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**FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE AND SYMBOL IN POEMS
“SHE DWELT AMONG THE UNTRODDEN WAYS”, “WOMEN”, AND
“HOMAGE TO MY HIPS”**

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to demonstrate some insight from the study of literary works that are only limited to the literary genres of poetry. And this study only focused on the analysis of figurative language and symbols that exist in poems. This study took the poems from three different poets. William Wordsworth, Nikki Giovanni, and Lucille Clifton. William Wordsworth's poem entitled "She Dwelt Among The Untrodden Ways", Nikki Giovanni entitled "Women", and the latter took the lead author of poems by Lucille Clifton's "Homage to My Hips". Of the three poems, the authors take a similarity in the core of the poems that speak of the character of a woman. The methods used in conducting this study the authors used qualitative methods derived from the theories of literary experts. Sources of data obtained by the author is the source of data that can be verified. In this study demonstrated that the literary form of poetry which is only limited by the analysis in the style of language and symbols shown to be used as a medium of analysis in search of meanings and symbols contained in the words contained in the poems in order to obtain analytical results precise, clear, and in the context of the poet's poems.

Keywords : Literature, Poetry, Figurative Language, and Symbols.

I. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

Literature is a kind of entertainment. However, it is also something much more. By reading about the lives challenges of other people, you may come to understand more about your own life. Literature is like a house with a great number of windows. As you look out through each windows, you see a different part of the world. As you learn about the world, you learn about your self.

People create literature to express their emotions and ideas about life. Since literature comes in several forms, writers must decide which form literature to use. One writer may create a story, while another may compose a poem, a piece of nonfiction or drama, all on the same idea.

Literature falls into two major types that are written and oral literature. Oral literature includes ballads, myth, jokes, folktales and fables; whereas written source has drama, novel,

poetry and nonfictional literature. And this research paper chosen poetry to be analyzed. Poetry is type of literature that imaginative awareness of experience expressed through meaning, sound, and rhythmic language choices so as to evoke an emotional response. Poetry has been known to employ meter and rhyme, but this is by no means necessary. Poetry is an ancient form that has gone through numerous and drastic reinvention over time. The very nature of poetry as an authentic and individual mode of expression makes it nearly impossible to define.

Poetry is like a circus. It is full of color, motion, and excitement. It entertains, delights, and inspires its audiences. Poetry appeals to our senses. A poem can please the eyes, sing to the ears, tickle the taste buds, and create a sense of wonder along the way.

The definition of poetry is type of literature that expresses human feelings, attitude, and behaviour through compact words usually in rhyme. And poetry itself divided into two, there are Narrative poetry, and Lyric Poetry. Narrative poetry is a type of poetry that emphasizes on action, events, or character described in it. And lyric poetry is a type of poetry that emphasizes more on expression of feelings, usually by the means of singing it. Poetry also has intrinsic elements such as prose. Different with prose, the intrinsic elements of poetry are Voice and Tone, Diction, Structure, Rhyme, Symbol, Figurative Language, Imagery, and Theme.

The writer tries to analyze poems that are titled “She Dwelt Among The Untrodden Ways” by William Wordsworth, “Woman” by Nikki Giovanni, and “Homage to My Hips” by Lucille Clifton. And in this study, the poem “She dwelt among the untrodden ways” chosen to be analyze. It was the best known of William Wordsworth's series of five works which comprise his "Lucy" series, and was a favourite amongst early readers. It was a three-stanza poem written by the English Romantic poet William Wordsworth in 1798 when he was 28 years old. The verse was first printed in *Lyrical Ballads*, in 1800, a volume of Wordsworth's poems that marked a climacteric in the English Romantic movement.

And poem titled “Woman” by Nikki Giovanni also will be analyze in this study. This piece is the best work of Nikki Giovanni. She eliminated a lot of grammatical errors that she previously had. This particular poem was very short, but she was able to analyze it. she enjoyed focusing on the imagery to analyze this poem. The poem is about a woman and the man in her life. The woman wants things in life, but the man will not let her have what she wants. This poem is very interesting to be analyzed.

The last poem titled “Homage to My Hips” by Lucille Clifton. This poem is the last poem that will be analyze in this study. The poem Homage to my hip by Lucille Clifton was written in a book called *Good woman: Poems and a memoir*. She is able to catch the symbolism and also the reality of the human body. In the poem she speaks of her own body and accepts herself as she was made and turns it into a positive. She portrays the body as a vehicle of pleasure. Yet she lets it be known that her body is her own and it is her own.

