
CONNOTATIVE MEANING FOUND IN SELECTED BEN PEDARY'S POEM AND ITS CONTRIBUTION TO POETRY TEACHING

PROCEEDING

REINFORCING EDUCATION,
LANGUAGE, AND SOCIO-
CULTURE

Mayhusna Ino Tantyasari¹, Siti Nur Aini², Laily Nur Affini³

^{1, 2, 3} Universitas PGRI Semarang, Indonesia.

Corresponding author's email: mayhusnaino26@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Connotative meaning cannot be translated literally because it has additional meanings that overlap with its denotative meaning. Connotative meaning is associated with personal thoughts and feelings. It compares something to represent another thing that usually has the same nature. Its words carry cultural and emotional associations or meanings. A poem is an object to learn about meaning because it conceives many connotations associated with the author's thought, culture, and feeling. This research aims to find connotative meanings in selected Ben Pedary's poem using theory from Leech. The method used for this research is descriptive qualitative. This research found all three kinds of connotative meanings detailed as follows: 18 positive connotations, five neutral connotations, and 22 negative connotations. The meaning in Ben Pedary's poems commonly concerns an unpleasant phenomenon that makes the reader relate to the sadness in it because it is close to daily life. Furthermore, for contributions to the teaching of poetry. Ben 'Pedary's poems as a reference for learning about meaning are expected to make students recognize connotative utterances and trained to understand the meaning of expressions not only from their literal meaning.

Keywords: Semantic; connotative meaning; Ben Pedary's poems

INTRODUCTION

In the linguistic realm, Lehrer (1974:1) states that semantic is a study about meaning in a vast realm since it explains the structural aspect of language and its function. Thus, it can be connected to psychology, philosophy, and anthropology¹. Meaning is important because it is the core of the discussion in language. Meaning is intent from the author or the speaker that conveys it using a word, sentence, and symbol according to the context (Richard Nordquist, 2018). There are many kinds of meaning, and one of them is connotative meaning. Connotative meaning compares something to represent another thing. It usually has the same nature of meaning linked to personal thoughts and feelings. The words carry cultural and emotional associations or meanings.

In many cases, understanding connotative meaning is more difficult because it is not a literal meaning that can be found in the dictionary. In this research, the authors want to take connotative meaning in the poem since connotative meaning has more emphasis. Chandler (2002, p.57) stated that the most remarkable element in a poem is the connotative meaning. Therefore, it takes from selected poems by Ben Pedary's as the focus.

The objectives of this research are as follows 1) to find out the connotative meanings of selected Ben Pedary's poems in each utterance. 2) to find out the meanings of each

¹ Even Plato, "Chapter Ii Semantic and Communication," no. 4 (1984).

selected poem of Ben Pedary. 3) to find out the contribution of Ben Pedary's poems to poetry teaching.

According to Leech (1989:61), meanings are logical or conceptual, associative, and thematic meanings. Those categorized as associative meanings include connotative meaning, social meaning, affective meaning, reflected meaning, collocative meaning².

a. Conceptual meaning

Conceptual meaning, which is more familiar called denotative (meaning dictionary) or cognitive meaning because this meaning point to a logic based on empirical factual knowledge or denotative content.

b. Connotative meaning

Connotative meaning is the communicative value of an expression has by what it refers to. Leech's (1981) connotative meaning was concerned with the real-world experiences associated with the linguistics expression one uses or hears. Connotative meaning is unstable since various values depend on culture, history, and life experience individual by individual. As the example from the word "woman", conceptually woman = "human" + "female" + "adult". Women in the past were identical with an image ("weak", "easy to cry", "faint heart", "hormones", "illogical", "unstable") as usual men had been liked to impose women, also be more qualities i.e "soft-hearted", "merciful", "heedful", "workhorse"³.

c. Social meaning

The language used led to the social realm. The component in language tells about the social situation from its speaker or authors. Social meaning is affected by dialect, time, province, status, modality, and singularity.

