FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE ON DIGITAL CHILDREN'S POEMS OF POETRYFOUNDATION.ORG WEBSITE WITH ENVIRONMENT THEME

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Abstract

Figurative language is defined as a means to express something beyond ordinary language in a meaningful and deeper way. This implies an understanding of the relationship between meaning and sentences, as well as which sentences contain meaning and which do not. This research provides information about the figurative language found on Poetryfoundation.org. This research focuses on 12 types of figurative language with three classifiers themed around the environment. Because the researcher wants to see how many types of figurative language are used. The purpose of this research is to determine how many types of figurative language such as personification, metaphor, simile, hyperbole, litotes, paradox, irony, metonymy, synecdoche, allusion, and ellipsis are used. The data in this study were taken from 10 poems selected from the Poetryfoundation.org website. This research uses a descriptive qualitative method. To conduct this research, the metaphor theory method by Kenedy and Gioia (1995) was used.

Key words: Figurative language, Digital children's Poems, Poetryfoundation.org, Linguistic Analysis, Children's Literature

A. INTRODUCTION

Figurative language is a profound element in communication that serves to enrich expression, convey complex ideas, and elicit various forms of feelings. Figurative language is also a part of cultural uniqueness that can enhance interactions between people. In the world of language, there are many ways to convey deeper and more creative messages. One of the most effective ways is to use figurative language, which allows the writer or speaker to express ideas more imaginatively and figuratively. Figurative language transcends mere linguistic play; it significantly impacts individuals' emotions, perspectives, and behaviors. In literary compositions, figurative language effectively conveys ideas, concepts, responses, and feelings in a captivating manner, thereby enhancing the work's

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distinctiveness. Using such language involves utilizing different linguistic elements to achieve specific effects that enhance the vibrancy of the literary creation (Grodzinsky & Amunts, 2006:5).

Figurative language serves as means for writers to convey creative ideas, stimulate imagination, encourage thinking and create a special sensory experience for the audience. Using figurative language, writers can convey concepts that captivate and expand the limits of the reader's imagination and intellectual abilities. In addition, figurative language can also evoke sensory responses from readers and listeners, so it is highly recommended to be introduced to children early on in the educational process.

The use of metaphorical language in songs, poetry, and novels has been the subject of several studies. Julianto et al. (2023) and Asriadi and Irawan (2022) have both studied figurative language. Putri and Marlina (2023), Sitohang and Marlina (2023), and Nurul dan Marlina (2023) have all studied figurative language in poetry. Furthermore, the analysis of expressive fields by Nurhaida and Marlina (2017) and Susatyo and Wardhono (2019) investigated the study of figurative language in spoken conversation. The researchers were able to convey complicated ideas more easily by using the analytical framework to gain a deeper knowledge of figurative language in spoken speech. While researching children's poetry, the author has discovered that earlier studies have looked at how figurative language is used in poetry. However, the poetryfoundation.org website does not include a lot of material on figurative language, particularly when it comes to children's subjects. The researcher is interested in assessing the comparative major types on poetryfoundation.org, which is different from earlier studies.

Children will gain from studying figurative language in children's poetry since it is simple to comprehend and can broaden their understanding of figurative language, particularly personification, metaphor, and simile. Figurative language is crucial for communicating ideas and facilitating reader comprehension. Determining the poem's moral message and underlying meaning is one of the most crucial aspects of analyzing children's poetry on the poetryfoundation.org website. Furthermore, there are currently not many studies that concentrate exclusively on digital. A study of thirty earlier research that focused on figurative language in novels, movies, and songs. Few have looked at digital sources for children's poetry. Examining the prevalence of personification, metaphor, and simile in the categorization of the main comparison categories is the goal of this study. Through the use of metaphorical language, the author aims to analyze and describe the comparisons found in each poem.

B. RESEARCH METHOD

In this study, the researcher collected data using a descriptive qualitative approach. Ten digital children's poems with an environmental topic were chosen from poetryfoundation.org because the primary goal is to investigate how information is interpreted in a descriptive style using a qualitative method based on data that has been assessed. Human researchers are the most crucial tool for gathering and analyzing data in descriptive qualitative research, claim Bogdan and Biklen (1998: 77).

