurative language in the novel was very interesting to read.¹⁸

The third study was done by Hariyanto entitled *An analysis of Figurative Language Used in the Lyric of Firework by Katy Perry*. The researcher used qualitative design in this research. The data was taken in kapanlagi.com entitle firework. The result shows that there is 7 kind of figurative language in a lyric of firework by Katy Perry. There are hyperbole, metaphor, paradox, personification, simile, affiliation, and symbolic then the most use in the lyric of the firework is symbolic.¹⁹

In this case, the previous study indicates differences and similarities. The difference between those previous studies with this study is available in the object that words used figurative language. The writer summarized several previous studies that have analyzed figurative language on their object. With poetry, we can be inspired by the words contained in the poem. This research analyzes Figurative Language in Instagram or instapoet which has been published that created by J.C Dawn and the research design used Descriptive Qualitative.

2. Poetry

Poetry is a collection of poems, In Colin, Dictionary poetry is writing that has the beautiful word uses a voice that is felt by the heart and has rhythmic with rhythm. poetry is something that readers and listeners, too, can care about" words contained in

¹⁷ Khoiriyah, Afif Annikmatul. *An analysis of Figurative language used in Movie Script "Frozen"*. (Thesis English Education Departement Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training IAIN of Tulungagung, 2016) pp. 57

¹⁸ Harya, Trisna Dinillah. *Figurative Language used in Choelhos's Novel Entitled "Alchemist"*. (Lampung: IAIN Jurai Siwo Lampung, 2013) pp. 61

¹⁹ Hariyanto. *The Figurative Language Used In Lyric Of Firework By Kety perry(a study of semantic)*. (Lampung: Lampung University, 2017) pp. 52

poetry are not only written in books but the reader are curious when he is reading them and are interested in reading them again and absorbing them.

Poetry or poem include literature that has a beautiful word. In Collin's dictionary, poetry is writing that has a choice of words to be beautiful and uses a voice that is felt by the heart and has a rhythmic row with rhythm.²⁰ Poetry is a form of literary work that is bound by rhythm, rhyme, and compiler of stanzas and lines whose language looks beautiful and full of meaning.

Mario klarer mentions in his book entitled *An Introduction To Literary Studies* that poetry is one of the oldest genres in literature.²¹ In the history of literature in Greek times poetry is closely related to lyrics, where the lyrics in the sense of etymology are musical instruments, "Lyra" from Yunani, and indicate a source from the field of music. Greek poetry comes from the word "Poieo" which means to make or produce. it shows that the poet is the person who made the verse.²²

3. Figurative language

The word used in the poem has a specific meaning that makes the readers have to interpret the oral word, the word is beautiful to use figurative language. Figurative language is often considered as a synonym of language An understanding of the style of language will first be revealed in our daily conversation figurative language rarely used, figurative language special often use in literary works such as Advertisement, Novels, Poems, Article in the newspaper, etc. language style has a very broad scope.

Figurative language is ordinary forms, expressions, or ideas that are produced have more effect than expected. So the reader needs to use the imagination to understand the meaning of the author.

Abrams mention on Burhan's book entitle *Teori Pengkajian Fiksi* that figurative language has several names, the first is figurative though or tropes the second figurative speech.²³ the first shows the use of language that deviates from the literal meaning so that it is called (literal meaning) while the second shows the ordering of words.

There are many kinds of figurative language. Leech mentions in his book that types of figurative language such as personification, metaphor, irony, hyperbola, simile, litotes, metonymy, and paradox.²⁴

²⁰ Collinsdictionary.com. "English Dictionary". (London: Oxford, 2018). Accessed on November 4, 2018 <https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/poemhttps://>

²¹ Klarer, Mario. *An Introduction To Literary Studies*. (New York: Oxford, 1998) pp.32

²² *Ibid.* pp.32

²³ Nugiantoro, Burhan. *Teori Pengkajian Fiksi*. (Yogyakarta: UGM Press, 2018) pp. 397

²⁴ Leech, G. N. & Short, M. H. *A Linguistic Introduction to English Fictional Prose*. (United States of America: Longman Inc., 1981) pp. 65