d. Affective meaning

Affective meaning has strict relation to social meaning. Leech stated that affective meaning associated with a language could show the speaker's feelings, which is also expressed by gesture to a listener or its content. (1981,15). Affective meaning needs a concern to some factors such as voice's tone, face's expressions, and posture to break down the message code that the speaker wants to convey (Leech 1981,16).

e. Reflected meaning

Reflected meaning defined by Leech is the meaning which has double conceptual meaning, when one sense that is attached to a one word's meaning may bring into another sense of meaning (1981,16). In addition, words can give the power of suggestion that helped by association's control.

f. Collocative meaning

According to Leech (1981:17), collocative meaning appears in words that have associations since meaning tends to exist in their surroundings. For example, in phrases "to wander" and "to stroll." In the case of a cow, the correct usage from those phrases is "to wander" since a cow can wander, however, not stroll.

g. Thematic Meaning

According to Leech (1981:19), thematic meaning is about alternative grammatical construction, for instance, active and passive voice. In the case of thematic meaning, the

² Nikola Zdravkovic, "The Meaning of Meaning: Leech's Seven Types of Meaning in Comparison to Palmer's and Lyons' Approaches," *Research Gate*, no. August (2018): 15.

³ Cao Wangru, "Vocabulary Teaching Based on Semantic-Field," *Journal of Education and Learning* 5, no. 3 (2016): 64, <https://doi.org/10.5539/jel.v5n3p64>.

emphasis of elements' replacement from one to another or the stress and intonation is matter and need to be the concern.

Connotative Meaning

Connotation can be interpreted as a second meaning associated with a sign that refers to cultural values caused by connotation as a secondary stage (Saifuddin, 2018)⁴. A connotation is frequently described as either positive or negative, about its pleasing or displeasing emotional connection. According to J.N Hook in Widarso (1989:71), there are two connotative meanings: positive and negative. Positive connotation is word choice that brings positive vibes response for the reader or the object feeling pleasant, otherwise negative connotation is word choice that brings negative vibes response for the reader or the object, for example, an utterance that sounds like a mockery. Besides the positive and negative connotations, there is a neutral connotation. It is usually found in jargon language⁵. Like Hook's statement, connotation consists of positive and negative associations brought by words (Elmaili, 2013)⁶.

Poetry Teaching

In learning English for EFL classrooms, literature effectively teaches four skills in language lessons: listening, speaking, reading, and writing and its aspect (Hismanoglu, 2005, p.54)⁷. One type of literature is poetry. Poetry itself is a broad study that includes a poem and its aspects. In addition, Olila and Jantas (2006, p1) revealed that poetry is any spoken or written structured language that produces a rhythm and it has the purpose to deliver a story, show human emotion, thought, situation, and poetry are used for gaining artistic expressions by various ways⁸. Teaching poetry is not correct-incorrect measurement. There is no criterion regarding correctness and incorrectness. According to Hanauer (2010, p.9), poetry's revision does not depend on the validity of language in standard terms but depends on consideration of expressions' exactness in personal comprehension.

This research is conducted to find connotative meaning found in selected Ben Pedary's poem and analyze its meaning. This research is expected to be a reference for teaching materials for teaching poetry to recognize and practice understanding the connotative meaning.

METHOD

This research used descriptive qualitative to describe and interpret the poems in the form of explanation descriptive. There were three activities to analyze data in descriptive qualitative research: data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification⁹. First, reducing data was summarising, choosing main things, focusing on important things, and looking for themes. In this research, data reduction was used to select the utterances which indicate the connotative meaning. This first step was done by two procedures as follows: 1) Find out the utterances, 2) Interpret its connotative meaning found in utterances from ten poems by Ben

⁴ Daumi Rahmatika Zuhdah, Shinta Nuriya, and Idatul Alfain, "E-Journal of Linguistics" 14, no. 1 (2020): 103–12.

⁵ Rika Wahyuni, "An Analysis on Connotative Meaning of Yusuf Islam's Songs," 2019.

⁶ Zuhdah, Nuriya, and Alfain, "E-Journal of Linguistics."

