

### CHAPTER III

#### ANALYSIS

This chapter gives explanation about the problem stated in the previous chapter. This analysis will analyzed by using the collected data. This analysis will only concentrated on the love depicted in Elizabeth Barrett Browning's poems "How do I love thee? Let me count the ways...", "I think of thee!---My thoughts do twine and bud...", and "My own Beloved, who hast lifted me...".

Love in Elizabeth Barrett Browning's poems "How do I love thee? Let me count the ways...", "I think of thee!---My thoughts do twine and bud...", and "My own Beloved, who hast lifted me..." are representing romantic love. Romantic love shows the component, style, and form of love. The component of love can be attachment, caring, intimacy or combination of the three. There are also many kinds of styles of love, which has explained in the previous chapter. And the forms of love are passionate love and companionate love. Passionate love is a strong emotional state of confused feelings: tenderness and sexuality, elation and aim, anxiety and relief, altruism and jealousy. Companionate love less emotionally intensive and involves friendly affection and a deep attachment to someone. Both passion and companionship were related to relationship satisfaction and commitment. A mix of passionate and companionate love best support the continuity of marriage and family. Passion must be combined with companion to the one we love in order for love to last.

**3.1 The Love Depicted in Elizabeth Barrett Browning's Poems "*How do I love thee? Let me count the ways...*", "*I think of thee!---My thoughts do twine and bud...*", and "*My own Beloved, who hast lifted me...*"**

**3.1.1 The Love Depicted in Elizabeth Barrett Browning's Poem "*How do I love thee? Let me count the ways...*"**

**"How do I love thee? Let me count the ways..."**

How do I love thee? Let me count the ways.  
 I love thee to the depth and breadth and height  
 My soul can reach, when my feeling out of sight  
 For the ends of Being and ideal Grace.  
 I love thee to the level of everyday's  
 Most quiet need, by sun and candle-light.  
 I love thee freely, as men strive for Right;  
 I love thee purely, as they turn from Praise.  
 I love thee with a passion put to use  
 In my old griefs, and with my childhood's faith.  
 Inlove thee with a love I seemed to lose  
 With my lost saints,---I love thee with the breadth,  
 Smiles, tears, of all my life!---and, if God choose,  
 I shall but love thee better after death.

This poem is sonnet XLIII of "*Sonnets From the Portuguese*". It is the most famous poem of it that describes with great passion of the author's love for her significant other, her beloved. It is heartfelt, romantic, loving, elegant and simple. It is also quite memorable and in this poem she tries to count the ways to express her love in seven ways.

#### Stanza 1

How do I love thee? Let me count the ways.

I love thee to the depth and breadth and height

My soul can reach, when my feeling out of sight

For the ends of Being and ideal Grace.

The component of love in this stanza is intimacy. It is shown in the first line which starts with the question, "How do I love thee?" and proceeds to count the ways. It means that she is being able to count on the beloved one.

The form of love shown in the second line which explains the first way of her expressing of love. It is passionate and companionate love. Companionate love shows her love which are three-dimensional loves (depth, breadth, and height).

The style of love shown in the third line. It is secondary love style that is Agape. She tries to reach her way of love even though her "feeling out of sight" and it shows that she is selfless.

Juleslife at <http://juleslife.wordpress.com/2007/06/08/how-do-i-love-thee-elizabeth-barret-browning/> stated that: her love is three dimensional and therefore real, in the sense that all real physical things in the universe are three dimensional. Breadth is width, a measurement of how far across her love is. Height and depth represent how far down (deep) and how far up (high) her love is, in relation to her position in the universe. There is not only physical measurement, but also spiritual, as they pertain to her soul, which is body and spirit infused. This physical and spiritual measurement is of her soul and very essence of her being to the ends of her existence. Ideal Grace is capitalized and probably refers to God, and His most perfect gift – Salvation, and the opportunity to the experience eternal love and bliss in His presence. She linkens her love for her beloved to that love of God.

#### Stanza 2

I love thee to the level of everyday's

Most quiet need, by sun and candle-light.

The component of love in this stanza is intimacy. It showed in the first line that she give a regard to the her beloved with love in “the level of everyday's”.

The form of love which showed in this stanza is companionate love because her love does not have special time and she feels that her love is going everyday. Her love for her beloved is also most needed, like we need sun in a day and candle-light in a night.

The style of love is primary love style that is Storge. It means that her love develops over time and going everyday's.

This stanza is her second way of her expressing of love. Based on Juleslife at <http://juleslife.wordpress.com/2007/06/08/how-do-i-love-thee-elizabeth-barrett-browning/> said that her love is on the same level as our most basic needs—water, air, food, shelter, kinship, and love—that need our attention day and night.

### Stanza 3

I love thee freely, as men strive for Right;

I love thee purely, as they turn from Praise.

The component of love which showed in this stanza is intimacy. It means that she is freely to express her love to her beloved. It also gives meaning that her pure love makes her feel peace, calm, and no restless about her beloved.

The form of love in this stanza is companionate love. It clearly explains in each line that her love is “freely” and “purely”.

