

**AN ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE ON EMILY DICKINSON'S POEM
ENTITLED "I'LL TELL YOU HOW THE SUN ROSE"**

THESIS



By

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ABSTRACT

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Key Word :Figurative language, Poem, Emily Dickinson.

The figurative language has the implied meaning and adds the beauty and artwork of the poems. Through the use of figurative language, literature makes products more attractive to read and study more deeply. Figurative language is important for the students to get new knowledge in literature especially those who love the poem. By knowing it, they will have the ability to understand as well as interpreting of meaning and the ability to find out the word is hidden meanings. It means that the poem we can pour out all the ideas and thoughts so that people can understand what it really means.

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 Perine, 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.



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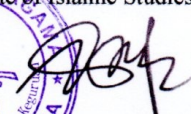
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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

A. BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

A poem is a term applied to the many forms in which man has given a rhythmic expression to the most imaginative and intense perceptions on his world, himself, and the interrelationship of the two.¹

When creating poem, poets most often on concentrate the language, shorten it, give it rhymes with harmonic sounds and more take ambiguity words. The dictions are taken precisely so that the poem has power in meaning. Even though the words are very concentrated, they have power in meaning and still have great power in expressing message or themes. So, one type of poet temptation is to choose diction that has the same rhyme which the words will represent more meanings.²

Most people argued that poem is an important part of teaching in the English classroom. Poem is another genre of the oldest and most critical literature Genre. To be more exciting in class learning, a teacher from literature in general and poem in particular may depend on teaching the poem text. Students who study the English Language, These are valuable authentic material, cultural enrichment, language enrichment, and personal involvement. Valuable authentic materials mean that literature products are the samples of language in real-life contexts.³

Teaching poem well can be started in Junior High School students where they feel able to express meaning implicit in the lyrics and verses of the poem. The expression of feelings they give is in the form of reading poem that is full of appreciation, pronunciation and clarity of articulation, the tempo of pronouncing syllables, facial expressions (mimics),

¹ William Flint Thrall, Addison Hibbard, *A Handbook to Literature* (United States: America, 1985),337.

²Nursyal, "IMAGERY AND FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE ANALYSIS IN TWO POEMS BY ROBERT PINSKY," *University Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta*, 2009, 12.

³Rindilla Antika, *Poetry in EFL Classroom* (STKIP PGRI Sumatera Barat,2016), 21.

the rhythm of language sounds, and gestures. So that participants students are expected to be able to catch or feel the feeling that is felt by poets while writing poem. As an example in Indonesian's poem we have many poets with beautiful works full of meaning. This for example is Chairil Anwar. In writing their poem there is something in common between them, namely that they both tell about real life. Chairil Anwar's Prajurit Jaga Malam can be used as the example of the poem which is written based on the Chairil Anwar's setting of life.

As for the things a teacher needs to do that students are interested in learning of the poem is to invite students to study outside the classroom in an open environment that allows they see, experience and enjoy God's creation. Based on the result sight, observation and appreciation learners, the teacher ask them to put it into poem form. Then, the results of the work of these students discussed together. Learning activities in nature open can be applied to learners in his daily life. Good poem is poem that has a figurative language such as personification, metaphor, symbolism and many more as the most prominent allusions to form optimal learning conditions and facilitate learning on behalf of students and teaching on behalf of teachers. Therefore poem is the result of human creativity that is manifested through the arrangement of words that have meaning.⁴

Education and poem have many relationships because the poem can be used as good media that is used for instructional media for students can give the educational points conveyed by the researcher. Besides that, in the learning process of poem learning in a different way, to get process to avoid the students bored in the class.

This proves that not all poems just for the reader conveying the meaning in it, but poem can provide students with new and exciting knowledge of the media used in the classroom. One example of a poem that contains meaning about life and is made by mixing it with everyday life is I'll Tell You How The Sun Rose's poem by Emily Dickinson's work.

⁴ Bertaria Sohnata Hutaauruk, *The Use of Figurative Language on The Students' Poetry Semester V at FKIP Universitas HKBP Nommensen*, April 12, 2019,129.

As based on the poem I'll Tell You How The Sun Rose, the researcher are interested in analyzing it because the poem has different characteristics from the author. The poem "I'll Tell You The Sun Rose", is about the sunset and the sunrise. In this poem Emily describes the sunset and sunrise, as a village, and the things in that village. But the poem also describes the difficulties of perceiving the world around us. The sunrise is described in terms of a small village, with church steeples, town news, and ladies' bonnets. Where the sunset is characterized as the gathering home of a flock. Then in the end, how the poem shifted its tone, it seems that she was more confident telling about how the sun rose, rather than how the sun-set because that might change the theme of the poem, it might turn from a light poem into a sort of dark and heavy poem. In this poem, she probes nature's mysteries through the lens of the rising and setting sun.

Emily Elizabeth Dickinson was especially influential in shaping her poetic imagination and transformed it into poems and letters. Dickinson's poems that were published during her lifetime were usually altered significantly by the publishers to fit the conventional poetic rules of the time. Dickinson's Poems has also of benefit to generations of students, teachers, writers, and scholars as to the standard editions of Dickinson's work.⁵

Every title of Emily Dickinson's poem described indicated that life is sadness, buried, depressed, disappointed, waiting, and broken heart. It is because Emily writes this poem with all her heart and it's based from real life which is happen in her through the day. Emily also gives the simple symbol to drawing the real meaning of her poems, although sometimes it is very difficult to understand. But not often she gives the strange symbol to make her poem more interesting and more expressive.⁶ The meaning in poem has many stories, but the most important thing is language, and it is different from the everyday

⁵ Wendy Martin, *THE CAMBRIDGE COMPANION TO EMILY DICKINSON*, (Cambridge University Press, New York, 2002), 17.

⁶ Sharon Leiter, *Critical Companion to Emily Dickinson*, (United States, America, 2007), 3.

language that people use. Poets will transcend language boundaries by using poem writing rules to communicate the field to new experiences.

For analysis the content meaning of poem, there are two kinds of language. They are literal language and figurative language. The literal language has meaning as it is uttered. The figurative language has the implied meaning or we can say that the meaning of the figurative language is based on the context.

Here, the researcher focused on the domain figurative language in the poem. Figurative language describes something using an unusual comparison, for effect, for interest, to clarify things. Besides that, the use of figurative language can make the word more beautiful of work and written communication.⁷

Figurative languages can also train our skills in reading, writing skills, and speaking practice. From learning poems in the classroom, the teacher can also teach the speaking aspects of students, that is by observing the teacher when reciting of the poem, after which students are instructed to imitate what has been exemplified by the teacher. At that time the teacher can also give the meaning of each lyric so that during practice the students can demonstrate according to the contexts of the poem.

In interpreting a meaning, it is certain to make someone want to read it then can write what is in the contents of their mind without directly seeing what the meaning in it. Can train the ability to think, to find out whether the word has the appropriate meaning or there are other hidden meanings. This means figurative language is attractive to the reader's attention which colors the poetry and makes the poetry interesting to read. Especially, in Emily Dickinson's poem.

Based on the explanation above the researcher take the point that the Emily Dickinson used train skill of communication in interpreting meaning to make the readers can understand their message in the poems. It is not just Emily Dickinson we are proud of.

⁷ The Free Dictionary Language, "The use of figurative language", May 2017, (Online) (http://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/standard/english/close_reading_texts/appreciating_writer/revision/2/)

Emily Dickinson also wrote a poem based on her setting of life, it is called is Hope is the Thing with Feathers. Chairil Anwar and Emily Dickinson have their own character in writing their poem. Especially their gender will differentiate them in writing a poem.

The writer chooses Emily Dickinson's poem because, Emily Dickinson also used many figurative languages in her poems. In other than Dickinson's poems are generally a unique for the era in which she wrote; they contain short lines, typically lack titles, are known to have very deep messages for those who read them, and often use slant rhyme as well as unconventional capitalization and punctuation.⁸

As a consequence, in this thesis, the researcher should use a theory of figurative language to understand the concept of figurative language. In this research, the researcher only explains figurative language. "The term figurative language is the striking deviation from what the language user understands as the standard meaning, in order to gain a special meaning and effect".⁹ It means that when someone says something, sometimes they do not really mean it. According to the explanation above, Emily Dickinson's poems are proven to give a contribution in education. So that the researcher wants to analyze deeply about figurative language and carry out the study entitle "An Analysis of Figurative Language on Emily Dickinson's Poem Entitled "I'll Tell You How The Sun Rose".

B. STATEMENTS OF THE PROBLEM

The thesis has two problems that well explore. Those problems are:

1. What types of figurative language are used in I'll Tell You How Sun Rose's Poem?

⁸ Ibid

⁹M. H. Abrams, Geoffrey Galt Harpham, *A Glossary of Literary Terms* (Michael Rosenberg, 2009).

2. What content meaning of figurative language are found in Emily Dickinson's poem entitled I'll Tell You How Sun Rose?

C. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

Based on the statements of the problems, the objectives of this study are to find:

1. The types of figurative language are found in I'll Tell You How The Sun Rose's poem.
2. The content meaning of figurative language are found in Emily Dickinson's poem entitled I'll Tell You How Sun Rose.

D. SIGNIFICANCES OF THE STUDY

After completing all research activities, this study is expected to give significances presented as follows:

1. Theoretically

The researcher hopes that this research can provide information to readers about the types of figurative language used in the verse of the poem. In addition, the researcher also hopes that understand what figurative language means in a verse of the poem, especially the poem "I'll tell you how the sun rose" poem in the future.

2. Practically

a. For teachers

This study is expected to helps teachers to provide a good media and give some new information about figurative languages, especially in the poem "I'll tell you how the sun rose".

b. For students

This study is expected to help students to identify “I’ll tell you how the sun rose” poem especially in understanding figurative language and the students desire to give their attention to the literature learning and add their habit to read the others poems.

c. For readers

This study is expected that helps readers who are interested in poetry to understand the figurative language in Emily Dickinson’s poem.

E. PREVIOUS RESEARCH FINDINGS

1. Previous Research Findings

Some writers have previous research about Figurative Language. The previous research will help the researcher finish this research. There are many researchers that conduct research in poems to observe the context, meaning to use it for figurative purposes. The first is the thesis of Laila Alviana Dewi a student of the English Education Department. Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training. State Institute of Islamic Institute (IAIN) of Ponorogo, entitled “FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN MAHER ZAIN’S SONG LYRICS”. The statement of problem; 1) What types of figurative language are used in Maher Zain’s songs, 2) What is the most dominant type of figurative language found in Maher Zain’s songs.¹⁰ The method used in this the research is research is descriptive qualitative research. Based on the analysis of figurative language in Maher Zain’s Song Lyrics. This study is based on the eight types of figurative languages, which are: simile, metaphor, personification, synecdoche, paradox, hyperbole, understatement, and irony. From the figurative language that the writer found in Maher Zain’s songs, the researcher has 42 data. There are 6 data of simile, 2 data of metaphor, 6 data of personification, 1 data of synecdoche, 3 data of paradox, 21 data of hyperbole, 1 data of understatement and 2 data of irony. It can be said that the dominant types of figurative language language in

¹⁰Laila Alviana Dewi, “Figurative Language in Maher Zain’s Song Lyrics,” *IAIN Ponorogo*, Thesis, Mei 2020.

those songs is hyperbole. Hyperbole is the use of exaggeration for extra effect. The author used hyperbole to produce images in listener mind and to explain ideas, emotions, and images in a more efficient way than through plain language.

