

A Figurative Language and Imagery Analysis on Robert Browning Poems



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JAKARTA
2008**

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A Thesis
Submitted to Letters and Humanities Faculty
in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for
the Strata 1 (S1) Degree



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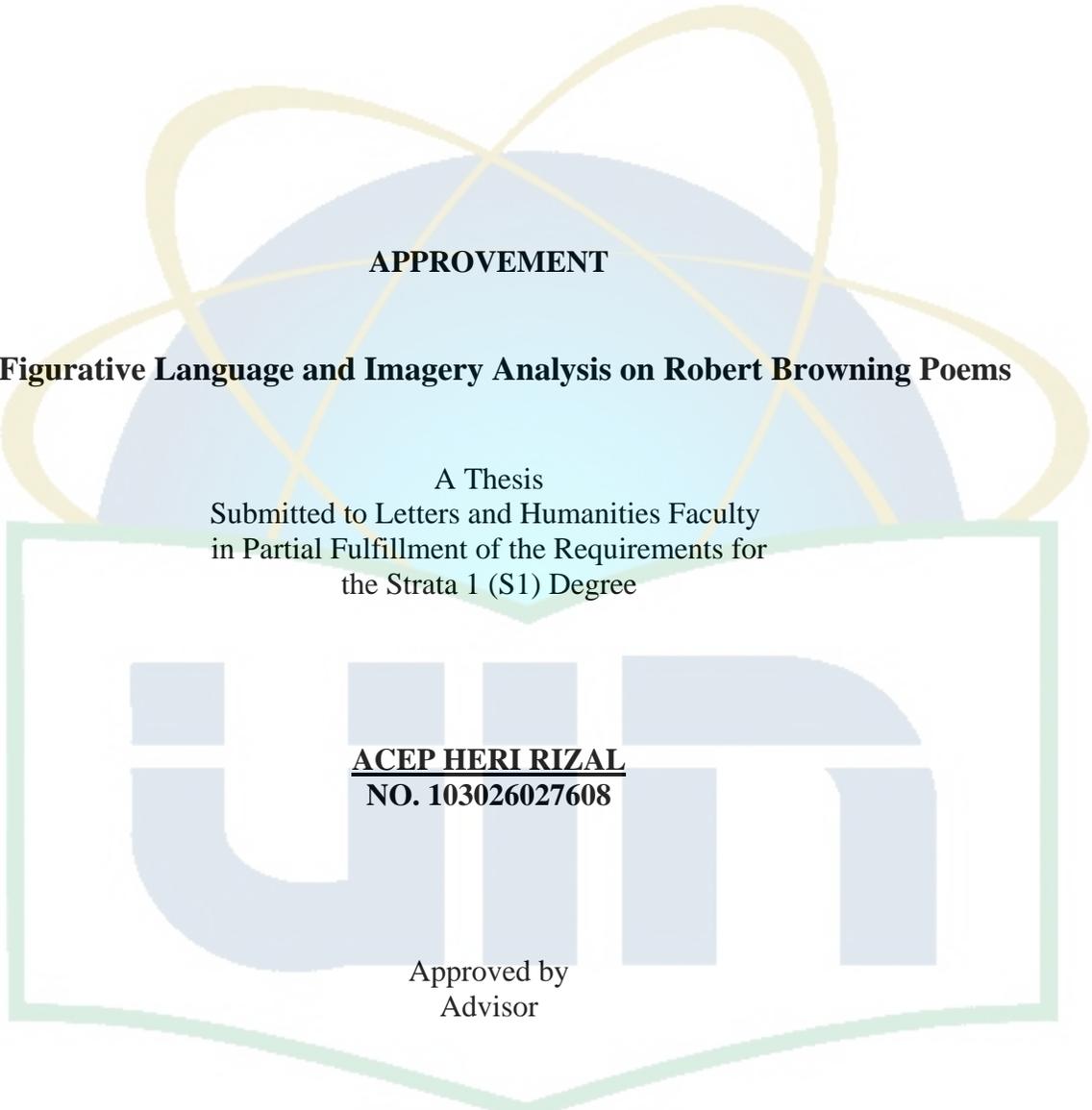
ABSTRACT

ACEP HERI RIZAL, *A Figurative Language And Imagery Analysis on Robert Browning Poems*. Thesis. Jakarta: English Letters Department, Letters and Humanities Faculty, Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University, Jakarta 2008

This research discussed on Robert Browning's poems. The writer studied three poems as the object of the study, they were: *My Star*, *Parting at Morning*, and *Meeting at Night*. He uses the theory of figurative language and imagery the theoretical framework of the research. The method of the research was descriptive qualitative to depict about the content of the poems.