⁷ Bastian Sugandi, "Teaching Poetry in Elt Classrooms: Some Challenges and Solutions," no. IMCoSS (2015).

⁸ Sugandi.

⁹ Matthew B. Miles and A. Michael Huberman, *Qualitative Data Analysis: An Expanded Sourcebook*, 2nd ed. (Sage Publications, 1994).

Pedary line by line and a whole meaning in each poem using theory from J.N Hook and supported by Leech's approach to analyzing the content. Second, data display. Data presentation makes it easier to understand the data. Afterward, data from poems by Ben Pedary were analyzed. The authors showed the result in the form interpretation of connotative explained descriptively. The last step was data verification and conclusion. This step was done after displaying the findings to clarify the information served and displaying the main points for avoiding the lack of clarity in the delivery of data. The object used in this research was ten poems by Ben Pedary. The authors chose from Ben Pedary's official Instagram account called @poetry.

In collecting the data, the authors used documentation from the poem collections by conducting these steps:

1) Understanding connotative meaning's theory

The first step is that the authors need to understand theories of connotative meaning that some experts had explained to comprehend the technique to analyze the content.

2) Looking for the proper poem

In this next step, the authors looked up the poem on Instagram as the object of analysis.

3) Access the Instagram account of Ben Pedary

The authors read the poems by skimming technique and selected ten poems by Ben Pedary.

4) Reading and understanding selected poems by Ben Pedary

The authors read ten poems intensively to understand the contents.

5) Identifying connotative meaning in utterances

The authors choose the utterances with literal and connotative meanings.

6) Taking a note

The authors collected the words, phrases, or clauses that contain connotative meanings found in Ben Pedary's poems and analyzed them.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Findings

This chapter is the results of the statement of the problem from this research. Analysis of connotative meaning found in selected Ben Pedary's poems is presented in Table 1.

The use of theory from Geoffery Leech used to look for the utterance that indicated connotation and theory from J.N Hook used to make detail what kinds of connotative meaning itself. In Ben Pedary's selected poems, the authors found all three kinds of connotative meanings detailed as follows: 18 positive connotations, five neutral connotations, and 22 negative connotations.

Table 1 Connotative meaning found in selected Ben Pedary's poems.

No	Title of Poem	Kinds of Connotative		
		Positive	Negative	Neutral
1	Ants	2	-	-
2	Park Bench	1	4	-
3	New York	4	2	1
4	Fallout	2	4	2

5	Acceptance	1	2	-
6	Degrees	1	1	-
7	Thorn	2	3	-
8	Dots	2	3	1
9	Reconcile	1	2	-
10	Memories	2	1	1
Total		18	22	5

DISCUSSION

Analysis of connotative meaning found in selected Ben Pedary poems and the whole meaning of each poem

1. An analysis of the meaning of the Fire ants poem

Fire ants (Positive connotation)

Fire ants are aggressive compared with common ants while their colony and their nests are threatened. Fire ants are a minority in their species, but they are known to get through extreme conditions. Those are characteristics of fire ants. In addition, ants themselves properly depict a strong community with value in case of togetherness in cooperation. Besides that, indeed fire ants' nest is in the ground near with moist place, for example, riverbanks, poolsides, watered lawns and road shoulders, which is possible to get a puddle on those areas. Afloat itself means an attempt to survive in a hard situation.

Floodwater to stay afloat (Positive connotation)

Floodwater is interpreted as a problem or a hard situation to face, and floods are calamities that cause trouble. So, when one can stay afloat, that means a person can survive difficulties.

Meaning of Ants poem

There is the value of togetherness from a community that Ben Pedary wants to show through Fire Ants. A compact community, help one another, have mutual care, loyal, tolerance, sincerity to survive together for a common goal. Those are that a relation supposed to be.

2. An analysis of the meaning of Park Bench poem

Park bench (Positive connotation)

Park bench is usually used for parents or adults who want to relax sometimes while waiting for the children to play around or flashback into their childhood because park identically with the place where the children gather and play.

