

**ANALYSIS STRUGGLE IN STILL I RISE BY *MAYA ANGELOU*, HOPE BY  
*EMILY DICKINSON*, AND LADY LAZARUS BY *SYLVIA PLATH***



**A THESIS**

*Submitted to Faculty of Cultural Science Hasanuddin University in Partial Fulfillment  
of the Requirements to Obtain a Sarjana Degree in English Literature Study Program*

**BY:**

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With reference to the letter of the dean of Faculty of Cultural Sciences Hasanuddin University No. 2024/UN4.9.1/KEP/2022 regarding supervisor, we hereby confirm to approve the undergraduate thesis draft by Ayu Anggredi (F041171549) to be examined at the English Department of Faculty of Cultural Sciences.

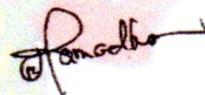
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**BY**

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On Friday, 3<sup>rd</sup> February 2023

and is declared to have fulfilled the requirements.

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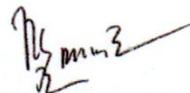
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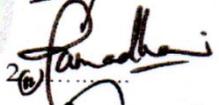
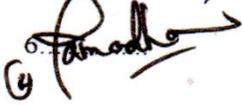
Today, 3<sup>rd</sup> February 2023, the Board of Thesis Examination has kindly approved a thesis by **AYU ANGGRENI** (Student Number: **F041171549**) entitled:

**ANALYSIS OF STRUGGLE IN STILL I RISE BY *MAYA ANGELOU*, HOPE BY *EMILY DICKINSON*, AND LADY LAZARUS BY *SYLVIA PLATH***

Submitted in fulfillment one of the requirements of undergraduate thesis examination to obtain Sarjana Sastra (S.S.) Degree at the English Literature Study Program, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Hasanuddin University.

Makassar, 3<sup>rd</sup> February 2023

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Makassar, 13 februari

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Yang menyatakan,



Ayu Anggreni

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## ABSTRACT

**Ayu Anggreni.** 2022. *Analysis Struggle In Still I Rise by Maya Angelou, Hope by Emily Dickinson, Lady Lazarus by Sylvia Plath.* (Supervised by **M.Amir** dan **Rezky Ramadhani**).

This study aims to explain the use of figurative language and the idea of struggle contained in poetry and applied in selected poems by Maya Angelou, Emily Dickinson, and Sylvia Plath. The aims of this research are as follows: (1) to identify the types of figurative language contained in three poems. (2) to explain the idea of struggle contained in three poems. The research method used in this research is qualitative method. The data source used is a selection of works of poetry Maya Angelou entitled *Still I Rise* (1978), a poem by Emily Dickinson entitled *Hope* (1862), and Sylvia Plath's poem *Lady Lazarus* (1965). Besides that, technique data analysis used in this research is based on the features in the poem namely the figurative language and the idea of struggle contained in poetry, where these two features are focused on the intrinsic elements in poetry.

The result of this study indicate that all of the selected poems, namely *Still I Rise*, *Hope*, and *Lady Lazarus* have something in common and have some meanings of struggle and figurative language contained therein. All settings of these poems contain figurative language and contains the idea of struggle. Both types give a clear description of the situation described in the selected poems. The types of figurative language that the writer finds in poetry by Maya Angelou is metaphor, simile, personification, hyperbole, and rhetoric. Second poem by Emily Dickinson is metaphor and anaphora. Meanwhile, in a poem by Sylvia Plath is metaphor, simile, rhetoric, hyperbole, alliteration, personification, and irony. Most of the selected poems use metaphor, simile, and personification. Writer convey the idea of struggle contained and connection with the message that found in the three poems based on the writer's personal analysis. Therefore, the application of the two features in the three poems is found and explained with very good.

**Keyword** : *Struggle, Majas, Maya Angelou, Emily Dickinson, Sylvia Plath, ketiga puisi terpilih, Still I Rise, Hope, Lady Lazarus.*

## ABSTRAK

**Ayu Anggreni.** 2022. *Analysis Struggle In Still I Rise by Maya Angelou, Hope by Emily Dickinson, Lady Lazarus by Sylvia Plath.* (Supervised by **M.Amir** dan **Rezky Ramadhani**).

