FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE USED IN "THE RAVEN" BY EDGAR ALAN POE’S

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Writer,

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BAHASA FIGURATIF YANG DIGUNAKAN DI DALAM PUISI BERJUDUL "THE RAVEN" OLEH EDGAR ALAN POE’S

Abstrak

Kata kunci: Sosiolinguistik, Bahasa kiasan, Puisi.

Abstract
This research discusses the figurative language used in a poem by Edgar Alan Poe “The Raven”. This research aims to explain the type of figurative language used in the poem and to describe the meaning of the figurative language in the poem. The Data of this study is language units containing figurative language from theory Abrams about A Glossary of Literary Terms. The data source of this study is the the poem by Edgar Allan Poe entitled The Raven. The data were collected by documentation technique, and were analyzed by using the theory of Geoffrey Leech about The Study of Meaning. The results of the analysis shows that: There are eight types of figurative language contained in The Raven. They are personification (25%), Imagery (22,5%), metaphor (17.5%), hyperbole (12.5%), alliteration (10%), Allusion (7,5%), Simile (2.5%) and the last one is onomatopoeia with a percentage of (2.5%). There are five types of figurative language meanings, among others: conceptual meaning, connotative meaning, affective meaning, reflective meaning, and social meaning.

Keywords: Sociolinguistics, Figurative Language, Poems.

1. INTRODUCTION

Language is the ability possessed by humans to communicate with other humans who use signs, for example words and movements. scientific studies in the language are linguistics. Humans acquire language through social interaction at the start of infancy, and children can speak fluently or more or less at the age of 3 years. The use of this language itself has its roots in human culture, therefore in addition to being used to communicate its own language it also has many social and cultural functions, for example to signify a group's
identity, social stratification, and for social makeup and entertainment. Studies dealing with language, linguistics, have evolved into science since the first description of the grammar of a particular language in India around 2000 years ago. Now linguistics itself is the science that pays attention to all aspects of language, examines it from all the perspectives described above.

Academic studies of this language are carried out from many different areas and perspectives, all of which provide a modern approach to linguistics. For example descriptive linguistics that dissects the grammar of a language, theoretical linguistics that develops the best theory to conceptualize language as a study based on the grammar of various extant human languages, the sociolinguistics in this study itself learns about how language is used for social purposes in which it provides studies social function and grammatical description, neurolinguistics in this study study how language itself can be processed in the human brain, and conduct experiments on theories about language skills, computational linguistics studies that are built from theoretical and descriptive linguistics to build computational models of language when trying hypotheses linguistics, and historical linguistics that depend on the grammar and lexical descriptions of languages to investigate the history of each language and build language families using the comparative method.

Figurative language is a very informal word, not in the true sense of the word, this figurative language itself is used to give a sense of beauty and emphasis on the importance of the thing to be conveyed. For example "his dreams are as high as the sky", "his face is like a moon." This figurative language is often found to be possible in songs, poems, and old writings. In describing the meaning of this figurative language itself, this figurative language is a form of language which makes others guess in interpreting the sentence. According to Reaske (1966) said that figurative language is language which employs various figures of speech. Some examples are metaphor, simile, antithesis, hyperbole, and paradox. According to Abrams (1999) Figurative language is a distortion of the use of language by speakers of understanding everyday language, deviation from the standard language, or deviation of the meaning of words, a deviation in the sequence of words in order to obtain some special meanings.

Language cannot be separated from us, because language is very important in aspects of human life, for example; technology, education, science, politics, economics, and also art. In literary arts, for example, poetry. Poetry is a type of literary work in which the style of language used in this poetry is largely determined by rhythm, rhyme and also
the arrangement of lines and stanzas. In writing poetry, it is also carried out by choosing good and careful language and choosing the right words, so that the contents of the poetry are able to give people's awareness of experiences and are also able to provide special responses through sound arrangement, rhythm, and also deep special meanings. in the word element.

Edgar Allan Poe is a poet, short story writer, editor, critic and is one of the leaders of the American Romantic Movement. Edgar was the first famous writer in the United States to make a living just by writing his work. Edgar enlisted in the United States army as a person. Edgar uses that name "Edgar A. Perry". The most famous works of fiction are Gothic, a genre that is Poe followed to calm the public's taste. Besides being horrified, Edgar also wrote insinuations, humorous stories and tricks. For comic effects, Edgar uses irony and is ridiculous waste. Edgar began a more serious effort to begin his career as a writer. Edgar was the first famous American to try to live by writing alone and first hampered by the lack of international copyright law.