C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION
1. Research Finding
a. Data Description

From the 10 poems, the researcher found many arrays that contain personification after analyzing with comparative major type. After analyzed the poems, the researcher found that 62 data contained personification.

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Tabel of Poem Title

No	Judul	Author	Year
1	Spring Break	April Harpin Wayland	2001
2	Cookie	David L Harrison	1999
3	First The Men On The Moon	J. Patrick Lewis	2004
4	A Blessing	James Wright	1990
5	School—12:15	Tina Boyer Brown	2021
6	This most perfect hill	Lisa Jurnot	2012
7	Filter	Suma Subraniam	2021
8	Red-Crowned Crane	Linda Sue Park	2021
9	Knoxville, Tennessee	Meyers	1963
10	The Swing	Meyers	1963

b. Data Analysis

Based on 10 data selected on the poetfoundation.org site with an environmental theme containing figurative language, the researcher found that comparative was most widely used with a total of 25 data (40.3%), then contradictory 16 data (12.9%) and correlative 21 data (25.8%) based on the theoretical framework of Kenedy and Gioia

1. Simile Within Classification Comparative
Datum 4 (Poem 1)
white as clean paper,
their edges like feathers against the blue sky,
blue as Dad's eyes.
Dad drives, my sister's in front

The best clouds in the business are right above me right now. / We're riding in this teal convertible / those clouds just dozing / in about forty-nine different shapes / *white as clean paper*, / their edges like feathers against the blue sky, / blue as Dad's eyes. / Dad drives, my sister's in front / I lay my head on Mom's lap in the back. / I lay my head on her lap as he drives / this teal convertible that we rented special / just for these four days in Albuquerque. / In it, we are open to the whole world / to the whole sky / and I know right now / I can see / that these are the best clouds in the business.

Source: (April Harpin Wayland, 2001)

The line poem was from a poem entitled Spring Break by April Harpin Wayland this line poem *white as clean paper,* is categorized simile it explicitly uses the word **"as"** to compare two different things: "white" and "clean paper." In similes, connectors such as "as" or "like" are employed to describe one object or concept by relating it to another that is more familiar or easily understood. This helps readers or listeners grasp the intensity or quality of the described object. In this case, the color white is depicted with a clear and specific analogy to clean paper, which is commonly associated with perfect whiteness, free of blemishes. This simile creates a vivid and relatable image, making it easier for the reader to visualize the whiteness's purity or clarity. Additionally, the use of clean paper as a comparison adds a universal element, as most people are familiar with its appearance. Therefore, this simile serves not only as a descriptive tool but also as a way to establish an emotional connection between the reader and the imagery crafted by the poet.

Hyperbole within Contradictory

Datum 8 (Poem 2)
Look what fixed for you
Stood all day in the burning sun
To make this son-a-gun stew

Tonight's your lucky night, boys/Look what I fixed for you!/*Stood all day in the burning sun*/to make this son-of-a-gun stew/ Longhorn steaks two inches thick,/dig in while they're hot/The coffee'll keep you up all night,/belly up to the pot. You know your Cookie loves you, boys,/loves to see you fed/Stood all day in the burning sun/to bake this sourdough bread.

Source: (David L Harrison , 1999)

The line poem was from a poem Entitled Cookie by David L. Harrison this line poem *Stood all day in the burning sun* is categorized hyperbole because it describes a situation in an exaggerated manner to create a strong emotional impact. Literally standing all day under the scorching sun is highly unrealistic without breaks, as it could lead to extreme exhaustion or severe health risks like heatstroke. The use of the phrase "burning sun" amplifies the intensity, implying an unbearable heat that feels as if it is literally burning, which is a figurative rather than a literal description. This hyperbole emphasizes the struggle, perseverance, or sacrifice of

the subject, making the imagery more vivid and the emotions more relatable to the reader.