C. Research Method

Cresswell argues that research is the process of collecting data and analyzing information obtained so that the topic we are addressing can be understood.²⁵ This study uses Descriptive qualitative that describes figurative language in the poem by J.C Dawn. The writer uses descriptive qualitative that don't use number because this study to emphasize the interpretation researcher for wroten. Muhammad Latif argues that descriptive qualitative research is a process that understanding behavior people by building complex, holistic pictures of the social and cultural settings in which such behavior occurs thus it is done by analyzing words rather than user numbers.²⁶ Thomas D. Kennedy, Ph.D., BCB, is an associate professor of research at Nova Southeastern University in Davie, Florida mention on his book entitle *An Applied Guide to Research Designs Quantitative, Qualitative, and Mixed Methods* that qualitative design is the method provide the theoretical, philosophical, and data analytic stanza.²⁷

In this study author study reading, approach the litareture, and understanding the poem by J. C Dawn. On the other hand, the researcher reads about the figurative language and describing the figurative language used in the poem written by J.C Dawn. to explain a topic of scientific work an approach is needed so that research focuses on the problem. The data source was taken from this study is the lyrics of poetry by jc dawn, the researcher chose poetry chose dawn because of all the poetry books on Gramedia that were sought only by j.c dawn poems that were interesting to read and wanted to analyze it.

For the data collection technique, this study took a sample that select five love poem by J.C Dawn that entitle: understanding, you, true love, you are contentment is self, unveil. The author read one by one poem after that translate the keyword into dictionary then the researcher finds the word, phrase, and the author tries to find the figurative language in the poem by J.C Dawn, on the other hand, the keyword is underlined give code and then made the note that including figurative language and analyze them.

After the writer finds the figurative language from collected the data that have been sought on the poem the writer analyzes them. The process of analyzing the data begin several steps: the first classifies the poem that related to figurative language. Then the writer underlined the keyword, phrase, clause, and give code the word including figurative

²⁵ Creswell. J. W. *Education Research: Planning, Conducting and Evaluating Quantitative and Qualitative Research*. (New York: Pearson, Inc, 2011) p. 3

²⁶ Latief, Muhammad Adnan. *Research Methods On Language Learning An Introduction*. 6th Ed. (Malang: Universitas Negeri Malang, 2017) pp. 77

²⁷ Edmond, W. *et.al, An Applied Guide to Research Designs Quantitative, Qualitative, and Mixed Methods*. Second Edition (Los angels: Sage, 2013) pp. 16

language. After that writer classifying the meaning related to the keyword then interpretation the word and the last conclusion base on the finding.

Code:

P.1.: first poem

L.1: first-line

M: metaphor

S: simile

P: personification

L: litotes

Pr: paradox

Hy: Hyperbole

Example: P.1. L.2. M: the second line in the first poem and types of figurative language is a metaphor

D. Finding And Discussion

1. Research Findings

The following table summarizes the result of a poem by J.C Dawn that have analyzed:

No	Title	Types of FL and line	Frequency FL
1	Artwork	Metaphor: 1	1
2	I am human, not sage	Metaphor: 1, 2, 4 hyperbola: 7, symbol: 9, and simile:17	6
3	Acknowledge	Paradox: 2, 4, 6	3
4	The juice	Personification: 3, 5 hyperbola: 20	3
5	Dreams untouchable	Litotes:1, 2, 3,	3

From the table above the researcher finds the type of figurative language in the poem by J.C Dawn that are: Artwork, I am human, not sage, Acknowledge, The juice, and Dreams untouchable. This study the writer focused on four seventh types of figurative language that are metaphor, simile, personification, paradox, symbol, hyperbola, and litotes.

2. Discussion

This part of the elaboration and discussion analyze about figurative language in the poem by J. C Dawn. These are metaphor, simile, personification, paradox, and hyperbola, symbol, and litotes. In the next paragraphs that follow, the researcher would like the present type of figurative language in the poem by J.C Dawn

a. The first poem entitle “artwork”

Your life is your artwork

A painter has brushes
 You have your body and mind
 Use them

The first poem entitles "artwork" is one of the poems in chapter 4 entitled courage in Ripple of Existence. In this poem use Metaphor. metaphor is a kind of figurative language that cant be understood literally.²⁸ According to J. C Dawn about this title that your destiny is not from the stars but to yourself. Try your best. We are aware that we must return all matters to God and tolerantly accept His provisions. God knows what is best for us.

