FIGURE OF SPEECH ANALYSIS OF T.S. ELIOT'S AND EMILY DICKINSON’S POEMS

A Thesis

Submitted to Letters and Humanities Faculty
In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
For the Strata 1 Degree (S1)

ENGLISH LETTERS DEPARTEMENT
LETTERS AND HUMANITIES FACULTY
JAKARTA SYARIF HIDAYATULLAH
STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY
2008
APPROVEMENT

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LEGALIZATION

The thesis entitled “Figure of speech analysis of T.S. Eliot’s and Emily Dickinson’s poems” has been defended by the Letters and Humanities Faculty’s Examination Committee on September 10, 2008. It has already been accepted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Strata 1 Degree (S1) in English Letters Department.

Jakarta, September 2008

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this submission is my own work and that, to the best of my knowledge and belief. It contains no material previously published or written by another person nor material which to a substantial extent has been accepted for the award of any other degree or diploma of the university or other institute of higher learning, except where due acknowledgment has been made in the text.

Jakarta, September 2008

Asriyati
ABSTRACT


The aim of her research is, to know further about figure of speech on T.S. Eliot’s poem and Emily Dickinson’s poem.

In Analysis figure of speech, the writer uses descriptive qualitative analysis, in order to have a deep analysis. The writer also makes the explication of the poems.

The research discusses about Eliot’s poems and Emily Dickinson. Here, the writer studies three poems from Eliot and one poem from Emily Dickinson. As the object of the study, they are Aunt Helen, Cousin Nancy, Conversation Galante and If you were coming in the fall.

On Aunt Helen poem, Eliot uses hyperbole. On Cousin Nancy, he uses hyperbole, symbol and metaphor. Meanwhile, on Conversation Galante, he uses apostrophe, hyperbole and allusion. Dickinson uses simile, hyperbole and allusion on If you were coming in the fall.
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

In the name of God, the Infinitely Good, the All-Merciful

First of all, the writer would like to thank to Allah SWT, the Lord of the universe, and who has created heavens and earth, and who has created mankind and all that we perceive. Peace and blessing be upon to the prophet Muhammad SAW, his fellows and followers.

Second, the writer would like to express her gratitude to mom and dad; Wartijo and Siti Khotijah for all the contribution that she needs until the end of her study. The writer thanks to Ustadz KH. Muchlis and his wife for advice and supports.

Next, the writer would like to thank her supervisor, Mr. Supardi, S.S for the great patient and contribution to finish this thesis, and for all his advices that has been given to her. May Allah responses his deeds with thousands of kindness.

Consequently, the writer also thanks to these following people:

1. Dr. H. Abdul Chair, MA, the Dean of Letters and Humanities Faculty Jakarta Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University.
2. Dr. H. Muhammad Farkhan, M.Pd and Drs. Asep Saepudin, M.Pd, the Chief and Secretary of English Letters Department.
3. Inayatul Chusna, M. Hum, the examiner of her final examination.
4. All the Lectures of English Letters Department, who has taught and educated for her during she studies at the campus.
5. All the employers UIN Jakarta Center Library.
6. All her friends; Eka P, she is the first motivator, Mrs. Junaedah, Mr. Ruhimat, Ella, Yayah, Euis, Rosdiana, Yani, Ika SS, Yani Azmi, and her best friend, B.
Murdiantoro. And for all the families, at Bojonegoro; Tutik, Rohidi, Didik, Nur, Erva, Uma, Riza and Hindun, at Halim; Pelda Suwoto, Bakin and Indrayani, also Bribka Suyanto Hadi S.H and Yuli Suhartati S.E, and Yudha. May Allah blesses and gives the greatest award for them.

Jakarta, September 2008

The writer
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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the study

Poetry is an ancient form that has gone through numerous and drastic reinvention over time. The very nature of poetry as an authentic and individual mode of expression makes it nearly impossible to define. More than any other type of writing involves our feelings. It takes many forms and has many purposes. Poetry often has an underlying and over-arching purpose that goes beyond the literal. Poetry is evocative. It typically evokes in the reader an intense emotion. Poetry, by its very nature, makes demands on a writer who attempts to analyze it that other forms of literature do not.

Poetry usually uses figurative language. Figurative language uses “Figures of speech” – a way of saying something other than the literal meaning of the words or the conscious departure from normal or conventional ways of saying things. ¹ Figurative language is necessary to convey the exact meaning in a vivid and artistic manner, yet a concise and to the point manner to the reader. For understanding the way figurative language works is essential for a true appreciation of art and literature, but figurative language is used not only in art and literature; it permeates our culture and our lives.