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menjelaskan penggunaan dari majas dan makna perjuangan yang terkandung dalam puisi dan diaplikasikan di dalam puisi terpilih karya Maya Angelou, Emily Dickinson, dan Sylvia Plath. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah sebagai berikut: (1) untuk mengidentifikasi jenis-jenis majas yang terkandung di dalam puisi terpilih karya Maya Angelou, puisi karya Emily Dickinson, dan Puisi karya Sylvia Plath. (2) untuk menjelaskan makna perjuangan yang terkandung dalam ketiga puisi terpilih. Metode penelitian yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode kualitatif. Sumber data yang digunakan adalah puisi pilihan karya Maya Angelou yang berjudul *Still I Rise* (1978), puisi karya Emily Dickinson yang berjudul *Hope* (1862), dan puisi karya Sylvia Plath yang berjudul *Lady Lazarus* (1965). Selain itu, teknik analisis data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini berdasarkan dari fitur-fitur yang ada dalam puisi yaitu majas dan makna perjuangan yang terkandung dalam puisi, dimana kedua fitur ini berfokus pada unsur intrinsik dalam puisi.

Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa seluruh puisi-puisi pilihan tersebut, yaitu *Still I Rise, Hope, Lady Lazarus* memiliki kesamaan dan memiliki banyak makna perjuangan dan majas yang terkandung di dalamnya. Semua latar dari puisi-puisi ini mengandung majas dan mengandung makna perjuangan. Kedua jenis ini memberi deskripsi jelas tentang situasi yang digambarkan dalam puisi-puisi pilihan tersebut. Jenis-jenis majas yang penulis temukan dalam puisi karya Maya Angelou adalah metafora, simile, personifikasi, hiperbola, dan retorika. Pada puisi karya Emily Dickinson adalah metafora dan anaphora. Sedangkan, pada puisi karya Sylvia Plath adalah metafora, simile, retorik, hiperbola, aliterasi, personifikasi, dan ironi. Kebanyakan dari puisi-puisi pilihan tersebut menggunakan metafora, simile, dan personifikasi. Penulis juga menyampaikan makna perjuangan yang terkandung yang berhubungan dengan pesan-pesan yang terdapat pada ketiga puisi terpilih berdasarkan analisis pribadi penulis. Dengan begitu, pengaplikasian kedua fitur dalam ketiga puisi yang terpilih ditemukan dan dijelaskan dengan sangat baik.

**Kata Kunci:** *Struggle, Majas, Maya Angelou, Emily Dickinson, Sylvia Plath, ketiga puisi terpilih, Still I Rise, Hope, Lady Lazarus.*

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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the writer would like to explain each point that consists of background, identification of problem, research question, objectives of the writing, sequence of the writing.

### **1.1. BACKGROUND**

When it comes to literature, there are countless words in our thoughts related to it, it all starts from types of literary works until lists of famous writer names. To make it whole, the writer might define it as the study related to all written works in the world that divided into many types using theories, approaches, and critics. Rinda Allo (2017:2) said that Literature is a group of works of art consisting of an arrangement words. Most of them are written words either they are directly written or spontaneously said by experts. Literature can also be an imaginative or a creative writing that comes from an artistic point of view of the author. Literature is written in the form of expression and the form that relates to an idea of permanent and universal, fact, characteristic, or an essential element that brings in various types of literary works. Based on the information literary works divided into two types, those are fiction and non-fiction work are written texts contain information based on facts, such as biography, auto-biography, newspaper, textbooks, etc. While fiction works are those come from author's creativity and imagination, such as prose, drama, and poetry.

Poetry is the outpouring of one's heart or feelings in written form which has beautiful meanings and words used in, as said by Pradopo (2009:7) that poetry is a recording and interpretation of various important human experiences, composed in the most memorable form. There are several elements that build poetry, both intrinsic and extrinsic elements, based on the intrinsic elements of poetry which include themes, expressions, atmosphere, and messages. While the extrinsic elements include diction, imagination, figure of speech, versification, and typography, there is a uniqueness in poetry that makes us interested in reading it, such as the words and meanings contained behind them, and the deep feelings contained in poetry.

