

## CHAPTER IV

### DATA ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH FINDING

#### 4.1 Kind of Figures of Speech

##### 4.1.1 Figures of Speech in “To One in Paradise”

This poem is a monologue, spoken by “my” in which a person Edgar Allan is a writer. He talks to “thou”, perhaps a lady that he loves. This poem tells about the writer love with lady very much, but they lost to another and the lady leaves the Earth and stayed in paradise. The writer feels alone, his spirit of life is over and he always wish that the bright of life and spirit for future comes true. But, there something hold his spirit, such his statement “*Shall bloom the thunder-blasted tree or the stricken eagle soar!*”, it means that his life will be broke without his love (lady) and everything his do only dreaming and no aim. The statement is clearly in last stanza while the writer feels broken, if his days like trances and dreaming.

#### *To One in Paradise*

*Thou wast all that to me, love,  
For which my soul did pine-  
A green isle in the sea, love,  
A fountain and a shrine,  
All wreathed with fairy fruits and flowers,           5  
And all the flowers were mine.*

*Ah, dream too bright to last!  
Ah, starry Hope! that didst arise  
But to be overcast!  
A voice from out the Future cries,           10  
'On! on!'- but o'er the Past*

*(Dim gulf!) my spirit hovering lies  
Mute, motionless, aghast!*

*For, alas! alas! Me  
For me the light of Life is over! 15  
'No more- no more- no more-'  
(Such language holds the solemn sea  
To the sands upon the shore)  
Shall bloom the thunder-blasted tree  
Or the stricken eagle soar! 20*

*And all my days are trances,  
And all my nightly dreams  
Are where thy grey eye glances,  
And where thy footstep gleams-  
In what ethereal dances, 25  
By what eternal streams.*

In the poem above, there are some figures of speech which are:

#### **4.1.1.1 Metaphor**

The metaphors in the poem above are:

- *For which my soul did pine-* (2).
- *And all my days are trances* (21).

In the sentences above there are 2 (two) unlike objects are implicitly compared they are his soul with pine, and his days with trances, the two statements above not used “as” and “like” to compare each others. In As in Bonn’s view (2010: 98) metaphor is a figure of speech that compares between two unlike things, by omitting the word “like”, “as”, etc. This means that the writer usually compared by to be or another related devise.

#### 4.1.1.2 anaphora

The writer showed some anaphora in his poem, they are:

- *A green isle in the sea, love (3).*  
*A fountain and a shrine (4).*
- *Ah, dream too bright to last! (7).*  
*Ah, starry hope! That didst arise (8).*
- *For, alas! alas! me (14).*  
*For me the light of life is over (15).*
- *And all my days are trances (21).*  
*And all my nightly dreams (22).*

The writer appears some same words in beginning sentences as “A” were repeated twice. And another words that repeated the writer in opening sentences is “Ah”, “For” and “And all”. Perhaps the writer repeats that word to clearly the expression or meaning. Anaphora not only used in the same of word but also in phrase which repeated in first line or sentences.

#### 4.1.1.3 Hyperbole

According to Baldick (2001: 119) hyperbole is a figure of speech which exaggeration for the shakes of emphasis the statement. The hyperboles in the poem above are:

- *All wreathed with fairy fruits and flowers (5).*
- *A voice from out the Future cries (10).*
- *Shall bloom the thunder-blasted tree (19).*
- *By what eternal streams (26).*

The poet give 4 (four) extravagant or overstatement in his poem. The first statement is wreathed by *fairy fruits and flowers*, the second one is *Future cries*, the next is *bloom the thunder-blasted tree*, and the last is *By what eternal streams*” the three statements is too exaggeration statement in the poem. The writer used that figure to show his emotional.

#### 4.1.1.4 Alliteration

The alliteration is:

- *All wreathed with fairy fruits and flower (5).*

Alliteration is repetition of the sound in initial consonant or consonant cluster in stress syllables close enough to each other for the ear to be affected (Brogan, 1994: 12). In the statement above there are three consonant sounds that close in length and in initial positions; *fairy fruits and flower* the initial consonant is “f” and followed by “a, r, l”.