The second is the research by Dwi Nur Hasanah, entitled “AN ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE USED IN SOME POEMS BY OSCAR WILDE” from English Education Department, Faculty Of Education And Teacher Training Walisongo State Islamic University Semarang. The statement of problem; 1) What kinds of figurative language used in Oscar Wilde’s poems, 2) What is the contextual meaning of each figurative language.¹¹ The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative research. Based on this research, Dwi Nur Hasanah concludes that Oscar Wilde uses 15 types of figurative language which are used in the poems. Those figurative language are personification, hyperbole, synecdoche (totem pro parte and pars prototo), repetition, metaphor, simile, symbol, litotes, metonymy, apostrophe, and imagery (the kinds of imagery are visual imagery, auditory imagery, and gustatory imagery). Opposition type consists of only one kind of figurative language it is visual imagery. Besides, the type of figurative language which is dominantly used in the five poems are showed 126 expressions.

From the previous research above, the researcher found some similarities and differences with the research that the researcher conducted. The similarities between previous research by Laila Alviana Dewi and Dwi Nur Hasanah is the method used descriptive qualitative research, the point of the research is figurative language, and the statement of problem enclosed the types of figurative language. The differences between previous research by Laila Alviana Dewi is the second point in the research problem is dominant of figurative language from the song, She is used an analysis song and previous research by Dwi Nur Hasanah used analysis of the poem.

¹¹Dwi Nur Hasanah, “AN ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE USED IN SOME POEMS BY OSCAR WILDE,” *WALISONGO STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY SEMARANG*, July 5, 2018, 7.

F. Research Methodology

1. Research Methodology

Research in common parlance refers to a search for knowledge. One can also define research as a scientific and systematic search for pertinent information on a specific topic. In fact, research is an art of scientific investigation. The Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English lays down the meaning of research as "a careful investigation or inquiry specially through search for new facts in any branch of knowledge".¹²

A research methodology is very important to form a planning concept as a research guide of the research. In a research method and methodology are very important factors that cannot be separated from each other. So the research method is a description of procedures or steps that are systematic to do something and carried out by researcher.

The researcher completed this research through several stages such as: collecting data, classifying data, and analyzing data. Data collection, previously the researcher took a general idea about the research topic. Second, After the topic is found, the researcher looks for information that supports the topic, such as the main reference book that will be used later. But, in this research, the researcher was taken from the Internet. Third, the researcher read the poem and each stanza carefully with a note which sentences are included in the figurative language. After that, the researcher used a dictionary to find the meaning of an unfamiliar vocabulary, underlined the figurative language found in each stanza. Finally, drew a conclusion based on the whole analysis to address the research objectives and present the frequency of figurative language types used in I'll Tell You How The Sun Rose's poem.

¹² C.R. Kothari, *Research Methodology* (University of Rajasthan: Jaipur India, 2004), 1.

The importance of research design influence the reliability of the results attained. The research used in this study is descriptive with descriptive qualitative. This research also uses library research. The descriptive method means to describe what actually happens to procedures about methods which are useful in researcher. The researcher is solely interested in describing the situation or case under their research study. The materials were like textbooks, novels, songs, magazines, newspapers, movies, e-mail messages.¹³ In this case the researcher uses a lot of material which is used as data collection.

The researchers used material from textbooks, books that contain the poem. Which is taken from the textbook such as the understanding of poem in general, the characteristics of poem, elements of poem, various kinds of poem and most importantly the textbook which contains poem by Emily Dickinson. Apart from the textbooks, the researcher also uses songs in collecting data because the song lyrics are almost the same as poem, but the song lyrics are more prose, which is not bound by standard rules. Many songs come from poem lyrics. In addition to textbooks and songs, the data collection materials used by other researchers were novels. Novels are used in data collection in poem research because some novels contain poem in them.

The purpose of this study is analyzing “I’ll Tell You How The Sun Rose by Emily Dickinson’s poem. According to Zeid “Library research is a research used library sources to get the data”.¹⁴ Thus, research libraries are not only made it a library as a first step to setting up a framework research. Literature research is more than just serving functions at the same time utilizing literature sources to obtain data research. This research was

¹³Shafira Khairina Anggun, “AN ANALYSIS OF DESCRIPTIVE TEXT IN ENGLISH TEXTBOOK USING TRANSITIVITY SYSTEM (A CASE STUDY OF READING PASSAGES),” *Journal of English and Education*, 2016.

¹⁴ Mustika Zeid, *Metode Penelitian Kepustakaan*, (Jakarta: Yayasan Obor Indonesia, 2008), 1.

carried out by formulating problem, collecting data, classifying data, and analyzing data. On the other side, library research is a research which uses library sources to collect and analyze the data. The researcher uses some books and many sources as a reference. Therefore, this study used literature research using a qualitative approach. Because, the source of data and research results in library research in the form of a description of words.

“Qualitative research is more concerned with what rather than how or why something has happened.” In doing so, we gather qualitative data about social phenomena.¹⁵ Qualitative researchers choose from among the possibilities, such as; narrative, phenomenology, ethnography, case study, and grounded theory.¹⁶

In this research, the researcher also used qualitative research as an approach in which in collecting data, the researcher chose from many possibilities. However, in this research used narrative and grounded theory. Narrative is used in data collection because this research is a library research, with content analysis research design which to completed it must be told in detail. Described the data that has been obtained. In addition, the use of narrative research will be described through various aspects related to symptoms or facts, so that the object of research will become clearer. Then by means of grounded theory. The data were obtained processed, and analyzed based on the theory used. The Researcher in this research used the theory of M.H Abrams and supported by the theories of Charles Dillon Perine, Wellek Warren, and Leech. Grounded theory is used so that the direction of theory preparation based on data.

“Qualitative research is also described as an unfolding model that occurs in a natural setting that enables the researcher to develop a level of detail from high

¹⁵Sarah J. Tracy, *Qualitative Research Methods* (UK: John Wiley & Sons, Ltd, The Atrium, Southern Gate, Chichester, West Sussex, PO19 8SQ, UK, 2013).

¹⁶JOHN W. CRESWELL, *RESEARCH DESIGN Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches* (Thousand Oaks, California 91320: SAGE Publication, 2009).

involvement in the actual experiences”.¹⁷ Based on the statement above, it can be concluded that qualitative research is the social phenomenon being investigated from the participant’s viewpoint. In this research, the researcher used qualitative research because qualitative research involves purposeful use for describing, explaining, and interpreting collected data.

The descriptive qualitative approach contains sentences or descriptions of the objects and does not display the detailed arithmetic calculation and statistics. In This research, the data uses descriptive qualitative research because this research use non numeral data that had a purpose to describe. Based on those statements, the researcher focuses on analyzing the types and meaning of the figurative language used in “I’ll tell you how the sun rose” poems by Emily Dickinson.

2. Source of Data

Source of data in conducting this research are needed to analyze and describe the situation of the problems which are contains the data used in this research to espouse the validity of the research. Furthermore, the data source can be got from a person, something, a place that can provide the information for a piece of research. While deciding about the data collection to be used for the study, the researcher should keep in mind two types of data; primary and secondary.¹⁸

a. Primary data source

“Primary data source are those which are collected afresh and for first time, and thus happen to be original in character.” Using primary data which was data collected for the specific research problem at hand, using procedures that fit the research problem best.¹⁹ Generally, primary data source are original documents such as

¹⁷?

¹⁸ Ibid.,95.

¹⁹Joop J.Hox & Hennie R.Boeije, *Data Collection, Primary vs Secondary*, vol. Vol.1 (Encyclopedia of Social Measurement, 2005).

correspondence, diaries, reports, transcripts, etc.²⁰ The data primary source is the data that will be analyzed about figurative language in “I’ll Tell You How The Sun Rose” poem By Emily Dickinson.

b. Secondary data source

Besides the primary data source, the researcher uses the other data source or secondary source. “Secondary data source means data that are already available, they refer to the data which have already been collected and analyzed by someone else.”²¹ On the other hand, The secondary data are those which have already been collected by someone else and which have already been passed through the statistical process. To make the data clear, this thesis researcher needs to find out any other sources called Secondary data sources such as history books, articles in encyclopedias. To support this research the writer uses secondary data including e-books in the form of dictionaries, reference books, and other journals and, reviews of research related to figurative language.

Based on the secondary data above, the data collection steps are data from books. The researcher go to find books related to the title taken in the library, after finding the book, the researcher duplicates the material obtained. In the search for related material, in dealing with problems such as not knowing the word, the researcher used a dictionary. For the journals used. Previous researchers searched the library for material related to the research title. Because there are not enough, researchers looking through the internet. A lot of data was found, but researcher must be careful in sorting it out. After the researcher found the source from the journal, the researcher again duplicated it as a guide in the research.

It can become as references for someone who will do a research about literature. In this study, research conduct secondary data source to strengthen the results of the

²⁰ Ibid.,96.

²¹ Ibid.,111.

analysis of the primary data source, so that argument and theory in a paper accepted with used the theory of M.H. Abrams and supported by the theories Charles Dillon Perine, Wellek Warren, and Leech.

3. Technique of Data Collection

The method of collecting data is an important process in collecting information systematically which later can answer an accurate and credible answer. In this research, the researcher uses library research method to collect the data about figurative language that engaged in Emily Dickinson poem the title is "I'll Tell You How The Sun Rose".

Library research method can be conducted by studying literature and documentation.²² Documentary method or technique is done by the researcher searching and finding the proof. The use of document is related to content analysis. The condition of library data is not limited by time and space. The researcher dealing with fixed information, the data won't change because it is dead data stored in a media. The data referred to in this documentation, such as text, numbers, images, tape recordings, films. Therefore, in this research the document used for the researchers was text. Meanwhile, according to the title taken by the researcher, it is a poem which is a literary work in the form of text. This paper is taken from primary data, then analyzed based on the theory and methods used.

Therefore, the most common data collection methods used descriptive qualitative and the use of document is related to content analysis. "Content analysis, only text and discourse analysis is used, namely analyzing the use of language contained in it, not only

²² Afifuddin dan Beni Ahmad Saebani, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif* (Bandung: CV.Pustaka Setia,2009).

language, but also includes aspects of message preparation, logical reasoning, and the existence of convincing facts as arguments.”²³

In the content analysis, the researcher can calculate the frequency of appearing certain concepts. So, the last the researcher collects and record both primary data and secondary data in a sort of documents used as the evidence of the study is applied. To solve the problem such as; collecting, classifying, and analyzing a certain situation objectively.

