

FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN FLORENCE WELCH'S POETRY ANTHOLOGY *USELESS MAGIC*

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ABSTRACT - Figurative language is an expression refers to language that conveys more than one meaning. This research discussed the figurative language in poetry anthology "useless magic" by Florence Welch. This study aimed to the types of figurative language and the functions of figurative language founds in poetry anthology "Useless Magic" by Florence Welch. This study used types figurative language theory by Perrine. This study used qualitative methods. The researcher founds nine types of figurative language in poetry anthology "Useless Magic". They are metaphor, simile, personification, metonymy, hyperbole, symbol, paradox, allegory, and irony. Simile, metonymy, hyperbole and symbol is the most common form of figurative language in selected poems. Research findings are presented in 13 extracts function based on Perrine's theory, they are conceptual, imaginative pleasure, additional imagery, emotional intensity and means of concentration. The researchers conclude that figurative language must be studied to find out the hidden meaning contained in the poetry.

Keywords: *Types of figurative language, Poetry, Useless Magic.*

ABSTRAK – Bahasa kiasan adalah ungkapan yang mengacu pada bahasa yang menyampaikan lebih dari satu makna. Penelitian ini membahas bahasa kiasan dalam antologi puisi "Useless Magic" karya Florence Welch. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui jenis-jenis bahasa kiasan dan fungsi bahasa kiasan yang terdapat dalam antologi puisi tersebut. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori jenis-jenis bahasa kiasan oleh Perrine dengan metode kualitatif. Peneliti menemukan sembilan jenis bahasa kiasan dalam antologi puisi "Useless Magic" yaitu metafora, simile, personifikasi, metonimi, hiperbola, simbol, paradoks, alegori, dan ironi. Metafora, metonimi, hiperbola dan simbol adalah bentuk bahasa kiasan yang paling umum dalam kumpulan puisi ini. Temuan penelitian disajikan dalam 13 ekstrak fungsi berdasarkan teori Perrine, yaitu konseptual, kesenangan imajinatif, citra tambahan, intensitas emosional dan sarana konsentrasi. Peneliti menyimpulkan bahwa bahasa kiasan harus dipelajari untuk mengetahui makna tersembunyi yang terkandung dalam puisi.

Kata Kunci: *Jenis bahasa kiasan, Puisi, Useless Magic*

INTRODUCTION

In our daily life, people always communicate with each other by using tools or languages to deliver our thoughts. By communicating, people are able to communicate their ideas and thoughts so that others might get information and knowledge. Language is an inseparable component of our needs, as both written and spoken language could represent thoughts, emotions, and even experiences. (Rabiah, 2018:1)

The importance of language is essential to every aspect and interaction in our everyday lives. People use language to communicate their emotions, desires, and questions, as well as to comprehend the world around them. In a variety of situations, they communicate effectively with words, gestures, and tones of voice. It also makes a language humans use with children distinct from their language in business meetings. The ability to communicate, form bonds, and work together is what distinguishes humans from other animal species.

There are some parts of language, one of them is figurative. Figurative language is figurative expression refers to language that conveys more than one meaning. Figurative language is used excessively or altered in some linguistic contexts as comparison tools. According to Knickerbocker

& Reninger (1974), the use of figurative language in literary works such as poetry and prose. People frequently found of figurative language in literary works such as poetry especially poetry by Florence Welch. In addition, Spivey in 2011 explains that “We use figurative language to describe an object, person, or circumstance by comparing it to or with another things”.

Poetry is used to achieve this artistic expression in several ways. (Bernie Ollila and Joe Jantas:2006). Writers write poetry to convey feelings to express their hearts and to pour out something that cannot be said directly. The writers writes their poetry using interesting words and the researcher uses the poetry using figurative language, because figurative language is used to translate the meaning or other intentions of the poetry.

Besides, Arnold (1973:161) stated that “Poetry attaches the emotion to the idea; the idea is the fact. The stronger part of our religion to-day is its unconscious poetry”. Unconsciously in the poem, the poets reveal what is poetry for himself as a poet. Poetry has specificity on the density of the rhythm, and typography than other literary works such prose and drama. Rhythm is one of forming the aesthetic effect of poetry. Whereas, in typography, the expression in the form of poetry is formed by lines and stanzas. Lines and stanzas are as characteristics of visual poetry. In addition, the language in poetry is also different from other literary works because poetry is influenced by two things, namely the nature of the density of expression in poetry and corridor aesthetics.

Frequently, metaphors and similes are dissimilar to one another. The basic distinction between simile and metaphor is that simile makes a comparison using the terms “like” or “as”, but metaphor just conveys the parallel without using those terms. A simile example within a sentence is: “She is as innocent as an angel”. An example of a metaphor is: “She is an angel.” The distinction between them is that similes make direct comparisons, whereas metaphors imply comparisons without explicitly stating them.

Figurative language can be found in literary works, for example is, what found in poetry. Poetry is one of the literary genres that expresses a notion, portrays a scene, or recounts a tale through a condensed, lyrical arrangement of words. Poetry is quite popular in this era, and poetry can increase creativity, especially in word processing. (Harya, 2016:47).

Essentially, each author has his own identity and characteristics in writing their poetry. As in the case: Jalaluddin Rumi with his extraordinary Methapors, Sapardi Djoko Dramano with his advanced type of words elaboration, Seno Gumira Ajidarma with his background as a journalist. Similarly, Florence Welch has her own identity.

Florence is a musician, songwriter and poet. She found a way for her songs and voice to coexist in her poetry book. "Useless Magic" is a poetry book that comes from a collection of lyrics that she never made into songs. Each lyric and poetry lives like a picture. In this book, we can also find photos of her from the beginning of her career until now.