The bags beneath my eyes (Negative connotation)

The utterance of *the bags beneath my eyes*, if traced from its cause eye bags can occur because of allergic, aging, stress, and bad diet. According to Park Bench's context, the cause was aging and stress. *The bags beneath my eyes* utterance describes an adult who felt sadness that made him cry a lot and ended up getting stressed. The word *bags* is also interpreted denotatively i.e stuff to hold or carry something, especially memories here.

From the **dark** to another day (**Negative connotation**)

Dark refers to a bad experience or hard time in life as dark identically shows something unpleasant.

Feeding **pigeons** seeds and stories (**Negative connotation**)

Pigeon is a symbol of figurative speech in the story. There are many interpretations of pigeons, and they can be positive or negative connotations. Humans usually take pigeons as a pet. So it can be connected for Park Bench context the proper one is pigeons as a representation of the boy who constrained so that he was depressed.

Of **silhouette** of sorrow (**Negative connotation**)

Silhouette is a dark image means dark refers to something unclear that lead to past events because in the past can be projected only in shadow, not like today that can be seen clearly. In addition, silhouettes commonly have the form body of people shape. Thus, the silhouette here represents himself in the past; it exists in his mind and is projected into the form of a silhouette.

Meaning of Park Bench poem

A boy who has got older tells the younger him in his imagination. He got his memory back. He just realized that yesterday, when he was a boy, he had everything in his life. Then now, his older self goes through a hard time in his life, or the other terms are his life is not as pleasant as when he was a boy.

3. An analysis of the meaning of the New York poem

New York (Positive connotation)

New York is called The City That Never Sleeps. In the night, New York is like a city full of light. Ben tries to highlight the beauty of life and night by taking New York as a depiction.

We walk under a **weeping** sky (**Negative connotation**)

The word weeping in the utterance above is a term to represent when rain occurs. Ben Pedary likens a sky just like a human when the human cry, human will drip water from the eyes. Rain also can refer to crowd and noise because rain never comes only a drop. It always drops and when the raindrops fall, for example in roof tile, it can cause a sound.

Are all the **words** I need (**Neutral connotation**)

In the New York context, Ben Pedary represents what happened to “we” as the subject of the New York poem is like a story in a book that must be filled with “words.” Thus, words like this which are expected, and words in utterance above, refer to love language.

Conceived and birthed (Positive connotation)

Similar to the moment when people are waiting for a baby to come to the world, these moments can be interpreted as planned and desired moments to come. It was a long wait, and it was worth it.

The moment the **stars** were (**Positive connotation**)

Stars can be interpreted as a symbol to represent beauty. Besides that, in William Wordsworth’s poem entitled The Stars are Mansions Built by Nature’s Hand, he describes

the stars as the spirits of the blest. That imagery also can be applied in this New York poem in which people who described by Ben Pedary in New York poem here feel blessed for being in New York with all the beauty there.

Raindrops turn to snow (Negative connotation, Positive connotation)

Snow can symbolize lots of meaning. One of them is serenity since when the snow comes, nature feels calming. Thus, after crowded and noise, the utterance above means to come out of the serene atmosphere at the end of the night.

Meaning of New York poem

New York poem by Ben Pedary is a description of New York itself. It describes memory in New York where a bit of nirvana of the world exists.

4. An analysis of the meaning of Fallout poem

And we collapse into the **night (Negative connotation)**

If the utterance collapses into the night described, something happened in the relationship that causes the distance between them. Then they give up on the situation. Thus they are in a depressed and lonely condition. Night can be interpreted as someone's depressions and loneliness symbol since commonly, when night comes, the situation around is quiet also, in the night, someone does not have an activity so that someone tends to think over something that makes them stress out.

At the dim of our **light (Positive connotation)**

In the fallout context, the proper representation of light is referred to a hope. Based on the bible, the word light is interpreted by the interpreters of the holy book as The Savior. In short, for the fallout, light means hope within the couple related to their relationship, which fades away.