Based on the uniqueness that exists in poetry that makes it easier to be distinguished with other literary works. It is one of literary works that has million stories. Wordsworth (1800:9) defines poetry as a spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings recollected in tranquility. Every story in poem is being told in various ways, there is not any boundaries of subjects to write in poetry, even most of the works consist only one or two stanza(s). However, a thing is urgently needed to be understood is the main focus of poetry is not always about meanings or values implied. Poetry is written with styles that successfully expose the feelings the author intend to raise. Enjoyment, excitement, compassion, or the writer can call them all as human emotion, which can take an important role in poetry, is what makes the poetry is variously attractive. Moreover, the way poetry is mostly written in short form, which contains one to four stanza(s) with four to six lines per stanza(s), never fail at telling stories starting from time to time, describing someone's precious moments in details, or even picturing the feeling of falling in love deeply with someone.

Based on the uniqueness and attractiveness of poetry, the writer chooses to explain more about poetry where figurative language is mostly used. The poems that the writer chose are *Still I Rise* by Maya Angelou, *Hope* by Emily Dickinson, and *Lady Lazarus* by Sylvia Plath. All the poems mentioned are selected by the writer because they have something in common, which is the idea of struggle.

According to Merriam webster struggle is to make strenuous or violent efforts in the face of difficulties or opposition. There are many efforts or struggles that can be made to get out of a problem or difficulty that is faced, such as emotional/inner difficulties, economic difficulties, social difficulties, household and community difficulties, whatever it is, it definitely requires a big struggle to solve it. Everyone will experience difficulties, women or men will always have difficulties to face. However, for some reason the difficulties faced by women will be heavier than those experienced by men because women always involve the feelings they have in everything they go through and eventually cause several other difficulties.

Based on the writer experience as a woman in facing difficulties and struggling to solve them, there are reasons why writer chose three different poems from three female poets. The writer wants to show everyone, especially readers, that the difficulties faced by women will be more severe because of their own feelings, like what happened in the three poems that writer chose here, in which there is a struggle that a woman makes to solve various difficulties, such as difficulties in racism, socializing, and depression. In the three poems the writer wants to show that every difficulty faced by a woman will be very difficult to express because women tend to keep things hidden and solve their own problems rather than having to ask for help from people around them, as a result they are prone to experiencing stress and depression so that they close themselves off from society. It also results in the frequent emergence of dirty ideas and thoughts because of the great pressure faced and suicide attempts occur. This is where the writer wants to show positive things that can be done when the writer experience various difficulties such as telling the difficulties the writer have to parents or trusted family, always thinking positively, and can also express sadness and stress by writing poetry.

From the discussion above, here are three poems that the writer has chosen. The first poem is, *Still I Rise* (1978) by Maya Angelou. This poem contains a story of women struggle who wants to be free from racism, to rise from oppression of white people against black people at the time. Maya Angelou is born Marguerite Annie Johnson April 4, 1928 – May 28, 2014) was an American poet, singer, memoirist, and civil rights activist. She published seven autobiographies, three books of essays, several books of poetry, and is credited with a list of plays, movies, and television shows spanning over 50 years. She received dozens of awards and more than 50 honorary degrees. Angelou is best known for her series of seven autobiographies, which focus on her childhood and early adult experiences. The first, *I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings* (1969), tells of her life up to the age of 17 and brought her international recognition and acclaim. Maya Angelou is a black female poet from America who wrote her struggle against racism through poetry.

