

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH FINDING

This chapter presents and discusses an analysis about the problem of the study. The analysis concerns with Dickinson's poems, which includes the study of figure of speech and finding the meaning of the poems. This chapter consists of data analysis and research finding, identifying figure of speech and possible meaning. The last is to find the general meaning in those poems.

In this part of the research, the researcher presents an analysis of figure of speech in some of Dickinson poems. The researcher interested in selecting Dickinson's poems because the poems have lyric that contains figure of speech. The great poems that contain figure of speech language are chosen to be analyzed and to be defined clearly by finding out phrases or sentence. The researcher adds possible meaning in that figure of speech that contains in the poems.

4.1 Figure of Speech in three poem's Emily Dickinson

4.1.1 Figure of Speech in "Success is Counted Sweetest"

I
Success is counted sweetest
By those who ne'er succeed.
To comprehend a nectar
Requires sorest need.

II
Not one of all the purple Host (5)
Who took the Flag today
Can tell the definition
So clear of Victory

III
As he defeated--dying—
On whose forbidden ear (10)
The distant strains of triumph
Burst agonized and clear!

Requires sorest need the true meaning of the phrase figuratively not want to exaggerate but Sorest need is appreciative of others.

Burst agonized and clear ! 12

Burst agonized and clear ! is figurative expression is not the real meaning but want to overstate burst agonized that means not real but burst agonized is believed to be a victory is a defeat for success.

4.1.1.3 Symbol

Symbolism, which is a coherent system, composed of a number of symbolic elements—both in his lyric poems and his long prophetic or epic poems (Abrams, 1999:314). From that definition, the researcher concludes if symbolism is figure of speech which describes something by using objects, animals, or plants as a symbol. It can be seen from Stanza 2 line 3

Not one of all the purple host 5

Not one of all the purple host is a sentence that uses objects with words purple host is a place someone who achieved success victory, so it is not the meaning of the color purple as the color, but the color purple symbolizes a sense of victory.

4.1.2 Figure of Speech in “ I Had No time To Hate”

I
I had no time to Hate—
Because
The Grave would hinder Me—
And Life was not so
Ample I (5)

Could finish—Enmity—

II

Nor had I time to Love—

But since

Some Industry must be—

The little Toil of Love— (10)

I thought

Be large enough for Me—

The second poem using figure of speech such as personification and symbol. The figure of speech Personification and symbol is found on the third line.

4.1.2.1 Personification

From the above explanation stanza 1 line 3 :

The Grave would hinder me 3

The Grave would hinder me line describing the figure of speech personification and described with words grave and hinder, The second word describes the meaning of a person who is near death in the world. Grave would hinder me not the true sense, but the real meaning is someone closer to death.

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The *Grave* would hinder me 3

The *Grave* would hinder me is a sentence that uses objects with words meaning grave is not a sense of grave, but grave symbolizes a meaning as death.

4.1.3 Figure of Speech in “ Have You Got a Brook In Your Little Heart”

I
 HAVE you got a brook in your little heart,
 Where bashful flowers blow,
 And blushing birds go down to drink,
 And shadows tremble so?

II
 And nobody, knows, so still it flows, (5)
 That any brook is there;
 And yet your little draught of life
 Is daily drunken there.

III
 Then look out for the little brook in March,
 When the rivers overflow, (10)
 And the snows come hurrying from the hills,
 And the bridges often go.

IV
 And later, in August it may be,
 When the meadows parching lie,
 Beware, lest this little brook of life (15)
 Some burning noon go dry!

The third poem is using figure of speech such as personification, Allegory, Poem “Have You Got a Brook In your Little Heart”. The Figure of Speech Personification are found on the eleventh, twelfth, and fourteenth lines. The figure of speech Allegory is found on the first line.