The poem “Homage to my Hips” by Lucille Clifton is about a woman who has great strength and self esteem. She uses her hips to describe her emotions and the way feels towards life. Clifton is representing herself as a strong-willed African American woman who is being able to use her right of free speech to expresses her thoughts.

This poem not only tells about the "hips" only. However, this poem describes the author's desire for freedom, respect, and the struggles of the women in America, especially for black women. The author is a black-women. The word "hips" symbolic meaning in this poem which will be discussed by the author in the study. This poetry is very interesting to be analyze, because some figurative and symbolize word that described about behind the character of female who known weak, timid, and shy, there is a figure of a brave female characters, strong, intelligent, and graceful. From all of those, the writer try to analyze from feminist terms.

These poems are interesting to be analyzed. Based on the writer's experiences in analyzing these poems, there are many figurative language and symbol that are interested to be analyzed in these poems. That is the reason why the writer chooses those poems to be analyzed.

1.2 Scope and Limitation of the Study

Based on the background of the study presented above, this study is limited to poems "She Dwelt Among The Untrodden Ways" by William Wordsworth, "Women" by Nikki Giovanni, and "Homage to My Hips" by Lucille Clifton. And scope in this study are figurative language and symbol.

1.3 Statements of the Problems

Based on the scope and limitation described above, the statements of problem in this study as follows:

1. What are figurative languages in poems "She Dwelt Among The Untrodden Ways" by William Wordsworth, "Women" by Nikki Giovanni, and "Homage to My Hips" by Lucille Clifton?
2. What are the symbol of poems "She Dwelt Among The Untrodden Ways" by William Wordworth, "Women" by Nikki Giovanni, and "Homage to My Hips" by Lucille Clifton?

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1. Review of Literature

In this chapter the writer will explain review of literature, and discuss about some definitions, concepts, and theories which are relevant with this study.

2.2.1 Poetry

Poetry is the one of type literary works. Poetry is type of literature that express human feelings, attitude, and behaviour through compact words usually in rhyme. According to Glencoe (1991: 209):

"Poetry is like a circus. It is full of color, motion, and excitement. It entertains, delights, and inspires its audience. Like a circus, poetry appeals to our senses: A poem can please the eyes, sing to the ears, tickle the taste buds, and create a sense of wonder along the way"

Croft and Cross (2000: 47) quote:

"Poetry is the spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings; it takes its origin from emotion recollected in tranquility."(Wordsworth)

"Poetry is the sound of human speech at those times when it comes closest to the speech of angels and the speech of animals. (John Wain)"

"Poetry: the best words in the best order." (Samuel Taylor Coleride)

"Poetry is not a turning loose emotion, but an escape from emotion; it is not the expression of personality, but an escape from personality" (T.S. Eliot)

2.1.2 Types of Poetry

There are two types of poetry. The first Narrative poetry, and the second is Lyrics poetry. Narrative poetry is a type of poetry that emphasizes on action, events, or character described in it. And Lyric poetry is a type of poetry that emphasizes more on expression of feelings, usually by the means of singing it. According to DiYanni (2002: 682):

“Poetry can be classified as *narrative* or *Lyric*. **Narrative poems** stress story an action, and **lyric poems** stress emotion and song. Each of this types has numerous subdivisions; narrative poetry includes the epic, romance, and ballad; lyric poetry includes the elegy and epigraph, sonnet and sestina, aubade and villanelle.”

According to Barnet, Morton, and Burto (1995: 723), states that the lyric poem commonly presents a speaker expressing an emotion. The name suggests that such a poem was once a song to be accompanied by a lyre.