In this research, the writer found that Browning uses many varieties of figurative languages. There are metaphor, personification, symbol, and simile. There are also many examples of imagery in these poems, such as, visual imagery, olfactory imagery, and organic imagery

As the conclusion, the writer found that Robert Browning has used figure of speech and imagery to make an effect in the poems. There were six lines that contain figurative language in *My Star*, there were two lines that contain figurative language in *Parting at Morning*, and there were one line that contains figurative language in *Meeting at Night*. Moreover, the imagery in *My Star* that the writer found were five examples, in *Parting at Morning* that developed in it was two examples. Last, in *Meeting at Night*, the writer found six examples.



APPROVEMENT

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2008**

LEGALIZATION

The thesis entitled "A Figurative Language and Imagery Analysis on Robert Browning Poems" has been defended before the Letters and Humanities Faculty's Examination committee on September 05 2008. The paper has already been accepted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Strata 1 (S1) Degree.

Jakarta, September 05 2008

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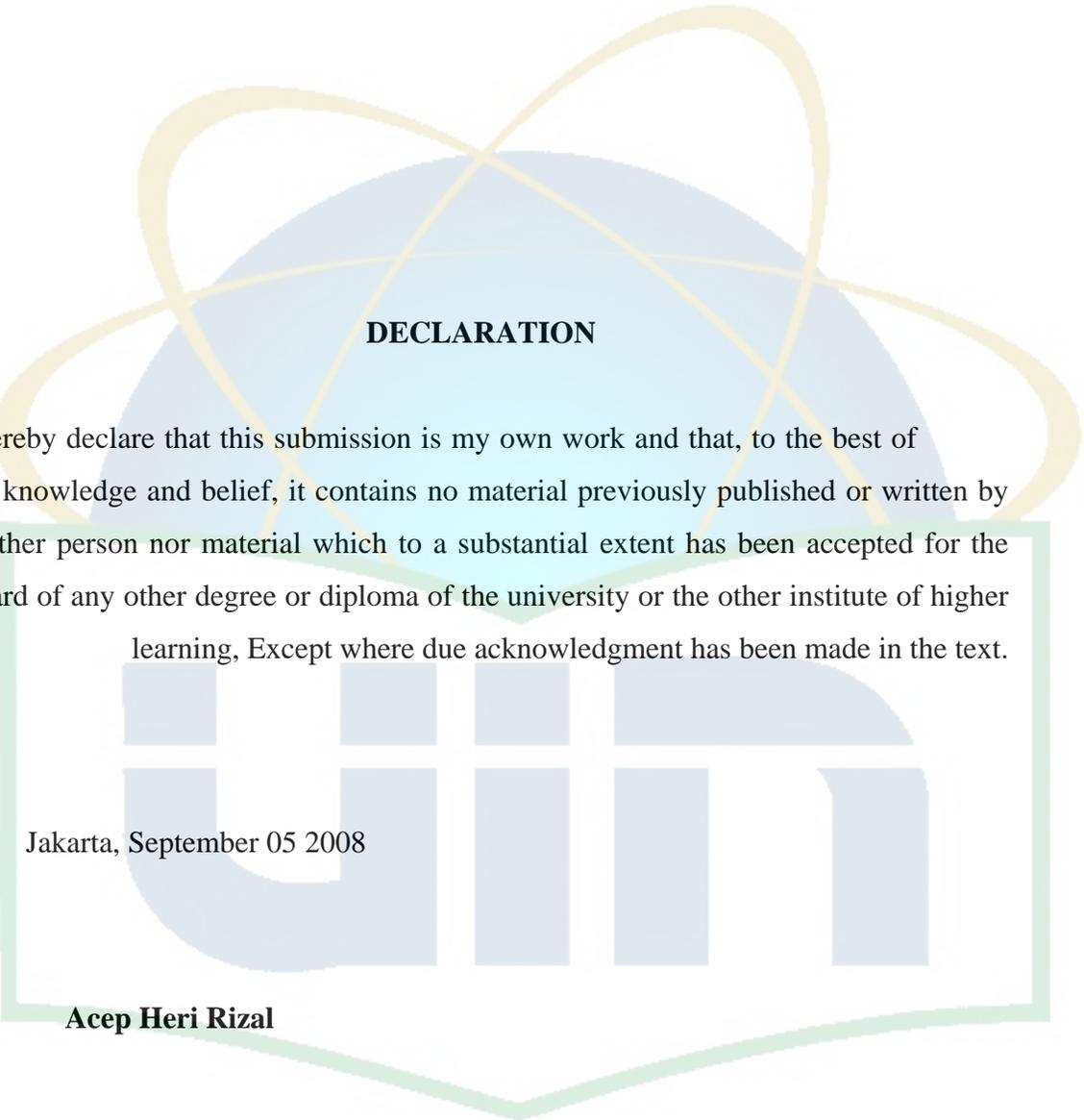
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DECLARATION

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 the other institute of higher learning, Except where due acknowledgment has been made in the text.