Research on the book "Useless Magic" is important because this book created by a poet who also works as a musician who already has a name and is more influential in society. So this book is very suitable to be read for people who are curious about the contents of the head of a musician who is able to produce deep lyrics and poetry. By exploring the poetry book "Useless Magic", a

readers can dive into the thoughts of a musician, where the average poetry writer usually writes his own poems based on his life story. Therefore, by using Perrine's (1969) theory, the researcher tries to reveal the figurative language contained in the poetry anthology "Useless Magic" by Florence Welch. Hopefully, by researching the poem "Useless Magic" it can make it easier to understand the poetry anthology.

LITERATURE REVIEW

There are some previous studies that relates to figurative language. First, Elfita (2021) from State Islamic University of Raden Intan Lampung conducted a research entitled "Figurative language analysis in William's poem "The little black boy and the echoing green". The aim of this research was to know the types of figurative language and its contextual meaning in two poems selected by William Blake. The title of the poems was "The Little Black Boy and The Echoing Green". The data was taken from the book of Classic Poetry Series by William Blake. This research used descriptive qualitative method to describe and analyze the figurative language's types and the contextual meaning. To focus on this research, the researcher limits the types of figurative language only based on Perrine's theory to know the types of figurative language and after that, the researcher analyzed the contextual meaning. The result of this research found that from twelve types of figurative language in the poems, only ten types which included in the poems selected, those were types of figurative language found in two poems of William Blake. It consisted of 7 simile, 4 of metaphor, 4 of personification, 1 of synecdoche, 5 of metonymy, 3 of symbol, 2 of paradox, 3 of hyperbola, 9 of understatement, 2 of irony. Therefore, allegory and apostrophe were not found in this research. Then, the contextual of both poems were about how human should grateful to God for all his creation and for condition what God gives to every human. This poem has morality to be applied in life. (Elfita, 2021)

Second, Magfiratirrahmah (2018) from Mataram University. Conducted the research entitled "An Analysis of Figurative Language on the Lyrics of Raef's Selected Songs". This study attempts to identify the figurative language, dominan types of figurative language, and meaning of figurative language in the lyrics of Raef's chosen songs. This study adopted a descriptive methodology. Eight songs were used as data in the form of music videos and transcripts. The data was analyzed by identifying the figurative languages in each song, classifying them according to the forms of figurative language, and elaborating on the meaning and justification for why the lyrics belong to that type of figurative language. The findings suggests that 24 lines of songs employed metaphorical language. From the nine forms of figurative language in Kennedy's notion, six categories were identified: hyperbole and personification (21%), paradox (8%), metaphor (42%), simile, and synecdoche (4%). In conclusion, metaphor is the most popular sort of figurative language, whereas simile and metonymy are employed infrequently. (Magfiratirrahmah, 2018)

Third, Werdiningsih (2021) from State Institute of Islamic Studies Ponorogo conducted the research entitled "An Analysis of Figurative Language on Emily Dickinon's Poem Entitled "I'll Tell You How The Sun Rose" The purpose of this research are to find the types of figurative language in I'll Tell You How The Sun Rose's poem and disclose content meaning of figurative language in I'll Tell You How The Sun Rose's poem. This research was conducted by using library research because all of the data were taken in the library. The research design was descriptive qualitative and conducted by using content analysis approach. It is intended to investigate those

two research problems about figurative language. In analyzing the data, the researcher used figurative language theory that was introduced by M.H. Abrams and supported by the theories of Charles Dillon Perrine, Wellek Warren, and Leech. The researcher applied the documentation technique to collect the data. It means that in this research the document mostly used. The result shows that there are 13 types of figurative languages from this poem analysis. They consist of 4 metaphors (31%), 3 personifications (23%), 2 alliterations (15%), 2 imageries (15%), 1 simile (8%), and 1 symbolism (8%). Therefore, it can be concluded that the most dominant type of figurative languages in I'll Tell You How The Sun Rose's poem is metaphor. The result of the content meaning analysis of figurative language in I'll Tell You How The Sun Rose's poem are formulated in the following, the topic is about life and death and the theme is anything that is live will be dead finally like the sun, it rises and sets in the end. (Werdiningsih, 2021)

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that previous findings conducted by Elfita, Magfiratirrahmah, and Werdiningsih investigated the same subject figurative language and employed the same method descriptive qualitative method have commonalities. This research is different from the third previous findings, The object of this research uses "Useless Magic by Florence welch". In contrast, the first previous findings used William's poem "The little black boy and the echoing green" as an object. The second previous study used the Lyrics of Raef's Selected Songs as an object. And the third previous study used Dickinon's Poem Entitled "I'll Tell You How The Sun Rose as an object. this study's analysis of figurative language is founded on Perrine 1969 and earlier findings using various theories, which is another distinction between this research and earlier study. This research also different with the focus of the research question. The focus of this research is types of figurative language and the function. The third previous findings focus on figurative language and the meaning.

Theoretical Framework

1. Figurative Language

Figurative language is the use of words or expressions to convey a meaning distinct from their literal meaning. As in poetry lyrics, figurative language is utilized to enhance the attraction of some literary works. Poetry lyrics are a sort of informational literature that conveys literal content through the use of figurative language. Thus, in order to comprehend it, individuals must engage in deeper thought. According to Kennedy (1983:479), Figurative language is used when words or groups of words are used to emphasize or change the meaning of individual words or groups of words in speeches or other contexts. A figure of speech is when a speaker or writer deviates from the traditional connotations of words for the purpose of uniqueness or emphasis.

In poetry, figurative language serves to create a particular image. It impacts the linguistic elegance of oral and written communication. Figurative language serves numerous functions. They are used to clarify concepts, provide vivid examples, underline, elicit associations and emotions, give life to inanimate objects, entertain, and adorn. They serve a crucial aesthetic function, broadening and intensifying the range of perception and response to the word of objects and concepts. In other words, figurative language is used to communicate concepts, emotions, and sensations that cannot be expressed adequately by literal language.

Figurative language or non-literal meaning is a type of language that employs words with meanings other than their literal ones to emphasize a topic. In his online encyclopedia, Gibss (2015) notes that figurative language enables speakers and writers to convey meanings that differ in many ways from what is literally stated. However, figures of speech cannot be used to assert the clearly false. Indeed, they frequently communicate facts that more literal language cannot; they call attention to such truths; they emphasize them.