1) Metaphor

According to Macmillan state that metaphor makes a comparison between two objects that seems unlike but that have the same quality. Metaphor is a kind of figurative language that indicates a comparison between two think it is not the same but that has the same quality. Metaphor is a form of statement which makes no sense, for example, "time is a thief." The time does not steal from us, but through metaphor, there is the idea that someone sometimes doesn't aware of hours or days. Metaphors use a specific word such as "is, are, am".

P.1. L.1. M: your life is your artwork

The first line in the first poem includes metaphor. The meaning "live is your artwork" includes a metaphor the meaning of the sentence that if someone wants to be successful must struggle and try to do it. J.C Dawn argues that is the artwork the same as humans have a myriad of abilities that exist in himself, everyone without realizing that humans are able to do something and we are able to make something meaningful both himself and others.

b. The second poem " I am human, not sage"

To most of us, death is disappearance.
 But to a small few, death is birth.
 They say, what are our physical bodies worth?
 They are simple home to
 Accommodate our soul
 When this house crumbles into bones,
 Their soul continues on in yet another shell,
 Or return to the Universe.
 We are never truly gone.
 Nevertheless, to most of us,
 death approaches like a shoe with no foot in it,
 like a familiar chat screen with nothing it,

²⁸ Perrine, L., & ARP. T. R. *Sound and Sense: An introduction to poetry*. (London: Southern Methodist University, 1992) pp. 18

a shirt with no one in it,
a ring with no finger in it,
noise with no mouth, with no tongue, with no cord.
And our heartbreak.

The poem entitled "I am human, not sage" is one of poem chapter six entitled "Death" in *Ripple of Existence*. This poem is one of the personal favorite J.C Dawn. The writer writes to use express thought and usually, the writer feels sad, happy, disappointed, complicated, and has a problem write the poem.²⁹ J.C Dawn writer the poem at the moment she imagines someone passes away.

J.C Dawn argues in Instagram that:

Why do cant people talk about it? Why is it so frightening to face the one thing that is certain in this world? Why don't we refuse to be mindful of it until we find ourselves in a hospital bed when the art of dying is the essence of living? Everyone dies after all, but not everyone lives.

The conclusion above that everyone will pass away. The meaning correlation with firman Allah in *Anbiya'* 35:

كُلُّ نَفْسٍ ذَائِقَةُ الْمَوْتِ

“Every soul will surely die.”³⁰

Death is an absolute thing that is experienced by all creatures in the world and also has been determined when and where the person will die. Almost every human being is afraid to talk about death because of the fear of loss and everyone feels don't ready. by knowing death humans will live in balance and not only live in the world but also that they thought about life after death they must be thought about it.

The researcher found three types of figurative language in a poem by J.C Dawn entitle I am human, not sage. the following types of figurative language that are:

1) Metaphor

A metaphor is a kind of figurative language that indicates a comparison between two think it is not the same but that has the same quality. Metaphors use a specific word such as “is, are, am”.

P.2. L.1. M: death is the disappearance

The first line in the scnd poem includes metaphor. Metaphors use a specific word such as "is, are, am". The word underlined word is a metaphor by word use "is". In the literal meaning, the word doesn't make sense because the writer compares "death" with "disappearance". The meaning of the sentence that “death” is the end of life in

²⁹ Bourbon, B. *What Is a Poem? Modern Philology*, Vol 105 no. 1, Doi: 114.125.55.216, 2007. pp. 27-43

³⁰ QS. Al-Anbiya(21th): 35

the world, someone leaves a place of rest and memory and with family and relatives. Everything will disappear after someone dies. J.C Dawn writes this poem she imagines someone that passes away. In proverbs, elephant death leaves ivory which means humans die leaving names even though they have died they are still remembered.

P.2. L.4 M: They are a simple home

The fourth line in the second poem includes metaphor. The characteristic metaphor uses figurative words and word choices that equate something with something else. The specific metaphor uses the word "are, is, am" and the underlined above use the word "are" The word underlined above the meaning about the word "simple home" indicate J.C Dawn it showed "the body" so J.C Dawn argues that our body is just place to stay for our soul. The meaning above about the word "simple homes" according to J.C Dawn indicates the "body of human" is "Body" the purpose about it that the soul just in body and it is figured in the word "simple homes". the body is the place of the soul, and the soul lives in that body only temporarily. We can imagine it When we sleep, our body cannot feel nything, but our souls are still alive. When we dream while sleeping, sometimes we eat pleasure or misery, that's the picture of the soul that comes out of the human body. The conclusion above that the body is the same as a house, where the house where a person lives and the body is where the soul lives.