Jakarta, September 05 2008

Acep Heri Rizal

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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

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Finally, the writer hopes that this paper will be useful for the writer himself and for those who are interested in literary research. May Allah, the all-Hearer and all knower, bless them all and gives them more than what they have given to the writer.

Hopefully, this thesis gives benefit for all people who read it.

Jakarta, September 05 2008

The Writer

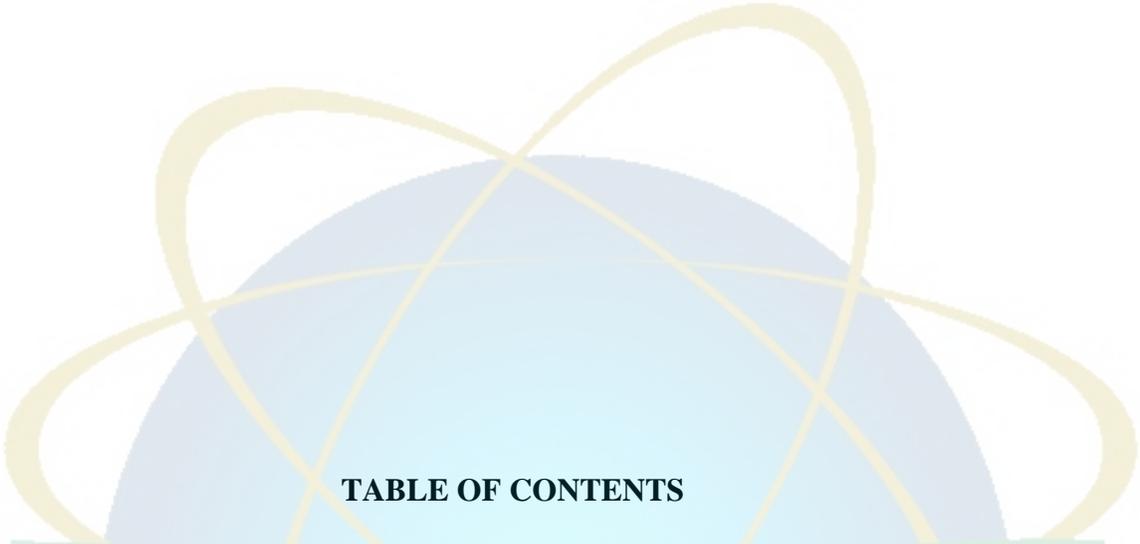


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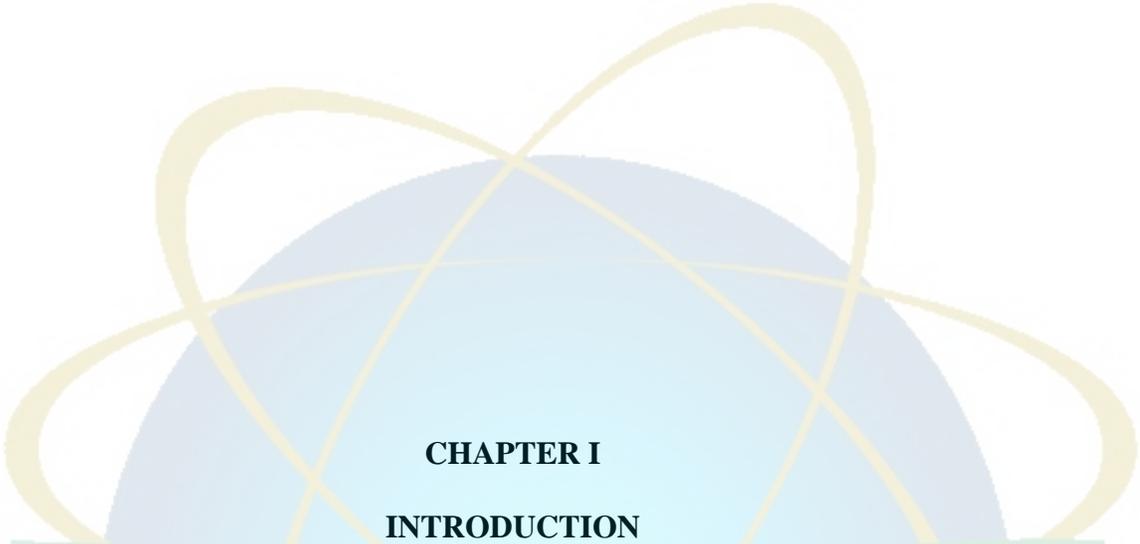
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of Study