4.1.3.1 Personification

Abrams states (1999: 99) another figure related to metaphor is personification, or in the Greek term, *prosopopeia*, 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 feelings (compare *pathetic fallacy*). From that definition, the researcher concludes that personification is figure of speech that compares inanimate objects that can perform a movement or action that can be undertaken by, typically human. It can be seen from Stanza 3 line 11,12, :

And the snows come hurrying from the hill 11

And the snows come hurrying from the hill is from the snows and hurrying word describes the comparison object snows have said human nature hurrying which means that someone who considers his life useless to lock himself in the room even when the dry season comes.

Personification also can be seen from line 12 below,

And the bridges often go 12

And the bridges often go this line describes the figure of speech personification. It described the figure of speech personification because it described the word “bridges” and “go” which explain the meaning of a person's real, but only as a meaning.

Personification also can be seen from Stanza 4 line 14 below,

When the meadows parching lie 14

When the meadows parching lie describes the figure of speech personification. It calls personification because it described the words “meadows” which have human nature, “lie” which means someone who cannot speak the truth, but only as a meaning.

4.1.3.2 Allegory

An allegory is a narrative, whether in prose or verse, in which the agents and actions, and sometimes the setting as well, are contrived by the author to make coherent sense on the “literal,” or primary, level of signification, and at the same time to signify a second, correlated order of signification. (Abrams, 1999: 5). From that definition, the researcher concludes if allegory is a figure of speech comparing mesh and the other one in the unified whole. It can be seen from Stanza 1 line 1 below,

Have you got a brook in your little heart *I*

Have you got a brook in your little heart is a sentence related to have you got , sentence to one another in complete unity a brook in your little heart, so the sentence into one with through allegories or depictions that means having bad faith in his life.

4.2 The Possible Meaning of Figure of speech

The first poem tells about Possible meaning poem “Success is Counted Sweetest” figure of speech metaphor to tell possible meaning. The first line success is counted sweetest, the third line requires sorest need, the twelve line

burst agonized and clear, and figure of speech symbol to tell figure of speech sixth line who took the flag today.

4.2.1 Possible Meaning “ Success is counted sweetest”

Success is counted sweetest 1

The Possible meaning of the word sweetest and success is about someone who can reach his goals successfully where he can get by his own so there is little sense that there is no success without great effort.

Requires sorest need 3

The Possible meaning of the words is to appreciate a gift from others, such as someone who hunger cannot be satisfied if he considers only a little food, different from those who is appreciate the gift from other people he would always be satisfied, even if only given a sip of water.

Burst agonized and clear ! 12

The Possible meaning of the words is a belief that could defeat anything to get the success and never ignored other people.

Not one of all the purple host 5

The Possible meaning of the word purple is about the success of someone who has always tried his own without the help of others meaning a party where people used to celebrate his victory.

4.2.2 Possible Meaning “ I Hate no Time to Hate”

The second poem tells about possible meaning figure of speech personification third line the grave would hinder me, with word grave and hinder to tell about possible meaning third line the grave would hinder me.

The Grave would hinder me 3

The Possible meaning of third line *Grave* and *hinder* is grave or death that hinder, the life it means life will finish if there is a death.

The Grave would hinder me 3

The Possible meaning of the third line is someone who solves the problem whenever he dies.

4.2.3 Possible meaning “ Have you a got Brook in your little Heart”

The third poem tells about possible meaning figure of speech personification with poem “Have you a Got Brook In Your Little Heart”. eleventh line and the snows come hurrying from the hill, twelve line the bridges often go, fourteenth line when the meadows parching lie, Possible meaning figure of speech Allegory the first line Have you a got brook in your little heart.

And the snows come hurrying from the hill 11

The Possible meaning of the eleventh line is explained when the dry season comes, the leaves began to fall someone is still in the room, to contemplate his life that he considered there was no point, he decided to lock himself in the room.

And the bridges often go 12

The Possible meaning of the twelfth line is someone waiting for the summer and in the end they were very happy when winter has passed.