P.2 L.2. M: Death is birth

The second line in the second poem includes metaphor. The underlined word above is a metaphor. The word "death" according to the oxford dictionary indicates that "end of life" everything on earth will die including the earth itself while the word "birth" the first of life. Its word has different meanings between death and, even contradictory but thinking about the same meaning. The meaning of the sentence that "die" is the end of life in the world if the word "birth" above that someone starts the new life in the afterlife.

2) Hyperbole

The Hyperbola is one kind of figurative language that has a statement deliberately it is made to exaggerate facts, either maximizing or minimizing them, it uses to attract the attention of the audience and gain greater more expressive.

P.2. L.9. P: when this house crumble into the bone

The ninth line in the second poem includes Hyperbole because it shows exaggerated. The word "house" in this case according to J.C Dawn indicates "body". The

underlined above includes hyperbole because it enlarged the event, the word "Crumble" entered English, namely Germanic which was first spoken in England in the Early Middle Ages and is currently the most commonly used language throughout the world. According to the oxford dictionary the word " crumble " shows " break into the very small piece" The meaning of the sentence above that when someone dies then only his name and body remain. When humans die the body is of no use to the earth so that it destroys itself. In book entitle "daqoiqul Akhbar" the moslem's book it explains about life before death and after died that :

When the soul has come out of the body of the child of Adam and passed for three days, the soul said; O my Lord! Allow me so that I can walk and see the body that I was in it. Then the God Ta'ala gave him permission. The spirit then went to the tomb and saw his body from a distance. It turned out that his body was bleeding from his nose and mouth, the spirit then cried for a long time and said; ouch! my despicable body! Ouch!, my love! Do you remember in the days when you were alive that this place was a place of sadness, trials, difficulties, distresses, and regrets? Spirit then left.³¹

The conclusion about it that our body doesn't be needed in this world just our behavior and actions that we are useful for humans.

3) Simile

A simile is a kind of figurative language that indicate comparison by using "as, like". every word that compares with one another using as or like, is called a simile. This form can be said to be like an association form that uses conjunctions in the form of the tub, like or as. The expressions are similar as the meanings.

Example: busy as a bee

Explanation: if someone busy like bee, bee show sound buzz some like someone when busy.

P.2. L.17. Si: Death approaches like a shoe with no foot in it

The seventeenth line in the second poem includes simile. The meaning of the sentence above the word death approach shows that when a human will die then no one runs away from it and someone will not be able to refuse it, like shoes that no longer exist in the feet the meaning about it that when humans approach death they only left alone the soul separate with the body. J.C Dawn argues that every day someone walks with foot wears shoes. But if someone doesn't use it the shoe cant movement.

³¹ Abdurrohlim, al imam. *Daqoiqul Akhbar*, 1st Edition. (Al-haromain, 2005)

c. The third poem is “acknowledge it”

Acknowledge it

If you wish to plant a rose
Do not escape its thorns.

If you wish to watch the stare
Do not hide at night.

If you wish to live wisely
Do not from death.

The poem entitles "Acknowledge it" is one of poem chapter six entitled "Death" in Ripple of Existence. The first poem in chapter six. J.C. Dawn argues on Instagram about this chapter that death is the shadow, and life in the sunshine then create it. Refusing to know death is limiting your relationship with life.

1) Paradox

The researcher found a figurative language that is a paradox in the poem entitle "Acknowledge" indicates figurative language it is paradox. The paradox is an opinion or argument that is contrary to public opinion, can be considered strange or extraordinary. It also says paradox, a proposition which wrong but once Gus is also right. Often behind the surprising idea, paradoxical hiding the truth that can be defended. This poem uses paradox because of this poem imagins about "Death". The death that is expressed through an argument that does not make sense.

P.3. L.2. Pr: do not escape its thorns

The second line in the third poem includes paradox. The paradox is a type of figurative language that has an argument which opposite to the general argument. It can be called strange or particular. According to the oxford dictionary paradox is interpreted as a statement that seems contrary to public opinion or truth, but in reality, contains truth.³² The word “escape” get free from prison.³³ While the word "it thorns" including a spiky rose stalk so that it looks strange if the rose of the thorny stalk.