Literature can be divided into four types; they are poetry, prose, drama and non fiction, such as journal, magazine, biography. Laurence Perrine says that poetry is as universal as language and almost as ancient.¹ A poem can be an amazing moment in our lives and human being's experience interpretation, which is expressed, asserted interestingly and implied through word string so it can be seen as a beautiful expression. Actually everyone can make a poem because through a poem, everything can be poured out easily. It can be sorrow, an exciting moment, or thing that never been experienced before. A literary work is an artifact non living thing have meaning and become an aesthetic object if is given a meaning by a reader.²

Poem is also a unique media of communication, created in a brief and concentrated form of language, differs from of the other literary works. Accordingly, poem can give its meaning intently. The object to be communicated in a poem is

¹ Laurence Perrine and Thomas R. ARP. 1992. *Sound and Sense: An introduction to poetry*, Eight Edition Southern Methodist University. P. 3

² Prof.Dr.Rachmat Djoko Pradopo, *Beberapa teori sastra, metode kritik, dan penerapannya*, pustaka pelajar, yogyakarta 2003, p. 106

various, say, for instance, the experiences of life, emotional condition such as:
sadness, anxiety, suffering, or simply philosophical ideas.

A poem uses specific devices such as connotation, sound, and rhythm to express the appropriate combination of meaning and emotion. So that, poem needs to be discussed and analyzed, if the reader wants to understand the message and the depth of true meaning contain on it. By using deep analysis and right theory, the reader can unveil the message in the poem text. It means everybody can explore every stanza, line, and word in poetry, and analyzed the structures of poem, such as analyzing the figurative language, imagery, rhythm, tone, and sound in poem. The writer analyses a poem to emerge a critical interpretation and give positive contribution to the reader.

In this research, the writer intends to analyze the figurative language and the technique of imagery development in Browning's³ poem. In this thesis, the writer will choose three Browning poems, they are My Star, Parting at Night, and Meeting at Morning.

In these poems, the writer assumes that Browning uses symbol, personification, simile, and metaphor as the figure of speech. Therefore the writer

³ Robert Browning was born on May 7, 1812, in Camberwell, London, England. His father, a senior clerk with the Bank of England, provided a comfortable living for his family and passed on a love of art and literature to Robert. In 1828 Browning entered the University of London, but he dropped out after just half a year. His first published work was Pauline: A Fragment of a Confession, issued anonymously (without his name) in 1833. He died in 1889, on the same day that his final volume of verse, Asolando, was published. He is buried in Poet's Corner of Westminster Abbey. (<http://www.notablebiographies.com/Br-Ca/Browning-Robert.html>. Accessed on March 14th, 2008)

becomes interested in analyzing the figurative language of Browning's poems. The descriptive words of figurative language has a meaning in senses other than the literal, even the words convey precise meaning.

Actually, all poets use figurative language, whether they know it or not, and in order to read well, we have to recognize it and be aware of its effects. Most figurative languages have a simple purpose. They are to compare something that we are writing about, into the outside piece of writing: imaginative things.

Perrine says: "figure of speech constitutes anyway of saying something other than the ordinary way"⁴. It avoids telling something directly in order to emphasize its meaning. As it is elaborated by Bradford T. Stull in his book *The Elements of Figurative Language* that figurative language is the language that avoids speaking directly or plainly about the subject under examination. Figurative language is also the language that either speaks symbolically about the subject or the language when speaking about the subject.

In *My Star*, the "I" expresses his passionate love and flattery for his beloved wife who has passed away. But he was still believed his late wife still love him. These poems consist of one stanza and thirteen lines. He uses symbol, personification, and simile as the figure of speech.

Parting at Morning consists of one stanza and divided into fourth lines. It tells us about the two lovers that cannot share their love together. It is about a young

⁴ Laurence Perrine and Thomas R. ARP. *Op.cit.* p. 65.

woman's feeling of loneliness because of her lover's departure. Generally, this poem tells about the continuation of the experience of "I" who was experiencing a long trip going from the meeting place in the night with his sweet heart who loved. Finally, he really feels lose someone that he loved because they meet in the night but they should separate in the morning. Browning uses symbol and metaphor as the figurative language in this poem.

In *Meeting at Night*, Browning describes a young man's experience in seeing and courting his lover. It is divided into two stanzas and twelve lines. In this poem, he uses only personification as the figure of speech.

B. The Focus of Study

In this thesis, the writer determines the scope of limitation on the analysis of there selected Browning's poems. And, he also limits the discussion about the imagery and figurative language of them, namely symbol, personification, simile, metaphor. Then, he tries to interpret, describe, and explain what the author means in the figurative language in these poems.