2.1.3 Elements of Poetry

The intrinsic elements of a poetry consist of;

a. Tone and Diction

Tone consists of the attitude of the speaker toward his subject matter. According to Barnet, Morton, and Burto (1988: 725) “one consciously or unconsciously selects certain words and grammatical constructions; this selection constitutes one’s **diction**.”

b. Musical Devices

To determine what musical devices are used in a poem, one should ask how sounds are arranged and used in a poem. It consists of:

b.1 Alliteration

The repetition of beginning consonant sounds. For example, "Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers." Hebron (2004: 17), states Alliteration is one of the commonest devices for foregrounding the sound of a text. It may be defined as the repetition of a consonant sound, often marked by being placed on a stressed syllable.

b.2 Assonance

The repetition of vowel sounds found anywhere in a word For example, "mad as a hatter," "blackjack", “knick- knack”, “paddy-wack,” "picnic". Barnet, Morton, and Burto (1995: 723), states that “**Assonance** (the repetition of vowel sounds), and rhyme”.

b.3 Consonance

The repetition of consonant sounds found at the ends of words For example, "knick-knack, paddy- wack," "bric-a-brac," "flip-flop"

b.4 Rhyme

Rhyme is the repetition of ending sounds between words. Croft and Cross (2000: 58) states: “Rhyme can make an important contribution to the ‘musical quality’ of a poem and like rythm it affects the sound and the overall impact of the piece”

c. Denotation and Connotation

Words in poems have denotations, or literal, easy-to-understand dictionary meanings, and connotations, or figurative, less specific and less direct meanings.

d. Imagery

Essentially the true meaning of a poem lies in the total effect that it has upon the reader. Very often that effect will stimulate a response which is not just a reaction to what the author's say, but which draws on the Reader's own intellectual and emotional experience. Images are very concrete "word pictures" having to do with the five senses; touch, smell, taste, sound, movement, and especially sight. According to Croft and Cross (2000: 56):

"An image is language used in such a way to help us to see, hear, taste, feel, think about or generally understand more clearly or vividly what is being said or the impression that the writer wishes to convey."

e. Figurative Language

Many words in poems have figurative language. The poet expresses the words not same the real meaning. According to Barnet, Morton, and Burto (1988: 726) figurative language - saying one thing in terms of something else. Words have their literal meanings, but they can also be used so that something other than the literal meaning.

People who write about poetry have found it convenient to name the various kinds of figurative language. Some kinds of figurative language are *simile*, *metaphor*, and *personification*. Barnet, Morton, and Burto (1988: 727), states: "a **metaphor** asserts the identity, without a connective such as *like* or a verb such as *appears*, of terms that are literary incompatible.

Simile is some words in poems that are compared by something that is not same with the meaning of words itself. Barnet, Morton, and Burto (1988: 727), also highlights: "In **simile**, items from different classes are explicitly compared by a connection such as *like*, *as*, or *than*, or by a verb such as *appears* or *seems*".

Different with simile, a metaphor compares the words without connective "like and appears". Barnet, Morton, and Burto (1988: 727), states: "a **metaphor** asserts the identity, without a connective such as *like* or a verb such as *appears*, of terms that are literary incompatible.

Metaphor has two types. Two common types of metaphor have Greek names. They are Synecdoche and Metonymy. Barnet, Morton, and Burto (1988: 727), quote that in synecdoche the whole is replaced by the part, or the part by the whole. In metonymy something is named that replaces something closely related to it.

And personification is Figure of speech metaphor that describes inanimate objects as though having humanness. Personification is a particular pattern of metaphors, which make an analogy of inanimate objects to act, do, speak like a human. Croft and Cross (2000: 57), states that Personification occurs when poets attribute an inanimate object or abstract idea with human qualities or actions".

f. Symbol

A symbol means what it is, but at the same time it represents something else, too. Baldick (2001: 121), defines:

"**Imagery**, a rather vague critical term covering those uses of language in a literary work that evoke sense-impressions by literal or *FIGURATIVE reference to perceptible or 'concrete' objects, scenes, actions, or states, as distinct from the language of abstract argument or exposition. Images

suggesting further meanings and associations in ways that go beyond the fairly simple identifications of metaphor and simile are often called ***SYMBOLS***.

g. Theme

Theme is the narration of the story based on its intrinsic elements

2.1.4 Figurative Language and Symbol in Poetry

In this study, the writer just takes two intrinsic elements of poetry to be analyzed in poems. There are Figurative Language and Symbol in poems. In figurative language or figure of speech, DiYanni (2002: 709) states that “When we use *figurative language* we mean something other than the actual meaning of the words.” DiYanni (2002: 715) also highlights that “A **symbol** is any object or action that represents something beyond itself.” Stanford (2006: 59), also states that:

“In addition to the importance of sound, poetry is also distinct from other genres because of its compact form. Of course, the writers of plays and short stories use figurative language, images, similes, metaphors, and symbols. But poets make use of these devices much more often because they seek to convey feelings, experiences, pleasures, and sorrows in far fewer words”

From those explanation above, the writer concludes that figurative language is a word or group used to give particular emphasis to an idea or sentiment. The special emphasis is typically accomplished by the user’s conscious deviation from the strict literal sense of word, or from the more commonly used form of word order or sentence constructions.