1. Collecting

The first step is collecting “I’ll Tell You How The Sun Rose”poem’s by Emily Dickinson from the references.

2. Classifying

After the resaecher had finished collected the poems, the researcher classified each poems based on the kind of figurative language.

3. Analyzing

In this step, the researcher analyzed the contextual meaning of each figurative language. It was qualitative research because the researcher analyzed the data in the form of word. The researcher used descriptive method because she analyzed the data and then described the finding to answer the statements of the problem.

4. Data Analysis Technique

“Data analysis is the process of systematically searching and arranging the interview transcripts, field notes, and other materials that you accumulate to increase

²³ George Yule, *The Study of Language*, (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2006), 124.

your own understanding of them and to enable you to present what you have discovered to others.”²⁴ After necessary data are collected, then the data were analyzed. The researcher used the content analysis method.

Content analysis is a scientific analysis about the essences of the message contained in a certain passage or text.²⁵ “Content analysis is research technique for accomplishing objective, systematic, and clear description that are manifested in a communicative frame.” From which units of text are to be sampled, define the sample to be included, define the units of analysis, decide the codes to be used in the analysis, construct the categories of analysis, conduct the data analysis, summarizing and make speculative inference.²⁶

Based on the definition, it can be concluded that the content analysis is population in analyzing the data, on the basis of context from a book or document. Michael Hubberman defines analysis as consisting of three concurrent activities: data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification.²⁷ This research stages of analysis applied in this research are presented in the following Hubberman theory:

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction involves classifying, selecting, and transforming the data that appear in written-up field notes or transcription. The data reduction/transforming process continues after fieldwork until a final report is completed. In this research, the obtained data through documentation about figurative language or script of poems

²⁴ Ibid.,61.

²⁵ Dr. Amir Hamzah, M.A., *METODE PENELITIAN KEPUSTAKAAN Library Research*, 1st ed. (Jalan Sumedang 319, Cepokomulyo, Kapanjen, Malang: CV. Literasi Nusantara Abadi, 2020).

²⁶ Lexy Moleong, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*, (Bandung PT Remaja Puskadarya, 2002), 9.

²⁷ Ibid.,62.

would reduce by selecting primary data. The data that selected only the data that will be analyzed in this case only in Emily Dickinson's poem.

2. Data Display

The second major flow of analysis activity is data display. Basically, data display is arranging the primary data systematically or make a simple data and meaningful. In there are no specific certainty about the format for presenting data in qualitative research. Researchers can use any model as long as the data presentation can be understood its aims and objectives and makes it easier to organize and composing.

3. Conclusion Drawing

The third stream of analysis activity is conclusion drawing. Conclusion drawing is analyzing the data constantly during or after data being collected to get the conclusion of research. . Generally, the data of this thesis are collected from Emily Dickinson's poem. The analysis of data of the study are divide into some steps: The analysis of data of the study are divide into some steps: Reading and understanding "I'll tell you how the sun rose" poem, Collecting data and classifying, Select of each word in a line, and the last step is Noting down the data.

G. Organization of the Thesis

Organization of thesis is given to make the readers understand the content of thesis.

This thesis divided into four chapters as follows:

CHAPTER I : This chapter discuss about background of study, Statement of the problems, objective of study and significant of study, research method, research approach, data sources, technique of data collection, technique of data analysis, organization of thesis.

CHAPTER II : This chapter discuss about review of related literature consists of definition of figurative language, kinds of figurative language, definition of poem, elements of poems, kinds of poems, Emily Dickinson's biography.

CHAPTER III : This chapter cover about data and analysis of the statements of problem. It provides data about types of figurative language are engaged in "I'll tell you how the sun rose" poem and the meaning analysis of figurative languages in "I'll tell you how the sun rose" poem.

CHAPTER IV : This chapter consists of conclusion and suggestions.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A. Figurative Language

1. Definition of Figurative Language

As we have known that language has an important role in all aspects of human life as a means of communication. However, sometimes misunderstandings arise and meanings shift it even happens when people take the language literally. It means literary works are believed to be representations of human life. Many kinds of literary work are produced as a result of the writers like short stories, novels, plays, and poetry. One kind of literature are poetry. Poetry is one literary work that makes a text poetic. The choice of certain language use in the poem can be employed to infer the meanings.²⁸ It conveys a message from poetry that is by using figurative language.

The figurative language is also called a figure of speech. “Figurative language is a language that uses words or expressions with a meaning that is different from the literal interpretation.”²⁹ The figurative language in these lines represents several kinds studied frequently by psychologists, linguists, and other language scholars. Most of this research has focused important and as yet unresolved questions of how people comprehend such as this, where speaker intentions and the language used are distal in a various ways.³⁰

In Literature, there are many perceptions about figurative language. “Figurative language is a deviation from what speakers of a language apprehend as the ordinary or standard, significance or sequence of words, to achieve

²⁸Sri Mulyani, Ph.D., *LANGUAGE LITERATURE & SOCIETY*, First (Jogyakarta: Department of English Letters, Faculty of Letters Universitas Sanata Dharma, 2016).

²⁹Adkins, Patricia G, “Teaching Idioms and Figure of Speech to Non- Native Speakers of English,” *Moedern Journal*, March 2001, 123.

³⁰Herbert L. Colston, *Using Figurative Language*, 1st ed. (Cambridge University Press, 2015).

some special meaning or effect.” By this explanation, it can be said that this expression is different from the language that we use in daily activities.³¹

Furthermore, Mc Arthur stated that figurative language is the language in which figures of speech such as metaphors freely occur. He also states that figures of speech are devices using words in distinctive ways to achieve a special effect.

Literature has a special language and the language gives a big art contribution in literature aesthetics excellence of their execution. Pradopo as quoted by Endraswara stated that the art of literature is determined by language style.³²

Language style is a method of applied language study which uses textual analysis to make discoveries about the structure and function of language. It means that style is the way how has structure uses on writing text, especially in poems. Style refers to the way in which language is used in a given person, a given purpose, a given context, message, etc. Literal and figurative language is a distinction within some fields of language analysis. Literal language refers to words that do not deviate from their defined meaning. Non-literal or figurative language refers to words, and groups of words, that exaggerate or alter the usual meanings of the component words.³³ Thus, it can be said that figurative language is the way of language to communicate based on the meaning of a text.

Figurative language serves a variety of purposes. They are used to clarify the meaning, to provide vivid examples, to emphasize, to stimulate associations and emotions, to an inanimate objects, to amuse or to ornament. Figurative languages can also

³¹ Abrams M. H, *A Glossary of Literary Terms* Ed. 7th, (US, Massachusetts, 1981),63.

³² Endraswara, *Metodologi Penelitian Sastra, Etimologi, Model, Teori dan Aplikasi*, 72.

³³NUR IKA RAHMAWATI, “ANALYSIS OF LANGUAGE STYLE IN THE NEW YORK TIMES ADVERTISEMENTS,” *ENGLISH DEPARTMENT FACULTY OF ARTS AND HUMANITIES UIN SUNAN AMPEL SURABAYA*, September 13, 2019.

train our skills in speaking, reading, and practicing writing skills. In interpreting a meaning, it is certain to make someone want to read it then can write what is in the contents of their mind without directly seeing what the meaning in it. Can train the ability to think to find out whether the word has the appropriate meaning or there are other hidden meanings.³⁴ Especially in the title's poem describes the circle of life and death as if it were only describing the sun rising and setting depicted from nature and religion. Emily Dickinson's as well has a lot of the message and beautiful verse. The understanding languages features and figurative language more required factor for getting the messages and implied meaning of his poem itself.

From some opinion above, it can be concluded that definition of figurative language or figure of speech is a typical way of expressing thoughts and feelings in written form or orally. Stylistic of this, lies in selecting words that do not directly declare it's the true meaning. Selecting effective and aesthetic words is a key element in a style of language. Selecting the words is greatly influenced by the author. So that the style of language in literary work will be different from the style of language in other literary works because each author has their own style of language in creating the aesthetic imaginative language. One of the purposes of figurative languages is to interpreting meaning from words has hidden meanings.

2. Kinds of Figurative Language

In this research, the researcher discusses the figurative language based on the theory of M.H. Abrams's and supported by the theories of Charles Dillon Perine, Wellek Warren, and Leech. The theory of figurative language by Abrams supports the problem of this research. Figurative language based on Abram's theories is alliteration, allegory, allusion, ambiguity, antithesis, hyperbole, imagery, irony, metaphor, metonymy,

³⁴Yunita Aprilianti, "AN ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN A NOVEL ENTITLED HEIDI BY JOHANNA SPYRI," *Gunadarma University*, June 8, 2020, 8.

onomatopoeia, paradox, personification, pun, simile, synecdoche, and understatement.

What follows is explanation about figurative language based on Abrams's perception:

a. Alliteration

Alliteration is the repetition of a speech sound in a sequence of nearby. Alliteration is usually used by companies or people to make the name easy to memorize. It can be considered that alliteration is the occurrence of the same letter at the beginning of words.³⁵

In later English versification, however, alliteration is used only for special stylistic effects, such as to strengthen the meaning, to link related words, or to provide tone color and enhance the clarity of pronouncing the words. This kind of figure of speech has been a form of the repetitions of equal consonants. It is usually used in poetry.

Example:

Too wise he seems for wakelessness.

In this example by Emily Dickinson's poem, the title is "The Duties Of The Wind Are Few". From the example is the repetition of the *Wise* and *wakelessness* words. There are pronounced the same syllable on the line of the poem. Consonance is the repetition of a sequence of two or more consonants, but with a change in the intervening vowel: live-love, lean-alone, pitter-patter.

b. Allegory

Allegory as something that has meaning beneath its description. It can be considered that allegory is a figure of speech in which abstract ideas and principles are

³⁵ M. H. Abrams, Geoffrey Galt Harpham, "A Glossary of Literary Terms Ed. 7th, (US, Massachusetts, 1981),10.

described in terms of characters, figures, and events occurring in the background can have powerful implications.³⁶

Allegory is a narrative or description that has meaning beneath the surface one. Allegory is the description that has another meaning. Usually used as a moral message in a short story. This message usually seeks to remind the reader of moral obligation or specific religious teaching.

Example:

He **kindly** stopped for me
 The Carriage held but just Ourselves-
And immortality.
 We slowly drove-**He knew no haste**
 And I had put away
 My labor and my leisure too,
For His Civility

In this example by Emily Dickinson's poem, the title is "Because I could not stop for Death". She describe death as a kind gentlemen (affectionate) taking her on journey to her death in a carriage ride which conveys that the speaker views death as pleasant and loving.

c. Allusion

Allusion as a passing reference without explicit identification not only to a literary or historical person, place, or event but also another literary work or passage. It means that Allusion is a figure of speech that makes a reference to a place, event, or people.³⁷ This is an example in a poem entitled "A Bird Came Down".

Example :

³⁶ Laurence Perrine, *Sound and Sense: An Introduction to Poetry*, 82.