C. The Statement of Problems

To pursue the understanding of this thesis, the writer formulated some statement of problem as follows:

1. What kinds of figurative languages are found in the three analyzed poems
My Star, Parting at Morning, and Meeting at Night?

2. What kinds of imagery that exist in the poems?

D. The Objective and Significance of Study

The writer hopes this research will give the information about the advantage of studying literature, and gives the constructive contribution for the development of literary study in relation to intrinsic study in poetry, especially in figurative language and imagery. And it is also meant to train the writer's skill in analyzing poetry. It is also expected that the result of the research can be used as a reference in poetry analyzing and modern poetry lesson.

E. The Methodology of Study

1. The Method of Research

In this research, the writer uses descriptive method. He analyses the unit of analysis by using every reference related to the study. He analyses every line that contains the figurative language and imagery. From both analyses, the writer tries to describe the figurative language of each poem. He also tries to give answer of the research questions.

2. The Technique of Data Analysis

To analyze the data, the writer used qualitative method, by marking and classifying the data. After the data were collected, he analyzed all the data to find out kinds of the figurative language in the poems.

3. The Instrument

The instrument in this research is the writer himself by reading and analyzing the whole text in the three Browning poems. The poems will be analyzed carefully by underlining the stanzas, lines, sentences or words that related to figurative language and imagery. Besides analyzing the data, the writer also puts it as the evidence in this research.

4. The Unit of Analysis

The unit of analysis in this research is Robert Brownings' poems collected from various sources, entitled, **My Star** (taken from first published in *Dramatic Romances and Lyrics*. Inc, 1849), meanwhile **Meeting at Night** and **Parting at Morning** are taken from *SOUND AND SENSE; An introduction to Poetry* by Laurence Perrine and Thomas R. ARP, published by Harcourt Brage College Publishers, 1992.

5. The Time and Place of Research

The writer started conducting the research when he was studying at eighth semester at English Letter Department of Faculty of Letters and Humanities, State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta. And, the research was located at English Letter Department of UIN, main library of UIN, Faculty of Culture Studies' library of UI and Atmajaya and other libraries providing references and information about the material that he needed.



CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

A. Understanding Poem

Reading poem is an experience that increases in richness as it is repeated. It requires reading and re-reading to understand the word meanings. A poem may be enjoyed on first sight, for its brilliant imagery, perhaps, or its satisfying sound relationships, the appeal of wit or an intellectual concept pointed with subtlety or for all these together, flashing upon the mind with a shock of delight.⁵ In analyzing a poem we need a knowledge and accuracy, and every one can read poem, but not all can comprehend what the poem means and the main purpose of it. However, most people can read a poem but to comprehend the content, they need knowledge of accuracy, senses and seriousness.

Poem, like prose, is a form of discourse whose instrument is language. Its function is to communicate and it never allows its emotional content to obliterate its message. The poet is a thinker, and although not all great thinkers are great poets, few great poets are shoddy thinkers. Poem is frequently concerned with the touchy

⁵ Stanley B. Greenfield and A. Kingsley Weatherhead, *THE POEM: An Anthology*. Meredith Corporation. 1968. p. xxvii

feelings, reactions, and attitudes which the prose writers may avoid because they interfere with the directness and clarity of his statement.⁶

A poem is called as a literary and it is independent and it depends on other element including the poet itself. Literature study is an independent study and it does not depend on other studies such as history, philosophy, psychology, and so on⁷

Perhaps no single definition can encompass all of Poem's aspects because Poem is subjective, emotional response to word, a situation, a feeling or a thought and means different thing to different people. There are so many definitions of Poem, Perrine says: Poem might be defined as a kind of language that says more and says it more intensely than does ordinary language.⁸ He considered Poem as a kind of language which is different from every day language.

