

## CHAPTER IV

### ANALYSIS

In this chapter the data which is already collected will be used to answer the problem that found in the poems selected. Some of Emily Dickinson's poem's will be discussed in this chapter and detailed information about the symbols of poems. The problems analyzed in this chapter are analysis symbols and true meaning in *I could not Stop for Death, I heard a Fly buzz-when I died, and My life closed twice before its close.*

#### 4.1 The symbols are found in the Emily Dickinson's Poems.

There are some symbols and meanings of it in the Emily Dickinson's poem's, namely:

##### 4.1.1 *Because I could not stop for Death*

*Because I could not stop for Death-  
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-*

*We passed the School, where Children stoved  
At Recess- in the Ring-  
We passed the Fields of Gazing Grain-*

*We passed the Setting Sun-*

*Or rather- He passed Us-  
The Dews drew quivering and chill-  
For only Gossamer, my Gown-  
My Tipper-only Tulle*

*We paused before a House that seemed  
A Swelling of the Ground-  
The Roof was scarcely visible-  
The Cornice-in the Ground-*

*Since then- 'tis Centuries-and yet  
Feels shorter than the Day  
I first surmised the Horses' Heads  
Were toward Etenity-*

The first stanza;

*Because I could not stop for Death-  
He kindly stopped for me-  
The Carriage held but just Ourselves-  
And Immortality*

#### 4.1.1.1 “Death”

According to Abrams in Beebe (1960: 18) said symbol is applied only to a word or phrase signifying an object which itself has significance: that is, the object referred to has a range of meaning beyond itself. “Death” is introduced right away as the leading character and focus on the poem, performing a human action stopping for someone on his way. “Death” is the end of human life in the world, as the limit of human to do something in this world.

#### 4.1.1.2 “*the Carriage*”

“*the Carriage*” indicates is cart to carry people or thing for any places. Symbolize by “*the Carriage*” is the hearse to carry a coffin to its grave. The author tries to relation “the Carriage” with death, every human could not stop it because human never know when they death, when we back for God and we submit with our death. The carriage is more transportation comes in the next line, where we discover the carriage also holds “immortality,” and that the carriage is a pretty special vehicle that will carry the speaker to the next world.

#### 4.1.1.3 “*immortality*”

“*immortality*” indicates the world is everlasting but after death. And we know that God create all of thing in the world nothing is eternal. Immortality have a set from God after death and can sense by human when they was died.

The second stanza;

*We slowly drove- He knew no haste  
And I had put away  
My labor and my leisure too,  
For His Civility-*

Based on Normally, a symbol is an image that has an overt literal function in a poem, but it also evokes a range of additional meaning (Hoepfer, 1990: 75). The symbol, an image that stands for more than it denotes literally, is like methapor in that it transfers meaning from one thing to another. The second stanza the author describe that the terror of death is objectified through this figure of the genteel driver, who is made ironically to serve the end of immortality.

#### 4.1.1.4 “*we slowly drove- He knew no haste*”

This word said that when the death arrive we must leave everything which related with worldly. Further character development shows us that Death is polite and courteous. So if we were going to continue to relate this to the real thing, we would probably come to the conclusion that this end wasn't too painful, and that the speaker (the one dying) didn't put up any strunggle.

The third stanza:

*We passed the School, where Children stoved  
At Recess- in the Ring-  
We passed the Fields of Gazing Grain-  
We passed the Setting Sun-*

#### 4.1.1.5 “*the School*”

Based on Based on Anderson (1952: 81) said a symbol is a person, place, thing, quality, or relationship that is used to stand for something other than itself. “*the School*” is a place for learning, like knowledge, morals and education. Commonly human enter to school start from child until adult, that is the process human for learning. The symbolize “*the School*” describe that place in the world to learn and practise process to our life and the morning of life

#### 4.1.1.6 “*Children*”

“*Children*” is the first step to learn our life. It describe that the life start from childhood. It suggest futurity, that is they have future, they also depict the progress of human life.

#### 4.1.1.7 “*Ring*”

“*Ring*” is something that circle shape, the symbolize “*Ring*” is circle our life, we life in the world and continuous rotate. And seldom human stopped where they can not in the circle of life.

#### 4.1.1.8 “*field*”

“*field*” is a place for plant something, like as rice, wheat, the symbolize “*field*” is where we doing our life. Human doing something appropriate by fate which was plane from God.