No longer **pieces (Negative connotation)**

Pieces on the literal meaning mean an object portion of a material caused by cutting, tearing, or breaking the object. That is the basis of the word pieces: its meaning can be overlapping to the connotation. For example, the word pieces above is a flake from the object, i.e., it can be memories that they have made together or their love that they have broken into pieces. That is left between them.

Filling **holes** in each other (**Negative connotation**)

Holes, as defined in a dictionary, are perforations in an object or object's surface. Here are holes in their heart – not a medic term because they have broken it. This hole causes the empty part, which is not intact. It refers to vacuity. Thus filling holes in each other means that what is left between them can not make up for the emptiness they feel for each other.

The wind just passes through (Negative connotation)

There is no longer a voice of each other. The wind no longer brings the familiar sound of the moment, like when the couple laughs, jokes, and so on. Thus, in their hearing, there is just the sound of the wind.

As the **color** tapper off (**Positive connotation**)

Color in poetry is to assert an emotion according to the nature of the color itself, which is represented psychologically. For example, the blue color represented in literature means two, such as positive emotion and negative emotion. In positive emotion, blue color means serenity, chillness, peace, convenience. Otherwise, in negative emotion, the blue color means sorrow. Thus, as the color tapper off here is all of the emotions that they feel are gone.

Filtered through our final **threads** (**Neutral connotation**)

Ben Pedary tries to depict the couple's relationship in a story that showed like in theatre in utterance threads above. Their story continues as a series until the end.

Curtains close at a headlong pace (**Neutral connotation**)

As Ben Pedary likens their relationship story to a show in the theatre. In theatre, the curtains can be opened when the show starts and closed when the show is over. Curtains in the utterance above can also be interpreted as the opportunity to continue the love story for them or their heart that will be closed.

Meaning of Fallout poem

Fallout poem contains the phase of the couple that just broke up. The emptiness between them, the moment of when their feeling and moments fade away.

5. An analysis of the meaning of the Acceptance poem

Thousands of **feet up** midweek (**Positive connotation**)

Feet up can be interpreted connotatively because when someone lifts his feet in the imaginable situation, this person is relaxing-- not doing anything. So it can be assumed that people as the subject in the Acceptance poem often take a holiday or chill together in midweek.

A pistol with no trigger (**Negative connotation**)

The pistol is a tool to threaten by pointing a weapon to shoot a target. Thus, the pistol in utterance above can be interpreted by its function. A pistol can be assumed as a hold-up in a word with a negative connotation, or a more neutral term is an invitation to meet each other but tends to be forced. However, the utterance is followed by no trigger can be assumed as a desire.

Futile in **Clasped Hand** (**Negative connotation**)

The clasped hand is one of body language that hints at something. When doing it with other people, this is a romantic gesture. But when we close our fingers together, it means discomfort or stress.

Meaning of Acceptance poem

This poem is a description of circumstances in a friendship that has changed. The people who make friends at Acceptance poem think that they were always solid, but today's reality is different. A meeting is not valuable anymore. They can force themselves to meet each other even though there is no desire, but everything feels useless if there is no more comfort.

6. An analysis of the meaning of Degrees poem

There are **reservoirs** of strength (**Positive connotation**)

Reservoirs conceptually are river flow dams. Thus the utterance above means there is a strength that continues to flow is stored within us.

In caverns of vulnerability (Negative connotation)

Caverns symbolize a room that is large, deep, and dark. Then, a vulnerability in literal meaning means a nature that is easy to get hurt. In short, the utterance In caverns of vulnerability refers to a metaphor for a human's heart.

Meaning of Degrees poem

Degrees poem is a parable if the courage is just level. Sometimes, it can be higher than people think. There is always a power within people that the person himself can control. There is strength even in fragility; even people do not have aspirations.

7. An analysis of the meaning of Thorn poem

Thorn (Negative connotation)

Thorn has a nature i.e, hurting the hands which hold it. So that thorn could be a symbol of pain, sadness, or problem. Wordsworth also uses the word Thorn in his poem with the same title and refers to the same meaning of its connotation.