The style of love is primary love style that is Storge, because her love is freely given without any coercion by guilt or force or the threat of force. And she loves him for the shake of love itself.

This third stanza consist of two ways to express her love, that are her third and forth ways of her expressing of love. Based on Juleslife at <http://juleslife.wordpress.com/2007/06/08/how-do-i-love-thee-elizabeth->

barrett-browning/ stated that she loves her beloved of her own free will, and not out of obligation. Men strive for Right freely, for it is necessary to their happiness. She loves her beloved without expectation of personal gain. Modesty turns from praise because it needs it not.

#### Stanza 4

I love with a passion put to use  
 In my old griefs, and with my childhood's faith.

The component of love showed in the second line of this stanza. It shows that she loves him with her childhood's faith –she loves him as the way he is.

The form of love include in passionate and companionate love. The passionate love showed in the first line, she “love with a passion put to use”. The companionate love showed in the second line, she loves “with childhood's faith”.

The style of love showed by primary love style that is Storge. It includes in primary affection and comitment, because she loves him as the way he is.

This stanza is her fifth way of her expressing of love. According to Juleslife at <http://juleslife.wordpress.com/2007/06/08/how-do-i-love-thee-elizabeth-barrett-browning/> said that: “Passion put to use in her old griefs” is passion that hurts, that reminds one through pain that she is still alive. The

same passion exists in the faith of a child, who believes without doubt because of a lack of life experiences that would go contrary to it.

#### Stanza 5

I love thee with a love I seemed to lose  
 With my lost saints, I love thee with the breath,  
 Smiles, tears, of all my life! And, if God choose,  
 I shall but love thee better after death.

The component of love in this stanza is intimacy. She tries to love her beloved with a love which “seemed to lose”.

The form of love in this fifth stanza is companionate love. She feels lucky because she still can give her beloved a love even though it “seemed to lose”. She will always love him even though she is sad or happy with the breath all of her life, moreover until death.

This fifth stanza mentioning her sixth and seventh ways of her expressing of love. Juleslife at <http://juleslife.wordpress.com/2007/06/08/how-do-i-love-thee-elizabeth-barrett-browning/> explained that she loves him with the intensity one feels love during their innocence of youth, which she lost with her innocence, and feels it again for him. She also loves him with her breath of her life, with happiness and sadness of her life. Her love for her beloved will not end at

the grave, but God willing, will continue on eternally. She expects to continue love him after death.

### 3.1.2 The Love Depicted in Elizabeth Barrett Browning's Poem "*I think of thee!---My thoughts do twine and bud...*"

**"I think of thee!My thoughts do twine and bud..."**

I think of thee!---my thought do twine and bud  
 About thee, as wild vines, about a tree,  
 Put out broad leaves, and soon there's nought to see  
 Except the straggling green which hides the wood.  
 Yet, O my palm tree, be it understood  
 I will not have my thoughts instead of thee  
 Who art dearer, better! Rather, instantly  
 Renew thy presence; as a strong tree should,  
 Rustle thy boughs and set thy trunk all bare,  
 And lets these bands of greenery which insphere thee  
 Drop heavily down,---burst, shattered, everywhere!  
 Because, in this deep joy to see and hear thee  
 And breathe within thy shadow a new air,  
 I do not think of thee---I am too near thee.

This poem is sonnet XXIX of "*Sonnets From the Portuguese*". In this poem the author animates her thoughts through associations and comparisons with plant life to bring herself closer to her love interest, her beloved. Although the author eventually realize that her thoughts and memories can only be a temporary substitute for person she fancies, she attempts to subside her sadness through the physical nature arround her.

#### Stanza 1

I think of thee!--my thought do twine and bud  
 About thee, as wild vines, about a tree,  
 Put out broad leaves, and soon there's nought to see  
 Except the stragging green which hides the wood.

The component of love in this stanza is attachment. She animates her love with a physical plant life –a tree.

The form of love which showed in this stanza is companionate love. She tries to show her feeling and her love as natural as possible.

The style of love is secondary love style that is Pragma. She use a plant life to express it, and she tries to express her beloved with a tree.

This first stanza tells about the author's mindset. Based on Tanvi Petal at <http://www.boloji.com/literature/00107.htm> stated that: As the poem begins, she proclaims her thoughts of her beloved to show her mindset. She enthusiastically states that she think him now, that he has been separated from her. Then she proceeds to explain her thoughts about him do

twine and bud. She feels that her thoughts like the actions of plants. She remarks that her thoughts are as uncultivated as wild vines. She moves from simple thoughts to elaborate memories and tries to show how egrossed she can become with him. The memories are animated to physical leaves that do not merely wrap around the love object, but cover her from the entire world “stragglings” distractions.

#### Stanza 2

Yet, O my palm tree, be it understood  
 I will not have my thoughts instead of thee  
 Who art dearer, better! Rather, instantly  
 Renew thy presence; as a strong tree should,  
 Rustle thy boughs and set thy trunk all bare,  
 And lets these bands of greenery which insphere thee  
 Drop heavily down,---burst, shattered, everywhere!