2.1.5 Feminist Criticism

Using feminist criticism to analyze fiction may involve studying the repression of women in fiction. The analysis may include the perspective on how men and women differ, what made the female heroines different with other women, and why these characters are important in literary history. In addition to many of the questions raised by a study of women in literature, feminist criticism may also study about creativity, ideology, racial issues, and marginality, and even sexuality which was considered the tabooest issue by the society at the early movement.

In this study, the writer uses feminism concept of sexuality. There are inherent physical, behavioral, emotional, and psychological differences between men and women, and we affirm and celebrate these differences as wonderful and complementary. These differences do not evidence the superiority of one sex over the other, but rather serve to show that each sex is complemented and made stronger by the presence of the other. According to Endraswara (2008:145):

“Perempuan di mata sastrawan pria; sekadar obyek. Konsep ini telah membelenggu, hingga mendorong perempuan ke sudut: keterpurukan nasib”.

“Women in man perspectives, is only as the object. This concept has been shackled, so encourage the women to corner: to the faith of adversity.”

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Approach of the Study

In this study, the writer divided the research method into three parts. First, the way of getting the data source. Second, way of collecting data, and the last is way of analyzing data.

The approach used to identify the data that appears in Poems is qualitative. Because the data and the results of the study will be analyzed into short essay and paragraph. According to Creswell (1994 : 143), the qualitative methods (or approaches) may be method types for data collection, analysis, and reporting writing, or overall designs that include all phases in the studies process. Creswell (1994: 143) also highlights:

“The procedure for a qualitative method includes advancing the assumptions of qualitative designs, indicating the specific type of design, reflecting on the researcher’s role, discussing data collection, developing data recording procedures, identifying data analysis procedures, specifying verification steps and delineating the narrative outcomes of the study”.

Qualitative method is conducted in the reality of the object in its natural setting, because it is required understanding of a problem in the reality. Flick (2002: 11), states the qualitative research process can be represented as a path from theory to text and another from text back to theory.

This study can also categorized as the library research, because the writer analyzed the data through reading books. The writer also searches any information and theories that has correlation with the study through some of universities library. Such as, Pamulang University (UNPAM) nd Ministry of Education (DikNas) Library.

Besides that, the writer searches more information on the website and some reviews from other people that know better about figurative language and symbols. The steps above are taken by the writer to support the data analysis argument and opinion related to the topic, it is needed to develop the information categories and to select them wisely yet appropriate before begins the analysis.

3.2 Data Sources

In this study, the writer used the data source from William Wordsworth, Nikki Giovanni, and Lucille Clifton’s poems. The poems are “She Dwelt Among The Untrodden ways” by William Wordsworth, “Women” by Nikki Giovanni, and “Homage to My Hips” by Lucille Clifton. Those poems above got from internet by the writer. The writer re-types the lyric to be analyze. Other sources that the writer gets to support the analysis is from modules and materials that have been studied in the university.

3.3 Data Collection Method

The writer are collected the data by reading the poem line by line and taking notes from “She Dwelt Among The Untrodden Ways”, “Women”, and “Homage to My Hips”. The writer get the data by reading the poem carefully and repeatedly in order to get the figurative languages and symbol words in those poems above and identifies the words that is related to the study. All of those data are classified based on figurative words and symbols. Then, the

writer try to interpret the meaning of figurative and symbol words in notes form. And the writer put the data into the study to be analyze.

3.4 Data Analysis

The writer used descriptive technique of data analysis in this study, in which the writer tries to describe the Figurative language and Symbol Words of William Wordsworth's poem *She Dwelt Among The Untrodden Ways* and Nikki Giovanni's poem *Women* and Lucille Clifton's poem *Homage to My Hips*.