Poetry usually uses connotative meaning to achieve more messages with just less word. Denotative meaning is meaning that indicates the relationship between concept and the real word, while connotative meaning indicates to the others, not all of them are as

same as in the real world.² Perrine says that meaning is “what it suggest beyond what it expresses its overtones of meaning.³

To understand the figures of speech of the poem, we must know sign and symbol used in the poem. Sign and symbol used in the poem usually contain of meaning and function. This meaning and function are unclearly and bias. So, the poem as a kind of literary work has to express that bias to be clear. We don’t find again misinterpretation toward the meaning and function of sign or symbol.

Figure of speech that the writer wants to analysis are from Thomas Stearns Eliot and Emily Dickinson.

Thomas Stearns Eliot was a poet who often used of figure of speech. He was born on September 26, 1888, in St. Louis, Missouri. American-British poet and critic, St. Louis. One of the most distinguished literary figures of the 20th century, T.S. Eliot won the 1948 Nobel Prize in Literature. He studied at Harvard, the Sorbonne, and Oxford. In 1914 he established residence in London and in 1927 became a British subject.

T.S. Eliot was famous as a young poet found inspiration in French Symbolist poetry, particularly the ironic, self-deprecating verse of Jules Laforgue, and in the flexible, colloquial blank verse of the 17th-century metaphysical poets and Jacobean dramatists. With the help and encouragement of Ezra Pound, Eliot’s poetry began to appear in English and American magazines. Pound, regarded Eliot as a truly modern poet who had developed an extraordinarily original idiom that fused tradition and superior learning with the contemporary and colloquial.

Meanwhile, Emily Dickinson’s poem also uses much of figure of speech too. Emily Dickinson (1830-1886) is considered one of the most original 19th Century American poets. She is noted for her unconventional broken rhyming meter and used of dashes and random capitalization as well as her creative use of metaphor and overall


innovative style. Her poems are fresh and original: she takes liberties with grammar, punctuation, and capitalization; and her innovations in meter are daring.

Referring to the explanation above, the writer is interested in analyzing figure of speech used on three T.S. Eliot poem, They are Aunt Helen, Cousin Nancy and Conversation Galante, also If you were coming in the fall ‘s poem by Emily Dickinson.

B. The Focus of the Study

The writer focuses the study of the poem, especially figures of speech of the T.S. Eliot and Emily Dickinson’s poem.

C. The Research Question

Based on the background and the focus of the study, the question of the research are what kinds of figures of speech used in T.S. Eliot and Emily Dickinson’s poem and what do they mean?

D. The Significance of the Research

The Writer expects this research can benefit to the reader who wants to know further about figures of speech and it also can give deep understanding about figures of speech on Eliot and Emily Dickinson’s poems.

E. Research Methodology

1. The Objective of the Research

The objective of the research is to describe about kinds of figure of speech utilized in the poems and to know the meaning of them.

2. The Method of the Research

This research uses the descriptive qualitative research, describes about kinds of figure of speech on three Eliot’s poems and one Emily Dickinson’s poem and the meaning of those figure of speech. The analysis includes explicating, which contains
explanations of the entire poem in detail and then follows by the figures of speech analysis.

3. Technique of Data Analysis

In this research, the writer uses analysis technique, through this technique, the writer compares the relevant theories, which related with figure of speech.

4. Unit Analysis

The unit analysis of the research are three Eliot’s poems, They are Aunt Helen, Cousin Nancy and Conversation Galante, and If you were coming in the fall ‘s poem by Emily Dickinson.

5. The instrument of the research

Instrument of the research is the writer herself by reading the four poems and then analysis each of the figures of speech.

6. Place and Time

This research took place in UIN Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University library.
CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

A. Definition of Poetry

Poetry is a form of expression. Whether it is spoken or written, it is the manifestation of thought, feelings, and intellect. It is a way of communicating. With poetry one can effectively communicate opinion, desire, ideas, cleverness, and most of all state of mind. Although poetry is a supreme form of expression.