³⁷ M. H. Abrams, Geoffrey Galt Harpham, "A Glossary of Literary Terms Ed. 7th, (US, Massachusetts, 1981), 11.

And he unrolled his feathers

And rowed him *softer* home

The example is an allusion because of the words *Softer home*. If the meaning of the sentence is to paddle gently to the house. When seen and understood, the title of the poem tells about the bird's journey home. Meanwhile, what we know is that the bird's actual house is a nest in the tree. So from the examples taken, we can conclude that the use of allusion refers to a place as the bird's home. But does not refer directly to the place's true meaning. Most allusions serve to illustrate or expand upon or enhance a subject, but some are used in order to undercut it ironically by the discrepancy between the subject and the allusion.

d. Ambiguity

The usage of ambiguity is applied to a fault in style. It is the use of a single expression to signify more than one different reference or to express two or more diverse attitudes or feelings.³⁸ Ambiguity is a statement that contains more than one meaning.

In ordinary usage “ambiguity” is applied to a fault in style; that is, the use of a vague or equivocal expression when what is wanted is precision and particularity of reference. This is an example by Emily Dickinson’s poem.

Example :

I had Been Hungry All The Years;

My Noon had come, to dine;

I, trembling, drew the table near;

And touched the curious wine.

³⁸ Ibid.,10.

The turn to ambiguity example by Emily Dickinson, the title is “I Had Been Hungry All The Years”. That speech is richly multiple insignificance. For example, *hungry* in the first line with the last line *and touched the curious wine*. The example is ambiguity because the first line said a *hungry*, and the last line mentions *wine*, which means that you can only touch it or you can also drink it. What should be done when hungry is eating not drinking. The above poem contains many meanings that must be interpreted first.

e. Antithesis

Antithesis is a contrast or opposition in the meanings of phrases or clauses that close together and make parallelism.³⁹ Antithesis is a statement in which two opposite ideas are put together in a sentence to make a contrasting effect by parallel structures of the contrasted phrases or clauses. The structures of phrases and clauses are similar, in order to draw the attention of the listeners or readers.

Example :

Or first Prospective – Or the Gold

In this example by Emily Dickinson’s poem, the title is “She rose to His Requirement”. The example use antithesis, the use of contrasting ideas, “*Or prospective*” and “*Or the Gold*”, in the sentence above a contrasting effect. Even though it contains one sentence if it is interpreted directly it will have the opposite meaning.

f. Hyperbole

Hyperbole is an exaggeration expression in the service of truth.⁴⁰ Hyperbole uses an overstatement, usually deliberate and not meant to be taken literally. So hyperbole is used to emphasize a statement to produce a very dramatic effect.

³⁹ M. H. Abrams, Geoffrey Galt Harpham, “A Glossary of Literary Terms Ed. 7th, (US, Massachusetts, 1981), 14.

⁴⁰ Laurence Perrine, *Sound and Sense: An Introduction to Poetry*, 110.

Leech defines Hyperbole is like the other two figures, is frequently concerned with personal values and sentiment; that is, with making subjective claims which, however, exaggerated. The language can make attention to the reader and it is an exaggeration of the object.⁴¹

Hyperbole is a bold overstatement or the extravagant exaggeration of fact or of possibility.⁴² It may be used either for serious or ironic or comic effects.

Example:

**Since then ‘its centuries and yet
Feels shorter than the day**

In this example by Emily Dickinson’s poem, the title is “Because I could not stop for Death”. It is called Hyperbole because sentence, because it represents that the woman has been dead for centuries but she feels like it’s only been a day. So this sentence is an overstatement.

It can be concluded that hyperbole is a figure of speech that states something or situation excessively by using words that contain greater meaning from the real taste or meaning.

g. Imagery

Imagery is used to signify all the objects and qualities of sense perception referred to in a poem or other literary works.⁴³ Imagery is the figure of speech used to represent objects, actions, and ideas that stimulates our physical senses; visual images, sense of hearing, sense of smell, sense of touch, and sense of taste.

Imagery is one of the most common in criticism, and one of the most variables in meaning. Its applications range all the way from the “mental pictures” which, it is

⁴¹ Berteria Sohnata Hutahuruk, *Figurative Language Used by The Students in Writing A Personal Letter*, 2017,48.

⁴² M. H. Abrams, Geoffrey Galt Harpham, “A Glossary of Literary Terms Ed. 7th, (US, Massachusetts, 1981), 149.

⁴³ M. H. Abrams, Geoffrey Galt Harpham , *A Glossary of Literary Terms Ed. 7th*, (US, Massachusetts, 1981),150.

sometimes claimed, are experienced by the reader of a poem, to the totality of the components which make up a poem.

Example:

A half a dozen kissed the eaves

In this example by Emily Dickinson's poem, the title is "A Drop Fell On The Apple Tree". It is called imagery because *kissed* is a sense of smell. Imagery needs the aid of figures of speech like simile, metaphor, personification, and onomatopoeia serve the function of beautifying a piece of literature.

h. Irony

Irony is a way of speaking or writing by saying something while the meaning is another.⁴⁴ In most of the modern critical uses of the term irony, there remains the root sense of dissembling or hiding what is actually the case not. However, in order to deceive, but to achieve special rhetorical or artistic effects. It means that refers to a situation in which reality differs from appearance. It occurs in sentences or words when they imply contrast or opposite meaning.

"Irony is an expression that has meaning extends beyond its use merely as a figure of speech". In simple words, it is a difference between appearance and reality.

Example:

The truth must dazzle gradually

This the sentence is irony because in this line, Dickinson uses verbal irony. She may not have really been thinking that the truth should dazzle but that it should be told in a way that they could understand.

i. Metaphor

⁴⁴ Ibid.,166.

The Metaphor has traditionally been viewed as the most important form of figurative language use and is usually seen as reaching its most sophisticated forms in literary or poetic language.⁴⁵

Metaphor is similar with simile. Which one defining a metaphor is more difficult than simile. The most helpful thing to know is when a poet used metaphor, there is always a comparison in the poet's mind. On the grounds that at best they serve to explain, and that only in part and in a misleading way, how some metaphors come to be used and understood.⁴⁶

“In a metaphor, a word or expression that in literal usage denotes one kind of thing is applied to a distinctly different kind of thing, without asserting a comparison”.⁴⁷

The only distinction between simile and metaphor is the use of connective words. In metaphor, the figurative term is identified with the literal term. This thing happened because metaphor does not have connective words such as *like, as, then, similar* to and seems to determine them as figurative. The metaphor implies a comparison between two different things that have one or more points by talking about one thing in another or by identifying one thing with another.⁴⁸

Example : **To a heart in a port**

In this example by Emily Dickinson's poem, the title “Wild night! Wild night!”. It is called a metaphor because, Emily is comparing two things: *a heart* and *a port*. The poet feels that her heart is in a port, just sitting there, waiting, useless, and

⁴⁵ John I. Saeed, *Semantics*, (United Kingdom: Blackwell Publishing Ltd, 2009), 358.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.*, 190.

⁴⁷ M. H. Abrams, Geoffrey Galt Harpham, “A Glossary of Literary Terms Ed. 7th, (US, Massachusetts, 1981), 189.

⁴⁸ Dewi Syafitri, Melisa Marlinton, “AN ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE USED IN EDGAR ALLAN POE'S POEMS,” *Linguistic, English Education and Art (LEEA) Journal* Volume 2 Nomor 1 (Desember 2018): 44.

she expand that metaphor when she says “a heart in a port” doesn’t need a compass or chart because it is not going anywhere.

j. Metonymy

Metonymy is the use of something closely related to the thing actually meant.⁴⁹ “Metonymy (Greek for "a change of name") is the literal term, for one thing, is applied to another with which it has become closely associated because of a recurrent relationship in common experience”. Metonymy is the use of something closely related to the thing actually meant. It can be considered that the use of one word for another, the use of an idea by means of terms involving the association.

Example:

We passed *the school*, where children strove

The sentence from Emily’s poem that the title is “Because I Could Not Stop for Death”. The word called metonymy because the word “school” represent a building, but then school also stands to represent the children studying in that particular school.

k. Onomatopoeia

Onomatopoeia is a word which intimates the natural sound of a thing. Abrams states that onomatopoeia is a word, or a combination of words, whose sound seems to resemble closely the sound it denotes, like a hiss, buzz, etc. It creates a sound effect that mimics the thing described, making the description more expressive and interesting.

Example:

Whose hissing Corals part and shut

⁴⁹ Laurence Perrine, *Sound and Sense: An Introduction to Poetry*, 69.

In this example by Emily Dickinson's poem, the title is "A Still—volcano life". It is called Onomatopoeia. The example clearly mentions words like "hiiss" for the sound of the coral crashing into the water in the ocean. So, it can be concluded onomatopoeia is the words that imitate sounds, sensations, or textures.

I. Paradox

Paradox language style reveals contradictory phenomena, but when examined shows the truth.⁵⁰ Paradox are quirks in logic that demonstrate how our thinking sometimes goes haywire, even when we use perfectly logical reasoning to get there. As stated by Abrams that paradox is a statement which seems on its face to be logically contradictory or absurd, yet turns out to be interpretable in a way that makes good sense.⁵¹

"Paradox is an apparent contradiction that is, nevertheless, something true. It may be either situation or statement. It is seemingly like contradictory and silly statement but may include a latent truth". A paradox is often used to make a reader think over an idea in innovative way.

Example:

Much madness is divinest sense

In this example by Emily Dickinson's poem, the title is "Much madness is most divine sense". The use of paradox is in the first line of the first stanza. It is called paradoxical because a statement that is contradictory, two words each other but the sentence that is formed has one meaning. Dickinson explaining how she feels that those who are considered mad by society are actually the only sane people. The truth in this paradox is that if people only agree with other people, they are forfeiting their own individual thoughts, making them mad, in a sense.

⁵⁰Siswanto, *Apresiasi Puisi-Puisi SASRA INGGRIS* (Surakarta: Muhammadiyah University Press, 2005).

⁵¹ M. H. Abrams, Geoffrey Galt Harpham, *A Glossary of Literary Terms Ed. 7th*, (US, Massachusetts, 1981), 239.

m. Personification

One of the most familiar kinds of comparison is personification. Personification is a figurative language giving the attribute of human beings to an animal, an object or a concept. It is subtype of metaphor, an implied comparison in which the figurative language term of the comparison is always human being.⁵²

In the other literature, personification is a depiction of object or non-human (inanimate) whether tangible or abstract which are treated as if they were people. It means personification to thicken the image that there is a particular quality or attribute.⁵³

“Personification, in which either an inanimate object or an abstract concept is spoken of as though it were endowed with life or with human attributes or feeling”.⁵⁴

Based on the opinion above it can be concluded that the personification is can shows an analogy to draw a thing as if human characteristic, or this thing, animal, and the abstract term is made as human.⁵⁵

Example:

A narrow Wind complains all Day

How some one treated him

In this example by Emily Dickinson’s poem, the title is “The Sky is low”. The example above can be said as a personification because in the real context the word is line *Wind complains* is capitalized and giving the ability to complains like human.

n. Pun or Paronomasia

⁵² Christopher Russel Reaske, *How to Analyze Poetry*, (New York: Monarch Press, 2000), 67.