In linguistics, several linguists have divergent views regarding the classification of metaphorical language. Perrine (1983:571) categorized them as metaphor, simile, synecdoche, personification, metonymy, allegory, hyperbole (exaggeration), irony, symbol, and paradox. In the part that follows, the author focuses solely on the Simile figure of speech.

Based on Beckson and Gans (1975:80), Figurative language is language that employs specific figure of speech strategies, the majority of which are methods for contrasting unrelated objects, to generate results that go beyond the scope of literal language.

According to Evans (2010), if one simply has a literal notion in their head, literal language may be understood fast and naturally. Figurative language, on the other hand, requires higher thinking to understand its meaning, therefore processing it takes longer. Higher thinking calls for the reader of the work to think “beyond the box” and refrain from interpreting the language or the sentences in a literary or word-by-word manner.

Furthermore, Swerman (2013) explains that figurative language is detailed or reveals something that is difficult to explain in literary language. Even if it is not factually correct, figurative language assists the author in re-creating an event and enables the reader to feel it more intensely. Not only do songwriters and poets use figurative language to express something that is not true, but the majority of them also use it to emphasize the truth in their works; hence, figurative language is the predominant language utilized in their works.

Figurative language is that such uses have a poetic function in the sense of Jakobson (1996: 15): they “focus on the message for its own sake”, and increase “the fundamental dichotomy of signs and objects”. Accordingly, language that is poetic does not just represent things in the world, nor does it merely express some kind of affective or interpersonal meaning (Halliday 1996; Jakobson 1996; Bühler 1982).

Based on the preceding explanations, it can be conclude that figurative language is language that employs words or expressions having a different meaning from their literal one. When a writer uses literal language, he or she expresses the facts in their literal form. Figurative language is utilized in various types of communication, including daily conversation, newspaper articles, advertisements, novels, and poems, among others, but it is most prevalent in poetry, but it is also used in prose and nonfiction writing.

2. The Types of Figurative Language

Figurative language with creative wording display tends to give more power to words. There are a number of studies that have looked into figurative topic. In present research, Perrine (1969)

theory is picked to analyze the types of figurative language. There are total ten types of figurative language, which are metaphor, simile, personification, metonymy, symbol, allegory, paradox, hyperbole, understatement and irony. Below are further explanations of the types of figurative language listed above.

a) Metaphor

Based on Perrine (1969), metaphor is a figurative term which is replaced or designated with literal term and implying a comparison. To put it another way of saying, a metaphor is a figure of speech that is used to compare two or more distinct objects. It may have the potential to clarify a situation which has the commonalities between two concepts. In agreement with Abrams and Harpham (2012), a metaphor is a term or expression that, in its literal sense, implies the application of one sort of thing to a completely other form of object (without using the words „like“ or „as“) in order to demonstrate that the two objects have the same qualities.

b) Simile

Simile is a comparison which is presented through the use of a word or phrase such as like, as, than, similar to, or resembles (Perrine, 1969). Metaphor and simile are both the same showing comparison between two dissimilar objects. Their difference lies in the use of comparative words or phrases. As agreed by Abrams and Harpham (2012), the term "like" or "as" plainly indicates a comparison between two totally different objects in a simile.

c) Personification

Perrine (1969) mentioned that the personification happens when animals, an idea, or an object are given human attributes. In other words, an idea or inanimate object that is described as if it has human-like characteristics. Personification, compatible with Abrams and Harpham (2012), is inanimate object or abstract concept is talked about as if it had life, human characteristics, or sentiments.

d) Metonymy

Metonymy refers to the substitution of details or the use of something related with a thing which is related (Perrine, 1969). Briefly, metonymy replaces another name for a similar thing. The same as discussed by Abrams and Harpham (2012), metonymy is the literal name for one item being attributed to another that has been intimately connected with it due of a repeated relation in common experience.

e) Symbol

As mentioned by Perrine (1969), a symbol is something that represents more than just what it is. It is concerned with place, place, or thing which can figuratively represent something else. A symbol, in the widest definition, is something that signifies something else (Abrams & Harpham, 2012). This kind of figurative language tempts people to think more deeply.

f) Allegory

The definition of allegory is a story or description with hidden meaning (Perrine, 1969). The use of it provides the term a deeper meaning or more than just a meaning. An authors' primary interest are not showing their interest in a story. However, it is more of their interests to reveal the meaning which is concealed.

g) Paradox

Defined by Perrine (1969), paradox is a situation or a statement appears to be contradictory but is somehow true. All of the conditions and circumstances associated with the paradox will be found as something impossible at first, but it actually makes complete sense, and is not surprising at all. In agreement with Abrams and Harpham (2012), a paradox is a statement that appears to be logically contradictory or ridiculous yet which may be interpreted in a way that makes sense.

h) Hyperbole

Is excessive exaggeration of truth or potential, or dramatic overstatement Hyperbole is a type of figurative language that is exaggerating and can be used with various effects, such as humor, seriousness, fantasy or restraint and persuasive or unpersuasive (Perrine, 1969). In accordance with Abrams and Harpham (2012), hyperbole.

i) Understatement

If hyperbole is an exaggeration, understatement is the opposite of it. As mentioned by (Perrine, 1969), understatement is giving less than what it really means and the occurrence can be in both what is said and how it is said. As agreed by Abrams and Harpham (2012), understatement portrays something as being considerably less in scale or importance than it actually is, or is often thought to be. For instance is when you give a gift to someone.

j) Irony

Irony, in its most basic forms, it implies the opposite meaning of what is said. On the other hand, the meaning can be both what is said and the opposite in more complex forms (Perrine, 1969). The same as defined by Abrams and Harpham (2012), irony is a phrase employed in opposition to a concept in one's head, expressing a meaning that is contradictory to the literal meaning.