According to Robert Pinsky, poetry is an ancient art or technology: older than the computer, older than print, older than writing and indeed, though some may find this surprising, much older than prose.\(^4\) It presumes that the technology of poetry, using the human body as its medium, evolved for specific uses; to hold things in memory, both within and beyond the individual life span; to achieve intensity and sensuous appeal; to express feelings and ideas rapidly and memorably. To share those feelings and ideas with companions, and also with the dead and with those to come after us. Poetry is the spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings: It takes its origin from emotion recollected in tranquility; the emotion is contemplated till, by a species of reaction, the tranquillity gradually disappears, and an emotion, kindred to that which was the subject of contemplation, is gradually produced, and does itself actually exits in the mind. A poem begins with a lump in the throat, a home-sickness or a love-sickness. It is a reaching-out toward expression; an effort to find fulfillment. A complete poem is one where the emotion has found its thought and the thought has found the words.

Dorothy S. Strickland and Michael R. Strickland explain that immersion in poetry provides a positive experience for students that provides scaffolding for later

poetry exploration and experimentation. By reading a variety of poems, in reading alouds, independent reading, and group sharing, students begin to play with poetic ideas and forms naturally. Abcarian says poetry is a form of writing that often employs rhyme, a regular rhythm, unusual word order, and an intense or heightened language. T.S. Eliot says that poetry is not a turning loose of emotion, but an escape from emotion; it is not the expression of personality, but an escape from personality. But of course, only those who have personality and emotions know what it means who wants to escape from these things.

Poetry is the art of uniting pleasure with truth, like all literatures, attempts to communicate an author’s emotional and philosophical responses to his or her own existence and to surrounding world. Poetry is the media to communicate what we felt, saw and observed from our environment and what we thought. So, They are rhythm, tone, rime, imagery and figure of speech to understand about the poetry. Furthermore the explanation about figure of speech will be discussed in the next.

B. Definition of Figure of Speech

The word “figure” has sometimes been used to refer not only to means of expression, but to strategies of argument. Figure of Speech is where a word or words are used to create an effect, often where they do not have their original or literal meaning. Figure of speech is, when the meaning of the words have a “deep” meaning, which is different from the “surface” meaning. Figurative language is an expression (as metaphor or euphemism) that substitutes a variation in point of view by which one thing or notion is referred to as if it were different in some way (as in identity, degree, shape) from what it actually implies an indeed meaning of effect either slightly or greatly different from what is literally said or and expression using words in unusual or non-literal sense to give beauty or vividness of style; metaphor, personification, simile, hyperbole, metonymy,

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A figure of speech consists of comparison between two things, which we may label “x” and “y”. Generally one of the things, say x, is the one we are saying something about, and x-term (or primary term) denotes the thing to which some other thing is compared. According to Hall, figure of speech are extraordinary, original, nonliteral uses of language, common to lively speech and literature. Figurative language uses “figures of speech” – a way of saying something other than the literal meaning of the words or the use of word in transferred sense. It departs from the common literal meaning of a word and gives the word another meaning. According to Wren and Martin, figure of speech is a departure from the ordinary from of expression or the ordinary course of ideas in order to produce a greater effect.

C. Type of Figure of Speech

There are some types of figure of speech.

1. Metaphor

According to Sven. P. Birkert, metaphor is the substitution of word for a word whose meaning is close to the original word. A metaphor is literally a “carrying across, or substitution. Wren and Martin say that a metaphor is an implied simile. It does not like

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12 Gorys Keraf, Diksi & Gaya Bahasa, (Jakarta: PT. Gramedia, 1986), p.112
the simile, state one thing is like another or acts as another, but takes that for granted and proceeds as if the two things were one. According to Hall a metaphor resembles a simile by talking about one thing in terms of another, but a metaphor’s comparison is implicit, it does not use like, or as, seems or appears. A metaphor is generally supposed to be one thing equated with another thing, such as: “a” is” b”. Where “a” is something and “b” is some non-related thing, but have some common ground; that common ground is supposed to give understanding).

Example:

Jhon is a teddy bear.

You are a tulip seen today

You are the queen all flowers among

2. Personification

Personification is an inanimate object or animal is given human qualities. It gives an inhuman thing human quality or assigns human qualities or abilities to abstract or to intimate objects or it means the attribution of personal nature or character to inanimate objects or abstract notions, especially, as a rhetorical figure.13 According to Katharine Barnwell, Personification is a figure of speech in which an abstract idea, or something which is not alive, is treated as thought it were person.14 Personification is not a natural form in all languages, or in all contexts, so it may sometimes be necessary to adjust the


form. Personification permits us to use knowledge about our selves to comprehend other aspects of the world, such as time, death, natural forces inanimate objects, etc.\textsuperscript{15}

Example:

The night embraced me and the moon smiled down upon me

Flames ate the house

I hear lake water lapping with low sounds by the shore

3. **Apostrophe**

Apostrophe, speaking to an inanimate object, or to a person who is absent. Apostrophe is a figure of speech that literally means “a turning away.” It occurs in poetry when the speaker addresses words to some person or thing, very often calling it to mind in its absence.

