

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter explains introduction, consisting of five points. The first point is background of the study, the second point is problem statement, the third point is objective the study, the fourth point is benefit of the study, and the last is research paper organization, the explanation as follows:

A. Background of the Study

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 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 amidnight 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.

B. Problem Statement

Based on the background above, the focus of the 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?

C. Objective of the Study

In this research, the research proposes two major objectives to be described as follows:

1. To identify the kinds of figurative languages used in “The Raven” By Edgar Allan Poe’s.
2. To interpret the meanings of figurative languages used in Edgar Allan Poe’s poem.

D. Benefit of the Study

This research hopes that his research will bring some benefits:

a. Practical Benefit

1. The result finding in this study be useful as informative input for readers and improve linguistics, most importantly in figurative language, and literary knowledge in poetry, by providing a deeper understanding of knowledge for readers in analyzing figurative languages commonly used in poetry.
2. The result of this study can be a contribution and additional reference to future researchers who would like to conduct the same research of Sociolinguistics especially on Figurative Language.

b. Theoretical Benefit

1. The researcher hopes that the result of this research can be a contribution on the development of Sociolinguistics study especially on Figurative Language.

E. Research Paper Organization

This research paper organization is divided into five chapters. The first chapter is introduction. Introduction consist of background of the study, previous study, limitation of the study, problem statement, objective of the study, benefit of the study and research paper organization.

The second chapter is underlying theory. In this part, the research explains the figurative language, kinds of figurative language, element of poem.

The third chapter is research method, it consist of research type, research object, reserch data and data source, technique of collecting data, and method of analyzing data.

The fourth chapter is research finding and discussion, the researcher explain the analyzed data and the discussion found by the researcher in the poem.

And the last chapter is conclussion and suggestion. After elaborating the fifth chapters, the researcher completes bibliography, and appendix.