In this research, the researchers wants to show about the type of figurative language and also the meaning of figurative language because there are so many figurative languages that can be analyzed by the writer. In this thesis, the writer chooses poems from Edgar Allan Poe's poetry. The writer analyze poem: “The Raven”.

Example of figurative language and the meaning of figurative language that author found on Edgar Allan poe Poems entitled The Raven:

“Once upon a midnight dreary”

In this line on poem entitled The raven is form of Figurative Language is Imagery. Imagery is word that give idea of what something looks like, the word once upon a midnight dreary as a figure of speech that describe how the view of something is being experienced.

“Once upon a midnight dreary”

In this line on poem contains a conceptual meaning which in the line contains a meaning that expresses a situation at time where at midnight dreary and someone who is described in this poem looks pondered, weak and weary which included in this first line of the poem.

There have been previous studies focusing on figurative language in poetry. Some of them are Eka Yusriansyah (2014) from University of Muhammadiyah Malang, with the research entitled “An Analysis of The Figurative Language Used in Edgar Allan Poe’s Poems”. It has reached about the study showed on the figurative language in Edgar Allan
Poe’s Poems. The aim of this research is to find out the kinds and the meaning of figurative language used in Edgar Allan Poe’s Poems. The strength of this research is in the journal when explain the result contain with construction of many element, concep. The research explain 4 poems for Edgar Allan Poe’s there are The City in The Sea, The Sleeper, Annabel Lee, and Ulalume.

The second one was conducted by Dewi Syafitri and Melisa Marlinton (2018) from University STKIP PGRI Lubuklinggau entitled “An Analysis of Figurative Language Used in Edgar Allan Poe’s Poems”. It has reached about describe kind and meaning of figurative language used in Edgar Allan Poe’s Poems. In this study researchers found 96 Figurative Language there were 25 personifications, 6 similes, 16 metaphors, 11 hyperboles, 2 ironies, 9 paradoxes, 6 metonymies, and 21 symbols. The strength of this research is the researchers explain the meaning of various theories that are simple and easy to understand. The weakness of this research is in the previous study which were less supportive in this study.

The third conducted by Ni Wayan Jero Nusari Padni (2012) from University Udayana Denpasar entitled Imagery and Figurative Language in the poem A Dream Within a Dream by Edgar Allan Poe”. It has reached about analysis imagery and figurative language. The researchers found 5 type of figurative language there are hyperbole, personification, metaphors, simile, and paradoxes. There also 4 types of imagery: Kinesthesia, visual, auditory and tactile. The weakness in the research are the abstract which is not so clear about how this research is in depth and the lack of explain theories provided by researchers in their research.

The fourth was conducted by Ade Puadah (2017) from IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon with the title “An analysis of Methapor in Edgar Allan Poe’s Poems”. It has reached about analyzed of types of methapor and the meaning of methapor in Edgar Allan Poe’s Poem. The aim of this research is to identify the types of methapor and to analyzed the meaning of each methapor in Edgar Allan Poe’s Poems. The result of this research were ten types of methapor that found in Edgar Allan Poe’s Poem. The strength of this research is the researchers wrote the abstract explicitly, only read the abstract the reader can understand well the result of this research. The weakness in this research is in the end of this research, there is no suggestion for the next research. The fifth was conducted by Ebi Yeibo (2012) with the title “Figuratie Language and Stylistic Function in J.P Clark Bekederemo’s Poetry”. It has reached about comprehensive description and interpretation of the poet’s idiolect. The study examine the use of figurative device such as imagery,
methaporization, rhetorical operations, humour, and figures of sound. The study posist that any serious stylistic exploration of J.P Clark-Bekederemous poetry and poetry in general. In this research is supported by the existence of material explanations and theories that are so strong that the reader can be better and understand this research.

This study also investigates about figurative language in poetry. It focuses mainly in the poetry entitled The Raven. The study explores the kinds and the types of Figurative Language in the poem.