3. Function of Figurative language

The function of figurative language is a prominent takeoff from what language user of language secure as the standard significance of words, or, more than likely the standard request of words. According to Perrine (1969), the functions of figurative language are imaginative pleasure, additional imagery, emotional intensity, and means of concentration.

a) Imaginative Pleasure

Imaginative pleasure such as imagination which is probably defined as a faculty or ability of the thoughts that proceeds by means of sudden leaps from one factor to some other. The mind takes satisfaction in unexpected leaps, in seeing the likeness between in contrast to things (Perrine, 1969). Therefore, it is important in giving the hearer innovative pleasure, it is able to be used to meet and offer us a supply of satisfaction within the exercise of the creativeness.

b) Additional Imagery

Consistent with Perrine (1969), figures of speech are a manner of bringing extra imagery into verse, to make the summary concrete, of creating poetry extra sensuous. certainly, one of the instance Perrine cited is “when Robert Frost’s bridegroom thinks of his bride and needs “her coronary heart in a case of gold/And pinned with a silver pin,” he objectifies an internal feeling in particular visual phrases”. In giving extra imagery, a figurative language transforms a summary idea to turn out to be concrete with the aid of giving it a shape and a particular visual time period.

c) Emotional Intensity

According to Perrine (1969) figurative language are a way of adding emotional intensity to just merely informative sentence and of tell attitudes along with information”. For example, when Wilfred Owen compared a soldier caught in a gas attack to a man drowning under a green sea, he conveyed a feeling of hopeless and then suffocation as well as the emotional intensity used. So, figurative language used to express emotional intensity where the sentence more emotionally as informative.

d) Means of Concentration.

The final purpose in keeping with Perrine (1969) is that figures of speech are a method of attention, as a manner of saying plenty in quick compass. An instance is while Shakespeare compares existence to a candle in Macbeth announcing that lifestyles started out and led to darkness; in that even as it burns, it offers off mild and energy, is energetic and colorful; in that it may be snuffed out at any second; in that it is short at great; burns best for a brief period. Macbeth’s compact metaphorical description of lifestyles as a “brief candle” suggests sure truths about lifestyles that would require dozens of words to country in literal language. on the identical time, it makes the abstract concrete, provides imaginative pleasure, and provides a degree of emotional intensity. Perrine additionally states that every use of figurative language includes a chance of misinterpretation, although the threat is well worth taking. fortuitously, every person has creativeness to some degree, and creativeness may be cultivated. Perrine said that with the aid of training one’s capacity to interpret figure of speech can be expanded.

4. Function of Literature

a) Aesthetic Function

The aesthetic function of literature refers to its ability to provide an aesthetic experience to the reader. Literature employs language, style, and form to create beauty, harmony, and emotional

impact. It engages the reader's senses, imagination, and intellect, offering a unique aesthetic pleasure.

b) Expressive Function

Literature has an expressive function, serving as a means of personal and cultural expression. Through literary works, authors convey their thoughts, emotions, and experiences. Literature becomes a vehicle for exploring and articulating the human condition, individual and collective identities, and cultural values.

c) Cognitive Function

Literature possesses a cognitive function by expanding and deepening our understanding of the world. It offers insights into the complexities of human nature, society, and the human experience. Literature can provide knowledge, provoke critical thinking, and present alternative perspectives, helping us gain insights into ourselves and others.

d) Historical Function

Literature serves a historical function by documenting and preserving cultural, historical, and societal aspects. It captures the spirit of a particular era, providing insights into the social, political, and cultural contexts in which it was produced. Literature can serve as a valuable historical record, allowing future generations to understand the past.

Wellek and Warren's theory of literary function highlights the multifaceted nature of literature, encompassing aesthetic, expressive, cognitive, and historical dimensions. It recognizes literature's ability to evoke emotions, convey meaning, provide knowledge, engage with society, and contribute to the cultural and historical fabric of human civilization.

5. Useless Magic Poetry and Florence Welch Biography

Florence Welch, born on August 28, 1986 in London, England, she is a British singer-songwriter who, as the lead vocalist of Florence + the Machine since 2009, has received global acclaim for her soaring vocals and captivating stage presence. Welch was the oldest of three children in a middle-class household from south London. Some of Welch's earliest musical recollections were influenced by her father, a British advertising executive with a passion for punk. Her mother, an American professor of Renaissance studies, introduced Welch to the period's art and music. Florence + the Machine's music videos and live performances would subsequently reflect these influences rather strongly. *How Big, How Blue, How Beautiful*, the third studio album by Florence + the Machine, debuted at number one on the Billboard 200 list in June 2015, marking the group's first number-one album in the United States. Their popularity continued three years later with the release of the album *High As Hope*, which featured the breakout single "Hunger." In 2018, Welch also released the book *Useless Magic: Lyrics & Poetry*.

For Florence, song may be immensely prescient, as if she were sending herself subconscious messages. But what many authors with the same background as Florence have discovered is that they do not understand what they are attempting to communicate until years later. As a song lyric translated to a poetry anthology, they must record and disclose all ideas as a literary work. This Anthology including some part of contents, as seen in the early chapter include: Lungs, Ceremonials, How big how blue how beautiful, High as hope, and Poetry. This anthology includes 234 pages and credited some pictures as illustration.

METHODOLOGY

In conducting this research, the researchers applied a qualitative descriptive method. However, the results in this study are interpreted qualitatively, not quantitatively. A qualitative study is one in which the data is presented verbally and analyzed without the use of statistical techniques. The researchers took the data from “Useless Magic” by Florence Welch Poetry as the main data to analyze the types of figurative language using Perrine (1969) and determines the function of figurative language using Perrine (1969) theory. The researchers took some literary review by observing some related books, journals, and articles and some sources related to the theory. In collecting and processing the data, the researcher used note taking technique after observing the primary and secondary data. “Note taking is recognized as a critical activity which enhances learning in learning contexts.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. Type of figurative language

Through Analysis, the researchers found 9 figurative language in poetry Useless magic. Metaphor 1 datum, simile 2 data, personification 1 data, metonymy 2 data, hyperbole 1 data, symbol 2 data, paradox 1 data, allegory 1 data, irony 1 data. The types of figurative language are shown detail in the following table.