The **darkness** in you The **darkness** in me (**Negative connotation, Negative connotation**)

According to Thorn poem here, darkness refers to unclearness because, in the dark, people can not see clearly, secrecy in which something in someone life that he keeps in secret, also in the darkness feels the gripping situation in which gripping in the figurative sense means the stressful and terrible situation.

In our **high wire act (Positive connotation)**

High wire act denotatively means circus show walking on a high rope. However high wire act can be interpreted more deeply i.e 'life's journey that is hard to live and dangerous – full of consequences.

Somehow I **glowed** in the **freefall (Positive connotation)**

Glowed means something shining brightly that can be interpreted as something positive that comes inside this person, making this person exude an aura of excitement and happiness. In the freefall, as in life, there are ups and downs. Freefall describes when life brings people down.

Meaning of Thorn poem

In the thorn poem, Ben Pedary describes everyone certainly has the problem in their lives that make sad and pain that stuck and imprints like a thorn and someone who become a subject in this poem. He had a hard life rather than others. His life is like being in the dark. However, he still lived his life bravely, and he found there is still God's help that rises him. Thus, he accepted the pain, the problem, sadness, darkness in his life as a reminder that he lived.

8. An analysis of the meaning of Dots poem

A little girl digs a grave with doll legs (**Negative connotation**)

The little girl is not described only by literal, but also connotatively in which little girl refers to immature and innocent.

The odor of **Napalm** plagues the air (**Negative connotation**)

Napalm was firstly used in World War II by Americans as a weapon against Japan. Napalm also showed in the Vietnam war film. The occurrence of Napalm has psychological effects i.e fright because Napalm can wipe out the affected population even the smell of Napalm can be remembered clearly. So, the utterance above can be concluded that the condition in this poem is struggling in life to pass through a hard time.

She buries a **locket** with single hope (**Neutral connotation**)

In Dot's context, a locket in the utterance above is the imagery of herself that she wants to find out.

A woman digs up a grave with **tender hands** (**Positive connotation**)

Women interpret maturity with more knowledge, with tender hands representing having a high social status or a rich woman.

The scent of **poppies** grace the air (**Positive connotation**)

Poppy is a flower that reminds me of World War I in which many British soldiers have died. Poppies were used as a symbol of remembrance because these flowers grew on the battlefields after World War I. The scent of poppies brings charm in fragrance. It can be interpreted as something refreshing and delightful. Thus, the utterance above can be concluded that after a hard time and struggling with inner turmoil. She gets pleasant life and a better version of herself.

In this shared journey from the **burial** (**Negative connotation**)

Burial is a process that has to go through and indicate there will be coming another new life. The utterance above can be interpreted as moving forward for the better version of self; people should leave or bury all the bad things that burdened her to move forward.

Meaning from Dots poem

Journey in finding someone's identity for a better life that someone will create and write it on her life story. Starting from trying to be mature in facing life to bury the bad things that burdened to be able to step up to find a new life where someone becomes the best version of herself.

9. An analysis of the meaning of Reconcile poem

The Decorate it in **red** grab (**Negative connotation**)

Red psychologically means energy and powerful emotion, in this context Red, takes a role as an aggressive character.

Weld **horns** on its head (**Negative connotation**)

The utterance above can be analyzed based on semiotic in which weld horns on head refers to antagonist if in a movie, for example, maleficent in the maleficent movie by

Disney and Hellboy in Seed of Destruction by Dark Horse Comics in which Hellboy represents the devil in appearance. Their characteristics are shown in the attributes they wore one of them is horns.

Lay it in **white (Positive connotation)**

The last stanza here shows the opposite of red i.e white. The white color represents purity. For example, the representation of angels who wear white attributes.

Meaning from Reconcile poem

In facing an unpleasant situation, there are two choices that we can take as the action to handle it. The first stanza is the representation of facing the situation in a bad way in which settles it with resistance and in the second stanza is a representation of facing the situation in a good way which settles it with a sincere acceptance.

10. An analysis of the meaning of Memories poem

The cascades do not shift as the reactions do (Positive connotation)

The cascades in literal meaning are when something, typically information or knowledge, is successively passed on. In this case, the thing that processes the information in ourselves is the mind. So that the utterance above can be assumed that our mind got stuck, it can not work as its usual reaction that continuously proceeds the information.