IV. FINDING AND ANALYSIS

In this study, the writer will be divide the data analysis into three parts. The first data will be analyzed by the writer from "She Dwelt Among The Untrodden Ways" by William Wordsworth's poem. Then second data will be analyzed by the writer from "Women" by Nikki Giovanni's poem. And the last data will be analyzed by the writer from Lucille Clifton titled "Homage to My Hips"

4.1 She Dwelt Among the Untrodden Ways by William Wordsworth

She dwelt among the untrodden ways ----- Line 1
Beside the springs of Dove,
A maid whom there were none to praise
And very few to love:
A violet by a mossy stone ----- Line 5
Half hidden from the eye!
---Fair as a star, when only one
Is shining in the sky.
She lived unknown, and few could know
When Lucy ceased to be; ----- Line 10
But she is in her grave, and, oh,
The difference to me!

This poem was a three-stanza poem written by the English Romantic poet William Wordsworth in 1798 when he was 28 years old. The verse was first printed in *Lyrical Ballads*, in 1800, a volume of Wordsworth's poems that marked a climacteric in the English Romantic movement. It was also described about woman feelings of loneliness and loss, and described the beauty and dignity of an idealised woman who lived unnoticed by all others. The sensitivity expresses a characteristic aspect of Romantic expectations of the human, and especially of the author's.

4.1.1 Table Chart of "She Dwelt Among the Untrodden Ways" poem

NO	TITLE OF POEM	FIGURATIVE	LINE	SYMBOLS	LINE
1	<i>She Dwelt Among The Untrodden</i>	A violet by a mossy stone	Line 1	Untrodden ways	Line 1

2	<i>Ways By William Wordsworth</i>	Fair as a star, when only one	Line 7	Dove	Line 1
3		Is shining in the sky	Line 8	Star	Line 3
4				Half hidden	Line 6

In this “She Dwelt Among The Untrodden Ways” poem by William Wordsworth, the writer found some words that related with figurative language words.

In second stanza, “A violet by a mossy stone” (line 1). The figurative language of this sentence is *Metaphor*. The word “violet” in that line is comparison between Lucy and Violet. “A violet” is a beautiful flower and when compared to Lucy, and automatically it described Lucy as a beautiful woman in that poem. And “A mossy stone” also compared to Lucy and described that her beauty was blocked by the lack of freedom to showed her beauty’s. The poet described the beauty of Lucy’s is from her inner beauty.

Still in second stanza, “Fair as a star, when only one is shining in the sky” (line 7 and 8). The figurative language that related with it is *Simile*. Even nobody who know Lucy, but she against her loneliness and emphasized. It described as she is not only a single flower (violet), but also she is not like the sun that only dominant inhabitant of the daytime in the sky, but she as a lone star that reflecting sunlight passively. Her persona expressed the beauty and rareness. The writer did not detect *personification* and *hyperbole* in this poem.

In this “She Dwelt Among The Untrodden Ways” poem by William Wordsworth, the writer found some words that has symbol meaning of words which are related with this study.

In the first stanza, “She dwelt among the untrodden ways” (line 1). The word “untrodden ways” is symbolized as the way without a clear direction. Not on land, sea, or in the air. The purpose of this word is she walked without any certainty and purpose to the place where he was headed. The isolation and loneliness made her very lonely. The writer learns that Lucy comes from the country by the river Dove, and that she was virtually unnoticed there. There are a few different Dove rivers that this place could refer to, and Wordsworth also may be calling to mind the associations the reader would have with the bird named dove. Like the woman herself, the place where she lives is virtually unnoticed and untouched. It can see in first stanza line 2 “Besides the springs of Dove”.

Another symbol is in second stanza line two “Half hidden from the eye”. The word “Half hidden” means that Lucy was unexplored woman. Because no one was interested in her. She was unnoticed, untouched, and overlooked. However, not just in a physical sense, but in an emotional one as well. Lucy has depressed in her self because of that. And “Fair as a star” also in second stanza line 3. The word “Star” symbolized as the Lucy’s beauty. It means the word "star" symbolizes the natural beauty of Lucy's that compared by Wordsworth like a part of nature.

4.2 Women by Nikki Giovanni

she wanted to be a blade
of grass amid the fields

----- Line 1

but he wouldn't agree
to be the dandelion

she wanted to be a robin singing
through the leaves
but he refused to be
her tree ----- Line 5

she spun herself into a web
and looking for a place to rest
turned to him
but he stood straight
declining to be her corner ----- Line 10

she tried to be a book
but he wouldn't read ----- Line 15

she turned herself into a bulb
but he wouldn't let her grow

she decided to become
a woman
and though he still refused
to be a man
she decided it was all
right ----- Line 20

The poem “Woman” was written by Nikki Giovanni in 1978. The poem “Woman” by Nikki Giovanni is about a woman and the man in her life. The woman wants things in life, but the man will not let her have what she wants.