The focus of this study is “Figurative Language Used in “The Raven” By Edgar Alan Poe’s”. This focus is broken down into the following question: 1) What are the kinds of figurative languages are used in “The Raven” By Edgar Allan Poe’s?. 2) What are the meanings of figurative languages used in Edgar Allan Poe’s poem?

2. METHOD

This research is a descriptive qualitative research, in which the objective of the research itself is to describe the actual of figurative language. The data collected are in the form of word instead of numbers. It does not present data and research result in the form of digits or statistics but it does yield the data and the result in the form of phenomena description. The data were taken from. The data are kind of figurative language and the meaning of figurative language and sentence containing figurative expression. Data source is the document taken from this poem entitled The Raven by Edgar Allan Poe. The data were collected using documentation, the first reads the poem after which underlines the sentence which belongs to the figurative language and were analyzed refering to the theory figurative language by Abrams about A Glossary of Literary Terms, and theory of meaning by Leech about The Study of Meaning.

3. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

The researcher divides the finding into two; the kinds of figurative language and the meaning of figurative language.

3.1 Finding

3.1.1 The Kind of Figurative Language in The Raven by Edgar Allan Poe Poems.

1) Personification

According to Abrams (1999) personification is a figure of speech in which either an inanimate object or an abstract concept is discussed as if something being discussed was gifted with life or given human feelings.
And the discussion in this poem is a raven personified very gracefully, like a
guest of nobility who comes face to face and enters an easy victim so sad, as befits a
harbinger of a messenger of death. The fact is that a crow is just an ordinary bird that
flies in and out of the room ignorant and pretends to be like a noble. Then again in
this poem it is explained how a crow speaks, not using its claws like an ordinary bird
but with a feeling like a human. Based on the explanation above that has been given.
The author give example with sentence including personification:

2) From my books surcease of sorrow-sorrow for the lost, Lenore!
   In this sentence again the personification figure of speech is depicted, by giving
   human feelings into inanimate objects, namely books. In that sentence it explains
   how the book depicts the atmosphere of a man who has lost his lover who has died
   and in that sentence it is also explained that the collection of books depicts the
   feelings of grief and sadness that are being experienced by the man who is described
   in this poem because of his lover. the one named Lenore has died.

3) Metaphor
   Metaphor is a figurative word in which the word is included in an object or an
   action that cannot be applied literally. According to Abrams (1999:97) in Volume A
   Glossary of Literary Terms, metaphor is defined as a word or expression in which
   the use of the literar shows one type of thing or action applied to things or actions
   that are very different, without affirming a comparison. In the poem entitled the
   raven, a bird connotes the flight of the soul, and the bird is associated with a
   mystical power to act as an intermediary for heaven and earth. The metaphor in this
   poem is used almost frequently in the poem which seeks to personify a crow and
   make it appear like a soul. From the explanation above, the author give example
   with sentence including metaphor:

4) And his eyes have all the seeming of a demon’s that is dreaming.
   Metaphor is figure of speech used to describe an object or a action. Another meaning
   of this figure of speech is that it is used to explain an idea. The word “And his eyes
   have all the seeming of a demon’s that is dreaming”. The word expresses or
describes the meaning in which the eye that looks like the demon’s eye is dreaming.
So clearly the meaning of the word describes and explains the meaning of the word
describes and explain the meaning of the word itself. And the word is included in the
metaphor figure which has already been.
5) Imagery

According Perrine, L (1978) imagery is a parable which can be defined as a representation through language from sense experience. The most common imagery in a criticism and its meaning is very varied. In this poem Edgar Allan Poe provides an imagery through an image of a crow which is a symbol in the title of this poem. Its presence and this one symbolic word of the crow which is frequently seen throughout this poem symbolize death, a question about the supernatural world and not also literally but also figuratively depicted in this poem. The author provides several examples of words or sentences that contain in this imagery phrase. The following is an example of imagery contained in this poem:

6) Once upon a midnight dreary.

Imagery is something in poetry that used to strengthen the image of the reader’s thoughts and feelings or can be said by fantasizing. The word “Once upon midnight dreary” describes the atmosphere at night that looks dreary. The meaning of the poem’s lyric describes the atmosphere that a person is experiencing which is depicted in the poem.