#### 4.1.1.5 Repetition

The repetitions are:

- *'On! on!'- but o'er the Past (11).*
- *For, alas! alas! me! (14).*
- *'No more- no more- no more-' (16).*

All in all, the writer used 3 (three) repetition in this poem as in the statements above. Line 11 (eleven) the writer repeated his statement twice *on!, on!*, as in line 14 (fourteen) *alas!, alas!*, was writer repeated twice and line 16 (sixteen) the writer repeated the statements three time *No more - no more - no more*. In one line may just some word that used to repeat or hole of word in one line. As in line 11

(eleven) the sentence just word in initial that repeated. Or the word in middle sentence, see line 14 (fourteen) and also the whole of word in one sentence as line 16 (sixteen).

#### **4.1.1.6 Personification**

In Pickering and Hoepfer's view personification is portrayal of an idea, object or animal as having human traits (1990: 676). The personification in this poem is:

- *Such language holds the solemn sea (17).*

In this poem, the writer just used 1 (one) personification's figure, as in the statement above. It can be seen that language common using by human in daily life and cannot holds the sea, but in this poem the writer substitute the word by language to holds the sea.

#### **4.1.1.7 Understatement**

The statements of understatement are:

- *For me the light of Life is over! (15).*
- *And all my days are trances (21).*

The writer says "light of life is over" in his poem is intentionally represents his condition less than reality. Perhaps, the writer humiliates himself because he lost his love and without someone (lady) his life is darkness like over. And "my days are trances" is refers to the writer feeling. He likes life alone and nothing life in around him. He cannot saw the future life without his love (lady).

#### 4.1.1.8 Simile

The simile is:

- *Such language holds the solemn sea (17).*

There is expressed compared, *the light of life is over, no more – no more – no more* (line 15-16) *such language holds the solemn sea* (line 17). This statement compared by preposition “such”. The poet imagines that when his life is over, his life really likes language which holds the solemn sea.

#### 4.1.1.9 Assonance

The assonance is:

- *Are where thy grey eye glances (23).*

According to Bonn (2010: 18) in chapter II (two) states that, assonance is a figure of speech that refers to the repetition of close together in vowel sound in poetry. In the sentence above there is a vowel sound that repeated and close together, that is “e” vowel sound.

#### 4.1.2 Figures of Speech in “In Youth I have Known One”

“In Youth I have Known One” tells about the writer experience. In this poem the writer used word “Youth” that is refers to “nature”. Perhaps, the writer just be aware the importance of Universe. He knows something that the nature is worth. As when looks around the universe he knows meaning and the importance of nature such their woods, winds, mountains, and intense. The light of sun and stars give the writer power and spirit to way this life. The emotional situation of the poem is desperate energy and beaten down to feel and getting the beauty

nature deeply, although the writer going on without Faith, Godliness and then he got the throne.

***In Youth I have Known One***

*How often we forget all time, when lone  
Admiring Nature's universal throne;  
Her woods - her winds - her mountains - the intense  
Reply of Hers to Our intelligence!*

*I.*

*In youth I have known one with whom the Earth           5  
In secret communing held - as he with it,  
In daylight, and in beauty, from his birth:  
Whose fervid, flickering torch of life was lit  
From the sun and stars, whence he had drawn forth  
A passionate light - such for his spirit was fit -           10  
And yet that spirit knew - not in the hour  
Of its own fervour - what had o'er it power.*

*II.*

*Perhaps it may be that my mind is wrought  
To a fever by the moonbeam that hangs o'er,  
But I will half believe that wild light fraught           15  
With more of sovereignty than ancient lore  
Hath ever told - or is it of a thought  
The unembodied essence, and no more  
That with a quickening spell doth o'er us pass  
As dew of the night time, o'er the summer grass?       20*

*III.*

*Doth o'er us pass, when as th' expanding eye  
To the loved object - so the tear to the lid  
Will start, which lately slept in apathy?  
And yet it need not be - (that object) hid               25  
From us in life - but common - which doth lie  
Each hour before us - but then only bid  
With a strange sound, as of a harp string broken  
T' awake us - 'Tis a symbol and a token -*