4.2.1 Table chart of “Women” poem

NO	TITLE OF POEM	FIGURATIVE	LINE	SYMBOLS	LINE
1	<i>Women By Nikki Giovanni</i>	She wanted to be a blade	Line 1	Blade	Line 1
2		of grass amid the fields	Line 2	Grass	Line 2
3		but he wouldn't agree	Line 3		
4		to be the dandelion	Line 4	Dandelion	Line 4
5		She wanted to be a robin singing	Line 5	Robin singing	Line 5

6		through the leaves	Line 6		
7		but he refused to be	Line 7		
8		her tree	Line 8	Tree	Line 8
9		She spun her self into a web	Line 9	A web	Line 9
10		And looking for a place to rest	Line 10		
11		turned to him	Line 11		
12		but he stood straight	Line 12		
13		declining to be her corner	Line 13		
14		She tried to be a book	Line 14	Book	Line 14
15		But he wouldn't read	Line 15		
16		She turned herself into a bulb	Line 16	A bulb	Line 16
17		But he wouldn't let her grow	Line 17		
18	<i>Women By Nikki Giovanni</i>	She decided to become	Line 18		
19		A woman	Line 19	A woman	Line 19
20		And though he still refused	Line 20		
21		to be a man	Line 21		

22		She decided it was all	Line 22	
23		Right	Line 23	

In this “Women” poem by Nikki Giovanni, the writer found some words that related with figurative language words. In the first stanza, “she wanted to be a blade / of grass amid the fields / but he wouldn't agree / to be the dandelion”. The figure speech in these stanza is *simile*. Giovanni describes how she wants to be a blade of grass. Then, her man would not be her dandelion. By using the words, “blade of grass amid the fields” (line 1 and 2), she describes how she wants to grow. She wants him to be the dandelion, so that he could stand by and support her while also allowing her to grow. By not agreeing to be the dandelion, he did not allow her to grow or support her.

In the second stanza, the figurative language can be found in “she wanted to be a robin singing / through the leaves / but he refused to be / her tree” (line 5-8). The figurative language that writer found is *simile*. The image of the robin makes the reader think of being free, and the robin singing symbolizes her being happy. She wants to be like a bird. Free to go her own way, and happy while she is doing it. Having the man as her tree means she has someone to come back to. He will not allow her to be the robin, while he is the tree. Instead, he will not be there for her to come home to.

The next figurative language that the witer found are in (line 9-13) “She spun herself into a web / and looking for a place to rest / turned to him / but he stood straight / declining to be her corner”. The writer found the *simile* in these lines. The poet compares herself as a spider. She spins herself into a web, which symbolizes her no longer being free. She becomes trapped and submissive like he wants her to be. Even though he traps her, he still refuses to be her place to rest.

The next figurative language in this poem is in “she tried to be a book / but he wouldn't read” (line 14 and 15). The writer also found *simile* in this part. It means may be the poet tries to open herself up to him and becoming like a book. She tries to allow the man to be a part of her life by letting him know everything about her. The man in the poet's life refuses to read the book. The fact that he refuses to read the book says he does not want to be a part of her life. She tries to accommodate him by being open with him, but he would not be open with her.

Another figurative languages in this poem is “she turned herself into a bulb / but he wouldn't let her grow” (line 16 and 17). Figurative language that is found is *simile*. Because the writer compare herself as a bulb. By her turning herself into a bulb, she becomes smaller person. She becomes smaller mentally, because he will not support her in any way that he can. By him not supporting he makes her fee like less of a woman. The narrator stating that he would not let her grow means the woman tries to make him understand what kind of effect his actions have taken upon her, but he refuses to see things from her point of view.

Figurative languages in the last stanza is “she decided to become / a woman / and though he still refused / to be a man / she decided it was all / right” (line 18-23). In the end of stanza, she decides to become a woman, and not try to imitate all of the other things that she could not become. She finally realized that she can only be herself. Although she becomes a

woman, he still refuses to become a man. He stays the same way that he always has been. He still refuses to support her and to let her be happy.

Almost all of stanza in this poem has figurative languages. Because the poet compared a woman character with other object. And almost of those figuratives language are *simile*.