Symbol within classification Correlative

Datum 62 (Poem 10)
Till look down on the garden
Down on the roof so borwn
Up in air go flying agin

How do you like to go up in swing/ Up in the air so blue/ Oh, I do think it the pleasantest thing/ Ever child can do/ Up in the air and over the wall/ Till I can see so wide/ River and trees and cattle and all/ Over the countryside/ ***Till I look down on the garden***/ Down on the roof so brown/ Up in the air I go flying again/ Up in the air and down

The line poem was from a poem entitled the swing by Robert Loeuis Stevenson this line poem ***till look down on the garden*** is categorized symbol of perspective, growth, and the relationship between the observer and the observed. The act of looking down suggests a position of authority or oversight, implying a reflective vantage point from which one can appreciate the beauty and complexity of the garden, representing a broader understanding of life and nature. The garden itself symbolizes growth, cultivation, and the nurturing of life, reflecting the potential for beauty and personal or spiritual development that requires care and attention to flourish. This phrase highlights the interconnectedness of human experience and the natural world, encouraging contemplation about one's role in nurturing and appreciating the beauty around them. Ultimately, it symbolizes the importance of perspective in understanding growth and our engagement with the environment.
Source : (Meyers, 1963)

c. Finding

In this research finding from of 62 data gathered from 10 selected digital children's poems at poetryfoundation.org website the scope theory of figurative language from Kenedy and Gioia (1995) are avaible below :

Tabel of Data figurative Language

No	Type of Figurative Language	Total Data	Percentage
1	Personification	12	19.4%
2	Metaphor	8	12.9%
3	Simile	5	8.06%
4	Hyperbole	7	11.3%
5	Litotes	3	4.84%
6	Paradox	5	8.06%
7	Irony	1	1.61%
8	Metonymy	5	8.06%
9	Synecdoche	1	1.61%

10	Symbol	11	17.7%
11	Allusion	3	4.84%
12	Ellipsis	1	1.61%
Total		62	100%

Tabel Total Of Figurative Language Classification

No	Classification of Figurative Language	Total Data	Percentage
1	**Comparative**	**25**	**40.3%**
2	**Contradictory**	**16**	**33.9%**
3	**Correlative**	**21**	**25.8%**

2. Discussion

Based on the findings above, it can be concluded that the most frequently used comparative in the 10 selected poems from the poetryfoundation.org website. The main source in this study is 10 selected poems themed around the environment that use figurative language, totaling 62 data points. Based on the theory of figurative language by Kenedy and Gioia (1995), the researcher found that 12 data (19.4%) were categorized as personification, 8 data (12.9%) as metaphor, 5 data (8.06%) as simile, 7 data (11.3%) as hyperbole, 3 data (4.84%) as litotes, 5 data (8.06%) as paradox, 1 data (1.61%) as irony, 5 data (8.06%) as metonymy, 1 data (1.61%) as synecdoche, 11 data (17.7%) as symbol, 3 data (4.84%) as allusion, and finally, 1 data (1.61%) as ellipsis. followed by comparative classification data with 25 data (40%), then contradictory with 16 data (33.9%), and finally correlative with 21 data (25.8%)

This study fills a critical gap in existing research by focusing on digital children's poetry, which is increasingly becoming an essential part of modern education. Early exposure to figurative language through digital poetry plays a vital role in enhancing children's cognitive and language skills. Therefore, a closer look at figurative language is worth exploring as a key research area that fosters creativity and emotional connection in young readers. Moreover, the author suggests that expanding on this topic can provide scholars and students with a deeper understanding of figurative language and its impact.

D. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

This research has highlighted figurative language's crucial role in making poetry engaging and deeply meaningful for children in today's digital age, emphasizing its value in their literary development. I genuinely hope that the findings inspire educators and parents to explore creative ways to integrate the beauty and depth of figurative language into learning environments, both in classrooms and beyond. The author expresses a strong belief that the findings and insights from this study will significantly contribute to the advancement of future research in this field. They suggest that other researchers could benefit from conducting more in-depth investigations to expand the current understanding.

While future studies may explore similar themes, they might utilize new data sets and potentially arrive at conclusions that differ from those in this research.

The study's conclusions carry numerous implications for both ongoing and future clinical practices, with the potential to improve patient care and treatment approaches. Additionally, the author emphasizes that examples and insights from this study will provide valuable guidance for shaping future research methodologies and clinical application

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