IV.  
*Of what in other worlds shall be - and given*  
*In beauty by our God, to those alone* 30  
*Who otherwise would fall from life and Heaven*  
*Drawn by their heart's passion, and that tone,*  
*That high tone of the spirit which hath striven*  
*Though not with Faith - with godliness - whose throne*  
*With desperate energy 't hath beaten down;* 35  
*Wearing its own deep feeling as a crown.*

From the poem above, the researcher finds some figures of speech such as:

#### 4.1.2.1 Anaphora

The anaphors are:

- *In Youth I have known one with whom the Earth (5).*
- In secret communing held – as he with it (6).*
- In daylight and in beauty, from his birth (7).*

According to Baldick's view anaphora is repetition by the same word or phrase is repeated in the beginning of line, sentences or clause (2001: 11). In this poem the writer repeated word in initial sentences "in" three times. The anaphora used in his poem may to create variety sounds and mainly to get the explicit meaning.

#### 4.1.2.2 Simile

The similes are:

- *In secret communing held - as he with it (6).*
- *A passionate light - such for his spirit was fit (10).*
- *As dew of the night time, o'er the summer grass? (20).*
- *With a strange sound, as of a harp string broken (27).*



- *Wearing its own deep feeling as a crown (36).*

Simile is comparing which one thing dissimilar by used words “like”, “as” and etc (see Stephen and Waterhouse 1990: 220). In the poem above, there are 4 (four) simile. In line 6 (six) *secret communing held* comparing with *he with it*, he refers to the nature or youth. Next is line 10 (ten) *A passionate light* comparing by *spirit was fit*. And line 20 (twenty) *summer grass* the writer compare with *dew of the night time*. *Strange sound 27* (twenty seven) the writer compared by *string broken*. The last is line 36 (thirteen-six) *deep feeling* linked by *a crown*. The entire writer comparing in this poem is like another things, not similarly by it selves.

#### **4.1.2.3 Personification**

This poem shows personifications, they are:

- *A passionate light-such for his spirit was lit (10).*
- *Drawn by their heart's passion, and that tone (32).*

In the sentences above there are two personifications. Personification appears in this poem may the writer imagine something non human is like human traits such their behavior, feeling and etc. In line 10 (ten) the writer imagine “A passionate light” is a condition close together by commonly human feeling. The next is line 32 (thirteen-two) “drawn by heart’s passion”. The word “drawn” is usually human used in life activity, but in the poem above the writer imagine about “drawn” do as human in “heart’s passion”.

#### 4.1.2.4 Understatement

Understatement is something that saying less than reality; it means that this figure opposite from hyperbole that is exaggeration statement. See Little's view (1966: 165). The understatements are:

- *Perhaps it may be that my mine is wrought (13).*
- *Will star, which lately slept in apathy? (23).*

In the 2 (two) statements above the writer says lower than fact. May the writer say “my mine is wrought” and “slept in apathy” because of while he life, he just knew now the meaning of Earth and the beautiful of nature. So, he expresses his statement in the poem less than fact.

#### 4.1.2.5 Assonance

- *Wearing its own deep feeling as a crown (36).*

In the sentence above there are some vowel sounds that close together; *wearing deep feeling*. All of them are “e” vowel sounds. The writer used the same vowel sounds—different consonant in his poem, may to giving the rider and listener a nice sounds effect. Remember, that is differing from rhyme.

#### 4.1.3 Figures of Speech in “The Forest Reverie”

This poem tells about infertile Forest. May this poem is Edgar Allan experience, when he made a journey he saw the infertile Forest and he imagine someone that reforestations it. In the Forest, he saw the hoary trees. He imagines that someone who loves Earth gave new plants as rose pale, and lily. There also watercourse that flow in plans, in such a way the flower that around the Forest did



*Deep in the heart whose hope has died--*                    30  
*Quenching the fires its ashes hide,--*  
*Its ashes, whence will spring and grow*  
*Sweet flowers, ere long,*  
*The rare and radiant flowers of song!*                    35

Based on this poem, the researcher found some figures of speech. They

are:

#### 4.1.3.1 Personification

The personifications are:

- *And hoary trees with groans of woe (4).*
- *The virgin Earth Gave instant birth (7).*
- *And the winds did woo (14).*

Personification is comparing between idea, object (inanimate) or animal as human being (see Pickering and Hoeper 1990: 676 for completed). Line 4 (four) “hoary trees” hoary is human attribute when someone was old. The next is line 7 (seven) and 14 (fourteen), “virgin Earth” and “wind did woo”. *Virgin* and *woo* is human trait, *virgin* is human conditions when they young, unmarried and never touch someone and *woo* is human characteristic when they want something to do.