Example:

Oh, Rain, how long will you fall upon me?

Sweet Thames! Run softly till I end my song

Milton! Thoudest be living at this hour.

4. **Simile**

Simile is two things shown to be similar in some way. According to wren and Martin, Simile is a comparison made between two objects of different kinds which have, however, at least one point in common.\textsuperscript{16} A simile is a direct comparison that omits like or as.\textsuperscript{17}

Example:

As sly as a fox

As wise as an owl


\textsuperscript{17} Gillespie, Fonseca, and Sanger, *Literature Across Culture*, (USA: Allyn and Bacon, 1994), p.989
Eat like a bird

5. Hyperbole

Hyperbole is an exaggeration to effect an emotional response. Wren and Martin says that in hyperbole a statement is made emphatic by overstatement. It is an exaggerated or extravagant statement used to make a strong impression, but not intended to be taken literally.

Example:
It’ll take me a million years to fix this problem
I’ll die if I don’t pass this course
Crested the world, his voice was propertied

6. Antithesis

Antithesis is a repetition of clauses or idea by negation.

Example:
Before, a joy proposed; behind a dream
Man proposes, God disposes
Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay

7. Synecdoche

Synecdoche is a part represents the whole or a part is used to designate the whole. Synecdoche is the substitution of part for whole, genus for species, or vice versa. Synecdoche makes us of a part to indicate a whole.

Example:
God bless the hands which prepared this food
He has many mouths to feed
Was this the face that launched a thousands ships

---

8. Paradox

Paradox is a seemingly self contradictory statement, which yet is shown to be true. According Perrine, Paradox is an apparent contradiction that is nevertheless somehow true.\(^{19}\) Paradox is a statement that appears to be contradictory and absurd but displays an element of truth.\(^{20}\)

Example:

For what the waves could never wash away

This proper youth has wasted in a day

And death shall be no more; Death thou shall die

9. Metonymy

Metonymy is one thing used to refer to another (related and used for reference, not understanding). Metonymy is similar to a metaphor, but different in function. The function of a metaphor is understanding via comparison. The function of a metonymy is simply reference, no more. A noun is substituted for a noun in such a way that we substitute the cause of thing of which we are speaking for the thing itself; this might be done in several ways: substituting the inventor for his invention, the container for thing contained or vice versa, an author for his work, the sign for the thing signified, the cause for the effect or vice versa.

Example:

There are two mouths to feed in my family

God bless the hands that prepared this food

\(^{19}\) Siswantoro, *Op. Cit.* p.41

Our company just bought a new Xerox machine

10. Irony

Irony is expressing a meaning directly contrary to that suggested by the words. Irony is a dryly humorous or lightly sarcastic mode of speech, in which words are used to convey a meaning contrary to their literal sense.

Example:

He was no notorious malefactor, but he had been twice on the pillory, and once burnt in the hand for trifling oversights.

11. Litotes

Litotes is deliberate understatement or denial of the contrary. It is an emphatic statement made by saying that the opposite idea is not true.

Example:

He is no fool

When no small tempest lay on us

12. Symbol

Perrine says that a symbol may be defined as something that means more than what it is.

Example:

Some dirty dogs stole my wallet at the bus

My little horse must think it queer

13. Allusion

---


22 Siswantoro, Op. Cit., p.43
A literary allusion is a brief reference to a person, place, or event drawn from or literature. Allusions are effective not because of the meaning of the words themselves but because of the association or connotations that allusive words carry for the intelligent reader. The use of allusion allows poets to reinforce an argument by illustration, to compress complex ideas into brief phrases. And to suggest thought they may not wish to state directly. An allusion is an indirect reference. It can be to almost anything: a living or historical person, a place, an event, another work of literature, and so on. Allusions can be to something everyone knows—the Kennedy assassination, the space shuttle, Coca-Cola—or it can be obscure.