The component of love in this second stanza is intimacy. She tries to give an emotional support to her beloved that he has to be as a strong as should.

The forms of love which showed in this stanza are passionate and companionate love. She said that her thoughts of her beloved can replace her desire to get closer with her beloved.

The style of love of this stanza is primary love style that is Eros. She specifically uses a tree to characterize her love because of the physical similarities between the two.

According to Tanvi Petal at <http://www.boloji.com/literature/00107.htm> said that: She calls her beloved “palm-tree” and asks him to “rustle [his] boughs and set [his] trunk all bare” because she yearns to be with him. The natural state of the wood suggest that she is in her natural state when thinking of her love, missing her love, and she also yearns for the lovemaking they have shared earlier. When her love becomes a physical object, he becomes as real as the tree he represents, bringing him closer to her. She suggest that no matter how hard she tries to replace her love with thoughts, memories, and other physical connections, she can not fully substitute any one thing for the love and affection she gets from him.

### Stanza 3

Because, in this deep joy to see and hear thee  
 And breathe within thy shadow a new air,  
 I do not think of thee---I am too near thee.

The component of love of this stanza is intimacy. She has mutual understanding to her beloved.

The forms of love in this stanza are passionate and companionate love. The passionate love showed by her ability to feel closer to her beloved

through representation and physicality. While, the companionate love shows that she occupies to be close with her beloved just in her thoughts.

The style of love is primary love style that is Storge. She feels that she is too near with him so she thoughts that she does not need to think him anymore because she believes that her beloved always near her.

### 3.1.3 The Love Depicted in Elizabeth Barrett Browning's Poem "*My own Beloved, who hast lifted me...*"

**"My own Beloved, who hast lifted me..."**

My own Beloved, who hast lifted me  
 From this drear flat of earth where I was thrown,  
 And, in betwixt the languid ringlets, blown  
 A life-breath, till the forehead hopefully  
 Shines out again, as all the angels see,  
 Before thy saving kiss! My own , my own,  
 Who camest to me when the world was gone,  
 And I who looked fof only God, found thee!  
 I find thee; I am safe, and strong, and glad.  
 As one who stands in the dewless asphodel,  
 Looks backward on the tedious time he had  
 In the upper life,---so I, with bosom-swell,  
 Make witness, here, between the good and bad,

That love, as strong as Death, retrieves as well.

This poem is sonnet XXVII of *"Sonnets From the Portuguese"*. It is the animate of the author's thoughts to the her beloved. In this poem, she drawn that her beloved is a rescuer.

#### Stanza 1

My own Beloved, who hast lifted me  
 From this drear flat of earth where I was thrown,  
 And, in betwixt the languid ringlets, blown  
 A life-breath, till the forehead hopefully  
 Shines out again, as all the angels see,  
 Before thy saving kiss! My own , my own,  
 Who camest to me when the world was gone,  
 And I who looked fof only God, found thee!  
 I find thee; I am safe, and strong, and glad.

The components of love of this stanza are attachment and intimacy. Attachment showed by she looks for only God because she has noone, but she found her own beloved, she is still has someone, her own beloved. While, intimacy showed by she gives her beloved a special name "own Beloved" and appreciate. She states that her own beloved is her rescuer, because he has lifted her from the earth where she was thrown.

The forms of love of this stanza are passionate and companionate of love. In her passionate love, she regards her beloved as the only one who make her feel and think that her beloved always with her. Her companionate love which showed in this stanza is that she's happy when her beloved try maintaining physical closeness by help her. It makes her feels safe, strong, and glad.

The style of love of this stanza is primary love style that is Storge. It showed by her beloved is her rescuer and it will make her love develops over time. When she has no power, she hopes that she will still alive –shines out again–, because he comes to rescue her when she lose everything.

#### Stanza 2

As one who stands in the dewless asphodel,  
 Looks backward on the tedious time he had  
 In the upper life,---so I, with bosom-swell,  
 Make witness, here, between the good and bad,  
 That love, as strong as Death, retrieves as well.

The components of in this stanza are caring and intimacy. She cares and understands about the condition of her rescuer beloved.

The form of love in this stanza is companionate love. She tries to resolute in the “upper life”, she tries to be strong to lose him.

The style of love in this stanza is primary love style that is Storge. She states that she “make witness that love, as strong as Death”, eventhough

it has to be good or bad. It is kind of commitments that she will always “retrieves as well”.

This second stanza of this poem states that her own beloved makes her feel better, but apparently he was dead. She states that he has any power. He likes “one who stands in dewless asphodel” and one who muse the “tedious time he had”. It is a little sadness.

From these three poems, the similarity of the component of love is mostly in intimacy. The similarity of the form of love is represent companionate love, and about the style of love, it have similarity in primary love style that is Storge. In each poems, the author are explaining and expressing a romantic love. In the first poem the author explais her love with seven ways and she feels that her love to her beloved is better after dead. In the second poem she tries to animate her beloved with a plan life, and in the third poem she drawn her beloved as a rescuer.