⁵³ Siswanto, *Apresiasi Puisi-puisi Sastra Inggris*, 29.

⁵⁴ M. H. Abrams, Geoffrey Galt Harpham, “A Glossary of Literary Terms Ed. 7th, (US, Massachusetts, 1981), 121.

⁵⁵ Dwi Nur Hasanah, “AN ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE USED IN SOME POEMS BY OSCAR WILDE,” *WALISONGO STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY SEMARANG*, July 5, 2018, 34.

The pun is a kind of figurative language which uses similar sounds.⁵⁶ A pun is a play on words which has identical sound (homonyms) or very similar sound but has a very different meaning.⁵⁷ A pun is a play on words to produce a humorous effect by using a word that suggests two or more meanings or by exploiting similar sounds of words that has a different meaning.

Example:

"Mansions"! Mansions must be warm!

In this example by Emily Dickinson's poem, the title is "'Houses"; So The Wise Men Tell Me".⁵⁸ The examples above are Pun or Paronomasia which uses similar sounds but it has totally different meanings such as *Mansions* and *Mansions* has a different meaning. It can be translated into two parts, for the first in writing the word, there are clearly quotation marks that serve to emphasize the word. The first word, if interpreted to show someone that the house is big with a tone full of enthusiasm. Besides, the second word with the same word, if it is explained that the word describes the previous word, that is, the house is big and looks warm. Warm means comfortable to live in.

o. Simile

Simile just like metaphor, the simile is an expression of comparing things that are absolutely different. A simile is a comparison which formally develops a similarity between two things using *as*, *as when*, *like*, *than*, or other equivalent construction.⁵⁹

A simile is a comparison of one thing with another to give emphasis and color to a statement, as "He hits the line like a bulldozer", "He ran as fast as lightning."

⁵⁶ Ibid.,134.

⁵⁷ M. H. Abrams, Geoffrey Galt Harpham, *A Glossary of Literary Terms Ed. 7th*, (US, Massachusetts, 1981),295.

⁵⁸ Emily Dickinson, *Classic Poetry Series* (Poemhunter.com-The World's Poetry Archive, 2012), 23.

⁵⁹ James H Pickering, Jeffrey D Hooper, *Concise Companion to Literature* (New York: McMilan Publishing,1981),143.

Notice that simile uses *like* or *as* to make its comparison.⁶⁰ So, the explicit meaning is to say something directly which is the same as other things. From some opinion above, it can be concluded that the way explicitly that showed similarity, by the word or phrase such as *like*, *as*, *than*, *similar*, *resemble* or *seems*. The Simile is the simplest kind of figurative language to certain something.

Example: **How public, like a frog**

Here are the examples of simile from Emily Dickinson's poem entitled "I'm nobody! Who are You?". The kind of figurative language is a simile because, by using simile, the word *like a frog* is an utterance of somebody who declares the comparison of the speaker's, listener's/reader's to a frog. The unidentified in the last word is "a frog". It can be clearly and easily seen that the data uses simile as a kind of figurative language because the statement above uses *Like* as a characteristic of simile.

p. Synecdoche

Synecdoche is the use of the part for the whole divides synecdoche into two parts: they are Pars pro Toto and Totem pro parte.⁶¹ Pars pro toto which is a figurative language that mentions a small part of something to represent the whole and totem pro parte is mentioned a large part of something to represent a part.⁶²

"Synecdoche is a figurative locution that used a part in to signify the whole". From some opinion above, it can be concluded that synecdoche is a literary device in which a part of something represents the whole or it may use a whole to represent a part.⁶³

⁶⁰ Laurence A. Kirkpatrick and William W. Goodfellow, *Poetry with Pleasure*, (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1965), 9.

⁶¹ Laurence Perrine, *Sound and Sense: An Introduction to Poetry*, 69.

⁶² Yunita Aprilianti, *AN ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN A NOVEL ENTITLED HEIDI BY JOHANNA SPYR*, (GUNADARMA UNIVERSITY JAKARTA, 2020), 14.

⁶³ Hiace Vega Fernando Siahaan, S.S., M.Hum, *FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN SELECTED POEMS* (Medan: Darma Agung University, 2018), 70.

Here are the examples of simile from Emily Dickinson's poem entitled "The Soul Selects Her Own Society".

Example:

The soul selects her own society

The kind of figurative language is a synecdoche. The example sentence above includes synecdoche because there are 2 words that indicate it, the first is *The soul* if it is interpreted as the soul. The soul means one or single, and the last word of the sentence is *Society* which means society. So it is concluded that the soul is part of society.

q. Symbolism

Symbolism is applied only to a word or phrase that signifies an object or event which in its turn signifies something, or has a range of reference, beyond itself. Meaning plays a very important role in communication. There would be no language without meaning. Language is an instrument for delivering meaning.⁶⁴

Mentioned by Perrine "Perrine states that symbol is defined as something that means more than what it is."⁶⁵ It means that a symbol uses a word or phrase which is familiar in society and has one meaning. Symbols maybe best understood as an implied metaphor. A symbol is an object, person, situation, or action which stands for something else more abstract.

Here are the examples of simile from Emily Dickinson's poem entitled "A chilly Peace infests the Grass".

⁶⁴ M. H. Abrams, Geoffrey Galt Harpham, "A Glossary of Literary Terms Ed. 7th, (US, Massachusetts, 1981), 358.

⁶⁵ Ibid.,82.

Example:

Whose Allies go no more astray

For service or for Glee

But *all mankind* deliver here

From *whatsoever sea*

The kind of figurative language is symbolism is when the author uses an object or reference to add deeper meaning to a story. In the example of Emily's poem verse, the bottom line on the first line is *Go* which means to go far. Then we look again at the third line *all mankind* which means all humans. And the last one is *whatsoever sea* which means any sea. An author may repeatedly use the same object to convey a deeper meaning or may use variations of the same object to create an overarching mood or feeling.

r. **Understatement**

Understatement is saying less than one means that may exist in what someone says and how they say it.⁶⁶ It is the opposite of overstatement which has the meaning of saying less than it really is. It has an effect to draw the readers into the heroic calm of the writer.

As the researcher has already noted that overstatement is saying more, while understatement is saying less than what the words mean. Here are the examples of simile from Emily Dickinson's poem entitled "This is my letter to the world" in the third lines of the first stanza:

Example:

The simple news that nature told

⁶⁶ Laurence Perrine, *Sound and Sense: An Introduction to Poetry*, 111.

The kind of figurative language is an understatement. The example here, Emily's message is complex and profound but usually conveyed in simple language, which tends to create an enigmatic effect. This message she is passing on the world is of the grandeur, mystery and beauty of nature, and is in accord with the romantic bent of much of her poems.

B. Poem

1. Definition Of Poem

The poem is the oldest and the most critical genre form of literature.⁶⁷ The poem is a universal phenomenon throughout the history of human civilization. There is hardly a single nation in the world that is untouched by poems, from the primitive to the most civilized nations. "Poem might be defined as a kind of language that says more and says it more intensely than does ordinary language". The poem is read partly just to get entertainment, fill spare time, release tension, and some others read to reflect on the meaning contained, examine language styles, and compare works with one another, and examine from certain approaches to scientific work.⁶⁸

As a literary genre, a poem contains certain ideas or issues that the poet wants to convey.⁶⁹ For the poet, poetry is a medium for communicating what are feels, is observed from his surroundings and what are imagines. This idea is embodied in the entire poem.

⁶⁷Najat Ismael Sayakhan, "The Use of Personification and Apostrophe as Facilitators in Teaching Poetry," *Online February 1, 2016* Vol. 4 No. 1 (n.d.): 7.

⁶⁸Siswantoro, *Apresiasi Puisi-puisi Sastra Inggris*, (Muhammadiyah University Press, 2002), 1.

⁶⁹Prof. Dr. Emzir, M.Pd., Dr. Saifur Rohman, M.Hum., M.Si., *TEORI Dan PENGAJARAN SASTRA*, 1st ed., 2 (Jakarta: PT RajaGrafindo Persada, 2016), 241.

Meanwhile, according to Pradopo, the poem expresses thoughts that evoke feelings that stimulated the imagination of the five senses in a rhythmic arrangement. They are important things that are recorded and expressed with interest and impressive.

Poetic genres by throwing overboard all ideas of evolution and considering poetry an invariable function of life. In one sense, all poetry is one of kind and is easily described. Ordinarily, the emotions aroused by experience are used in the further process of living.⁷⁰

Poetry as a literature form using language as a medium to deliver the content. It is just that the language of poetry has its own characteristics of its ability to reveal more intensive and more than the ability possessed by ordinary language that tends to be informative practical. Thus, poetry contains many meanings although expressed in a very simple word pack but have contained perfect imaginative, emotional or feeling, and intellectual experience of the author from their individual and social life; which is expressed by a certain choice technique, so that the poem can evoke certain experiences in the reader or audience.⁷¹

Poetry and poem describe a wide variety of spoken and written forms, styles, and patterns, and also a wide variety of subjects. Robert Frost said, "Poetry is the kind of things poets write".⁷² To define poetry is not easy because not everything can be named or explained. So it is enough to sharpen your perception as a reader and to permit a fuller understanding of what it is in a poem that gives pleasure and creates form and meaning.

⁷⁰John Erskine, "The Journal of Philosophy, Psychology and Scientific Methods," *Journal of Philosophy* Vol. 9, No. 23 (November 7, 1912): 619.

⁷¹Claudia Khodijah, "Grammatical and Psychological Interpretation of Christine De Pizan's Poetries" (Sulthan Thaha Syaifuddin Jambi, November 13, 2018).

⁷²Ruth Miller & Robert A. Greenberg. 1981, *Poetry An Introduction*, Hong Kong: MacMillan Education Limited, 44.

The most densest and concentrated language literary form, says the most with the least number of words. Therefore the author always presents his ideas and will be continued to develop their imaginations, because they don't satisfy what they have. Siswantoro says that poetry may be the most difficult type of language. Poetry is the most complicated literature because of its compact form in deep thick diction express ideas.⁷³

Language is very important to express ideas especially in poem. Poem work requires a study of poem that examines the elements that make up the work of poetry, so that it creates a deep impression of the ideas it expresses.⁷⁴ It was also suggested by Wirjosoedarmo that poetry is a literary work bound by: (1) many lines in each verse; (2) many words in each line; (3) many syllables in each line; (4) ryme; and (rhytm). With the analysis it is expected that the values contained therein will be revealed.

From the explanation above, the researcher can be explained about a poem. The poem is not only a text the author created, but it is also about feeling. The human feeling represents in written or oral work in verses, it represents the emotions such as happiness, sadness, madness, etc. Besides, poetry is a literary work that has a special interest that given expressions of feelings and ideas. The poem has created an imagination or a feeling expressed in a remarkable language preference.