When the meadows parching lie 14

The Possible meaning on the fourteenth line is always tells lies to the people. *Have you got a brook in your little heart* 1

The Possible meaning of this line is about someone who is sad because in his life he always gets a little heart trouble that means he believes his life would never be happy

4.3 The Total Meaning of poem's

The first poem **Success is Counted Sweetest** tells about a man who gets success and be arrogant to success. This poem describes both regarding someone who is never alone with her partner and is always ignored and the last poem tells about someone who has a very deep patience Despite all take a trip that is very far

4.3.1 Total meaning in“ Success is Counted Sweetest”

Includes all possible meaning I will explain a little about poem success is counted sweetest.

STANZA I

Success is counted sweetest
By those who ne'er succeed.
To comprehend a nectar
Requires sorest need

The first line is the figure of speech metaphor **success is counted sweetest** tells about someone who can reach victory successfully, this success he can get by his own. There is little sense that there is no success without effort and with the success of the venture will be easy to come by.

The second line **by those who ne'er success** is people who never succeed because they never tried, but they considers the failure is mostly with success, failure here will make them try to strive he getting the success. The third line **to comprehend a nectar** is understand all the beauty of the success of a human being, always appreciate the failure of others, and always help those who can not afford to the success. The fourth line **requires sorest need** is appreciate a gift of others, such as someone who hunger cannot be satisfied if he considers that only a little food, different from those who appreciate the provision of other people he would always be satisfied, even if only given a sip of water.

STANZA II

Not one of all the purple Host
Who took the Flag today
Can tell the definition
So clear of Victory

on the fifth line, **Not one of all the purple host** chairman always get the victory and success that never gets a failure and he always tries to get the success by doing some efforts. The sixth line **who took the flag today** something they fight for the flag on how to pick it up and they quickly get the flag that is called success. The seventh line **can tell the definition** is always be able to advise, never be arrogant with success, how can i make that success never turned into vanity. The eighth line **So clear of victory** is victory is always compared with the defeat

made him have many enemies, that made the success of the arrogant and always want to win themselves.

Stanza III

As he defeated--dying—
On whose forbidden ear
The distant strains of triumph
Burst agonized and clear!

The **As he defeated .. dying ?** is contested a victory by trying and keep trying. That is the meaning of a success with his own business so he's easy to get success. The tenth line **On whose forbidden ear** assume defeat as a victory, because if someone gets a whopping then they will continue to strive for a victory to success. The eleventh line **The distant strains of triumph** tension is mostly of a defeat but it could be a victory, and therefore someone who wants to gain the victory with ease by reducing tension and have the confidence to get a win. The last line **burst agonize and clear ?** believe could defeat into victory to success and never ignored other people statements despite the defeat.

4.3.2 Total meaning in “*I Had No time To Hate*”

The second poem **I Had No Time To Hate** tells about someone who is waiting for death as the way out and do not want to meet with people and he hates the meaning of love, he finally died with thousands story meaning of love.

STANZA I.

I had no time to Hate—
Because
The Grave would hinder Me—
And Life was not so
Ample I
Could finish—Enmity—

Line first On the lyric **“I had no time to hate”** the possible meaning of this poem explain that nothing time to abhor because it is useless but the success. This second it’s mean figure of speech personification and take of word Grave has figure of speech Symbol On the lyric **The Grave would hinder me** the possible meaning of not have time, because time very near with dead. Line third on the lyric **And life was not so** the possible meaning of this hatred will not be resolved because of this problem led to confusion, if he is dead then the hatred will be completed and this issue will be revealed On the fourth line of **the lyric Could finish Enmity** means a person who approaches with his death and stops with hostility.

STANZA II

Nor had I time to Love—
 But since
 Some Industry must be—
 The little Toil of Love—
 I thought
 Be large enough for Me—

On the fifth line of the lyric **Nor had I time to love** the possible meaning of when someone is close to the death, she could not love and never hate. On the sixth line of the lyric **some industry must be** the possible meaning, it means to wait for death he was just alone and did not want to meet with people so she just focused on death and also never know hostility, love and hatred. On the seventh line of the lyric **the little Toil of love**, of these words is the possible meaning after death approached she realized that his life is incomplete without love, hatred, and hostility. On the eighth line of the lyric **Be large enough for me** the possible meaning she was trying to get to know the meaning of love, hatred, hostility. when approaching death, although it looks hate the sense of love that makes him

still forced to take the decision, and the end he took the decision on the rest of his life in a way to know the meaning of love.