#### 4.1.3.2 Simile

Simile is comparison one things to another thing. The comparison is used preposition “as”, “like”, “such” and another related device (see Damon et al 1966: 77). The similes in the poem are:

- *The love of years (16).*
- Is wasted like the snow (17).*

- *And strange, sweet dreams (25).*

*Like silent streams (26).*

In the sentences above there are two things that compared they are *love of year is wasted like the snow* means love of year and snow. The writer imagines that when we love something and do not to do something we a like wasted snow. As in this poem, when we love with our Earth and just keep silent foe a moment the Forest is dry and broken. The next sentence is *strength, sweet dreams like silent streams*, means strength, sweet dream and silent stream. The writer imagines in his poem that while the strength and the sweetest dream of human allied to keep and reforestation the Forest, our life will be pleasant, the wind is fresh, and beautiful.

#### **4.1.3.3 Assonance**

The assonances are:

- *By the rude wrong of intant strife (20).*
- *Of which it doth now know (24).*

According to Bonn view assonance is repetition of close together in vowel sound in poetry (2010: 18). In the sentences above, there are repetitions in some vowel. In line 20 (twenty), *by the rude wrong of intant strife* the vowel sound that close together is “r”. The next sentence line 24 (twenty four), *of which it doth now know* the similar vowel sound is “o”.

#### **4.1.3.4 Metaphor**

The metaphor is:

- *Deep in the heart whose hope has died—(30).*

Metaphor is comparison between two unlike things without preposition; “as”, “like” or “such” (see Little’s view 1966: 164). In the sentence above, the writer compare *Deep in the heart whose hope has died*, to be *has* in the sentence is substitute preposition “as”, “like” or “such”. The writer imagines when we hope deep in our heart about the pleasant life and we just silent is like life but died.

## 4.2 The Dominant Figures of Speech

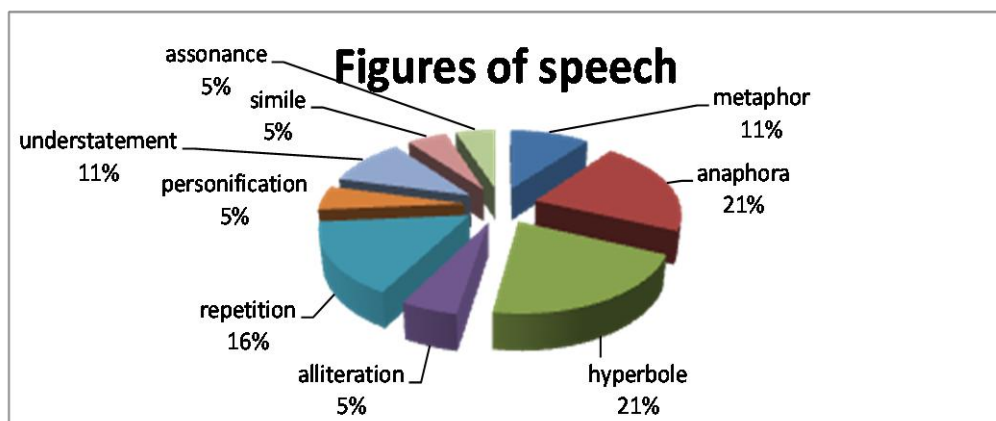
### 4.2.1 The Dominant of “To One in Paradise”

The dominant figures of speech in the first poem of Edgar Allan Poe “To One in Paradise” can be seen the table below:

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(3)	(4)
<b>Figure/Line</b>	<b>1.2, 1.5, 1.7</b>	<b>2.7, 2.10, 2.11</b>	<b>3.14, 3.15</b>	<b>3.16, 3.17, 3.19</b>	<b>4.21, 4.23, 4.26</b>
Metaphor	V	----	----	----	v
Anaphora	V	v	v	----	v
Hyperbole	V	v	----	v	v
Alliteration	V	----	----	----	----
Repetition	----	v	v	v	----
Personification	----	----	----	v	----
Understatement	----	----	v	----	v