Supply **trains** of old migraines I let pass through (**Neutral connotation**)

The train has a long body and consists of several containers that are connected one to another. From the utterance "Supply trains of old migraines I let pass through" above, it is an imagery of a series of unpleasant memories that occurred in the past that suddenly comes to mind, which has caused migraines since too often thought about it.

These **symphonies** in **silhouettes** (**Positive connotation, Negative connotation**)

Old memories commonly come into the mind in the form of voice and image so that the parable uses the words symphonies to give an anesthetic vibe whereby symphonies is music written for full orchestra and silhouettes as the image memories in the past. Silhouettes are overall shape drawings that are usually a dark color, which represents people in the past within in the memories, and dark represent past events and they are projected in the shadows.

Meaning from Memories poem

Memories poem describes a memory that comes over to 'someone's mind continuously. Those memories supposedly give an impression because they still come today. Memories that are remembered at this time are wedged between two times i.e past and future. Memories come to remind people how it was painful, but they give happiness when they remember them. Memories usually come in the evening till night because people tend to do nothing so that memories take control over them.

The Contribution of Ben Pedary's poem to poetry teaching

Sensitivity about meaning in language is needed to be trained. One of the materials that can be learned its meaning is a poem. A poem needs to break its meaning down because

there are elements that usually go with it in the poem. At the University of PGRI Semarang, poetry learning is taught in the 5th semester. Poems by Ben Pedary is appropriate to be one of the references for poetry teaching material. By understanding connotative meaning in poetry can activate the imagination of the students. They can see the real world through a meaning that consists of a poem for example psychological realm, the social realm, etc. Besides that, connotative meaning is a lesson that trains students to interpret meaning not only from one perspective. Those are the things that make students' have sensitive in an utterance. In addition, by giving many examples of poems in teaching poetry, students can improve their poetic vocabulary, which is not taught in vocabulary class. Semantic learning in poetry teaching will be effective if the students are accustomed to reading and given various examples of types of meaning continuously giving an example of connotation utterances. Also, there is an exchange of opinions between students and lecturers so that there are various points of view that can increase the knowledge.

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis, the authors found all three kinds of connotative meanings detailed as follows: 18 positive connotations, 5 neutral connotations, and 22 negative ones. The meaning in each of Ben Pedary's poems commonly concerns an unpleasant phenomenon that makes the reader relate to the sadness consists in it because it is close to daily life. Furthermore, for contributions to the teaching of poetry. Ben Pedary's poems as a reference for learning about meaning are expected to make students recognize connotative utterances and trained to understand the meaning of expressions not only from their literal meaning

For further research, another researcher that more explores the types of meaning that consist of utterances. Those can be taken from song lyrics, movies, scripts, short story or other literary works. Another researcher also takes another theory from the linguist to analyze the data.

REFERENCES

- Miles, Matthew B., and A. Michael Huberman. *Qualitative Data Analysis: An Expanded Sourcebook*. 2nd ed. Sage Publications, 1994.
- Plato, Even. "Chapter II Semantic and Communication," no. 4 (1984).
- Sugandi, Bastian. "Teaching Poetry in Elt Classrooms: Some Challenges and Solutions," no. IMCoSS (2015).
- Wahyuni, Rika. "An Analysis on Connotative Meaning of Yusuf Islam's Songs," 2019.
- Wangru, Cao. "Vocabulary Teaching Based on Semantic-Field." *Journal of Education and Learning* 5, no. 3 (2016): 64. <https://doi.org/10.5539/jel.v5n3p64>.
- Zdravkovic, Nikola. "The Meaning of Meaning: Leech's Seven Types of Meaning in Comparison to Palmer's and Lyons' Approaches." *Research Gate*, no. August (2018): 15.
- Zuhdah, Daumi Rahmatika, Shinta Nuriya, and Idatul Alfain. "E-Journal of Linguistics" 14, no. 1 (2020): 103–12.