No	Figurative language	Content	Line
1.	Metaphor	<i>You are an apparition</i>	Line 19

2.	Simile	<p>- <i>My Grandfather said I am like the monarch butterfly</i></p> <p>- <i>But I am more like the English weather unpredictable and ever changing</i></p>	<p>- Line 20</p> <p>- Line 6</p>
3.	Personification	<p><i>Various black eyes, unexplainable love bites</i></p>	<p>Line 23</p>
4.	Metonymy	<p>- <i>I wish i had more of your staunch American character, Strong, bold, and unflinching, like the desert, or a New york skyscraper</i></p> <p>- <i>And I could stroke the pain away use my body as a bandage</i></p>	<p>- Line 3</p> <p>- Line 5</p>
5.	Hyperbole	<p>- <i>My Grandfather said I am like the monarch butterfly</i></p> <p>- <i>My mother and father come to me in visions</i></p>	<p>- Line 20</p> <p>- Line 1</p>

		<i>and I can feel their arms of love stretch out across the sea</i>	
6.	Symbol	- <i>London is a graveyard of ex-boyfriends</i> - <i>with your big heart</i>	- Line 1 - Line 5
7.	Paradox	<i>I make song to tie people to me</i>	Line 15
8.	Allegory	<i>Words grow wings flying and out of the mouths of singer and crowds but never caught fully</i>	Line 5
9.	Irony	<i>London is a graveyard of ex-boyfriends</i>	Line 1

2. Function

After analyzing the data, the researcher found the function of figurative language in poetry “Useless magic”. According Perrine (1969) theory the researcher found 4 function of figurative language: imaginative pleasure 4 data, emotional intensity 4 data, additional imagery 3 data, and means of concentration 2 data. The functions are shown in detail in the following table.

No.	Figurative Language	Extract	Function
1	Metaphor	<i>You are an apparition</i>	Emotional Intensity
2	Simile	- <i>My Grandfather said I am like the monarch butterfly</i>	- Means of Concentration

		<p>- <i>But I am more like the English weather unpredictable and ever changing</i></p>	-Imaginative pleasure
3	Personification	<p><i>Various black eyes, unexplainable love bites</i></p>	-Imaginative pleasure
4	Metonymy	<p>- <i>I wish i had more of your staunch American character, Strong, bold, and unflinching, like the desert, or a New york skyscraper</i></p> <p>- <i>And I could stroke the pain away use my body as a bandage</i></p>	-Emotional intensity -Emotional intensity
5	Hyperbole	<p>- <i>My Grandfather said I am like the monarch butterfly</i></p> <p>- <i>My mother and father come to me in visions</i></p>	- Means of Concentration -Emotional intensity

		<i>and I can feel their arms of love stretch out across the sea</i>	
6	Symbol	- <i>London is a graveyard of ex-boyfriends</i> - <i>with your big heart</i>	-Additional imagery -Imaginative pleasure
7	Paradox	- <i>I make song to tie people to me</i>	-Additional imagery
8	Allegory	- <i>Words grow wings flying and out of the mouths of singer and crowds but never caught fully</i>	-Imaginative pleasure
9	Irony	<i>London is a graveyard of ex-boyfriends</i>	-Additional imagery

3. Types of figurative language

a. Metaphor

Metaphor is a figurative term which is replaced or designated with literal term and implying a comparison. To put it another way of saying, a metaphor is a figure of speech that is used to compare two or more distinct objects.

Extract 1

“You are an apparition”

The sentence above is metaphor because “you” is compared with the word “apparition” without using conjunction. The meaning of the sentence is “you” represent as a ghost as an a apparition.

b. Simile

Simile is a comparison which is presented through the use of a word or phrase such as like, as, than, similar to, or resembles (Perrine, 1969).

Extract 2

“My Grandfather said I am like the monarch butterfly”

The sentence “My grandfather said I am” is compared with the sentence “the monarch butterfly” and the conjunction “like” is added to classify the above sentence as a simile. The preceding sentence contrasts the grandfather recognize her as a monarch butterfly.

Extract 3

“But I am more like the English weather unpredictable and ever changing”

The sentence is “but I am more” is compared with the sentence “English weather unpredictable and ever changing” using the conjunction “like”. And the conjunction “like” is classify as a simile.

c. Personification

An idea or inanimate object that is described as if it has human-like characteristics. Personification, compatible with Abrams and Harpham (2012).

Extract 4

“Various black eyes, unexplainable love bites”

The sentence is categorized personification because the word “love bites” because bites is a human characteristic and love is categorized as an abstract object that cannot have a capability to bites.

d. Metonymy

Metonymy refers to the substitution of details or the use of something related with a thing which is related (Perrine, 1969). Briefly, metonymy replaces another name for a similar thing.

Extract 5

“I wish i had more of your staunch American character, Strong, bold, and unflinching, like the desert, or a New york skyscraper”

The sentence “staunch American character” have metonymy with “new york skyscraper” which mean that have a solid, high and powerful appearance.

Extract 6

“And I could stroke the pain away use my body as a bandage”

The sentence is metonymy because body in this sentence represented as a bandage that he can use to remove the pain away

e. Hyperbole

Is excessive exaggeration of truth or potential, or dramatic overstatement Hyperbole is a type of figurative language that is exaggerating and can be used with various effects, such as humor, seriousness, fantasy or restraint and persuasive or unpersuasive (Perrine, 1969).

Extract 7

“My Grandfather said I am like the monarch butterfly”

The sentence is categorized hyperbole because the sentence because the word monarch butterfly is compared with human, and that is doesn't make sense because human cannot have wings like the butterfly and human cannot be the monarch of the butterfly.

Extract 8

“My mother and father come to me in visions and I can feel their arms of love stretch out across the sea”

The sentence above is hyperbole because her can feel their arms across the sea and there is not a human have an arms that can across the sea.

f. Symbol

As mentioned by Perrine (1969), a symbol is something that represents more than just what it is. It is concerned with place, place, or thing which can figuratively represent something else.