#### 4.1.1.9 “*Grazing Grain*”

Based on Anderson (1952: 81) said a symbol is a person, place, thing, quality, or relationship that is used to stand for something other than itself. “*Grazing Grain*” is ripe the horde of seed plant that planted in the field, the symbolize “*Grazing Grain*” represent our life experiences start from child, young, adult, old and finished with the death. She progresses from childhood, maturity (the Grazing-Grain is ripe).

4.1.1.10 “*He*” (referring to Death) has now changed to “*We*.” This might be a hint that the two have joined and that the speaker is actually strong.

#### 4.1.1.11 “*the Setting Sun*”

Jacobs (1986: 784) said a symbol is indeed something that stands for something else, the word implies a special relationship that extends beyond our

ordinary understanding of words, description, and arguments. “*the Setting Sun*” timerepresent that “*the Sun*” passes them, leaving in spooky cold, and foreshadowing of death. Dark and cold certainly set the scene for death and evening of life and the death of life. It is the sun that gives us light and heat. The sun is the center and focal poin to our lives.

The fourth stanza;

*Or rather- He passed Us-  
The Dews drew quivering and chill-  
For only Gossamer, my Gown-  
My Tipper-only Tulle*

#### 4.1.1.12 “*The Dews*”

“*The Dews*” is that traditionally bead the forehead of the dead become unhealthy draft of frosty air, like the wind from out of the cloud. The symbolize “*The Dews*” represent that freeze relation with the people was died. Their body was froze and cold.

#### 4.1.1.13 “*my Gown*”

“*my Gown*” is clothes which people wears when they would are grave. The Christian use Gown to a women and Shirt to a men when they was died. Thin wedding dress for the speaker’s marriage to Death. “*tippet*” is scarf for neck or shoulders, “*tulle*” is netting.

The fifth stanza;

*We paused before a House that seem  
A Swelling of the Ground-  
The Roof was scarcely visible-  
The Cornice-in the Ground-*

#### 4.1.1.14 “a House”

Based on Anderson (1952: 81) said a symbol is a person, place, thing, quality, or relationship that is used to stand for something other than itself. “a House” is a place where we live and take shelter. The symbolize “a House” represent that starting to understand that this house is going to be our grave (speaker’s tomb). We tend to comprehend things better when they have personal significance. Her description of the grave as her “house” indicates how comfortable she feels about death. There, after centuries pass, so pleasant is her new life that time seems to stand still, feeling “*shorter than a Day*”

#### 4.1.1.15 “A swelling of the ground”

“A swelling of the ground” is symbolize a heap of ground for new grave and sign as the grave is made just now. The figurative sentence “The Cornice-in the Ground” is symbolize that gravestone and name of someone who died.

#### 4.1.1.16 “The Roof was scarcely visible”

“The Roof was scarcely visible-” is describing about situation in the grave. When the people who died entered into the grave they can not look around and dark, because the grave was opened by land.

The sixth stanza;

*Since then- 'tis Centuries-and yet  
Feels shorter than the Day  
I first surmised the Horses' Heads  
Were toward Eternity-*

#### 4.1.1.17 "*Feels shorter than the Day*"

Jacobs (1986: 784) said a symbol is indeed something that stands for something else, the word implies a special relationship that extends beyond our ordinary understanding of words, description, and arguments. "*Feels shorter than the Day*" is describing that time when people born in to world until died is very shorter because the eternity to be so long than life in the world. Life in te world which calculate with days, but time after died the human never know how long they feel eternity.

#### 4.1.1.18 "*Horses Heads*"

"*Horses Heads*" is a head of horse even before we got in the carriage with death. Their heads are long and angled forward, perhaps like an arrow pushing through the barrier from life to death. Horses usually is used to pull of the horse-car (delman), in this poem relation with the carriage.