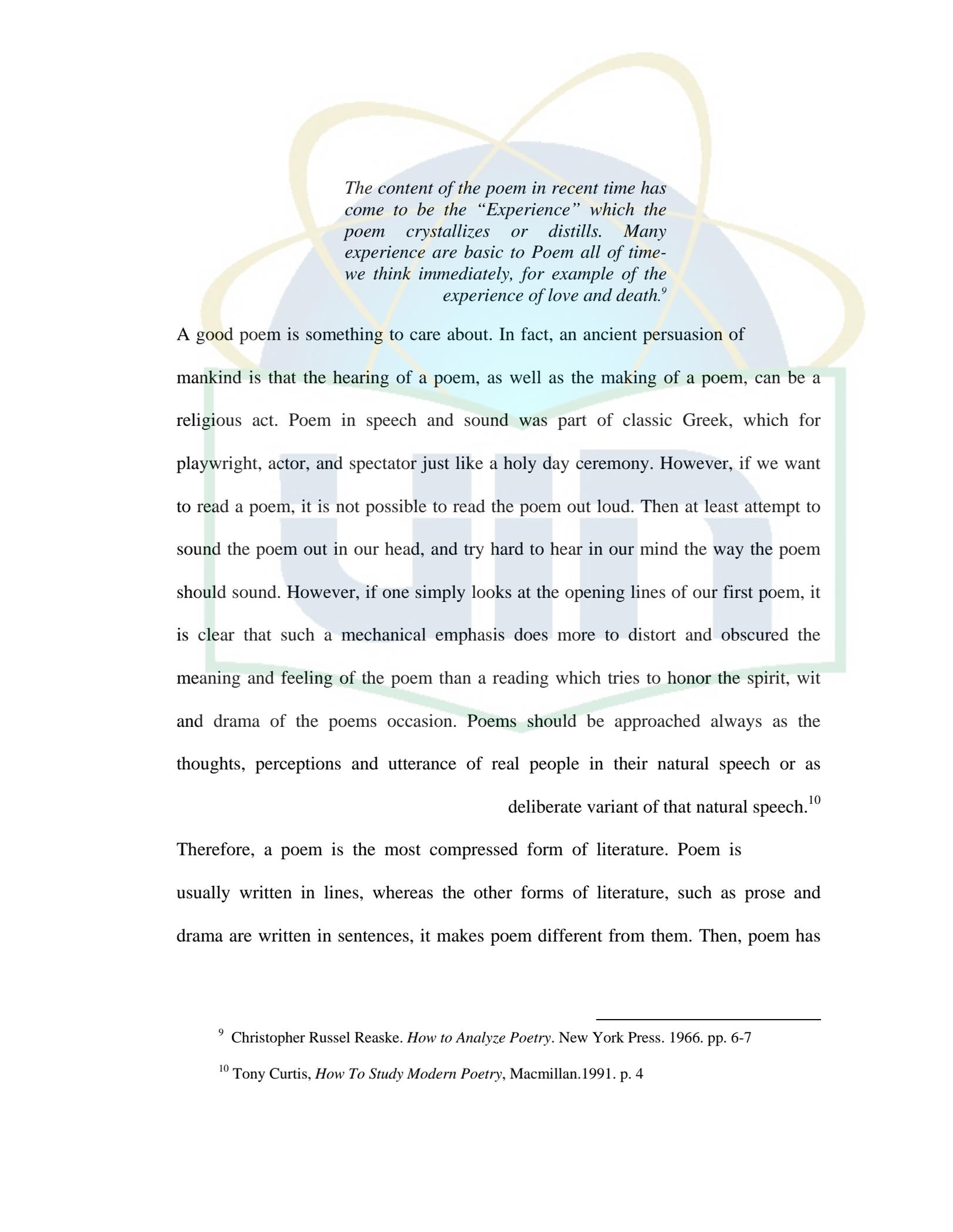
Poem is also the choice of words and their arrangements, which are made so as to draw the listener's on readers attentions to those features of language which in every day speech are usually ignored rhythms, rhyme, non- standard word orders and so on.

Combining between form and content can create a beautiful words arrangement or rhythm, producing from the word sound. A poem is created by poet directly and indirectly, the experience appears from life, love and death. Reaske says:

⁶ Irving Ribner and Harry Morris, *POEM a Critical and Historical Introduction*. Scott Foresman and Company. 1962. p. 1

⁷ Budi Darma, *Pengantar Teori Sastra*, Pusat Bahasa Departemen Pendidikan Nasional, 2004. p.5

⁸ Laurence Perrine and Thomas R. ARP. 1992. *Sound and Sense: An introduction to Poem*, Eight Edition Southern Methodist University. p. 3



The content of the poem in recent time has come to be the “Experience” which the poem crystallizes or distills. Many experience are basic to Poem all of time—we think immediately, for example of the experience of love and death.⁹

A good poem is something to care about. In fact, an ancient persuasion of mankind is that the hearing of a poem, as well as the making of a poem, can be a religious act. Poem in speech and sound was part of classic Greek, which for playwright, actor, and spectator just like a holy day ceremony. However, if we want to read a poem, it is not possible to read the poem out loud. Then at least attempt to sound the poem out in our head, and try hard to hear in our mind the way the poem should sound. However, if one simply looks at the opening lines of our first poem, it is clear that such a mechanical emphasis does more to distort and obscured the meaning and feeling of the poem than a reading which tries to honor the spirit, wit and drama of the poems occasion. Poems should be approached always as the thoughts, perceptions and utterance of real people in their natural speech or as deliberate variant of that natural speech.¹⁰

Therefore, a poem is the most compressed form of literature. Poem is usually written in lines, whereas the other forms of literature, such as prose and drama are written in sentences, it makes poem different from them. Then, poem has

⁹ Christopher Russel Reaske. *How to Analyze Poetry*. New York Press. 1966. pp. 6-7

¹⁰ Tony Curtis, *How To Study Modern Poetry*, Macmillan.1991. p. 4

its own intrinsic elements. They are figurative language, imagery, rhythm, tone, and sound and sense.