The writer also analyze symbol in poem “Woman” by Nikki Giovanni. Some symbol can be found by the writer after read this poem repeatedly. The first word that has symbol is “a blade of grass”, the word symbolize as the women’s spirit to struggle her self to grow. And “dandelion” is symbolized the man who should be supposed to accompany his partner wherever she goes and wherever she is.

Also in second stanza, the writer found another words that have symbol meanings. The words are “robin singing” and “tree”. The poet described or symbolized the women as robin. It means, robin is a bird. And the bird is always flying free in the sky, and the robin singing symbolizes the women’s happiness. She wants to be like a bird. Free to go her own way, and happy while she is doing it. And the word “tree” is symbolized as the place where she has to go back. Its different with the robin’s life, while he is the tree.

Another symbol in this poem is in the third stanza. The words are “a web” and “a corner”. According to feminist, women is a creature who is weak and always need of life’s support from her partner. The words “a web” means she no longer being free. She becomes trapped and submissive like he wants her to be. Even though he traps her, he still refuses to be her place to rest.

Further, the next words which has symbol meaning is “book” in fourth stanza. The words “book” is symbolized the women who open herself up to the man and become a book. She tries to allow him to be a part of her life by letting him know everything about her.

Then, in fifth stanza the words “a bulb” is symbolized that the women in poem becomes smaller person. She becomes smaller mentally, because the man will not support the women in any way that he can. By him not supporting he makes her fee like less of a woman.

The last words which has symbol is in the last stanza, the word is “a woman”. The word “a woman” symbolize the woman who realizes that she will have to become a woman, and achieve her goals in life some way.

4.3 Homage to My Hips by Lucille Clifton

these hips are big hips	----- Line 1
they need space to	
move around in.	
they don't fit into little	
petty places. these hips	----- Line 5
are free hips.	
they don't like to be held back.	

these hips have never been enslaved,
 they go where they want to go
 they do what they want to do. ----- Line 10
 these hips are mighty hips.
 these hips are magic hips.
 i have known them
 to put a spell on a man and
 spin him like a top ----- Line 15

The poem “A Homage to My Hips” was written by Lucille Clifton in 1969-1980. The poem “A Homage to My Hips” by Lucille Clifton is express her freedom and her rights as an African-American Black woman which is symbolize by hips. Clifton shows ownership to her hips, which is not often typical. Most women are ashamed or embarrassed to talk about their hips. This also hits a topic towards the media and how woman are “supposed” to look like with small hips. This poem not only tells about the "hips" only. However, this poem describes the author's desire for freedom, respect, and the struggles of the women in America, especially for black women. The author is a black-women. The word "hips" symbolic meaning in this poem which will be discussed by the author in the study. This poetry is very interesting to be analyze, because some figurative and symbolize word that described about behind the character of female who known weak, timid, and shy, there is a figure of a brave female characters, strong, intelligent, and graceful. From all of those, the writer try to analyze from feminist terms.

4.3.1 Table of chart “A Homage to My Hips” poem

N O	TITLE OF POEM	FIGURATIVE	LINE	SYMBOLS	LINE
1	<i>A Homage To My Hips By Lucille Clifton (1969-1980)</i>	Homage to my hips	Title	Hips	Title
2		They need space to	Line 2	Free hips	Line 6
3		move around in	Line 3	Mighty hips	Line 11
4		These hips have never been enslaved	Line 8	Magic hips	Line 12
5		These hips are mighty hips	Line 11		
6		These hips are magic hips	Line 12		
7		To put a spell on a man and	Line 14		

8		Spin him like a top	Line 15	
---	--	---------------------	---------	--

In this “Homage to My Hips” poem by Lucille Clifton, the writer found some words that related with figurative language words. In the title, “homage to my hips”, types of figurative language that the author uses in this title is *personification*. In the title, the authors describe a hip that seems to require respect for a human being. As we know, part of the hips contained in the human body, everyone has hip. Whether it's men or women have hips. However, the authors only describe her hips. Because, women’s hips is something that can attract the attention of men. And many men underestimate women and only seen in terms of physical only. For that the author gave the title poem "homage to my hips" in order to the men respect the black American women.

The next figurative language in this poem is in “they need space to / move around in” (line 2-3). The figurative language in these part is *personification*. Because the author described her hip can move to anywhere and need space like a human activities. As we know, a hip could’t move to anywhere itself as like as author’s described in her poem. But the writer compare the hip in this poem as the author itself that can be move to anywhere and need space because she has a big hips.