#### 4.1.2 *I heard a Fly buzz-when I died*

*I heard a Fly buzz-when I died  
The stillness in the Room  
Was like the Stillness in the Air  
Between the Heaven of Storm-*



*The Eyes around-had wrung them dry-  
 And Breaths were gathering firm  
 For that last Onset-when the King  
 Be witnessed-in the Room-*

*I willed my Keepsakes-Signed away  
 What portion of me be  
 Assignable-and then it was  
 There interposed a Fly-*

*With Blue-uncertain stumbling Buzz-  
 Between the light-and me-  
 And then the Windows failed- and then  
 I could not see to see-*

The first stanza;

*I heard a Fly buzz-when I died  
 The stillness in the Room  
 Was like the Stillness in the Air  
 Between the Heaves of Storm-*

#### 4.1.2.1 “Fly”

“Fly” is the first image we get in this poem is of that pesky fly. But we don’t see it yet. We just hear it”buzz.” That’s a great word to put in here, because it describes the noise a fly makes, but the sound of the word also imitates the sound of the fly. The buzzing sound cuts across the quiet in the room. We get a whole landscape of sounds before we even see the fly or what’s in the room.

#### 4.1.2.2 “The stillness in the Room”

“The stillness in the Room”is describing about the situation in the room where people was died. The people stillness in the room because they feel was

died alone, while people around still life and just gaze at the soul was died.  
Stillness in the air bring the soul back to God.

#### 4.1.2.3 “*heaves of Storm*”

Symbols are the artist’s means of creating patterns of thought and emotion which did not previously exist and of communicating what has previously been ineffable states Walcutt in Beebe (1960: 42). “*Storm*” describe here the storm is emotional and personal and we know more is coming. Dickinson uses a simile to compare the air in the room with the feeling of the air during a lull in a storm. That moment during storm maybe the air is wet and heavy, but the rain is gone for a moment.

The second stanza;

*The Eyes around-had wrung them dry-  
And Breaths were gathering firm  
For that last Onset-when the King  
Be witnessed-in the Room-*

#### 4.1.2.4 “*The Eyes*”

“*The Eyes*” is that part of body to see something. The symbolize “*the Eyes*” there are other people here. They love this dying person enough to cry. They are also beyond crying, maybe exhausted, finally at peace with what is happening.

#### 4.1.2.5 “*And Breaths were gathering firm*”

“*And Breaths were gathering firm*” is describing about situation the people who came to the funeral, family and other people was crying and at the room so their breath were tight because many people in there room.

#### 4.1.2.6 “*the King*”

“*the King*” symbolize power, on the other hand, this could have a more specifically religious meaning It’s a reference to God or Jesus.”*the King*” is someone who have a power and lead in a country or palace.

The third stanza;

*I willed my Keepsakes-Signed away  
What portion of me be  
Assignable-and then it was  
There interposed a Fly-*

#### 4.1.2.7 “*I willed my Keepsakes-Signed away*”

“ *I willed my Keepsakes-Signed away*” is describing how the people was died leave their family, and other people and give the keepsakes since they live together all kinds of experience, thing, and picture.

#### 4.1.2.8 “*a Fly*”

“*a Fly*” describe the fly actually goes away for most of the poem, the word “interrupts” the poem disrupts this scene, and generally gets in the way. The image of that little buzzing creature cuts cross the peaceful deathbed scene. It’s dirty and

uncontrollable and noisy, while everything else is quite calm and carefully prepared.

The Fourth stanza:

*With Blue-uncertain stumbling Buzz-  
Between the light-and me-  
And then the Windows failed- and then  
I could not see to see-*

#### 4.1.2.9 “Blue”

“Blue” represents gives us a little more detail about the fly. Dickinson describes his buzz as “*Blue-uncertain-stumbling*.” This gives us an even stronger image of the colors and movements that go along with that annoying little sound. Dickinson doesn’t have to say, “there was this little blue fly that kept landing everywhere. We begin to build a picture of this fly in our minds. Little wonder that blue, celestially beautiful blue, should have become the color of the celestial gods.

#### 4.1.2.10 “the light”

“the light” describes that the fly’s shadow blocks out the light of the room. But flies are definitely associated with death, decomposition, maggots, and all that fun stuff. So this fly could be a symbol of death, and then his getting in the way of the light could start to seem kind of evil’s. He’s interrupting the speaker’s progress toward the comforting beauty of the light. In this poem, then, the appearance of the fly could be balancing out the arrival of the “King” everyone is waiting for.

#### 4.1.2.11 “Windows”

“*Windows*” describe the reference to windows makes us think of the spiritual aspect of this poem. “*Window*” is something that became the separation between life in the world and death. Windows is part of the house for changing the air and entering the sun shines into the house.

#### 4.1.2.12 “*I could not see to see-*”

“*I could not see to see-*” is describing about the people who died can not see something, although their soul still has seen around. But they can see to see because they are in the different world.