**D. The Explication**

A line-by-line or episode-by-episode commentary on what is going on in a text is explication (literary, unfolding or spreading out). An explication does not deal with the writer’s life or times, and it is not a paraphrase, a rewarding though it may include paraphrase. Rather, it is a commentary that reveals your sense of the meaning of the work and its structure. When we explicate a text, we ask question about the meaning of the words, the implications of metaphor and images, the speaker’s tone of voice as we initially hear it develops and perhaps changes. \(^{23}\) An explication is not a paraphrase if a passage in the original seems unclear, perhaps because of a usual word or an unfamiliar expression. On the whole, however an explication goes beyond paraphrase, seeking to make explicit what the reader perceives as in the work. \(^{24}\)

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CHAPTER III

RESEARCH FINDINGS

A. Data Description

This research focuses on figurative language of three poems by T.S Eliot and one poem by Emily Dickinson. In this chapter, the writer will explain of each poem before analyzing the kind and the meaning of figurative language.

Table of the type of figure of speech on each poems

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Corpus</th>
<th>Line</th>
<th>Type of figure of speech</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>&quot;Aunt Helen&quot;</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Hyperbole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Miss Helen Slingsby was my maiden aunt.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The shutters where drown and the undertaker wiped his feet.</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Hyperbole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Dresden clock continued ticking on the mantelpiece.</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Hyperbole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Holding the second housemaid on his knees.</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Hyperbole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>&quot;Cousin Nancy&quot;</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Hyperbole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Strode across the hills and broke them.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rode across the hills and broke them.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Hyperbole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The barren New England hills.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Hyperbole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Riding to hounds.</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Hyperbole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Over the cow-pasture.</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Hyperbole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Line</td>
<td>Text</td>
<td>Symbol/Device</td>
<td>Line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Miss Nancy Ellicott smoked.</td>
<td>Symbol</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>And danced all the modern dances.</td>
<td>Symbol</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Mattew and waldo, guardians of the faith.</td>
<td>Metaphor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>“Conversation Galante”</td>
<td>Apostrophe</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>“I observe: “our sentimental friend the moon!”</td>
<td>Hyperbole</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Or an old battered lantern hung aloft.</td>
<td>Hyperbole</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>You, madam, are the eternal humorist.</td>
<td>Hyperbole</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>It may be Prester Jhon’s ballon.</td>
<td>Allusion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>“If you were coming in the fall”</td>
<td>Simile</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>As housewives do a fly</td>
<td>Simile</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>I’d toss it yonder like a rind</td>
<td>Hyperbole</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>It goads me, like the goblin bee</td>
<td>Hyperbole</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>I’d brush the summer by</td>
<td>Hyperbole</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>I’d wind the months in balls</td>
<td>Allusion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Into Van Dieman’s Land</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. Data Analysis

1. Explication of Aunt Helen

AUNT HELEN

Miss Helen Slingsby was my maiden aunt,
And lived in a small house near a fashionable square
Cared for by servants to the number of four.

Now when she died there was silence in heaven

And silence at her end of the street.
The shutters where drown and the undertaker wiped his feet—
He was aware that this sort of thing had occurred before.
The dogs were handsomely provided for,
But shortly afterwards the parrot died too.
The Dresden clock continued ticking on the mantelpiece,
And the footman sat upon the dining-table
Holding the second housemaid on his knees—
Who had always been so careful while her mistress lived.25

The poem “Aunt Helen” was first published in 1917. This poem contains thirteen lines. Here he imagines the funeral of a middle class lady with failed notions of her own grandeur.

The contain of the Aunt Helen is about Miss Slingsby is a ‘maiden’ and probably despised sex. As a result she has never married and died without heirs or any family to mourn her. She wants to live in a small house near a fashionable area but she doesn’t have quite enough money to afford to. She has dreams of social advancement and manages to employ four servants. She makes very little impact either in heaven or among her neighbours. As she is a distant and snobbish woman who lives by rules, it is possible no one really cares about her death. But there is no expression of sorrow. The reaction is therefore empty. It seems that she is self-important but not important to anyone else. It is proved that the death of this social snob was no big deal, it is a common type of occurrence. She is only concern for herself. She cares only for her dogs and a parrot. The parrot died, she has no more human worth or personality than the same parrot. She values dogs more than humans—even though she appears to value her social image. Miss Slingsby has no relationship with any person, has no impact on society or the world. The servants are careful while the aunt lived. She is the old virgin who died and her lustful servants.