Everyone has a definition about Poem. Initially, Poem might be defined as a kind of language that says more and says it more intensely than does ordinary language. In order to understand this fully, we need to understand what Poem “says.”

For language is employed on different occasion to say quite different kinds of things; in other words, has a different uses.¹¹

Even though there are different definitions of Poem, it does not matter for us in understanding what Poem is. It is clear that Poem is universal language that has the universal purpose too.

They are two basic types of Poem, traditional type and modern type. The traditional type follows standard rules of grammar and syntax with regular scheme of rhythm and rhyme, and avoids rhyme and standard grammatical organization and seeks new ways of expression. A Modern poetry is written in plain English, filled with imagery and emotion, and is so much easier to read than poetry of the past.¹²

B. Figurative Language

Figurative language is kinds of language which departs from the language employed in the traditional, literal ways of describing person or objects. Using

¹¹ Laurence Perrine and Thomas R. ARP. *Op.cit.* p. 3.

¹² Available on <http://searchwarp.com/swa126567.html>. Thursday, August, 24 2008 09:42 PM

figurative language is making imaginative descriptions in fresh ways.¹³ Kinds of figurative language are metaphor, simile, personification, apostrophe, metonymy, symbol, allegory, paradox, overstatement, understatement and irony.¹⁴

Like the explanation before, therefore, a figurative language consists of a comparison between two things. Let us say that one is “A” and other is “B”.

Commonly, say “A”, is the one we are saying something about, and the “A” term (or primary term) denotes the thing to which some other thing is compared. In figurative language, we say something about A by comparing to B. The “B” is secondary term denotes A which is compared to B.

For example in a sentence: “The car shot up the road”. Shot here means that the car was running fast on the road. So, it look like the car moving fast as a bullet pulls out cross a gun. So there is a correlation between shot and a car, it is a speed. It speeds from the car.

Just like the sentence “He walks like a duck”. In here, we try to make a relation between a duck and a man. We can see, when someone lost his mind and walked up on the street, we see that he was not walking like a normally man. His walk looks like a duck’s walk.

According to Perrine, “figure of speech may be defined as any way of saying something other than the ordinary way.”¹⁵ Poets feel, that by using figure of

¹³ Christopher Russel Reaske. *Op.cit.* p. 33

¹⁴ Laurence Perrine and Thomas R. ARP. *Op.cit.* p. 60

speech in their Poem they can say more vividly and forcefully than they can say it directly. The definition of figure of speech itself based on Encyclopedia of literature in page 415:

Figure of speech is a form or expression used to convey meaning or heighten effect, often by comparing or identifying one thing with another that has a meaning or connotation familiar to the reader or listeners. Its effectiveness way to say what he/she means, because (1) figure of speech afford to the reader imaginative pleasure because the reader can imagine what the poet means; (2) figure of speech is a way of bringing additional imagery into verse, of making the abstract concrete and making Poem more sensuous; (3) figure of speech is a way of adding emotional intensity to otherwise merely information statement and conveying attitudes with information. Figure of speech that would be analyzed in this paper is symbol, personification, simile, and metaphor.

1. Symbol

Symbol is a thing (could be an object, person, situation or action), which stands for something else more abstract. For example our flag is the symbol of our country. According to Perrine, symbol may be defined as “something that means more than what it is.”¹⁵ A symbol is also a word that stands for, or points to, a reality beyond it self. The content of a poem cannot move from a symbol. However, in a

¹⁵ *Ibid.* p. 60

¹⁶ *Ibid.* p. 80

poem, sometimes the poet uses a symbol to say certain forms like something or by comparing one thing to another.

The relation of the symbol was very close with imagery; Russel explained that a symbol is the ultimate task of advanced to explain, delivering a message in a little bit complicated. The poets used symbol and further, to explain how the symbol work together with the images to amplify the meaning of poem.¹⁷

To have good understanding about symbol, the writer quotes a poem by

Robert Frost *The Road Not Taken* in the first stanza line one and two by expression:

*Two roads diverged in a yellow wood
And sorry I could not travel both*

In the sentences above the speaker describes two roads in intersection that has symbolic meaning. Concerning just like we are facing two choices in life. The speaker in the poem would like to explore both roads, but he could explore only one. The person with a strong desire for life, whether satisfied or dissatisfied with the choice he made, with open eyes, will always keep in touch long for the realms of experience that he had to forego.