### 4.1.3 *My Life Closed Twice Before It's Close*

*My life closed twice before its closed-  
It yet remains to see  
If Immortality unveil  
A third event to me*

*So huge, so hopeless to conceive  
As these that twice befell  
Parting is all we know of heaven,  
And all we need of hell*

The first stanza;

*My life closed twice before its close-  
It yet remains to see  
If Immortality unveil  
A third event to me*

#### 4.1.3.1 “*My life closed twice before its close*”

The word “*its close*” refers to literal death and describe what matters is that the pain of these events was so sharp that she (Dickinson) feels as if her life ended. Despite her feeling, she is, ofcourse, still physically alive, so that she can experience more than one loss and the pain of that loss.

#### 4.1.3.2 “*See and unveil*”

“*See and unveil*” is vision for revelation, what happens after death, in immortality. The words compares what might be revealed to the pain she suffered twice before. Unveil seems to be wondering whether we will be able to look back from the afterlife and witness our own death as they have witnessed the other losses that “*twice befell*”.

#### 4.1.3.3 “*A third event to me*”

“*A third event to me*” is describing about the immortality is believe that happen after death. So, a third after born and death is immortality, but Dickinson’s can not be describe about it, she just obsessed about life after death, ultimately, the obsession become morbid and her eagerness for details.

The second stanza:

*So huge, so hopeless to conceive  
As these that twice befell  
Parting is all we know of heaven,  
And all we need of hell*

#### 4.1.3.4 *Parting*

The word “*parting*” represent separating both of heaven and hell. We part with those who die and “hopefully” go to heaven, which is an eternal happiness for them, however, we who are left behind suffer the pain (hell) of their death (parting). Heaven and hell for living human beings and connecting with someone depend on fate of God. “*Parting is all we know of heaven*” that seems to mean that the certainty of death is the only cosmic truth we know, our only glimpse of God’s will, when it adds that parting is “*all we need of hell*” it seems to be saying that the suffering involved in losing loved ones ( and in knowing we ourselves have to die) is the greatest pain imaginable, that hell itself could not be any worse.

## 4.2 The Significance of the Symbols in Expressing the Total Meaning

### 4.2.1 *Because I could not stop for Death*

Based on Achen, (1978: 11) symbol is a device or an image representing one thing but meaning something else. The poem *Because I could not stop for Death*, the point of this poem is that Dickinson’s describe that every human that was death and carries their fate themselves. Nothing which eternal except death itself. The every human through the phase automatically start from child, young, adult, old and end with death. That are phase certain, they could not stop came of death, because the final eternity everyone is death. *Because I could not stop for Death* present a devastating triumph of the marmoreal over the corporeal. Eternity signaled the passage from life to death to an afterlife. The poem seems to be that

death is not to be feared since it is a natural part of the endless cycle of nature. Her view of death may also reflect her personality and religious belief. On the other hand, Dickinson was as a spinster, she was somewhat reclusive and intropective, tending to dwell on loneliness and death.

#### 4.2.2 *I heard a Fly buzz-when I died*

This poem describe about Death and expose how someone imaginary feels the process when they die, and toward their last funeral. Furthermore, the room quiets as the narrator and the mourners are waiting for the last breath of life. The atmosphere of the room is like the calm before the storm. There are no trumpets or harps from heaven playing, God, a higher power, or any beautiful angels to be seen. In the room there just a quiet waiting and the pesky fly. The family of the narrator are mourning for what is come. There sadness in the narrator stating. Since before they would to the grave, they feel alone although many people in there around them. Since that feel their physic was died but the is soul decided life and feels many people with low sounds and crying. The light from the Jesus (God) carrying the dead soul go to heaven. They was die and leave their family with peace of light from God and clear every doubt about the death. This poem tells us about the people that standing around her, who are calmly preparing themselves for her final moment. Dickinson tells us about giving the last of her possessions, that everything is truly ready. Death is inevitable all human being , although not all deaths are disturbed by a pesky fly.



#### 4.2.3 *My life closed twice before its close*

Everyone has experience close twice, the first when they are born, they can not see something, and the second when they died, their eye can not see around. And the third experience is life after the death. The life after death more eternal than life in the world, because God set immortality life after died both of heaven and hell. Heaven and hell is the parting we who are comfort in this left behind suffer the pain of their death. It's probably reasonable to assume that two losses were the deaths of two people close to Dickonson.