The second poem is, *Hope* (1862) by Emily Dickinson. This poem contains hope as well a struggle, where hope described as a bird and nature to convey that, also it is influenced by the rare life of its author Emily Dickinson. Emily Elizabeth Dickinson (December 10, 1830 – May 15, 1886) was an American poet. Little-known during her life, she has since been regarded as one of the most important figures in American poetry. Emily Dickinson was born in Amherst, Massachusetts, into a prominent family with strong ties to its community. After studying at the Amherst Academy for seven years in her youth, she briefly attended the Mount Holyoke Female Seminary before returning to her family's home in Amherst. Evidence suggests that Dickinson lived much of her life in isolation. Considered an eccentric by locals, she developed a penchant for white clothing and was known for her reluctance to greet guests or, later in life, to even leave her bedroom. Dickinson never married, and most friendships between her and others depended entirely upon correspondence. The choice of theme for this hope poem is also influenced by the life of the writer. Emily rarely leaves the house, and rarely sees other people. Few people visit her house. Even so, she still corresponded to maintain her social relations.

The last poem is *Lady Lazarus* (1965) by Sylvia Plath. This poem contains about a person's struggle in dealing with depression, she seems to be exploring her quest to seize her life through Lazarus, who is a character in the Bible who once rose from the dead. Her bold language makes Plath an important reference for her readers and other writers who are trying to break through the silence of trauma, frustration, and sexuality. Sylvia Plath (/plæθ/; 27 October 1932 – 11 February 1963) was an American poet, novelist, and short story writer. Best known as a poet who developed confessional poetry and is known for his two poetry anthologies, namely *The Colossus* and *Other Poems* and *Ariel* and *The Bell Jar* which is her only autobiographical novel that tells of her struggle with depression. In 1981, *The Collected Poems* was published alongside her previously unpublished works. This anthology of her poetry won the Pulitzer Prize for poetry in 1982 posthumously, making her the first person to win this award posthumously.

Those are some reasons and explanations about three poems by three different women poets. The writer hopes that this writing can help readers to add information and insight about the three poems, and the writer hope this thesis can help and inspire readers in writing their thesis.

## **1.2. IDENTIFICATION OF PROBLEMS**

Here are some problems that the writers identified :

1. Women's emotion of struggle in three poems.
2. Women's view in depression.
3. The idea of racism.
4. The idea of hope.
5. Figurative language used in the poems.
6. Diction in women's poems.

Those are some of the problems identified from the three poems that the writer chose.

## **1.3. SCOPE OF PROBLEM**

In accordance with the limitations of the problem, this research focuses on the use of figurative language contained in the poem *Still I Rise* by Maya Angelou, *Hope* by Emily Dickinson, and *Lady Lazarus* by Sylvia Plath which depicted the idea of struggle. The application of the figurative language mentioned above will be explained along with the poem chosen, because these poems have these characteristics and are applied continuously.

## **1.4. RESEARCH QUESTION**

Based on the problem mentioned above, the following conclusions can be drawn from research question :

1. What types of figurative language are used in the poem *Still I Rise* by Maya Angelou, *Hope* by Emily Dickinson, and *Lady Lazarus* by Sylvia Plath?
2. How is the idea of struggle depicted in the poem *Still I Rise* by Maya Angelou, *Hope* by Emily Dickinson, and *Lady Lazarus* by Sylvia Plath.

## **1.5. OBJECTIVE OF WRITING**

This writing aims to :

1. To identify the types of figurative language used in *Still I Rise* by Maya Angelou, *Hope* by Emily Dickinson, and *Lady Lazarus* by Sylvia Plath.
2. To explain the idea of struggle depicted in *Still I Rise* by Maya Angelou, *Hope* by Emily Dickinson, and *Lady Lazarus* by Sylvia Plath.

#### **1.6. SEQUENCE OF WRITING**

This research is arranged into five chapters, which are as followed: Chapter I: This chapter contains introduction of the research explained in some points which are Background, Identification of Problems, Scope of Problem, Research Questions, Objectives of The Writing, and Sequences of The Writing. Chapter II: This chapter contains the supporting statement from reading materials that writer read. This is explained further in some points of Literature Review which are previous study and theoretical frame work as the whole part of this chapter. Chapter III: This chapter talks about the research methodology the writer use which consists of Methodology, Method of Collecting Data, Method of Data Analysis, and Research Procedure. Chapter IV: This chapter explains furthermore of objectives of the research. Namely Analysis Data present the whole result. Chapter V: This chapter consists of Conclusion and Suggestion to others who would like to do the same research with the same literary.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

In this chapter, the writer would like to describe each point which are previous study and theoretical framework.