2. Elements Of Poems

The basic element of a poem is a set of instruments used to create a poem becomes more powerful and enticing. Some elements in the poem that make the poem be a beautiful artwork. These are elements of poems commonly used by poets in the world:

a. Imagery

⁷³Siswantoro, *Apresiasi Puisi-puisi Sastra Inggris*, (Muhammadiyah University Press, 2002), 3.

⁷⁴Prof. Dr. Emzir, M.Pd., Dr. Saifur Rohman, M.Hum., M.Si., *TEORI Dan PENGAJARAN SASTRA.*, 241.

Imagery is usually defined as a *mental picture*, which is a picture, portrait, or wishful painting that is created as a result of a reader's reaction when we understand poetry.⁷⁵ Imagery may be defined as the representation through language of sense experience. Imagery is one of the most common in criticism, and one of the most variables in meaning. In other words, imagery may be defined as the representation through language of sense experience.⁷⁶

It creates similar snapshots in a reader's mind in poetry. Although understood as wishful images, imagery is not always synonymous with something visual in nature. The collection of images in a poem and may be present in many forms. According to Siswanto informed that there are five various kinds of imageries, as follows: Imagery can represent a sound (**auditory imagery**); a smell (**olfactory imagery**); and address the sense of vision⁷⁷ (**visual imagery**);an (**internal sensation**), like drunkenness, thirst, hunger and so on.

b. Rhythm

The next element of a poem which is important to know for making a great poem is rhythm. The term rhythm refers to any wavelike recurrence of motion and sound. In speech, it is the natural sense and fall of language. Rhythm is a chorus of sounds that give rise to aspects of certain musicality.⁷⁸

In language, rhythm is the changes of going up and down, long and short, hard and soft of the speech-language sound. Rhythm cannot be separated or leave on from poems. The rhythmic sound produces a musical effect on the listener's ears when the poem is read aloud.⁷⁹

⁷⁵Siswanto, *Apresiasi Puisi-puisi Sastra Inggris*, (Muhammadiyah University Press, 2002), 49.

⁷⁶ Laurence Perrine, *Sound and Sense: An Introduction to Poetry*, 54.

⁷⁷ Andre Pranata Durauw, "The Analysis of Meaning Through Figurative Languages and Imageries in Wilfred Owen's Selected Poems," *FACULTY OF CULTURAL SCIENCES HASANUDDIN UNIVERSITY MAKASSAR*, Agustus 2017, 14.

⁷⁸Ibid., 244.

⁷⁹Siswanto, *Apresiasi Puisi-puisi Sastra Inggris*, (Muhammadiyah University Press, 2002), 62.

Based on some discussions above, the writer can conclude that the poem should have knowledge about rhythm because it is not only giving contributions to the reader to know the meaning but also the reader may get the messages of that poem.

c. Rhyme

For many people, rhyme is the most fundamental feature of a poem.⁸⁰ A rhyme is placed at the end of lines in a poem or song which is a repetition of similar-sounding words.⁸¹ These words rhyme: *night, sight, fight*; so do these: *flying, dying, implying*.⁸² In English versification, standard rhyme consists of repetition. Rhyme is identity in sound of some part, especially the end, of words or lines of verse. Therefore predominantly independent of the way words look or are spelled. Writers use rhymes as a way to create the sound pattern to emphasize certain words and their relationships with others artistically.⁸³

d. Theme

The other element of the poem that also important to be known is a theme. The theme is defined as the main idea or an underlying meaning of a literary work, which may be stated directly or indirectly. According to Edward, had a notion that a theme may set forth the poem's views on a subject. It can be something as simple as love, or as something more complex, such as human versus nature.

e. Sound

And the last element of the poem is sound. Sound is also available. It can be called an important element that cannot be ignored.⁸⁴ Sound devices are literary

⁸⁰ Dominic Rainsford, *Studying Literature in English*, (New York, 2014), 25.

⁸¹ Dewi Syafitri, Melisa Marlinton, *AN ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE USED IN EDGAR ALLAN POE'S POEMS*, 50.

⁸² Toner and Elizabeth Whittome, *As level English Language and Literature* (Cambridge University Press: United Kingdom, 2003), 143.

⁸³ Rhyme, *Literary Devices*, (online) <https://literarydevices.net/rhyme/>, Accessed on 4th February 2021, at 10 p.m.

⁸⁴ MINHATUL MAULA, *AN ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE ON THE POEMS ENTITLED 'CLASSIC POETRY SERIES' BY WILLIAM BLAKE*, (July 2013), 18.

elements used in prose and poetry to stress certain sounds and create musical effects. The writers make their texts vibrant, emotive, and pleasing with the use of these devices. Also, they create pointed and special effects in their writings that help the readers understanding the literary piece at a deeper level. However, the writers intentionally stress some syllables to emphasize sound that appeals to the readers in a certain way.

3. Kinds Of Poems

Poetry is a form of literary art that uses language to evoke images and feelings in addition to meaning. Although there are numerous varieties of poetic styles, it can be handy to know some of the most common ones. If you're a beginning poet looking to improve your art, try your hand at composing some of these kinds of poems. These are forms of poem commonly used by poets all over the world:

a. Free Verse poems

In this kind of poem, the poet arranges either rhymed or unrhymed lines of poetry in no set metrical pattern. The most free verse also has irregular line lengths, and either lacks rhyme or else uses it only sporadically. Poets are no longer limited by the framework of poetry in the expression of their hearts.⁸⁵

b. Blank Verse poems

The blank-verse poem is written in unrhymed iambic pentameter.⁸⁶ Iambic pentameter is a metering device typically used in English poetry. Blank verse consists of lines of iambic pentameter (five-stress iambic verse) which are unrhymed hence the

⁸⁵Siswantoro, *Apresiasi Puisi-puisi Sastra Inggris*, (Muhammadiyah University Press, 2002), 110.

⁸⁶Ibid., 100.

term “blank”. An iamb is a metrical foot that consists of an unstressed syllable followed by a stressed syllable, which follows the typical inflection of human speech.

c. Narrative poems

A narrative poem is a type of poem that tells a story, such as ballads, epics, and plays, a narrative poem has a plot, characters, and setting. Epic poetry is the most common form of narrative poetry, consisting of storytelling poems about a heroic figure. In their beginnings, epic poems were told orally and passed from one orator to the next. DiYanni defines that narrative poem as Originally ballads were meant to be sung or recited. Folk ballads were passed on orally, only to be written down much later.

d. Sonnets

Sonnet is a fourteen-line poem. Sonnet is A lyric poem consisting of a single stanza of fourteen iambic pentameter lines linked by an intricate rhyme scheme.⁸⁷ The English, or Shakespearean, sonnets are a rigid poem structure. The English sonnet structure consists of three quatrains (each quatrain consists of four lines metered in iambic pentameter following the end-rhyme pattern *abbacddceffegg*) followed by a concluding couplet.

e. Lyric poems

Lyric poetry is defined as a poem that expresses the poet's own thoughts or feelings, typically spoken in the first person. It is not equivalent to song lyrics, though they are often in the lyric mode.⁸⁸ In a lyric poem, the poet may directly address the reader to portray his or her feelings, perceptions, opinions, and beliefs. This poem is typically characterized by brevity, melody, and emotional intensity. Lyric poetry, then, is the opposite of narrative poetry.

⁸⁷ M. H. Abrams, Geoffrey Galt Harpham , *A Glossary of Literary Terms Ed. 7th*, (US, Massachusetts, 1981),336.

⁸⁸Lyric poetry, *Wikipedia*, (online) https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lyric_poetry , Accessed on 5th February 2021, at 5 a.m.

f. Prose poems

Prose poetry is written as prose, without the line breaks associated with poetry. However, it makes use of poetic devices such as fragmentation, compression, repetition, rhyme, metaphor, and figures of speech.⁸⁹ Prose poetry is a writing style that dates back to the writings of Hebrew scholars. A prose poem looks like prose but reads like poetry: it lacks the line breaks of other poetic forms but employs poetic techniques, such as internal rhyme, repetition, and compression. Prose poem explains how this form opens new spaces for writers to create riveting works that reshape the resources of prose while redefining the poetic.

g. Haiku poems

Haiku poetry is a style of Japanese poetry that is comprised of three unrhymed lines. The haiku poem is the first line consists of five syllables, the second of seven, and the third of five syllables. The poet's emotional or spiritual response to a natural object, scene, or season of the year.⁹⁰

C. Emily Dickinson

1. Emily Dickinson's Biography

Emily Dickinson was born into one of Amherst, Massachusetts's most prominent families on 10 December 1830. She was the second of three children born to Emily Norcross and Edward Dickinson. Her father a Yale graduate, successful lawyer, Treasurer for Amherst College, and a United States Congressman. She had an older brother, name Austin and a younger sister named Lavinia. Her grandfather Samuel Fowler Dickinson was a Dartmouth graduate, accomplished lawyer, and one of the

⁸⁹ Prose Poetry, *Wikipedia*, (online) https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prose_poetry Accessed on 5 February 2021, at 6 a.m.

⁹⁰ M. H. Abrams, Geoffrey Galt Harpham, *A Glossary of Literary Terms Ed. 7th*, (US, Massachusetts, 1981),140.

founders of Amherst College. He also built one of the first brick homes in the New England town on Main Street, which is now a National Historic Landmark ‘The Homestead’ and one of the now preserved Dickinson homes in the Emily Dickinson Historic District.⁹¹

2. Emily Dickinson’s Career

a. Beginnings

From 1834-1847, Emily Dickinson studied at the Amherst Academy, an academic institution. In 1847, she studied at Hadley female seminary, but returned in Amherst only after a year, and began her life of solitude. She started writing poems around this time. Her initial forays were conventional but later on, she experimented until she developed her own unique style.

Only 10 of Emily Dickinson’s nearly 1,800 poems are known to have been published in her lifetime. Devoted to private pursuits, she sent hundreds of poems to friends and correspondents while apparently keeping the greater number to herself. She habitually worked in verse forms suggestive of hymns and ballads, with lines of three or four stresses. Her unusual off rhymes have been seen as both experimental and influenced by the 18th-century hymnist Isaac Watts. She freely ignored the usual rules of versification and even of grammar, and in the intellectual content of her work she likewise proved exceptionally bold and original.

b. Breakthrough and Success

⁹¹Emily Dickinson, (online), *The Literature Network* <http://www.online-literature.com/dickinson/>, Accessed on 2 December 2020, 7 a.m.