1.1. Figure of speech analysis in Aunt Helen

a. Hyperbole

On the Aunt Helen, T. S. Eliot used Hyperbole in line 1: “Miss Helen Slingsby was my maiden aunt”. The speaker exaggerates that she is a maiden woman, she is never married until she died. A maiden women is indicated a snobbish culture. In line 6: “The shutters were drawn and the undertaker wiped his feet”. The speaker exaggerates that the shutter is drawn and the undertaker wipes his feet. The shutter is drawn means the funeral of her is finished, and the undertaker wipes his feet means he doesn’t want to remember her and wipe her feet in order there is no dust on his body. The undertaker still abides by rules of good social behaviour when she died, but there is no expression of sorrow. He also uses hyperbole in line 10: “The Dresden clock continued ticking on the mantelpiece”. He exaggerates that the Dresden clock still continues ticking, it means life still continues, however she has died. The death of Miss Slingsby has no impact on society or the world. Time continues fine without her. In line 12: “Holding the second housemaid on his knees”. It exaggerates that the housemaid holds his hands on his knees. He sits with his hands on his knees when he servants Miss Slingsby’s formality at meal times. She has gotten people to keep her rulers while she was alive.

2. Explication of Cousin Nancy

Cousin Nancy

Miss Nancy Ellicott
Strode across the hills and broke them,
Rode across the hills and broke them--
The barren New England hills--
Riding to hounds
Over the cow-pasture.

Miss Nancy Ellicott smoked
And danced all the modern dances;
And her aunts were not quite sure how they felt about it,
But they knew that it was modern.

Upon the glazen shelves kept watch
Mattew and waldo, guardians of the faith,
The army of unalterable law.26

The poem “Cousin Nancy” was first published on September 1916. This poem contains thirteen lines. This poem encompasses the duality, and the uncertainty that accompanies modernity.

In the first stanza, it talks about the situation of traditional England, where Miss Nancy lived. She tries to change to modern life. She wants to find a freedom, deliberate manifestations of modernity in the city. Then, the second stanza contains about the modern woman is dependent on what she dances and what she does. Dancing and smoking are to be their activity everyday. Her aunts are not sure what they feel about it, but they know that is modern. The last stanza, talks about Mattew and Waldo, they are as tutelary busts on cousin Nancy’s shelves, and the army of unalterable law is rational, artistic forces, combating with reason a relatively ancient social tradition. This unalterable law is not opposed to the new laws of modernisation, it encompasses it. Modernisation is nothing new, the progress process is static in its constant motion.

2.1. Figure of speech analysis in Cousin Nancy

a. Hyperbole

Hyperbole is simply exaggeration, Elliot used it in line 2, “Strode across the hills and broke them”, and also line 3, “Rode across the hills and broke them”. The speaker uses “across” and “broke”, show the contrasting-element. He exaggerates that Miss

Nancy can cross the hills and she can break them, as an interferes. It meant she can pass the obstacles and she finishes it. She wants to change the England to be modern culture and life. It conjures up a Blakean image of “England’s Green and Pleasant Land “ with all the legend and tradition that accompanies the dark satanic mills, being shattered and dominated by the independent. It also in line 4: “The barren New England hills—“. He exaggerated that the New English hills are barren. It means is a revelation of a by-gone “modernity”, the founding of a “new” England that has not had time to accrue the rich cultural tapestry of its namesake. It also hyperbole on line 5: “Riding to hounds” and line 6: “Over the cow-pasture”. He exaggerated that She rides hound over the cow-pasture. Hound can run and can move quickly. The cow-pasture is indicated by spiritual. So, it means spiritual modernizing movement of liberation and breaking forth, the reference to society function (the hunt) and the vulnerability of the rural (pastoral intonations of the cow-pasture) leads us seamlessly to the more artificial, deliberate manifestations of modernity, inevitably to be found in the city.

b. Symbol

Symbol is a figure of speech, which has meaning more than what it is. In this poem, symbols used by the speaker on line: 7 and 8: “Miss Nancy Ellicott smoked” and “And danced all the modern dances”. The speaker uses “smoked and danced” as symbol of modernization which most clearly apparent in the mannerisms of self conscious, fashionable city life, which then spills out into the wider social landscape. The ‘modern’ woman is dependent on what she dances and what she does. Miss Nancy Ellicott’s independence by smoking. Dancing and smoking are particularly time-trapped.
c. Metaphor

In this poem, the speaker uses metaphor in line 12: “Mattew and Waldo, guardians of the faith”. It means that Mattew and Waldo are really a guardian, a representing with gentle mockery the forces of rational anti-Christianity. Mattew and Waldo in Eliot’s poem are Mattew Arnold and Ralph Waldo Emerson, seen as tutelary buts on Cousin Nancy’s shelves.