#### **2.1. PREVIOUS STUDY**

In this study, the writer needs sources that are relevant to this research in order to obtain some ideas in solving the problems that the writers encounter. With that, here are some theses that discuss the use of figurative language.

The first thesis was written by Krisna Rynaldi Nugraha (2019) in his thesis entitled *An Analysis Of Figurative Language And Its Meaning In 10 Maya Angelou's Populer Poems*. In his thesis, he is focusing to find the types of figurative language and its meaning in Maya Angelou's 10 popular poems. This project's aims are identifying the types of figurative language used, identifying the most commonly used figurative language type, and analyzing the meaning of the figurative language used in 10 poems. The 10 poems were chosen based on the popularity and the poems also show Angelou's struggle in fighting racism that happened to black people. This project is using qualitative method. There are 11 types of figurative language used in 10 poems. The types are metaphor, simile, personification, hyperbole, repetition, alliteration, assonance, irony, idioms, imagery and paradox.

Second thesis was by Stevanus Aruperes (2020) in his thesis entitled *Figurative Language in Emily Dickinson Selected poem*. This thesis focuses on the use of a figurative language and categorize it accordance with the types and describe the meaning of figurative language itself. The writer chooses five poems which have interesting titles and famous works of Emily Dickinson and using intrinsic approach to gain an understanding of the meaning of figurative language in each poem. The data the writer collected from Emily Dickinson's poems and focused on the figurative language. The data which have been identified, collected and classified are analyzed descriptively by using intrinsic approach. The result of this study can be summarized as follows : first, in the poems of Emily Dickinson there are three types of figurative language, including : personification, simile, hyperbole.

The personification and simile types dominate every poem of Emily Dickinson. Second, the meaning of figurative language used by Emily Dickinson in her poems in general described Emily Dickinson life experience.

The third thesis was written by Nesrawati (2016) in her thesis entitled *Figurative Language In Sylvia Plath Selected Poem*. She analyzed the types of figurative language usage in Sylvia Plath's poems (*Mirror*, *Morning Song* and *Metaphors*). Based on the use of figure of speech in Sylvia Plath's poem. Based on this, the researcher knows the types of figure of speech, implied meaning, and figure of speech dominant in Sylvia Plath's poetry (*Mirror*, *Morning Song* and *Metaphors*). Figure of speech has several types such as: Metaphor, Simile, Paradox, Synecdoche, Metonym, Synesthesia, Antithesis, Personification, Hyperbole, Irony and others etc. However, in this study, researchers only focused on usage Metaphor, Simile and Personification types. The research data is in the form of documents from Sylvia Plath's poems entitled (*Mirror*, *Morning Song* and *Metaphors*). In this study the researcher used document analysis as meted and data analysis techniques. From the results of the study, researchers found that there are three types of figurative language include metaphor, similes and personifications.

Some of the studies above can help the writer to compile a complete research, especially how to develop a theoretical framework related to figurative language, as the writer as what methods will be used in this research. The difference between this research and the researches above is the subject of the research that the writer did. In the previous research they only discussed figurative languages, whereas in the research that the writer did found the same idea contained in the three poems that writer have chosen, namely the idea of struggle. The writer chose 3 different poems from 3 different authors who also focused on the use of figurative language additional features such as the type of figurative language used along with its meaning and the idea of struggle in it which the writer want to analyze deeper.

## **2.2 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

### **2.1.1. FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE**

Perrine (1978:605) defined figurative language is language that cannot be taken literally (or should not be taken literally only), figures of speech are an

effective means of concentration, a way of saying much in brief compass. Figurative language or figure of speech is a style of language which use particular words to replace the general words, which has certain meaning, to give various and ambiguous meaning to be interpreted, but it makes the poems more interesting to read since it is unique. By giving various and ambiguous meaning, it does not mean to make the reader confused, but the goal is to make the poem meaningful and entertaining to mind. Moreover, this can be interpreted as a way of language utilization, where using styles of language leads to show the unique characteristics of the literary work.