7) Allusion

Allusion is a figure of speech which is not so easy to understand. In understanding this allusion itself requires extensive knowledge for readers to be able to understand the meaning of the allusion examples given by the author to his literary works. According to Abrams (1999:9), interpreting the meaning of allusion is a figurative word as a passing reference without explicit identification, not only for people, literature, history, places, and also an event but also other literary works or parts. The following are examples of word or sentence that are included in the allusion figurehead in this poem:

8) Perched upon a bust of Pallas.

Allusion is a figure of speech in the form of a reference to a place, person or event which is considered general knowledge and easily understood by many people. The word “Perched upon a bust of Pallas” has a meaning which refers to a place called Pallas. Pallas itself is the name of a place given by the ancient Greek goddess of Athens.

9) Alliteration

Alliteration is a figure of speech which uses the initial repetition of the sound of a consonant from a series of words in a sentence. The function of allitersion itself is
only a decoration contained in a sentence. According to Abrams (1999:8) the meaning of alliteration is the repetition of speech sounds in a close sequence. In the explanation that has been given the writer provide example of word or sentence that are included in this figure, including:

10) Followed fast and followed faster till his songs burden bore.

Alliteration is a figure of speech that uses the initial repetition of a consonant sound from a series of words in a sentence. And in the sentence is written the word "followed fast and followed faster till his songs burden bore". In this sentence there is a repetition of the first consonant word which is repeated is the letter "F".

11) Simile

Similar to figures of speech which involve a comparison of one thing with another of a different kind, and are used to make a description that is both clearer and clearer. According to Abrams (1999:97)simile is defined as a comparison between two very different things explicitly indicated by the word "like" or "as". In the poem entitled the raven, the writer give example of word or sentence that are included in other simile figure:

12) On the morrow he will leave me, as my hopes have flown before.

Simile is a figure os speech comparing one thing to another by using a conjuction. The word “On the morrow he will leave me, as my hopes have flown before” assumed two things have been written that are happening and there is a connection. The first thing is the word “On the morrow he will leave me”and the next thing is the word “My hopes have flown before”. And in these two things there is a conjuction “as” which is where the conjuction connects the two things together and gives a clear meaning.

13) Hyperbole

Hyperbole is an expressed statement or claim which is not intended to be understood literally. According to Abrams (1999: 20) hyperbole is a figure of speech in the form of an exaggerated statement, or the fact that the possibility is very exaggerated. Based on the explanation, the writer provides a sample word or sentence that is included in this figure:

14) Rare and radiant maiden.

Hyperbole is a figure of speech which expresses something in an exaggerated way, with the aim of emphasizing the information in the sentence. Hyperbole can also be said to be a style in terms of writing or speaking that makes something look good, or
more amazing. In the sentence contained in this poem is written "Rare and radiant maiden". The word gives an exaggerated meaning to mean a rare girl and the aura that appears in the girl is like shining like an angel. However, the hyperbole used by allan poe in his poetry is very good because he emphasizes something that gives a good meaning to be conveyed to the reader.

15) Onomatopoeia

Onomatopoeia is a figure of speech which is a type of rhetorical device in which a word that is written or spoken is an imitation of a sound effect that is produced from various things in our environment such as the sound of water dripping, the sound of the wind blowing, the sound of animals, or the sound produced by friction. Based on this explanation. The author provide the finding of word or sentence contained in the poem entitled the raven which is included in the anomotopoeia figure:

16) Tis some visitor, I muttered, tapping at my chamber door.

Onomatopoeia is a figurative language in which the word written or pronounced is an imitation of a sound effect that comes from a sound source that is around our daily lives. And in that sentence this figurative language itself is depicted in the words "rapping" and "tapping". The pronouncements of the two sound words are similar to someone knocking on a door.

3.1.2 The Meaning of Figurative Language in The Raven by Edgar Allan Poe Poems.

1) Conceptual Meaning

According to Leech (1981), the conceptual meaning is the meaning which emphasizes the logical meaning. Sometimes this meaning is also called "denotative" or "cognitive". In fact, this meaning is also possible that there is a difference in conceptual meaning in each of the language users themselves, it is also assumed that this conceptual meaning is the meaning written in the dictionary. From the explanation above, the researcher found several word or sentence which included in the cognitive meaning, including:

2) The lamp-light o’er him streaming throws his shadow on the floor.