Simile	----	----	----	v	----
Assonance	----	----	----	----	v

**Table 4.1** Dominant Figures of Speech in To One in Paradise



**Chart 4.1** Dominant Figures of Speech in To One in Paradise

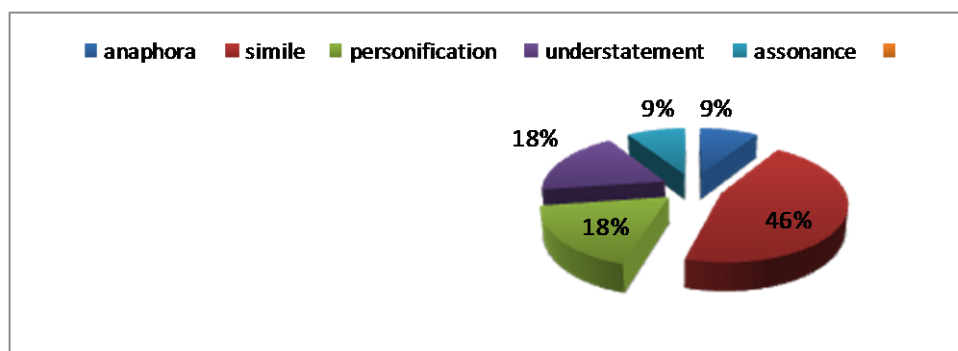
It can be seen that the dominant figures of speech in “To One in Paradise” is hyperbole and anaphora, they are 21%. Hyperbole is exaggeration statement or expression. The writer more used hyperbole because in this poem the writer lost his love. Perhaps the figure’s become the writer expressions showing the feeling. By hyperbole figure’s may the readers knew, how ironic life without love. And anaphora in this poem may to give the strength effect of meaning.

#### 4.2.2 The Dominant of “In Youth I have Known One”

The second ways of the dominant figures of speech in “In Youth I have Known One” be represented below:

	(2)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<b>Figures / Line</b>	<b>2.5, 2.6</b>	<b>2.10</b>	<b>3.13, 3.20</b>	<b>4.23, 4.27</b>	<b>5.32, 5.34, 5.36</b>
Anaphora	v	----	----	----	----
Simile	v	v	v	v	v
Personification	----	v	----	----	v
Understatement	----	----	v	v	---
Assonance	----	----	----	----	V

**Table 4.2** Dominant Figures of Speech in I Youth have Known One



**Chart 4.2** Dominant Figures of Speech in I Youth have Known One



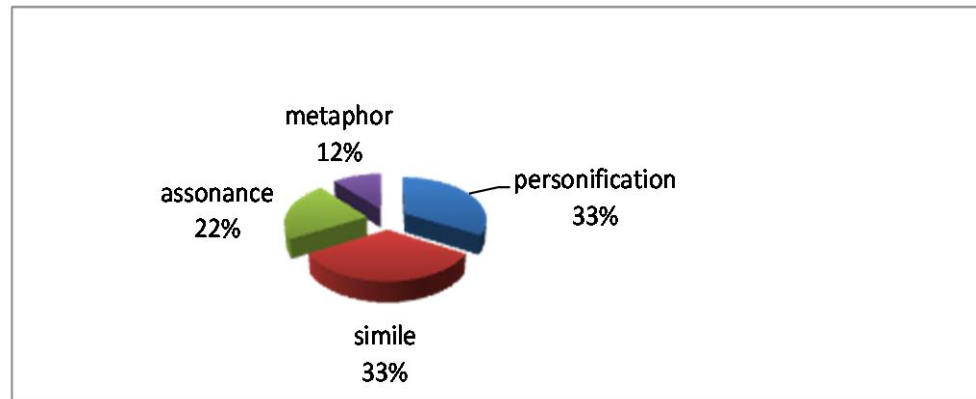
The dominant figure of speech which employed in this poem is simile. Simile in the chart is 46%, this means that the figure often used in the poem. Simile is a comparison between two distinct things which applies preposition “as”, “like” or other related devise. In this poem, the writer more compared the Youth (means the nature) by the fresh atmosphere in the universe. And also the writer compared that unlike thing by preposition “as”, “such” and “like”.

