AN ANALYSIS OF THE IMAGERIES AND FIGURES OF SPEECH FOUND IN ASAPH'S PSALMS

A THESIS

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

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Keywords: Imagery, Figures of Speech, Psalms.

Learning literature is not only interesting but also important. It is a means of allowing us through our imagination, to live more fully, deeply, richly and with greater awareness in two ways. The first way is that it broadens our experience and makes us acquainted with range of experiences. The second way is that it deepens our experience and makes us obtain more understanding about our everyday experiences.

There are many ways in learning literature such as reading poems, novels, prose or even playing drama. This study discusses about poems especially those found in Asaph’s Psalms. For some reasons, Psalms are using poetic language. Someone who reads Psalms will find no difference as he is reading a poem. Moreover, they use simple and beautiful language.

This thesis has three problems, namely: what imageries are found in Psalms of Asaph, what figures of speech are found in Psalms of Asaph and the last, what is the meaning of the imageries and figures of speech. To answer these problems, the theories which are used are the theories of imagery, figures of speech which contains of simile, metaphor, personification, hyperbole, irony, symbol, synecdoche, allusion, paradox and metonymy, Psalms, and discourse analysis. Imagery has to be considered because it represents the imagination of sense experience. It can force the reader to use imagination from concrete words into something that he has experienced before. Figures of speech are imageries in specific ways. By using them, one can express something unknown through the known. The data is the verbal expressions found in Asaph’s Psalms whereas the instrument is the researcher herself.

There are five figures of speech found in Asaph’s Psalms, they are: simile, personification, metaphor, symbol and hyperbole. Furthermore, to catch the meaning of each of them, the local interpretation and the principle of analogy are used since those principles are applied to describe the figures of speech in Psalms of Asaph. The former instructs the hearer or the reader not to construct a context any larger than he needs to arrive at an interpretation. The later constrains and provides a reasonably secure framework for interpretation for the reader and for the analysis most of the time.
As the result, imageries, figures of speech and the two principles are very useful in the process of finding the meaning. Hopefully, this thesis could be useful for the teaching of literature at English Department in Widya Mandala Catholic University.