FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN KARLA KUKIN'S CHILDREN POEMS (1980) WITH *SURROUNDING AND ANIMALS* THEME

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Abstract

Occasionally, people will speak in figurative language. In this study, the types of metaphorical language that are utilized in a few lines of children's poetry are analyzed and examined. The purpose of this study is to determine which type of figurative language is most frequently utilized in children's poetry. This study used a descriptive qualitative research methodology. This study was inspired by Karla Kuskin's children's poetry collection Dogs & Dragon Tree & Dreams (1980). The data were taken from selected 10 poems in this book with *Surrounding and Animals* as the theme which is considered to contain figurative language The researcher used Laurence E. Rozakis' theory on the many types of figurative language to achieve the goal of this study (1999). Furthermore, from the total of 32 data, the researcher found simile 34%, personification 50%, Metaphor 3% Onomatopoeia. Thus, the researcher found the most dominant kinds of figurative language is personification in children poems by Karla Kuskin.

Keywords: *Figurative language, children's poem, surrounding and animals.*

A. INTRODUCTION

Occasionally, people will speak in figurative language. Figurative language, according to Rozakis (1995:28), is when one thing is said in terms of another. It signifies that an expression is figurative if it is employed indirectly by the author or speaker through a comparison. Since the analogy is being used in metaphorical language, it cannot be taken literally. The use of figurative language, according to Abrams (1981:63), deviates from what native users of a language consider to be the typical or conventional meaning or arrangement of words in order to achieve a particular purpose or effect. This explanation makes it clear that this expression is distinct from the vocabulary we typically use in ordinary conversation. Poems are a form of expression for emotions. It's

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intriguing how poems are used. Poems make excellent use of words and sentences. According to Robert & Jacobs (1995:547), poetry writers may employ figurative language. Poems and poetry also come in a variety of spoken and written formats, patterns, and styles. The variability makes it impossible to offer a single, comprehensive definition. A poem is one of many types of literary works, and it has the most characteristics of beauty.

The researcher has identified some studies on figurative language in various texts, including songs, ads, speeches, and books. The researcher has read thirty figurative language-related studies over the course of five years. In order to fill any research gaps, this is being done. This study analyzed an adult song. Other studies that have examined adult songs include Dewi, Hidayat, and Alek (2020), Yastanti, Suhendar, and Pratama (2018), Aryawan, Suarnajaya, and Swandana (2019), Arditami (2017), Hulu, Sembiring, and Tarigan (2021), Nursolihat and Kareviati (2020), Siallagan, Manurung, and Sinaga (2017), Harmast Second, Joe Victory's speech was examined in the study of Nainggolan, Sinurat, and Siahaan (2021) about metaphorical language in speech. Next, Susatyo & Wardhono (2019) examined Hillari Clinton's speech in this study. Thirdly, in their study of metaphorical language in novels, Harun & Yusuf (2020) examined the novel by Arafat on the conflict in Aceh. That book was written in Indonesian. Following that, Harya (2017), this study examined Paulo Coelho's book. The novel, named "The Alchemist," is written in English. The latest was André (2017), a research that examined the Nigerian author's book "The Rape of Shavi."

Researchers have also found at least three studies that examine figurative language in poems. Dewi Syafitri and Melissa Malinton (2018), Risma Hayani (2016), Dwi Nur Hasanah (2019), and Pambudi (2016). There were three studies that looked at poems five years ago.

In contrast to the studies mentioned above, this research focuses on explicitly examining the figurative language of children's poems. Due to a lack of previous research, metaphorical language in children's poems in particular has not been studied. Therefore, Understanding the figurative language employed in children's poetry is crucial.

Children's poems, in contrast to adult poems, use language that is kid-friendly. In terms of rhyme, rhythm, pattern, tone, repetition, and imagery, children's poems differs from other kinds of literature. Children's poems typically avoids adopting an overly formal vocabulary. Figurative language will only be used when absolutely necessary to ensure that it is easily comprehended by children. According to Shavit (in Oittinen, 2001:86), there are "three rules of written activity" for youngsters, including tone, the assumption of preexisting social norms, and circumstances in which it is not appropriate. According to him, there are two main justifications for adapting stories for young readers: "adjusting" the text to make it clearer and more useful for kids, in accordance with what's 'considered good for kids' by society, and "adjusting the plot, characterization, and language in children's level of understanding kids, and their reading ability."

Finally, the researcher selects a few of Karla Kuskin's children's poems from the book Dogs & Dragons, Tree and Dreams (1980) This book was chosen by the researcher because it contains kid-friendly poems that have never been analyzed

but employ a lot of figurative language. Children's poems author Karla Kuskin was also well-known for her work as an illustrator and a critic of children's literature. This book needs to be analyzed. This children's book covers a wide range of subjects, including nature, plants, music, animals, the weather, feelings in general, and the arts. However, the researcher choose the Karla Kuskin book *Dogs & Dragon Tree & Dreams* for her theme of Surrounding and Animals (1980).

B. RESEARCH METHOD

Since the researcher aims to provide a descriptive illustration of the figures of speech found in poems, this study will use descriptive qualitative approaches.. Vanderstoep and Johnston (2009:7) state that Narrative or textual descriptions of the phenomena under inquiry are produced through qualitative research. Moleong (2013) also states that by utilizing numerous scientific approaches and situating them in words and language, qualitative research genuinely aims to explain and comprehend a complete phenomenon that the study subject experiences in certain natural circumstances. The information for this study was culled from the children's poem book entitled *A Dogs & Dragon Tree & Dreams By Karla Kuskin (1980).* The data in this research will be focused on the 10 poems with *Surrounding and animals* theme.

C. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. **Research Finding (tentative)**
   a. **Data Description**
      Among the 10 poems, the researcher found 32 lines which contain figurative language. After analysing these lines, the researcher found out that there are certain figurative lines that consist of multiple types of figurative language. After analysing, the researcher found out that the total data for this research is 43 data. Of 7 kinds of figurative language by Rozakis that were used in this research, the researcher found only 7 Various metaphorical language styles existed in those 5 poems.

   b. **Data Analysis**
      In this data analysis, the researcher will explain 4data that consist of each various of figurative language in 10 poems.

      Simile
      It moved like a ribbon **(Datum 26 (Poem 5)**
      This line is by poem entitle the snake. It categorized as simile because comparing 2 things with the conjunction "like". They are between snake and the ribbon. It explains with the verb moved to describe the snake.

      Personification

He huffed and puffed, smiling there **(Datum 46 (Poem 10)**
This line is by poem entitled The porcupine. It classified as personification because it has fulfilled the category as personification. As the indicator of personification, namely everything except humans is acting as humans do. The using verb "smiling" it is not appropriate for animals like porcupine.

Metaphor
It is a poem. **(Datum 67 (Poem 1)**
This line is by poem entitled Take a word like cat. It is categorized as metaphor because with indicators a comparison without the words like or as. Before that line, the word poem has compared with others things. They are "When everything is perfect in its place". It compares between poem and everything in that line.

Onomatopoeia
They howl and yowl **(Datum 3 (Poem 1)**
This line is by poem entitled Full of the moon. It classified as onomatopoeia because it is symbol of sound of the dog. The verbs howl and yowl are substituting by sound of dog.
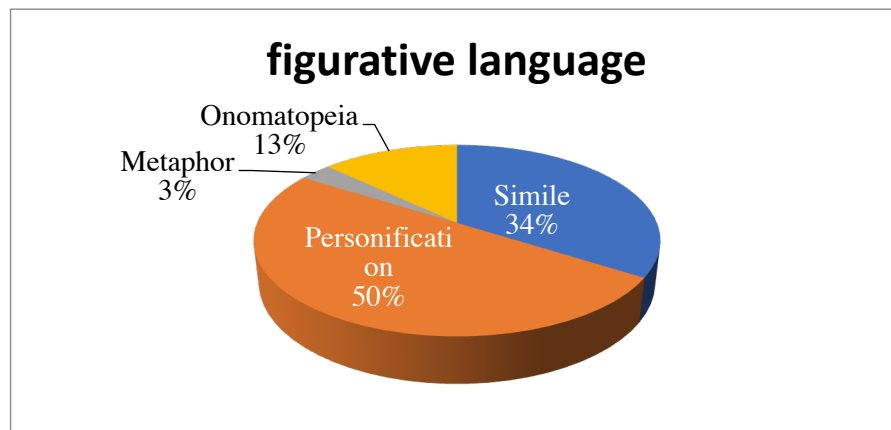
c. **Findings**
The 32 data points were discovered by the researcher throughout this investigation. Ten children's poems, including Surrounding and Animals, from Karla Kuskin's 1980 book A Dogs & Dragon Tree & Dreams were used to collect the data. The idea of figurative language forms proposed by Laurence E. Rozakis was utilized by the researcher (1995). The following is a list of the conclusions for each category of figurative language.

Table 1. Figurative Language kind

No.	Type	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Simile	11	34%
2.	Personification	16	50%
3.	Metaphor	1	3%
4.	Onomatopoeia	4	13%
Total		32	100%

The most common types of figurative language is summarized into the chart below.

Chart 1. Frequency of Figurative Language

The graphic above demonstrates that the largest part of the chart is filled with personification with a percentage of 50%. The occurrence of personification is the most dominant in this research. There are 16 lines of personification in this research.

2. Discussion

The The poems in *A Dogs & Dragon Tree & Dreams by Karla Kuskin (1980)* that employ figurative language were the main source of information for the study. All of the poems was gathered from ten poems that created by Karla Kuskin. The researcher found that there were 32 figurative language lines in the ten poems. In Rozakis' basic theories, there are 7 different varieties of figurative language, although only 4 of them were discovered in this investigation. They are personification, Onomatopoeia, Simile and metaphor.

This study, in contrast to other ones, concentrated on the meaning presentation. Young readers in particular are urged by the author to learn more about the study of figurative language and meaning. As a point of departure or a point of comparison, the author also plans to evaluate other particular song lyrics, poems, short stories, and novels using the findings of this study. The author further argues that by outlining this thesis, students and other academics will gain a better understanding of the different categories of figurative language and its numerous interpretations.

D. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

The researcher discovered after looking at these lines that particular figurative lines contain a range of figurative language. In this study, only 6 of the 7 figurative language kinds listed in Rozakis' main hypothesis were found.. They are personification 50%, , Onomatopoeia 13%, Simile 34%, metaphor 3%. The most prominent kind of figurative language is personification.

This study seeks to categorize various figurative language styles, especially those used in children's poems. This study represents only a small portion of all research findings. Regarding the investigation of other figurative language variations and other aspects of poetry that might be explored in connection with figurative language varieties, there are still unsolved questions.

Additional investigation into these conditions may be done in the interim. The study also aims to provide some light on the many figurative techniques employed in children's poems.

The author expects that this study will be more useful for future research. The author suggests that another researcher conduct more research on this subject. Future research may look at the same topic, but they might use fresh data and come to very different conclusions. The study's conclusions have a number of important implications for ongoing and upcoming clinical practice. Additional instances from this study, according to the author, will be helpful for additional prospective procedures in the future.

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