The writer found another figurative language in this poem. In line 8, “these hips have never been enslaved”. The figurative language in this part is *personification*. The author describe her hips have never been enslaved, the real situation is hips couldn’t do anything like a human. So, it’s impossible thing if hips can be enslaved by human. But the different situation is the author compare the hips as a women.

Another figurative language in poem “homage to my hips” by Lucille Clifton is in “these hips are mighty hips” (line 11). The figurative language that writer found is *personification*. The word “mighty hips” is the author’s expression with the power of black American women which is symbolize by her hips.

The next figurative language in this poem is in “these hips are magic hips” (line 12). The figurative language that writer found is *personification*. The word “mighty hips” is the author’s expression about the cleverness of black American women when changing the situation or men’s perspective only with their magic hips. They can seduce men who were more powerful with just by their hips. In this case, the author states that women's strength is not only in physical strength like men, but women are more aware of the weakness of men, most of men are weak when against the seduction of women.

In line 14-15, “to put a spell on a man and / spin him like a top” the writer found figurative language *personification* in line 14, and *simile* in line 15. In line 14, the author describe about herself who real understand with the character of women when they try to seduce men. They seduction described by the author such as put a spell to the men. And in line 15, the author compare the men like a toy that can spinned by women as they want.

Almost all of part in this poem has figurative languages. Because the poet express a part of body as if human. And most of those figuratives language are *personifications*.

The writer also analyze symbol in poem “Homage to My Hips” by Lucille Clifton. Some symbol can be found by the writer after read this poem repeatedly. The first word that has symbol is “hips”, the authors describe “hips” as a symbol of women’s hips. Because the attraction of women’s hips can change the image of extraordinary women and men deceive. The reason why the author used “hips” as a symbol cause the author describes the side of her physical that really stands out is her large hips and she proud of that.

Also in line 6, the writer found another words that have symbol meanings. The word is “free hips”. The author express her hips is a free hips. It symbolize that the women also

want to grow and prosper like as men. They certainly do not want to be oppressed by men. They want freedom in performing their activities and also they want to achieve all that they want. In fact, many women who just feel cornered and have little space so they can not do everything as well as men do that have many space to move freely wherever they want to go. The author describes the woman who wanted out of life stressors oppressed than men. The women certainly have great expectations to obtain a change. Thus the authors illustrate that women's freedom under the symbol "free hips".

Another symbolize words that writer found is “mighty hips” in line 11. The author mentions the word “mighty” in his poetry that depicted a woman's hips. This is very different from the context of the female characters which are weak and helpless. However, in this poem, the author describes the figure a woman who is very strong and powerful. The poet expressed in this poem is full of resistance to the man who looked at women’s figure are weak and easily fooled. But in reality, the author emphasizes the language of the poem is that the woman is a very powerful figure within.

Another symbolize words that writer found is “magic hips” in line 12. The poet mentions the word “magic” in this poem because she expressed her big hips can changes the world. It means the author or poet can be realized her wants only by showing the greatness of her hips. Due to the author, the man is very weak against the swaying hips of women. And all their wishes will be fulfilled with quickly with a seduction and swaying their hips.

From the data analysis of these three poems, the author has found some figurative language and symbols that described each of the words that have figurative language and words that are symbols of the each of poet. Some figurative languages were found among writer’s *simile*, *metaphor*, and *personification*.

Not all people understands the purpose and meaning of the words in the poem if they just read without know the meaning behind the words or symbols that are in the poems.

V. CONCLUSIONS

5.1 Conclusions

Based on the study that was appointed by the writer about the analysis of figurative language and symbols in “She Dwelt among the Untrodden Ways, Women, and Homage to My Hips” poems, the writer can draw the following conclusions.

After analyzing those poems, the writer has conclusion that figurative language and symbols used in those poems give good effects and reinforce the meanings, the analysis are including the detection of figurative language and symbols, determined the types of them, and explaining of their meanings.

The writer analyzed those poems with contains figurative language and symbols from those poems. The analyses are including explication those poems, explaining what kind of figure speech and symbols and also the meaning of the symbols word from those poems. The figurative language which have found by the writer in those poems are *metaphor*, *simile*, and *personification*.

Then, the writer also concludes that using figurative language can give a picture and describe something to the audience clearly. Furthermore, the conclusion is supported by fact that those three different poems expressed the same vision that is talked about the women.

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