The fragment of the sentence in the poem entitled the raven contains conceptual meaning. In that fragment of the word why does it contain conceptual meaning because the word "lamp" contains a conceptual meaning, which is something that can produce light. The next word is "Shadow", the word shadow contains a consetual meaning, which is an event that occurs when an incoming light is blocked by an object and a shadow is formed. Then there is the word "floor", which means
another word which contains a conceptual meaning, which is a lower surface of a room or a vehicle.

3) Connotative Meaning
According to Leech (1981) defining that the connotative meaning is a communicative value of an expression of what is referred to. For example, the word "Man" in the conceptual meaning of the word only means that it is a human being, not a woman or an adult. But in this connotative meaning there is an addition that can be referred to both from its physical, social, and psychological characteristics, for example, the character of a man who is temperamental, irritable, courageous, and others are attached to the word man. From the explanation described above, the author provides an example of a sentence or word contained in the poem entitled the raven as follows:

4) Rare and radiant maiden
The explanation of the sentence falls into the connotative meaning is found in the word "maiden". In the conceptual meaning, maiden itself means that it is a woman. But this time in this sentence there is an additional explaining why the word is included in the connotative meaning because there is an additional meaning of the word's characteristic, namely "rare" and "radiant" so the word maiden does not mean just a girl, but a girl, which is very rare maybe because the nature of the girl is very difficult to meet other girls and also the girl looks radiant, illustrating how the girl's social behavior is also very beautiful.

5) Affective Meaning
According to Leech (1981:19), affective meaning is the meaning which reflects the personal feelings of the speaker, including his attitude towards the listeners and his attitude towards something said by the speaker. Based on the explanation above, the writer will provide several word or sentence in which the word or sentence is included in the affective meaning of which:

6) Then this ebony bird beguiling my sad fancy into smilling.
The explanation of the above sentence why it goes into the affective meaning is found in the word, "sad" and also "smilling". The first explanation of the word "sad" is that previously the atmosphere that was described in a person in the poem was experiencing an unpleasant incident but in that word it again explained that when saw an ebony bird that was flying here and there it was suddenly sad that it
disappeared and could make the mood of the person who is told in the poem to be happy again and the explanation is in the word "smilling".

7) Reflected Meaning
According to Leech (1981:19), interpreting the meaning of reflective is the meaning which arises from a double conceptual meaning, if an understanding of a word will automatically cause or bring up another meaning from us to that understanding. This reflective meaning is also often referred to as a suggestion contained in a language usage word.

8) On the morrow he will leave me, as my hopes have flown before.
The explanation of this sentence why it enters into the affective meaning is that there is the word "my hopes have flown before" in the sentence, which means that a man is experiencing a condition of being abandoned by his lover because previously the hopes of a man had been lost and destroyed. Indirectly and automatically, we can find out how the condition of the person being told is in a sad condition.

9) Social Meaning
According to Leech (1981:19), defining social meaning is the meaning in which a word shows the social environment of the user of the word. Several words or words as dialects show how the origin of these speakers. In addition, this social meaning is also able to show a social relationship between the speaker and the listener. Based on the explanation above that has been given, the author gives example of sentence or word contained in this poem entitled The Raven:

10 Perched upon a bust of Pallas
The explanation of the sentence why it enters into a social meaning is found in the word "Pallas". The word refers to palla Athena, a wise goddess from Greece. This statue of Pallas can also be considered to represent rationality, and in this poem entitled The Raven, perches on the statue of Pallas and the arrival of a crow who is the guest of the man described in this poem, signifies a threat or carries a message that is not nice.

3.2 Discussion
Based on the analysis of the researchers' findings, the researcher found 79 data consisting of 40 types of figurative language and 39 meanings in figurative language found in Edgar Allan Poe's poem entitled The Raven.
In addition, in Edgar Allan Poe's poem entitled The Raven the eight types of figurative language as mentioned by Abrams theory (1999), are found including Personification, Simile, Metaphere, Imagery, Allusion, Alliteration, Hyperbole, Onomatopoeia. Out of the eight types, the Personification figure head gets a higher percentage than the others and the percentage is 25%, Imagery language that takes second place appears more after Personification figure which gets a percentage of 22.5%, then Metaphere figure appears 7 times and the percentage is 17.5%, Hyperbole figure that appears 5 times the percentage of this figure of speech is 12.5%, Alliteration figure that appears 4 times the percentage of this figure of 10%, then Allusion figure which appears 3 times the percentage of 7.5%, Simile figure appears 1 time is 2.5 same with Onomatopoeia figure which appears 1 time percentage 2.5%.