3. Explication of *Conversation Galante*

*Conversation Galante*

I observe: “our sentimental friend the moon!”
Or possibly (fantastic, I confess)
It may be Prester Jhon’s balloon
Or an old battered lantern hung aloft
To light poor travellers to their distress.”
She then: “How you digress!”

And I then: “Someone frames upon the keys
That exquisite nocturne, with which we explain
The night and moonshine; music which we seize
To body forth our own vacuity.”
She then: “Does this refer to me?”
“Oh no, it is I who am inane.”

You, madam, are the eternal humorist,
The eternal enemy of the absolute,
Giving our vagrant moods the slightest twist!
With your air indifferent and imperious—“
And—“Are we then so serious?”

The poem “Conversation Galante” was first published on September 1917.

“Conversation Galante” is an epigram consisting of three sestets. This poem is about someone who looks for a peace of mind. Though the woman in conversation is never identified, it does not change the attitude the narrator takes towards her. The first stanza, the poem is introduced with conversation between the speaker with the moon as his friend. Maybe his name is Prester Jhon’s balloon. He is a legendary Christian king of the east. The speaker hopes to get a lantern as comfort to many people on the world. Here is told that many people are a poor belief to God. He hopes the lantern can become a light for them. Then, the second stanza tells about the speaker hopes someone to give a good instruction to be guidelines of life. He then goes on to defend his comments by explaining

that someone gives an idea of what the moon is and how it causes the night and moonlight, and that idea is accepted like music or our ears. We do not need night and moonshine and be extravagant. All of them can break our body and detriment of our health. If we still do it, so we are a foolish man. The final stanza, the speaker shows the madam is an eternal humorist, as an entertain woman. This woman will always be eternal enemy by all of the man. Usually, in the night and moonshine are indicated by a night world. So many prostitute woman on there. Because of them, the speaker is serious to look for something can give a light to many people.

3.1 Figure of speech analysis in *Conversation Galante*

a. Apostrophe

In line 1: “I observe: “ our sentimental friend the moon!”” Eliot uses apostrophe. He speaks to the moon as his friend. He considers that the moon as a hoping which give a peace in the world.

b. Hyperbole

The speaker uses hyperbole in line 4: “Or an old battered lantern hung aloft”. He exaggerated that an old battered lantern as someone who can give a peace of the world. The speaker describes a lantern can be light to many people which need it in the world. The speaker also uses hyperbole in line 13: “You, madam, are the eternal humorist”. It exaggerates that madam is the eternal humorist. It shows that the woman can be an entertain girl who is able to give a happy to the people by humorist.

c. Allusion

In line 3: “It may be Prester Jhon’s balloon”. Eliot uses allusion for allowing the speaker to reinforce an argument that I observe: Our sentimental friend the moon or possibly, it may be Prester Jhon’s balloon. It shows the speaker speaks to Prester Jhon. Preste as the Emperor of Ethiopia, enthroned on a map of East Africa in an atlas prepared
for Queen Mary 1558. The legends of Prester Jhon, popular in Europe from the 12th through the 17th centuries, told of Christian patriarch and king said to rule over a Christian nation lost amidst the Muslims and pagans in the Orient.

4. Explication of *If you were coming in the fall*

If you were coming in the fall
If you were coming in the fall,
I’d brush the summer by
With half a smile, and half a spurn,
As housewives do a fly.

If I could see you in a year,
I’d wind the months in balls,
And put them each in separate drawers,
For fear the number fuse.

If only centuries delayed,
I’d count them on my hand,
Subtracting, till my fingers dropped
Into Van Dieman’s Land.

If certain, when this life was out,
That yours and mine should be,
I’d toss it yonder like a rind,
And take eternity.

But now, uncertain of the length
Of this that is between,
It goads me, like the goblin bee,
That will not state, its sting.28

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This poem describes about love, time and separation. The usual assumption is that
the speaker is a woman, because the line four mentions about the housewives and
traditionally women who always wait. There are four of stanzas begin with if, a word that
indicates uncertainty. This speaker is certain of her love for him, but she doesn’t know is
when he will be together and for how long.