Extract 9

“London is a graveyard of ex-boyfriends”

The sentence above is categorized symbol because London is represented as a graveyard, and London is a graveyard have meaning that she had a bad experience in London with the ex-boyfriend.

Extract 10

“with your big heart”

From the sentence “big heart” is categorized as symbol because symbolizes a person who has a big pure of soul, acceptance, and forgiveness.

g. Paradox

Defined by Perrine (1969), paradox is a situation or a statement appears to be contradictory but is somehow true.

Extract 11

“I make song to tie people to me”

The word “song to tie” is paradox because the fact, its irrational things to tie people for make a song. But in this case “I make song to tie people to me” mean that I make something that influence people.

h. Allegory

The definition of allegory is a story or description with hidden meaning (Perrine, 1969).

Extract 12

“Words grow wings flying and out of the mouths of singer and crowds but never caught fully”

The sentence is categorized allegory because the sentence above has a another meaning that is word is flying from mouth into people ears but isn’t caught completely by that people.

i. Irony

Irony, in its most basic forms, it implies the opposite meaning of what is said. On the other hand, the meaning can be both what is said and the opposite in more complex forms (Perrine, 1969).

Extract 13

“London is a graveyard of ex-boyfriends”

The sentence above is considered as irony because the author of the book represented the London as a graveyard with ironic form that mock her ex-boyfriend. Because London is suitable place for her ex-boyfriend.

3. Function

Extract 14

“You are an apparition”

Based on Perrine (1969) theory, the function of Figurative language is to increase emotional intensity, where the intensity of this emotion arises from the effect of an imagination that appears in the reader's mind, which ultimately in the imagination the reader can feel what the author feels or the author wants to convey. The "apparition" here based on the poem is the excitement created when someone sees their idol that triggers an overreaction such as screaming like seeing a ghost.

Extract 15

“My Grandfather said I am like the monarch butterfly”

According to Perrine (1969) theory, one of the functions of the figurative language is Means of Concentration. this function is to express broadly the topic to be discussed into a simple thing and truly expresses person's mind. on the text above it's about "grandfather's assumption". he feels that the grandchild is a boss. he loves him but not with his behavior that often wanders around like a butterfly.

Extract 16

"I'm more like the English weather unpredictable and ever changing"

According to Perrine (1969), the use of figurative language provides more imaginative pleasure than ordinary language. The use of imaginative pleasure in the text above makes the reader automatically imagine what the author wrote. in that text "I'm more like the English weather unpredictable and ever changing" the text provides the reader to imagine women as thing that unpredictable the reader can imagine how hard to understand what the woman think.

Extract 17

“Various black eyes, unexplainable love bites”

According to Perrine (1969), the text above is included in the imaginative pleasure category because the creator of the poem wants to give imaginative pleasure to the text "love bites" the text gives readers to imagine how wild the author was during college, readers can imagine what the author did at that time, thus getting love bites.

Extract 18

“I wish i had more of your staunch American character, Strong, bold, and unflinching, like the desert, or a New york skyscraper”

Based on Perrine's theory (1969), the text above falls into the category of emotional intensity. The author gives emotion to the text that represents the unhealthy condition described by the author in the sentence containing "I wish i had more of your staunch American character, Strong, bold, and unflinching, like the desert, or a New york skyscraper" illustrates that there is a condition that the author wants to convey that "I wish i had more of your staunch American" represents the hope of someone who wants conditions like American characters but in reality he becomes the opposite of the American character himself.

Extract 19

"And I could stroke the pain away use my body as a bandage"

Based on Perrine's theory (1969), the text above falls into the category of emotional intensity. The author of the poem wants to give an exaggerated effect to draw emotional from the text "And I could stroke the pain away use my body as a bandage" we can feel the emotion that the author wants to convey, namely the hope of someone who is lost and injured wants to have someone who can heal his wounds but in reality he has to do it alone.

Extract 20

"My mother and father come to me in visions and I can feel their arms of love stretch out across the sea"

Based on the theory of Perrine (1969) the text above is categorized as emotional intensity. The text "My mother and father come to me in visions and I can feel their arms of love stretch out across the sea" explain the emotion of the author that she feels miss her parents so deeply by drawing the condition of her parents come to the author on feels like real even though it was just a hallucination created from longing.

Extract 21

"London is a graveyard of ex-boyfriend"

Based on Perrine (1969) theory that text is categorized as additional imagery. The function of additional imagery is to make the reader transform the idea by imagining concept. In that text "London is a graveyard of ex-boyfriend" the reader get the function of additional imagery when they read the text. The reader can imagine like London as a romantic place but the author imagine that London as a graveyard from her-ex.

Extract 22

"Your big heart"

Providing imaginative pleasure is one of the functions of figurative language according to Perrine (1969). Perrine explains that the pleasure makes the reader imagine what is written in the text. "Your big heart" in that text can be described as an expression that explains that someone who has a big heart is someone who has good, patient, and sincere behavior.

Extract 23

"I make songs to tie people to me"

Additional imagery according to Perrine is the function of one of the figurative language. Additional imagery makes additional images to the reader, and helps the reader to understand the idea. "I make songs to tie people to me" functionally the reader can imagine the idea of a writer from the text. In the text, one of the things that makes people tie to someone is songs. The author describes that a musician can tie someone to the song he makes.

Extract 24

"Words grow wings flying and out of the mouths of singers and crowds but never caught fully"

One of the functions of figurative language according to Perrine is imaginative pleasure. imaginative pleasure gives readers a source of pleasure in the imagination. readers can better understand what the author is saying by using figurative language. "Words grow wings flying and out of the mouths of singers and crowds but never caught fully" in the text describes the words that fly from the singer's mouth and are not heard well by the audience. The real meaning of the text is a word that actually has no special meaning as momentary words that have no other or special meaning.