P.3. L.4. Pr: dont hide at night

The fourth line in the third poem includes paradox. The paradox is a type of figurative language that has arguments which opposite with the general argument. It can be called strange or particular. The word "hide" on the oxford dictionary

³² Oxford, *Learner's Pocket Dictionary*, Fourth Edition (London: University Pers, 2008) pp.317

³³ *Ibid.* pp.150

indicates getting out of sight, so it seems surprised or strange if someone can hide from the night while the night is certain to happen and the earth becomes dark.

P.3. L.6. Pr: don't run from death

The sixth line in the third poem includes paradox. The paradox is a type of figurative language that has arguments which opposite with the general argument. It can be called strange or particular. The word "run" according to the oxford dictionary indicates going faster than you walk. While the word "death" is a sure thing that humans cannot escape from death.

The conclusion from the sentence above that humans is sometimes reluctant to talk about death when in fact death is a thing that must have happened to humans. In the book entitled "Ihya" Ulumuddin chapter 10 about remembering death and afterward that:

The God broke the neck of the mighty by "dying", God broke the backs of the kings by "dying", and God broke the dreams of the emperors by "dying" which they did not remember dying so that they came right which is "dead".³⁴

The sentence above shows that If God has taken lives in humans, family, wealth, and wishful everything cannot help him. So we all need to be aware of death and we try to prepare what is done for it.

d. The fourth poem is “ the juice”

She makes me dragon fruit
 Juice every morning
 It sits and waits on the table
 Magenta and radiant in the sunlight
 It travels through my throat
 And to my stomach,
 Filling me with gratitude but reminding me of
 My mother's hair
 Her greying hair
 Her thinning skin
 Her arms and bones
 That is slowly growing frail
 And her palm on my back,
 The someone that told me
 I was home, even when
 All I could see was black
 Silently, I cry at the inevitability of death,
 But at least I know I should be Thankful for her today
 So here is the most nutritious juice in the world,
 The vitamins of which are divided from
 the dept of love and the awareness of death.

³⁴ Imam Al-Gozali, *Ikhtisar ihya' Ulumuddin*. (Jogyakarta: Turos Pustaka, 2017) pp.520

The poem entitles "the juice" is one of poem chapter six entitle "Death" in Ripple of Existence. The writer writes express thought and usually, the writer feels sad, happy, disappointed, complicated, and has a problem write the poem.³⁵ J.C Dawn writer this poem because she remembers someone who always gave her everything they never had before she remembers mother. Mother is someone who is a hard worker who is wise and loving towards her children. They are heroes to their children they are amazing in their own way. The researcher found types of figurative language in the poem entitled "The juice" there are personification and hyperbola.

1) Personification

Personification uses a style of language that expresses inanimate objects can act like humans, personification compares between humans and inanimate objects. characteristic personification compares the inanimate objects or living things that are not human (animals, plants) so as if they can behave like humans.

P.4. L.3. P: it sits and waits in the table.

The third line in the fourth poem includes personification. The underlined above is personification. Personification is part of figurative language. personification uses a style of language that expresses inanimate objects that can act like humans. The underlined above is personification it compares between humans and inanimate objects. because of the word "it" indicates "the Juice" (P.4. L.2) the word "it" has characterized as a human who has a word to sit. As we know the juice cant like humans which can sit and the juice cant wait like humans.

P.4. L.5. P: it travels through my throat

The fifth line in the fourth poem includes personification. The underlined word above is personification because "it" indicates the word "Juice" (P.4. L.2) It has characterized as human the word "travel" usually it is used for someone who moves another place the juice cant travel like a human. The meaning of the word above that the juice can refresh the throat is the same as a mother who has given infinite affection. Mothers who give sincerity to children.

2) Hyperbole

Hyperbole is one of figurative language that expresses something with an excessive impression, and even compare things in a way that makes almost no sense. the characteristic of hyperbole is to exaggerate something and use dramatic words in its delivery.

³⁵ Bourbon, B. *What Is a Poem? Modern Philology*, Vol 105 No 1, (Doi: 114.125.55.216, 2007) pp. 27-43

P.4. L.20. H: the vitamins of which are derived from the depth of love and the awareness of death.