The first stanza tells about imagining the arriving of the lover in the fall. The
speaker will be patient, until passes the summer. And if the lover was gone back then the
speaker welcomes with pleasure and hate because of the trip has separated them. The
speaker is only a housewife, her job waits until her husband goes home. In the second
stanza, the speaker wishes to count the days by around a month. She may keep them
tightly and put in her mind. In the third stanza, the speaker counts the time with her hand
until no one remains and put them into “Van Dieman’s land. Dieman’s can be looked at
as a fusion of two words, die and man. So, despite a lover die she still waits. She has
assumption that the death was never could separate them. The next stanza, the speaker
hopes that she can meet with her lover. She still has the expectation that will be the
meeting between them in spite of the death’s speaker. She believes that their loves will
eternal and never forgotten even though their soul was taken from the body. Then the last
stanza describes that she doesn’t know when and if they will meet again. The words
“Goblin Bee” are very profound. A goblin is a grotesque, sneaky, evil creature and a bee
is a tiny insect that stings and hurts people. She considers the time is a cruel thing
because has separated them and illustrate there is no possibility for having a reunion of
lovers.

4.1 Figure of speech analysis in If you were coming in the fall
a. Simile

In line 4: “As housewives do a fly”, Dickinson uses simile for comparing the housewives with a fly. The fly is represented always waits the human come then it bits and takes bloods. She also uses simile on line 15: “I’d toss it yonder like a rind”, this simile for comparing life with rind. Her body (the rind) contains a sprits or essence, which would continue after her death. In line 19: “It goads me, like the goblin bee”. She uses simile for comparing the speaker with a goblin bee. A goblin is a grotesque, sneaky, evil creature and a bee is a tiny insect that stings and hurts people.

b. Hyperbole

Dickinson uses Hyperbole, in line 2: “I’d brush the summer by”. She exaggerated that the speaker could brush the summer. She meant not really brush the summer. It related to the time that she must passes to wait a lover. Then in line 6: “I’d wind the months in balls,” She exaggerated that the speaker could wind the man in balls. She meant not really wind the months in balls. She was intended count the month by around a ball. Because a ball is a circle that make easier for count it than a square. Then line 10: “I’d count them on my hand.” She exaggerated that she could count centuries with her hands. Day becomes month and changes into centuries. It shows the time became longer and longer in every day.

c. Allusion

In line 12: “Into Van Dieman’s Land” Dickinson uses allusion. She uses allusion for allowing the speaker to reinforce an argument that she will count the day rather centuries despite until into Van Dieman’s land. It shows that the place can’t separate the speaker with her lover. Van Diemand’s land is the original name used by Europeans for the island of Tasmania, now part of Australia. The Dutch explorer Abel Tasman is the first European to explore Tasmania. He named the island Anthoonij van Diemenslandst in honor of Anthonny van Diemen, Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies who had
sent Tasman on his voyage of discovery in 1642. In 1803, the British colonized the island as a penal colony with the name Van Diemen’s Land.
CHAPTER IV
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

After having analyzed on T.S. Eliot and Emily Dickinson’s poem, the writer concludes some points, such as follows:

The figure of speech in three poems of Eliot Aunt Helen, Cousin Nancy and Conversation Galante and If you were coming in the fall by Emily Dickinson contain beautiful wordplays on each poem. Many subjects that Eliot uses in his poems, such as life, friendship, God, Death and natural world around him. That poems consist of various figures of speech that convey the philosophical idea in our life.

Eliot uses figure of speech because he hopes the reader can understand easier his poem. On Aunt Helen, Eliot uses hyperbole. On Cousin Nancy, he uses hyperbole, symbol and metaphor. Meanwhile, on Conversation Galante, he uses apostrophe, hyperbole and allusion. Then Dickinson uses simile, hyperbole and allusion on If you were coming in the fall.

B. Suggestion

The writer tries to make some suggestions based on the analysis above. Analyzing a poem must be based on the facts within; sometimes the poem writer does not directly show his ideology. So, we have to observe more seriously, in order to catch it as good as possible. The role of the approach and theory should be match with the analysis, and the poem texts must be understood as good as well to make easy the writer in the research.

These suggestions may give some inputs for the readers especially for the readers from the English Department in the Faculty of Adab and Humanities. The suggestions which would be proposed are:

a. The writer hopes that the readers understand types of figure language such as simile, metaphor, hyperbole, symbol also allusion clearly.

b. This study can be useful for all of the readers who want to study in depth about the figurative language.

Finally, the writer hopes the paper can contribute a supporting reference in analyzing works of literature. However this paper is not perfect yet. Therefore, for those who wants to know more detail about those poems please read the books, encyclopedia, and the internet which is available in bibliography.
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