In regards to the meaning of the figurative language in Edgar Allan Poe's ‘The Raven’, the researchers found 5 types of meanings of figurative language based on the theory of Leech (1981:19), the five types of figurative language meanings include conceptual meaning, connotative meaning, affective meaning, flexible meaning, and last Social Meaning. Based on the table above, it can be seen that the affective meaning has the most percentage of 38.46% with 15 appearing 15 times, then there is a connotative meaning that appears 10 times the percentage of this meaning 25.65%, the conceptual meaning that appears is 6 times the percentage of this meaning. 15.38%, the same as the conceptual meaning, the reflective meaning also appeared 6 times and the percentage of this meaning was also the same, namely 15.38%, and the last one there was a social meaning that appeared 2 times and the percentage of this meaning was 5.12%.

Every data found by the researcher has fulfilled the characteristics of the understanding of the type of figurative language and also the characteristics of the meaning of figurative language. From the data that have been found, which refers to the theory of Abrams (1999), it can be perceived that in this poem there is a sentence that is difficult to understand and therefore it must be seen from the context of the sentence.

In this study, the researcher focused on the various types of figurative language and also the meaning of figurative language. According to Abrams (1999:63) figurative language is a deviation of understanding used by speakers of everyday (ordinary) use, as well as deviations from language standards, or deviation in the meaning of words, deviations from a series of words with the aim of obtaining some the special meaning contained in it. Based on the data source, the researcher found 8 types of figurative
language, such as personification, simile, metaphor, imagery, allusion, alliteration, hyperbole, and onomatopoeia.

Further, related to the meaning of the figurative language, which refers to the theory of Leech (1981:19), Leech distinguishes the meaning into 7 different elements, then the researcher managed to find five findings regarding the meaning in figurative language found in Edgar Allan's poetry. Poe's the raven includes the meaning of, conceptual meaning, connotative meaning, affective meaning, reflective meaning, and also social meaning.

This study is different from the analysis of Heny Listiani (2015) about an analysis of figurative language found on the songs lyric by Taylor Swift's "Speak Now" album. In this study a lot of data includes types of figurative language, but in this study only found several types of figurative language because the object in this study is only one poem by Edgar Allan Poe entitled The Raven. The results of the analysis show that there are many types of figurative language found in the analysis and there are also 2 figurative language meanings, namely the connotative meaning and the denotative meaning. Apart from that, the last difference which is positioned in the formulation of the problem, Heny Listiani's research has only one problem formulation, namely what is the type of figurative language used in Taylor Swift's "speak now" album based on X.J Kennedy.

4. CLOSING

Based on this analysis, the researcher draws the following conclusions. This conclusion answers the questions in the researcher's problem formulation. Researchers took this data from a poem from an American poet, Edgar Allan Poe. The author uses kind of figurative language as well as figurative language meanings of the poetry to analyze the data. The reason the researcher took this object (Kind of figurative language and the meaning of figurative language in the poem entitled The Raven) is because the story of the poem is very interesting, a poem with a storyline of a mysterious crow who can talk and visit a man who has just lost his lover Lenore, and one night the man had a guest, the crow, where in each of their talks the crow always said "nevermore". In the chaos, every dialogue with the bird leads to the death of the man. It is also said that according to the belief of the people, a crow is a symbol of bad omen. From the poetry, which has provided a very interesting story for readers and is also able to provide an inspiration for the writer to dig deeper about the poem from the point of view.
The researcher focuses on the type of figurative language, the meaning of figurative language in the poem The Raven. From the research that has been found by researchers, the figurative language that most often appears in this poem is Personification. The researcher also found the meaning of figurative language in The Raven’s poem and the meaning that appears most often in the poem is affective meaning. In the analysis of figurative language, the researcher uses Abrams to find the type of figurative language and uses Leech to find the meaning of figurative language in The Raven’s poem.

Based on research that explains the types of figurative language and also the meaning of figurative language, the researcher has a desire that this research always provides more benefits to the reader. For readers, this study provides a new knowledge, with data about poetry whose stories are very interesting to read and also information about figurative language contained in each word or sentence to help readers know more clearly about the method of finding figurative language and also meaning.

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