Dickinson's works have had considering the influence on modern poetry.⁹² Poems of Emily Dickinson were written by Emily Dickinson, well not published posthumously by herself, but by her sister Martha Dickinson Bianchi. This book was published in 2003 by Jim Man is as the faculty editor of Pennsylvania state university. This book is containing 5 chapters with 327 pages. Chapter 1 with the title *Part One Life*, chapter 2 *Nature*, chapter 3 *love*, chapter 4 *Time and Eternity*, and chapter 5 is *The Single Hound*. The popular conception of the poet as a reclusive, eccentric figure, and underlined her intellectual and artistic sophistication. Her family, religion, friends, and nature surrounding her were especially influential in shaping her poetic imagination and transformed it into poems and letters. A selection of her poems will be analyzed to demonstrate the individual as well as more commonly used forms of figurative or poetic language.⁹³

Through out the course of this poem, the author begins with describing the sunrise and ends with describing the sunset. Emily Dickinson uses many references to nature in order to describe the process of the sunrise and sunset.

⁹²Sandi Adi Cahyo, "The Perception of Love and Death of Emily Dickinson Seen on Her Selected Poems," *Sanata Dharma University*, August 31, 2009.

⁹³Naparar Inpok, Rebecca K. Webb, Suchada Nimmannit, "An Analytical Study of Figurative Language Used in Emily Dickinson's Selected Poems," *Veridian E-Journal, Silpakorn University* Volume 12 Number 3 (June 2019).



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH FINDING

This chapter presents the research finding and discussion related to the research problems. The finding related to the analysis types of figurative language is presented in subheading A and the content meaning is presented in sub-heading B. Besides, in this chapter, the researcher analyzes the figurative language based on M.H. Abrams and supported by the theories of Charles Dillon Perine, Wellek Warren, and Leech. The poem to be analyzed is “I’ll Tell You How The Sun Rose”.

A. Types of Figurative Language

For the first in this chapter, the researcher will explain the most essential section of the research. The Researchers classify and examine figurative language on the data. The figurative language is analyzed because it identifies each word on the line to be found the types of figurative language. By the Analyzing of figurative language, the result will be found the true meaning by selecting a predetermined of the poem. The figurative language, would be better used in poem because it requires the capability to focus on explaining key terms in poem. So that the use of figurative language in the poem needs to be done because it will makes the reader motivated by the poem.

Based on Abrams’s theory, the researcher used 18 materials of figurative language to analyze the data. Some examples are metaphor, simile, personification, metonymy, and synecdoche. Using Figurative language can make imaginative descriptions in fresh ways.

After analyzing the data, the researcher found several kinds of figurative language in I ll Tell You How The Sun Rose’s poem.

1. Personification

One of the most familiar kinds of comparison is personification. Perrine states that personification is figurative language giving the attribute of human beings to an animal, an object, or a concept. It is a subtype of metaphor, an implied comparison in which the figurative language term of the comparison is always a human being.⁹⁴ Based on the theory, personification is can show a likeness to draw something as if those characteristic resemble humans, or these objects, call animals, and other abstract terms that are made human. So this is an effective use of figurative language because personification relies on imagination for understanding. Here are some lyrics of I'll Tell You How The Sun Rose's poem that uses the figurative language of Personification:

a) **I'll Tell You How The *Sun Rose***

This sentence included personification because in the example word "*the sun rose*" is an object and it is a non-human, so the sun rose cannot smile with the human.

b) ***The steeples swam in Amethyst***

This sentence especially the word "*The steeples*" is an example of personification. The steeples are a church, is an object that symbolizes religion. Asides from that, the church cannot swim in the color Amethyst. Since it is an object it cannot perform the human task of swimming in a color.

c) **The hills untied their Bonnets**

"The hills untied their Bonnets" is an example of personification. Since it depicts an inanimate object which has a quality like human beings. "A bonnet"

⁹⁴ Siswanto, *Apresiasi Puisi-puisi Sastra Inggris*,29.

is a hat that women would wear back in the old days. “A hills” is an object, therefore it cannot perform the human task of untying a specific type of hat.

From the data above, the writer found personification in some lyrics, and the writer can conclude that in the “I’ll Tell You How The Sun Rose’s” poem, there are any 3 lyrics.

2. Metaphor

Metaphor is a part of figurative language using an analogy or close comparison between two things that are not normally treated as if they had anything in common.⁹⁵ In metaphor the figurative term is identified with the literal term. This thing happened because metaphor does not have connective words such as *like*, *as*, *than*, *similar* to and seems determining them as figurative. Based on theory, metaphor is a kind of analogy to distinguish two things directly in a brief form.

a) *A ribbon at a time*

The sentence above included metaphor because on the word “A ribbon” is the types of figurative language, the statement likens the rising sun which will later form the sky. Ribbon if interpreted is ribbon and if described means forming like a function of the ribbon itself is forming.

b) *The steeples swam in Amethyst*

This word included metaphor because where that water is an amethyst light of the sun.

c) *Were climbing all the while*

The sentence above especially the word “climbing” is an example of metaphor its word is the use of connective words. “*climbing*” it means the glow of the sun

⁹⁵Bertaria Sohnata Hutaaruk, “THE USE OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGES ON THE STUDENTS” POETRY SEMESTER V AT FKIP UNIVERSITAS HKBP NOMMENSEN,” *Journal of English Language and Culture* Vol. 9 (No. 2), (April 12, 2019), 131.

was shining high in the sky would slowly fade away to be replaced by the light of the setting sun.

d) And let the flock away

The sentence above included metaphor because in this word “*flack away*” is comparing the sunset. The word marked by thick drifting darkness slowly leaving behind the brightness in the sky.

From the data above, the researcher found a metaphor in some lyrics, and the researcher can conclude that in the “I’ll Tell You How The Sun Rose’s” poem, there are 4 lyrics.

3. Alliteration

Abrams stated that alliteration is the repetition of a speech sound in a sequence of nearby. Alliteration is usually used by companies or people to make the name easy to memorize. It can be considered that alliteration is the occurrence of the same letter at the beginning of words.⁹⁶Alliteration is a kind of figure of speech that has been forming of the repetitions of equal consonants.

Alliteration is meant to be more than a tongue twister, though. It is used to emphasize something important that a writer or speaker would like to express. According to Giroux alliteration is the repetition of the first letters or sounds in words. The figure of speech is used to create special effects or establish a particular mood or feeling.⁹⁷

⁹⁶ M. H. Abrams, Geoffrey Galt Harpham , “A Glossary of Literary Terms Ed. 7th, (US, Massachusetts, 1981),10.

⁹⁷ Minhatul Maula, *An Analysis of Figurative Language on The Poems Entitled “Classic Poetry Series By William Blake*, (Cirebon: English Education Department of Tarbiyah Faculty of Syekh Nurjati State Institute for Islamic Studies,2013), 22.

a) The Bobolink begun

The sentence above included alliteration. From the example is the repetition of the same initial letter of the “b” consonant. There is of alliteration because both pairs of words have a repetition of similar sounds. “Bobolink” refers to the American songbird of the blackbird family.

b) But how he set I know not

The sentence above included alliteration because of these example occurs in the words that have the same starting sound. The words are “how” and “he” which begin with the same consonants sound.

From the data above, the researcher found alliteration in some lyrics, and the researcher can conclude that in the “I’ll Tell You How The Sun Rose’s” poem, there are 2 lyrics.

4. Imagery

Imagery is usually defined as a *mental picture*, which is a picture, portrait, or wishful painting that is created as a result of a reader’s reaction when we understand poetry.⁹⁸ According to Perrine, imagery may be defined as the representation through language of sense experience. Imagery is one of the most common in criticism, and one of the most variable in meaning. In other words, imagery may be defined as the representation through language of sense experience.⁹⁹

Abrams states that Imagery is used to signify all the objects and qualities of sense perception referred to in a poem or other literary works.¹⁰⁰ According to Siswantoro

⁹⁸Siswantoro, *Apresiasi Puisi-puisi Sastra Inggris*, (Muhammadiyah University Press, 2002), 49.

⁹⁹ Laurence Perrine, *Sound and Sense: An Introduction to Poetry*, 54.

¹⁰⁰ M. H. Abrams, Geoffrey Galt Harpham, *A Glossary of Literary Terms Ed. 7th*, (US, Massachusetts, 1981),150.

informed that there are five various kinds of imageries, as follows: Imagery can represent a sound (**auditory imagery**); a smell (**olfactory imagery**); and address the sense of vision (**visual imagery**); an (**internal sensation**), like drunkenness, thirst, hunger and so on.¹⁰¹

a. There seemed a purple stile

The sentence included imagery because it used the word “*a purple stile*”. Dickinson used figurative language that appeals to the physical senses of the readers. Based on the example, she used sense of sight or visual to imagine and explain about sunset.

b. That little yellow boys and girls

The sentence above included imagery because “*yellow boys and girls*” describe the sunrays of yellow. Which means slowly the yellow sun will go or go home. While boys and girls are like to the same thing, namely the bright yellow sun will disappear replaced with dark color.

From the data above, the researcher found imagery in some lyrics, and the researcher can conclude that in the “I’ll Tell You How The Sun Rose’s” poem, there are 2 lyrics.

5. Simile

¹⁰¹Andre Pranata Duraaw, “The Analysis of Meaning Through Figurative Languages and Imageries in Wilfred Owen’s Selected Poems,” *FACULTY OF CULTURAL SCIENCES HASANUDDIN UNIVERSITY MAKASSAR*, Agustus 2017, 14.

Simile just like metaphor, the simile is an expression of comparing things that are absolutely different. The simile is a comparison that formally develops a similarity between two things using *as*, *as when*, *like*, *than*, or other equivalent construction.¹⁰²

According to Perrine Simile is the comparison of two things, indicated by the use of words or phrases such as *like*, *as*, *than*, *similar to*, *resembles*, or *seems*. Meanwhile, the comparison in metaphor is implied.¹⁰³ Based on the theory, Simile is the simplest kind of figurative language to certain something.

a) The news, *like* squirrels ran

In the example use connective words “like” included a simile. Because the word *like* used to compare news and squirrels. It is comparing the speed which news spread over the place to the speed of squirrels. Therefore we can assume that the news spreads very fast.

From the data above, the researcher found simile in some lyrics, and the researcher can concluded that in the “I’ll Tell You How The Sun Rose’s” poem, there are just 1 lyrics.

6. Symbolism

According to Abrams Symbolism is applied only to a word or phrase that signifies an object or event which in its turn signifies something, or has a range of reference, beyond itself. A figure of speech that in the simplest sense means anything that stands for or represents something else beyond it, usually an idea conventionally associated with it.¹⁰⁴

¹⁰² James H Pickering, Jeffrey D Hoepfer, *Concise Companion to Literature* (New York: McMilan Publishing, 1981), 143.

¹⁰³ Laurence Perrine, *Sound and Sense: An Introduction to Poetry*, (New York: Harcourt, Brace & World, Inc, 1969), 65.

¹⁰⁴ Naparat Inpok, Rebecca K. Webb, Suchada Nimmannit, *An Analytical Study of Figurative Language used in Emily Dickinson’s Selected poems*, (Humanities, Social Sciences and arts, 2019), 1070.