Perrine (1978:605) explained that when the writer have a conversation with someone, the conversation comes to our mind to be examined in literal way, but rather than understand it clearly, the writer might find that it is nonsense. Then, this is when the writer can say that the writer speak figuratively, because when the writer talk figuratively, it is difficult for our mind to understand it literally. The use of some words is somehow not in the right place, for example when the writer find a human attribute is used to non-living things. It is very nonsense, but that is how speaking figuratively works. The use of figurative language is detected when the writer say more or less than what the writer mean to say, the opposite or even something else. To get more explanation, here are some types of figurative languages mostly used in poetry:

#### **A. METAPHOR AND SIMILE**

According to Kennedy (1979:479) affirms that metaphor is a statement that one thing is something else, which in a literal sense, it is not. It does not use conectig words such as like or as. According to Kennedy (1979:479) affirms that simile is comparison of two things, indicated by some connective, usually like, as, or verb such as resembling.

For example :

- Metaphor : Time is money mean The statement compares time and money, and it doesn't literally mean that the amount of time you have equals the money you have. Rather, it means that time is a valuable resource, and should be used

effectively to earn money. money Every time wasted means that one loses the opportunity to make more money.

- He is a hungry lion who hunts for prey in the vast plains mean describes humans as hungry lions looking for prey.
- Simile : the child is brave like a lion in the forest the use of such as the use of the word like is a character of comparison that uses simile.
- His body is like a towering pillar comparing humans to pillars. The use of the word like means that there is a comparison in the sentence.

## **B. PERSONIFICATION**

According to Keraf (2010:148), personification is a figurative language which expresses inanimate thing as if they were alive.

For example :

- The sun greets me when I wake up in the morning mean The sun is a non-human object but has been given human features because greetings can only be performed by living beings.
- radio looks at me means radio is an object and not a human but is given human characteristics where staring can only be done by living things.

## **C. SYNECHDOCHE AND METONYMY**

Perrine (1978:610) explained that synechdoche is the use of a part of a concept to make a whole statement or description, while metonymy is the use of something that looks similar or closely related to a thing that is being talked about in order to show the real meaning.

For example :

- Synechdoche : a set of wheels can be used to refer to a vehicle. In this example, when referring to the car as a set of wheels, the wheels are only part of the car and not the whole.
- The tiger's head was hit by a hunter's spear, the word 'searcher' in this case refers to the part of the animal's body. But what is actually meant is the animal or the animal as a whole.
- Metonymy : a truck engine roars like a lion as an example of metonymy where roaring is a sound or action imitating sound.

- Dad Enjoys Kapal Api every morning and evening which means Dad drinks coffee with the Kapal Api brand which is a local coffee brand.

#### **D. PARADOX**

Paradox occurs in a statement that at first strikes us as self contradictory, but that on reflection make some sense (Kennedy, 1979:497)

For example :

- He was dead in the middle of his riches
- He just need to move quickly but carefully

#### **E. HYPERBOLE**

According to Keraf (2010: 135) who argues that hyperbole is a kind of language style that contains an exaggerated statement by exaggerating something. For example :

- if the writer use it with dramatic diction too, then this figure of speech will produce extraordinary dramatic nuances as well. An example is: I fell silent in silence. It's been quiet can't talk anyway (mute). So that the impression given becomes even more sad, sad and dramatic.
- if the writer use diction or word choices that tend to be relaxed, contrasting or hilarious, then the effect of comedy and humor will be even stronger. For example: Today hoax news spreads faster than the speed of light.

#### **F. ALLEGORY**

Perrine (1978:610) defines allegory as a narrative or description that has a second meaning beneath the surface one. Though less than a symbol, allegory is an effective way of making the abstract concrete and has occasionally been used effectively even in fairly short poems.

For example :

- fables, i.e. animal stories, actually tell the character of humans through the parable of animals that can talk and have reason. The entire fable text is a symbol, the entire fable text is a parable, the entire fable is an allegorical figure of speech.
- Life is like a spinning wheel, sometimes it's above, sometimes it's below, comparing life to a wheel that is sometimes above, sometimes below.