The twentieth line in the fourth poem includes hyperbole. Hyperbole is a kind of figurative language that expresses something with too much.

The meaning sentence above that shows a very deep feeling. She realized that nothing lasts forever in this world except the love is given by a mother.

The conclusion above is that a mother's love is very valuable for children because the mother has sacrificed life for the children whatever is done by a mother for the children as well as sweat, service, even life at the same time he gives, it is worth a child to respect, glorify and love her. In the hadith, the Prophet Muhammad explained that:

Abu Hurairah narrated as follows, "A man came to the prophet Muhammad, then he asked, " O my prophet, who is the person that I have the most right to treat well? " He answered, "Your mother." "Then who else?" "Your mother" "Who else?" "Your mother" "Who else" "Your father." (H.R. Al-Bukhari. 5971 and Muslim 2548).³⁶

The conclusion above that the Prophet Muhammad mentioned the word mother three times, while the father said only once because a mother feels difficulty in dealing with pregnancy, difficulties in childbirth, and she is difficult when breastfeeding and caring for children, it is only experienced by a mother. These three forms of honor only belong to a mother, while a father does not have them

e. The fifth poem is "Dream Untouchable"

I will write even if no one reads it.
I will paint even if no one sees it.
I will dream even if no one understands it.
For even if no one believes in it,
At least I am staying true

To the profound beauty, I see in my own my dream

The poem entitles "Dream Untouchable" is one of the poems in chapter 4 entitled courage in Ripple of Existence. This poem explains the expression of someone who is trying to develop his abilities. Someone who wants to succeed does not have to be someone else but be yourself. Because abilities cannot be measured but are formed and developed.

1) Litotes

Litotes is a word from the ancient Greek word "lito" which means simplicity.

Litotes is one type of figurative language that expresses a word with a low heart

³⁶ <https://www.ruangmuslimah.co/22407-orang-utama-yang-harus-dimuliakan-di-dunia-ini> accessed on 12 July 2020

and gentle. Litotes is the opposite of hyperbole, but it is narrower in expressions that aim to humble themselves, and in fact, the intended meaning is not what is said. The characteristic litotes sentences that are conveyed will be arranged in a subtle way, it is possible so that the sentence still seems polite and it does not boast.

P.5. L.1 L: I will write even if no one reads it.

P.5. L.2 L: I will paint even if no one sees it.

P.5. L.3 L: I will dream even if no one understands it.

The first to third line in the fifth poem includes litotes. The sentence shows litotes because the sentence indicates to expresses a word with a low heart and gentle. The meaning underlined above that Never be afraid of failing to fight for our dreams because every human being has a failure in his life. Take the allotment of failure from an early age so that we can harvest success quota soon. As the motivational words say, "Successful people are not those who never fail, but those who always rise after failure.

E. Conclusion

After analyzing the poem by J.C Dawn the writer concludes that there is a figurative language in every poem. After the researcher took data and classify the data based on the categories of figurative language that the figurative language is used in the poem by J.C Dawn, there are Metaphor, Hyperbola, simile, Personification, Paradox, Litotes. The sentences that include figurative language in the poems by J.C.Dawn are 15 from the poem entitle the juice, I am human, not sage, acknowledge Dream Untouchable, and artwork. And the dominant figurative language that uses the figurative language in the poem by J.C Dawn is a metaphor

The function of figurative language style in the poem by J.C Dawn is showing feelings of indecision, falling in love, surprise, sad, showing admiration, adding to the dramatic impression of certain events, showing resignation to God Almighty, showing respect and obedience to Almighty God, showing dislike, despair, and anger, and showing someone's social status.

This research has many lackness. The author hopes this study that analyzes the poems by J.C Dawn can be continued by the next researcher who are interested to analyze this poem. J.C Dawn's poem is very good for discussing. The poem can inspire others to dive within their own souls, while at once letting them know they are not alone and this poem can open the understanding of the essence of life. In this research, the writer only focuses on five poems by J.C Dawn. The writer suggests that the future researcher analyze the other poem created by J.C Dawn

The writer hopes this study can increase the readers in literature especially in the poem. Furthermore, the writer hopes that teachers should use the results of this study as teaching materials as well as supporting references in learning.

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