4.3.3 Total meaning in “Have You Got a Brook In Your Little Heart”

The last poem **Have You Got a Brook In Your Little Heart** someone who cares to lock himself in his room and always afraid of the water then every word is always expressed in the liver.

Stanza I

HAVE you got a brook in your little heart,
Where bashful flowers blow,
And blushing birds go down to drink,
And shadows tremble so?

Have you got a brook in your little heart, Here the first line describes someone who is sad because his life always gets trouble. Discouraged here means he believes his life would never be happy. **Where bashful flowers blow**, On the second line explains that someone who never believes in themselves aloof manner somewhere that no one person who knows. **And blushing birds go down to drink**, The third line describes someone who is acting strange in the room, so there is no one who gave comments to the others. **And shadows tremble so?** On the fourth line here describes someone who always remembers the past so when considering the past it is always all tremble.

Stanza II

And nobody, knows, so still it flows,
That any brook is there;
And yet your little draught of life
Is daily drunken there.

And nobody, knows, so still it flows, on the fifth line is about someone wrote this poem no one knows she just writes in the room with his poetry alone and still keep going and growing. **That any brook is there**; The sixth line explains that life can not live without water, the water makes everything changed, the water used to make a person becomes strong and powerful so he can live a life that has many problems. **And yet your little draught of life** on the seventh line here describes his own life was always planned to be alone and write about this person's life that was very miserable. **Is daily drunken there** on the eighth line here explain when writing poetry in his room he was always thoughtfully and finally he fell asleep from exhaustion.

STANZA III

Then look out for the little brook in March,
When the rivers overflow,
And the snows come hurrying from the hills,
And the bridges often go.

Then look out for the little brook in on the ninth line here to explain that every march he saw a small river, every morning is always locked herself in the room, and always contemplate while writing the words he spoke in the liver. **When the rivers overflow** on the tenth line to explain that when someone is harbored anger and always wrote his anger at the paper and made in poetry and ordinary words expressed as rivers overflow. **And the snows come hurrying from the hills** on the eleventh line explained when the dry season comes, the leaves began to fall someone is still in the room, to contemplate his life that he considered there was no point, he decided to lock himself inside the camp. **And the bridges often go** on the line twelve summer has finally arrived and someone is very happy, because the winter has passed finally summer has come.

Stanza IV

And later, in August it may be,
 When the meadows parching lie,
 Beware, lest this little brook of life
 Some burning noon go dry!

And later, in August it may be, on the thirteenth line is explained in addition to March, the month of August also always come in the river while contemplating his fate and always said there was no point in my life out here to see this river. **When the meadows parching lie** on the fourteenth line someone is always over his mouth to always tell lies to the people who gave questions about him. **Beware, lest this little brook of life** on the line fifteenth explain when brooding, tears always come out and all the people are afraid of bad things happen to him, but otherwise he's in his room just write a poem that tells about the life of her own. **Some burning noon go dry!** In the last line explains When Summer has arrived he thought that without rain poem will not be able to be meant by this because of rainy weather brought negative impact to him when he wants to make a poem.

4.4 The Relationship in Meaning Between Three poems Emily Dickinson

The first poem **Success is Counted Sweetest** tells about a man who gets success and arrogant to success and this poem describes both regarding someone who is never alone with her partner and is always ignored and the last poem tells someone who has a very deep patience Despite all take a trip that is very far.

The second poem **I Had No Time To Hate** tell about someone who is waiting for death the way out and do not want to meet with people and he hates the meaning of love, he finally died with thousands story meaning of love.

The last poem **Have You Got a Brook In Your Little Heart** someone who cares to lock myself in my room and always afraid of the water then every word is always expressed in the liver.