## **G. RHETORIC**

According to Keraf (2010:143), rhetoric is a question that has no as the writer used to emphasize and create strong effects.

For example :

- Who doesn't like it when the team they defend wins?
- Who doesn't want to live in wealth?

## **H. IRONY**

Meanwhile, Keraf (2010:143) argues that irony is a reference that wants to say something through something that is different from what it actually wants to say.

For example :

- My wife is good at cooking, until I don't want to taste it anymore.
- It was so cold in town that it made me sweat the size of a corn ear.

## **I. CYNICISM**

Cynicism is satire that contains ridicule which is more crude than irony. This explanation is reinforced by the following opinion by Keraf (2008: 143): Cynicism is defined as a satire in the form of doubt that contains ridicule of sincerity and sincerity.

For example :

- Aren't you already smart, why have to keep asking me?
- You should realize, your parents work hard but you're just lazy.

## **J. SARCASM**

According to Keraf (1999:143) Sarcasm is a reference that is more crude than irony and cynicism. Sarcasm is a reference that contains bitterness and bitter reproach or satire that is so sharp and harsh that it offends. Sarcasm can be ironic.

For example :

- It's basic shrimp brain, you can't solve a simple problem.
- You don't have to keep singing, your voice is so discordant that it hurts myear.

### **2.1.2 THE IDEA OF STRUGGLE**

Struggle is to make strenuous or violent efforts in the face of difficulties or opposition. There are many struggles that can be made to get out of a problem or difficulty that is faced, such as struggles for love, struggles for family, economic

struggles, struggles for a better life, struggles to achieve goals, realizes dreams, and others. Every difficulty will surely make you feel sad, confused, and worried, so that everyone who faces difficulties will look miserable and unenthusiastic. However, in every difficulty there must always be a way out that can solve the problem.

Jordan Bernt Peterson a Canadian media personality, clinical psychologist, author, and professor emeritus at the University of Toronto stated that a person may say the struggle is response to a situation that is inconvenient more that it is actually significantly problematic. The struggle is an expression used when a situation is difficult. It is usually being used in an ironic and sarcastic way.

Everyone must experience struggle or to make changes in his life to become a better person in the future. Struggle in life means that in his life there must be an effort from us to get ahead. When a person does not have the spirit to go forward, then it is certain that the person will be a loser in his life. In the end, the writer can only blame ourselves and others, for that, whoever the writer are, if the writer want to be successful, there must be a struggle in this life. It is like what Diana (2017:7) said that, one of the values of life that can be learned from the novel is the human struggle in life, especially the struggle to achieve happiness in life. To struggle in life, humans need motivation from within which then becomes the strength to get what they want in life. Sometimes they need to fight to get what they want.

Since humans live, problems will always occur in their lives and are different. Some may be easy or some may be difficult. When people encounter problems, they will have various ways to struggle with their problems. According Harrison in (Diana, 2017:8) states that internal struggle refers to the conflict that occurs within ourselves and is caused by our attitude, desire, decision, understanding or interpretation of life, attachment to people or events, and expectation of how things should be. It means that internal struggle is the effect of a problem that comes from inside of humans themselves. It arises because of the way humans seeing and understanding something.

The statement above tells us that internal struggles or struggles with one-self are struggles that arise from within humans such as inner difficulties and difficulties

with thoughts that are interconnected. Struggles that occur that involve the mind, while struggle that involve the mind are excessive worries such as worrying about things that may not necessarily happen or being overly afraid of something. It affects how humans see and understand things. For example, someone who has faced a problem before has a different opinion about this problem than someone who has faced the same problem. This person understands how to solve problems better than new people. For example, problems arise when people are trying to decide or when people are trying to choose.

External struggle focuses on public outcomes rather than personal choices, on social justice rather than personal fulfillment. External struggle is struggle with other people and the environment. Struggle with others, such as disagreements and goals. Struggles with the environment, for example, if the writer are in an area where the majority of tribes in that area are mostly native tribes and the writer are immigrants, it will create difficulties in us such as it is difficult to adjust and adapt to the customs and habits.