B. Discussion

In this discussion, the researchers gave further information regarding figurative language appearing in poetry anthology in poetry anthology "Useless magic" by Florence Welch. The researcher starts the discussion by answering the research questions. The questions are, what are the types and function of figurative language found in Poetry anthology "Useless Magic" by Florence Welch. Florence is a musician, songwriter, and the genre of her songs is rock. Meanwhile, her mother is a professor of renaissance studies at a university in London. Her mother is worried if her daughter skips classes at university and only focuses on her stage music. So the lyrics "what a waste of a brain!" in useless magic validate Florence's choice to offer opportunities for self-appreciation. By writing poems from her song collections, she can have it all. She found a way for her songs and her voice to coexist in her poetry book. "Useless Magic" is a book that not only contains poetry but also a collection of lyrics that she never made into songs. Every lyric and poem is alive as a picture. In this book we can also find pictures and photos of her from the beginning of her career until now. This book is perfect to read, especially if you are curious about the contents of a musician's head that can give birth to profound lyrics and poetry. By exploring the poetry book "useless magic" we dive into the head of a musician, where the average poetry writer is usually among the literati. So we can conclude that useless magic was born from the womb of

musicians. By exploring useless magic poetry, readers can dive into the thoughts of musicians. Usually, songwriters write their works based on their life stories.

The Author writes poetry to convey feelings to express their hearts and to pour out something that cannot be said directly. The writer writes their poetry using interesting words and the researcher uses the poetry using figurative language, because figurative language is used to translate the meaning or other intentions of the poetry. Why did Florence Welch write a poem with the title "Useless Magic" because the collection of poems contains the lyrics of her songs that she has not yet released, then she turned it into a poetry anthology so that the work did not end up being a collection of useless song lyrics, every word of each character in the Useless Magic through figurative language. Figurative language studies the deeper meaning of words. To answer the first research questions, the researcher used the theory of Perrine about the types of figurative language in Poetry Anthology "Useless Magic" by Florence Welch. Based on the findings, the researcher found nine types of figurative language from 10 types.

The first one is metaphor. Metaphor is a figurative term which is replaced or designated with a literal term and implying a comparison. To put it another way of saying, a metaphor is a figure of speech that is used to compare two or more distinct objects, in the findings, the researcher found only one metaphor in the title "I guess I won't write poetry", the data can be seen in the extract 1, "You are an apparition" This extract can be considered as a metaphor because, the sentence "you are" compared to the "apparition", the meaning of the apparition here is when people scream when they see you because you are a famous person, the meaning of people's screams here is a form of hysteria when meeting their idols. This is in line with Abrams and Harpham that metaphor is a term or expression that, in its literal sense, implies the application of one sort of thing to a completely other form of object (without using the words „like“ or „as“) in order to demonstrate that the two objects have the same qualities.

The second one is simile. A simile showing comparison between two dissimilar objects by using a conjunction or comparative word. In the findings, the researcher found two data in simile. In the title "American Mother", the data can be seen in the extract 3. "But I am more like the English weather unpredictable and ever changing" this extract can be considered as a simile because the sentence "but I am more" is compared with the sentence "English weather unpredictable and ever changing" using the conjunction "like". and the conjunction "like" is classified as a simile. The preceding sentence contrast that she compared herself with the English weather that cannot be guessed. This is also in line with what Perrine stated about simile, Simile is a comparison which is presented through the use of a word or phrase such as like, as, than, similar to, or resembles

The third one is personification. A personification is figurative language or inanimate objects that are described as having human-like characteristics. giving them personality, or giving them life. in the findings, the researcher found only one data personification. In the title "Song Continued", the data can be seen in the extract 4. "Bites" is described as if it can bite as seen in the sentence "Unexplainable love bites" and "love" is categorized as an abstract object that cannot have a capability to bite, the love is only mentioned as if it can bite. This is similar with Perrine's state that personification happens when animals, an idea, or an object are given human attributes. In other words, an idea or inanimate object that is described as if it has human-like characteristics.

human attributes. In other words, an idea or inanimate object that is described as if it has human-like characteristics.

The fourth one is metonymy. Metonymy is a part of figurative language that consists of words that are replaced with other things in general and have relation between some words we want to express in the text, the researcher found two data in metonymy. In the title “American Mother”, the data can be seen in the extract 5, “I wish i had more of your staunch American character, Strong, bold, and unflinching, like the desert, or a New york skyscraper”. The sentence “staunch American character” have metonymy with “New york skyscraper” because as we know the new york skyline that have a solid, high and powerful appearance. Which describes the character of the American staunch people. This is similar with Perrine Theory (1969) that Metonymy refers to the substitution of details or the use of something related with a thing which is related.

The Fifth one is hyperbole. Hyperbole is a figure of speech that describes something exaggeratedly when speaking about something. The researcher found 2 data in hyperbole. In the title “New york poem (for Polly),”, the data can be seen in the extract 8. “My mother and father come to me in visions and I can feel their arms of love stretch out across the sea” The sentence is categorized as hyperbole because the sentence is very exaggerated and does not make sense. She can feel her parents' arms across the sea and no human has arms that can cross the sea. This is in line with Perrine, 1969 theory in accordance with Abrams and Harpham (2012), hyperbole is a type of figurative language that is exaggerating and can be used with various effects, such as humor, seriousness, fantasy or restraint and persuasive or unpersuasive.

The sixth is symbol as mentioned by Perrine (1969), a symbol is something that represents more than just what it is. The researcher found 2 data in symbol. In the title “Oh you’re a real man”. The data can be seen in the extract 10, “with your big heart” From the sentence “big heart” is categorized as symbol because symbolizes a person who has a big pure of soul, acceptance, and forgiveness.

The seventh is paradox as mentioned by Perrine (1969), paradox is a situation or a statement appears to be contradictory but is somehow true. The researcher found one data in paradox. In the title “American Mother”. The data can be seen in the extract 11 “I make song to tie people to me” The word “song to tie” is paradox because the fact, its irrational things to tie people for make a song. But in this case “I make song to tie people to me” mean that I make something that influence people.