Mentioned by Perrine “Perrine states that symbol is defined as something that means more than what it is.”¹⁰⁵ It means that a symbol uses a word or phrase which is familiar in society and has one meaning.

a) A dominie in Gray

“A dominie in Gray” is an example of symbolism. “A dominie” means clergyman. A dominie can also symbolize the calling of God. Once again it is shown in the poem when the Clergyman collects and leads the children back to the afterlife.

From the data above, the researcher found symbolism in some lyrics, and the researcher can conclude that in the “I’ll Tell You How The Sun Rose’s” poem, there are just 1 lyrics.

This research was conducted to find out types of figurative language that are applied in the “I’ll Tell You How The Sun Rose’s” poem. The result of analyzing those poems are showed 13 types of figurative language. Those figurative languages are personification, metaphor, alliteration, imagery (the kinds of imagery are visual imagery or sense of sight), simile, and symbolism. The classification of the figurative language found in the “I’ll Tell You How The Sun Rose’s” poem is shown as follow:

Table of

Types of Figurative language used in I’ll Tell You How The Sun Rose

No.	Lyrics	Types of Figurative Language
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¹⁰⁵ Ibid.,82.

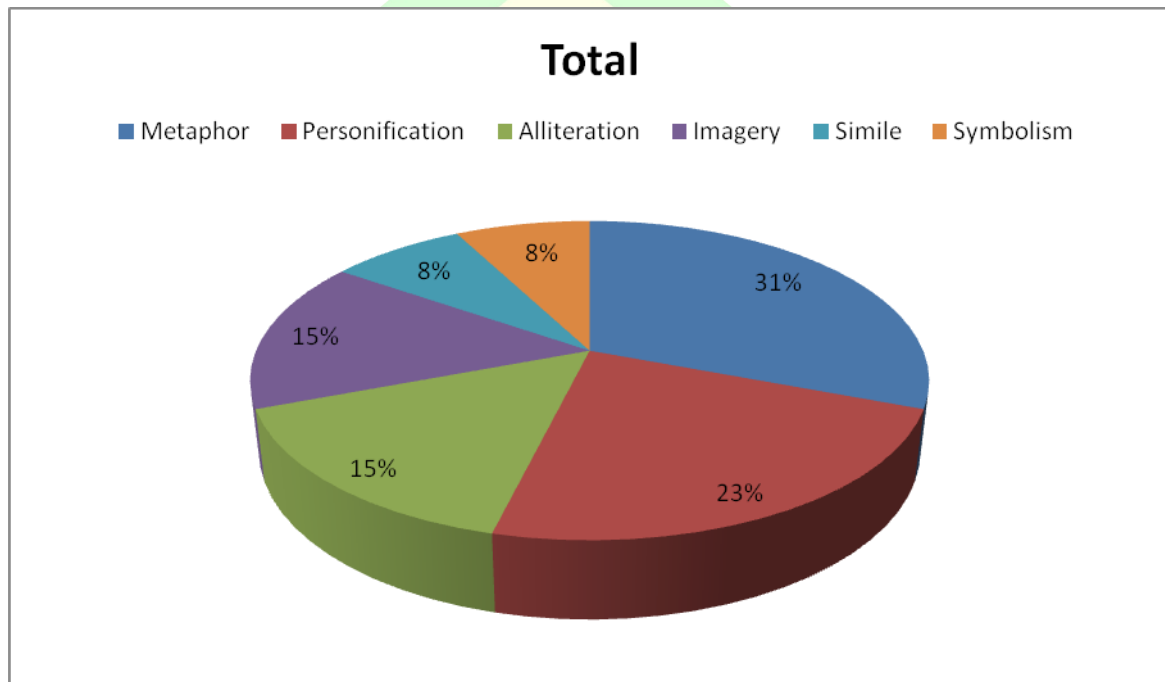
1.	I'll tell you how the sun rose	Personification
2.	The steeples swam in Amethyst	Personification
3.	The hills untied their Bonnets	Personification
4.	A ribbon at a time	Metaphor
5.	The steeples swam in Amethyst	Metaphor
6.	Were climbing all the while	Metaphor
7.	And let the flock away	Metaphor
8.	The Bobolink begun	Alliteration
9.	But how he set I know not	Alliteration
10.	There seemed a purple stile	Imagery
11.	That little yellow boys and girls	Imagery
12.	The news, like squirrels ran	Simile
13.	A dominie in Gray	Symbolism

The results of this study, as seen in Table above, show that metaphor is the dominant figurative language is found from 4 lyrics in “I’ll Tell You How The Sun Rose’s” poem. Personification is found from 3 lyrics. Alliteration and imagery are found the same result is 2 lyrics. While found also the same result of 1 lyrics on simile and symbolism.

Figure of

The percentage of Figurative language

PONOROGO



As shown in the pie chart above we can see the percentage of figurative language in I'll Tell You How The Sun Rose's poem. There are a total of 13 data in this thesis. Metaphors showed significantly most often the type of figurative language. 4 data were found and 31% thus it is the most commonly used device. The second most frequently used figurative language is personification were 3 data found with 23%. The third is alliteration and imagery there are the same results that 2 data were found with 15%, and the last are simile and symbolism 1 data found with 8%.

On several studies that use the poem as an object of research found that the most commonly used figurative language by poem writers is a metaphor. The author used metaphor to comparing about something that is considered to have the same meaning or more points by talking about one thing in another by identifying with another. In addition, the author also used metaphor to reveal what the meanings are contained and hidden in the word used. In order to come up with ideas, which are represented in themes, words to other forms for readers or listeners to better understand what the author intends.

B. Content meaning of each Figurative Language

Meaning is a reference to facts or objects in the world.¹⁰⁶ According to Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary, the meaning is a thing or idea that a word, action, concept, etc.¹⁰⁷ Meaning represents something's intent or purpose.

Meaning is an important part of the language. We can use language for the literature of communication and meaning contains a very important role in language communication. The meaning has been defined variously. But the most common definition is that which holds between the word and the referent or things. To find out the function of meaning, the writer will find the meaning of one of Emily Dickinson's poems entitled I'll Tell You How The Sun Rose.

I'll Tell You How The Sun Rose's poem into two halves, there is an eight-line section describing the sunrise, and an eight-line section describing sunset. The poem describes the village and the things that exist in that village. But in this poem, also describes the difficulty of understanding the world around us.

Rather than the poem shifting his tone, he ended up more confidently telling how the sun rose, rather than how it went down. In this poem he investigates the mysteries of nature through the lens of sunrise and sunset. Based on the problem statement points two is contents meaning are used by figurative language as follows:

1) First Stanza:

I'll tell you how the Sun rose

A Ribbon at a time

¹⁰⁶Martin, 2012: what is the different between implicit meaning, (online), (<https://english.stackexchange.com/question/65843/%20what-is-the-difference-between-implicit-and-explicit>). Accessed on February 15 2021, 11 a.m.

¹⁰⁷ Martin H. Manser, *Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary*, (New York:Oxford University Press,2011), 273.

The Steeples swam in Amethyst

The news, like Squirrels ran

The first stanza consists of 4 lines of the poem's lyrics. In the first stanza Dickinson tells about I'll Tell You How The Sun Rose. He likened the sunlight to the ribbons that were released one by one by forming colored rays. Slowly decomposing over the ocean, with the sun shining on the top of the church that morning. The sun rays appeared so fast that previously the darkness colored the sky turned blue which would represent a new day in the countryside. That is, Emily Dickinson sees how the process of the sunrise illuminates nature. The day here describes life.

2) Second Stanza:

The Hills untied their Bonnets

The Bobolinks begun

Then I said softly to myself

“That must have been the Sun”!

The second stanza consists of 4 lines of the poem's lyrics. After being explained in the first stanza, then nature came to life again with the colors visible as far as the hills, while the birds began to sing. As if it was Dickinson's first time seeing this natural beauty. Then he pondered and said to himself breathlessly. “That must have been the Sun”! She admires the effect of the rising of the sun, therefore she uses a word likening it to the common things he knows to express it.

3) Third Stanza:

But how he set I know not

There seemed a purple stile

That little Yellow boys and girls

Were climbing all the while

The third stanza at this stanza Emily then imagines the situation is closer to sunrise than to sunset. She created the ability to think about how the sun rises. Emily didn't know she couldn't explain scientifically such an event, but she could imagine it happily and dramatically. At the time of imagining the sunset, it seemed to her that, she saw the purple color where the boy and girl were on the climb. It means that the sunlight above slowly begins to fall, the yellow color of the sun that fades after a day of shining on nature. That is, it is not always the sun that is drawn and shines on us. There is a time for the sun to set for us to end the busy day and replace it with rest.

4) **Fourth Stanza:**

Till when they reached the other side

A Dominie in Gray

Put gently up the evening Bars

And led the flock away

The last stanza, the author's last stanza, tells of still in the sun. The rays finally reached the other side, the sun's lowest point before disappearing. And what causes the sun to finally disappear is that the twilight shows its color. That is what becomes a gray twilight when dawn begins to be led to welcome the sun rising again. The evening bars

show that the faded sunrise will not reappear at sunset. The point of the grate is that the sun's rays that have faded away will not appear again at sunset. The setting sun was marked by a dark gray light. That is, a person will return to God and cannot return to this world.



CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Having analyzed the types of figurative language and contents meaning which are found in Emily Dickinson's poems entitled I'll Tell You How The Sun Rose by using Abram's theory, so in this chapter, the researcher will present the conclusions and suggestions dealing with the finding of this research.

A. Conclusion

1. From the figurative language that the researcher found in I'll Tell You How The Sun Rose's poem, the researcher has found 13 data. They are consist of 4 metaphors (31%), 3 personifications (23%), 2 alliterations (15%), 2 imageries (15%), 1 simile (8%), and 1 symbolism (8%). So, Metaphor is showed significantly most often a dominant type of figurative language is the analysis.
2. Regarding the second problem about content meaning of figurative language in I'll Tell You How The Sun Rose's poem, the researcher concluded that the result of 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. Emily Dickinson tells her poem by describing events naturally.

B. Suggestion

According to the result of this research, the writer had some suggestions for the lecturer, the students, and other researchers that may give influence or improvement in teaching and learning process of prose, the suggestions were described as follows:

1. For the lecturer

- a. The lecturer can use the new learning experiences gained in the teaching and learning process poems to makes the students more interactive in this subject. Therefore, this can be a motivation for lecturers to invite the student to explore written change a written literary work especially in semantics class that discusses figurative language like in poems.
- b. The lecturer could use the method of discussion method is for students to analyze specific ways in improving students learning habits, especially in terms of reading students and making it easier for students to understand and recognize what is meant by the figurative languages.

2. For the students

The researcher hopes that students who are more diligent in improving and maintaining what has become their good habit, especially in reading habits, which are more important in literary work such as poems, short stories, novels, and another kind of literary works to enrich their references of kinds of figurative languages and also the meaning.

3. For the reader and other researchers

The researcher has some suggestions related to the subject of research for the next researcher because this research is actually still far from being perfect, so it can be continued. The researchers want to improve their knowledge in knowing and interpreting the messages expressed by the meaning of figurative language in the poems.

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