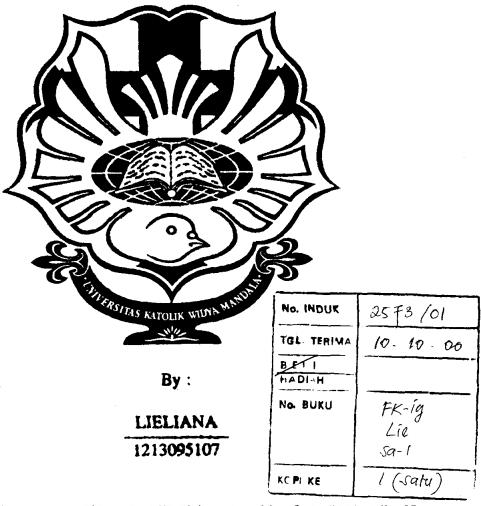
# THE STUDY OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE ON KAHLIL GIBRAN'S POEMS

## A THESIS

In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Sarjana Pendidikan Degree in English Language Teaching



UNIVERSITAS KATOLIK WIDYA MANDALA SURABAYA
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The writer

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#### **ABSTRACT**

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Literature is means of the moral education to his readers, because literature itself keeps the message to his readers to do good things. The classic judgement has considered that a good literature work is the ones that are able to bring his readers to know the moral value. The characteristic of literature also demands hid readers to be able to see the reality although it is not in the same way with the moral. Finally, it cam be said that literature may help his readers to grow both personally and intellectually.

Literature is also one of the verbal art which uses language as the tool to tell its author's thoughts. And poem is one of the literature works where the choosing of the appropriate language is ver important to its poets, as its word may represent its own meaning. In the result, the poet tries to search an appropriate word to convey his minds and thoughts, and at last those words will convey the whole meaning of the poem.

Here, the writer is interested to study poems, especially the figurative language, because she wants to know more the meaning and the moral values in the poems. She focuses herself in Kahlil Gibran's works, as she is interested in the originality in Gibran's works. *The Prophet* is Gibran's masterpiece. In *The Prophet*, Gibran puts himself as the moderator, and his poems are mostly paradoxical. Gibran do not give his opinion in every topic, he just merely states how it is, and explain how such things alive.

As there are so many poems are discussed in *The Prophet*, the writer limits herself to analyze four poems, they are "Love", "Death", "Freedom", "Religion". The various figurative language found in Gibran's poems are methapor, simile, personification and symbolism. Gibran's *Love* tells that love is love. Love comes naturally to everyone, it can not be directed. It belongs to itself. Sometimes, man can hurt because of love, but Gibran asks to let the pain so that finally man may understand the love itself. In the poem *Death*, Gibran tells man not to be afraid of death as it is only the beginning of another life. Gibran's *Freedom* asks his readers to understand the meaning of a true freedom in man's life. Gibran asks his readers not

to put the desires to reach freedom as the goal and the fulfillment. Finally, *Religion* describes that it is a matter of faith to God. So, it is not the matter of definition, dogma, or action, but the way we believe in God, and thank for everything that He brings to man.