The eighth is allegory, the researcher found one data in the title “Monarch butterflies”. The data can be seen in the extract 12, “Words grow wings flying and out of the mouths of singer and crowds but never caught fully” The sentence is categorized allegory because the sentence above have another meaning that is word is flying from mouth into people ears but can’t reach people’s ears or isn’t caught completely by people. This is in line with Perrine theory that allegory is a story or description with hidden meaning.

The ninth is irony, Irony, in its most basic forms, it implies the opposite meaning of what is said. On the other hand, the meaning can be both what is said and the opposite in more complex

forms (Perrine, 1969). The data was taken from poetry title “Wedding”, the data can be seen in the extract 13, “London is a graveyard of ex-boyfriends” the sentence above is considered as irony because the author of the book represent the London as a graveyard with ironic form that mock her ex-boyfriend. Because London is suitable place for her ex-boyfriend.

To answer the second research question, the researcher used Perrine's (1969) theory on the function of figurative language in Florence Welch's "Useless Magic" Poetry Anthology and linked it to the function of literature using Rene Wellek and Austin Warren's theory. Based on the findings, the researcher found 4 functions.

Based on the function of Figurative language proposed by Perrine 1969 about the function of figurative language, namely emotional intensity is figurative language used to express emotional intensity where the sentence is more emotional and informative. In this study the function of figurative language "emotional intensity" can be connected to one of the literary functions proposed by Rene Wellek and Austin Warren, namely "expressive function". In the book by Rene Wellek and Austin warren, it is explained that expressive function is the author's way of conveying thoughts, emotions, feelings and experiences, where the poem entitled "New York Poem (For Polly)" shows the author's emotions and feelings that are very emotional when remembering about his parents, in the sentence "I can feel their arms of love stretch out across the sea" shows that the author really misses his parents' great love as wide as the ocean.

The next function of figurative language is “imaginative pleasure” according to Perrine (1969) imaginative pleasure is important in giving the hearer innovative pleasure, it is able to be used to meet and offer us a supply of satisfaction within the exercise of the creativeness, this function is also related to the function of literature put forward by Rene Wellek and Austin Warren namely "Aesthetic function" Namely Literature uses language, style, and form to create beauty, and emotional impact. It engages the senses, imagination, and intelligence of the reader, offering a unique aesthetic pleasure. in the text "Words grow wings flying and out of the mouths of singers and crowds but never caught fully" in the text makes the reader automatically imagine and imagine what the author's sentence means. in the text describes the words that fly from the singer's mouth and are not heard properly by the audience. the real meaning is that when the singer sings his song in front of the audience they will only listen and sing without wanting to know the meaning of the songs sung by the singer.

Then, the next function is "Additional imagery" according to Perrin (1969) additional imagery is making the abstract concrete, making poetry more sensual and helping the audience to understand the idea. This is in line with one of the literary function theories put forward by Wellek & Rene the literary function is "Aesthetic function". In the book by Rene Wellek and Austin Warren explained that the Aesthetic function of literature uses language, style, and form to create beauty, and emotional impact. It engages the reader's senses, imagination, and intellect, offering a unique aesthetic pleasure. The text "I make songs to tie people to me" provides additional images and imagination to the reader, and helps the reader understand the idea of the text. Functionally, the reader can imagine the author's idea from the text. In the text, one of the things that makes people tie to someone is a song. The author describes that a musician can tie a person to a song he or she makes.

The last function proposed by Perrine (1969) is means of concentration which states that figures of speech is a means of concentration, a way of speaking a lot with brevity. Figurative language makes it easier for the audience to understand the idea with the use of certain figures of speech. Metaphorical expressions significantly reduce the length of the passage because if it were written literally, it would be a longer piece of writing. This function is in line with one of the functions of literature proposed by Rene Wellek and Austin Warren, the aesthetic function of literature involves the senses of imagination and intelligence which require concentration and if there is imagination it will make it easier for the audience to use short figures of speech. As in the text "My grandfather said I am like a monarch butterfly" where this sentence has a broad meaning about monarch butterflies, where a grandfather who treats his grandson spoiledly results in a bossy nature and always roaming around like a butterfly.

This research is different from the third previous findings, The object of this research uses "Useless Magic by Florence Welch". In contrast, the first previous findings used William's poem "The little black boy and the echoing green" as an object. The second previous study used the Lyrics of Raef's Selected Songs as an object. And the third previous study used Dickinson's Poem Entitled "I'll Tell You How The Sun Rose as an object. this study's analysis of figurative language is founded on Perrine 1969 and earlier findings using various theories, which is another distinction between this research and earlier study.

This research also different with the focus of the research question. The focus of this research is types of figurative language and the function. The third previous findings focus on figurative language and the meaning.

CONCLUSIONS

The analysis resulted that the poetry "Useless Magic" contains figurative language. Figurative language must be studied to find out the hidden meaning contained in the poetry "Useless Magic". It can be inferred from this study that poetry "Useless Magic" apply figurative language. This research found nine figurative language, especially metaphor, simile, personification, metonymy, hyperbole, symbol, paradox, allegory, irony. The sentence and utterances involve figurative language in the poetry such as; metaphor was found 1 data, simile was found 2 data, personification was found 1 data, metonymy was found 2 data, hyperbole was found 2 data, symbol was found 2 data, paradox was found 2 data, allegory was found 1 data, and irony was found 1 data and the researcher also found the function of figurative language in poetry "Useless magic". According Perrine (1969) theory the researcher found 4 function of figurative language: imaginative pleasure 4 data, emotional intensity 4 data, additional imagery 3 data, and means of concentration 2 data.

The conclusion is intended to help the reader understand why your research should matter to them after they have finished reading the paper. A conclusion is not merely a summary of the main topics covered or a re-statement of your research problem, but a synthesis of key points and, if applicable, where you recommend new areas for future research. For most essays, one well-developed paragraph is sufficient for a conclusion, although in some cases, a two or three paragraph conclusion may be required.

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