#### 4.2.3 The Dominant of “The Forest Reverie”

The dominant figures of speech in the last poem “In the Forest Reverie” is represents:

Figures / Line	(1) 1.4, 1.5	(1) 1.7	(1) 1.14	(2) 2.18, 2.20	(2) 2.24, 2.26, 2.30
Personification	v	v	v	----	----
Simile	v	----	----	v	v
Assonance	----	----	----	v	v
Metaphor	----	----	----	----	v

**Table 4.3** Dominant Figures of Speech in The Forest Reverie



**Chart 4.3** Dominant Figures of Speech in The Forest Reverie

In the chart above, it can be seen that there are two dominant figures of speech in this poem, they are; personification and simile. In poem “the Forest Reverie” personification and simile having the same percentage, they are 3 (three) times showing or 33%. Because of this poem just the writer reverie, so his statements more used the compared the bad things to another best or the other ways.

### **4.3 The Contribution to the Meaning**

#### **4.3.1 To One in Paradise**

First of all, the contribute meaning of metaphor and simile to give the reader understanding the meaning of the poem. The reader can compare one thing that they do not know with another thing and also make the reader imagine the beautiful of work. Next is hyperbole, in this poem hyperbole makes the poem more vivid and enthusiasm to the reader. Therefore, the writer used more hyperbole’s figure in his poem. And then repetition, assonance, anaphora and alliteration, the four figures is similar. The figures contribute additional meaning

as stated by Pickering and Hoepfer's view, repetition is often introduced in the form of a refrain, or chorus (1990: 742). Assonance—in Holman's view—is similar vowel sounds in stress syllables that end with different consonant sounds (1985: 39). In Baldick's (2001: 11) view that anaphora is a figure that repetition in which the same word or phrase in beginning sentences or line. The last is according to Brogan, alliteration is repetition of the sound of an initial consonant in stressed syllables close enough to each other for the ear to be affected (1994: 12). Based on the theories above the repeated in words, vowel sounds, consonant sounds give the power, clarity, emotional effect and harmonious sounds to the reader and listener. Meanwhile, the contribute meaning of personification is when the writer imagines something and then that thing is a like human trait, this poem become meaningful. Finally is understatement contribute, understatement in this poem to balancing the expression that exaggeration. So, the expression not only over in statement but also is descent than reality.

#### **4.3.2 In Youth I have Known One**

The contribute meaning of simile in this poem to give more imagination and interpretation meaning, because when the creative work used more interpretation from the reader or listener the work as poem above that is a greatly work. Another contribute meaning is personification. Pickering and Hoepfer (1990: 676) states that personification is portrayal of an idea, object, or animal as having human traits. In this poem, personification helps the rider to interpret the meaning of the writer means by an animate object. The next is understatement; in this poem the writer used understatement because he regretted of his life. He

known his life when he looks around the Youth it means the nature. As stated by Holman (1985: 455) understatement is something that intentionally represented as less than in fact. The last is assonance, the contribution meaning of assonance in this poem to make the sounds of the poem beautiful and give the euphony.

### **4.3.3 The Forest Reverie**

The contribute meaning of personification in this poem may the writer of poem likes imagine and invite the reader imagine too, so personification it very important to this poem. The writer prefers to imagine things in the Forest do something like human. The contribution meaning of simile in this poem is gives the power in expressions and invite the reader or listener admiring the universe. For instance in line 17 (seventeen) *the love of years is wasted like the snow*, certainly every rider have the different meaning of the statement. Another contribute meaning is assonance figure of speech. Assonance—at least in Boon's view—is a figure that refers to the repetition of close together in vowel sound (2010:18). Assonance in this poem to gives the rhyme, but assonance is different than rhyme. It means that the rhyme in assonance is close together in every others word and makes the sounds well. The last is metaphor, may in this poem the writer prefer to compare one thing to another. It means that the writer make easier understand to the reader compare by explicit statement.