2. Personification

Personification is the attribution of human qualities to animals, ideas, or inanimate thing. It is really a subtype of metaphor, an implied comparison in which

¹⁷ Christopher Russel Reaske. *Op.cit.* p. 95

the figurative term of the comparison is always a human being.¹⁸ From definition above, we can get the conclusion that personification is treating something as human being by giving the attribute of human being to inanimate object, to animal, concrete or abstract things. A poet usually uses personification to make great effect and bring the reader imagination to her/his minds. To have a better understanding about personification, I choose *How Like a Winter Hath My Absence* by William Shakespeare. In second stanza consists of personification on the sixth line by expressing:

*The teeming autumn, big with rich increase
Bearing the wanton burthen of the prime*

In this poem, autumn is considered as human quality by bearing. He is very sad because his girl friend leaves him alone, so he cannot feel the affection from his girl friend when he needs it.

3. Simile

Like Metaphor, simile also compares two different things, but it uses a connective word. Simile may be defined as “figure of speech in which two essential dissimilar object are expressly compared with an another by used sign- posting such as like, as, than similar to, resembles or seems.”¹⁹ The similar definition said that simile is a figure of speech in which a comparison is expressed by the specific use of

¹⁸ Laurence Perrine and Thomas R. ARP. *Op.cit.* p. 64

¹⁹ *Ibid.* P. 61

a word or phrase such as: like, as, than, seems or “as if.” To have good understanding about simile let us see *The World is too Much with Us* by William Wordsworth using

simile inside in the first stanza on seventh line by expressing:

“*And are- gathered now like sleeping flower*”

In this sentence, the meaning of sleeping flower is similar to the nature. We cannot see how the beauty of flower if we never water the flower, so it can make the flower wit and finally will die. Similarity to the nature, if we never give the attention and treat them, the nature can be sick that usually they expressing by natural disaster.

4. Metaphor.

When we talk about metaphor, we mean the use of language to refer to something other and what is originally applied to, or what it “literally” means, in order to suggest some resemblance or make a connection between the two things.²⁰

Metaphor is pervasive in language, and there are two principle ways in which it is important.²¹ First, in relation to individual words: metaphor is basic process in the

formation of words and word meaning.

Second, in relation to discourse: metaphor is important because its function- explaining, clarifying, describing, expressing, evaluating, and entertaining. Metaphor, therefore, are instances of non- literal language that involve some kind of comparison or identification: if interpreted literally, they would be nonsensical, impossible, or

²⁰ Murray Knowles and Rosamund Moon. *Introducing Metaphor*. London, 2006. p. 3

²¹ *Ibid.* p. 4

untrue. The comparison in a metaphor is implicit. And subtype of metaphor is personification. Where something inanimate is treated as if it has human qualities or is capable of human qualities or is capable of human actions.²² In the piece of Robert Herrick's poem below, he uses metaphor to express his feeling to his beloved one.

You are tulip seen today,

But dearest, of so short a stay

There were you grew scarce man can say.

In the first line of this poem, Herrick images his beloved with a beautiful and charming tulip, but unfortunately, the tulips does not have time to stay along, which is proposed described ...*so short a stay*.

C. Kinds of Imagery

Imagery is well-known as mental picture, that is, the picture, portrait or imagination that appear as the result of a reader reaction when trying to comprehend a poem.²³ Image is created as the continuation process of reader imagination that actively and creatively explores the meaning behind the text. To make imagery appear in reader thought, the reader should have a good reading skill complimented with good mastery of vocabulary, grammar, and cultural aspect. We realize that the text we are trying to comprehend is not our own language. So, we really need to adjust with the spirit of text that used other language. In other word, imagery can be

²² *Ibid.* p. 4

²³ Siswantoro: *Apresiasi Puisi- puisi Sastra Inggris*, (Surakarta, Muhammadiyah University Press, 2002), p. 49

achieved if a reader is able to participate cognitively and emotionally throughout the text.

Even though imagery is well-known as the imagination, it does not mean that it has the same characteristics with visual things. But, it may be auditory, tactile, olfactory, or internal sensation (such as drunk, hunger and thirsty). Nevertheless, it can be denied that visual is the highest frequent of appearances. Below are the kinds of imagery.

Perrine divides imagery in to seven divisions; *visual imagery* is the kind of imagery occurs most frequently in Poem. But an image may also represent a sound *auditory imagery*; a smell *olfactory imagery*; a taste *gustatory imagery*; touch, such as hardness, softness, wetness , or heat and cold *tactile imagery*; an internal sensation, such a hunger, thirsty, fatigue, or nausea *organic imagery*; or movement or tension in the muscles or joints *kinesthetic imagery*²⁴. The imageries could be grasped from the classification below:

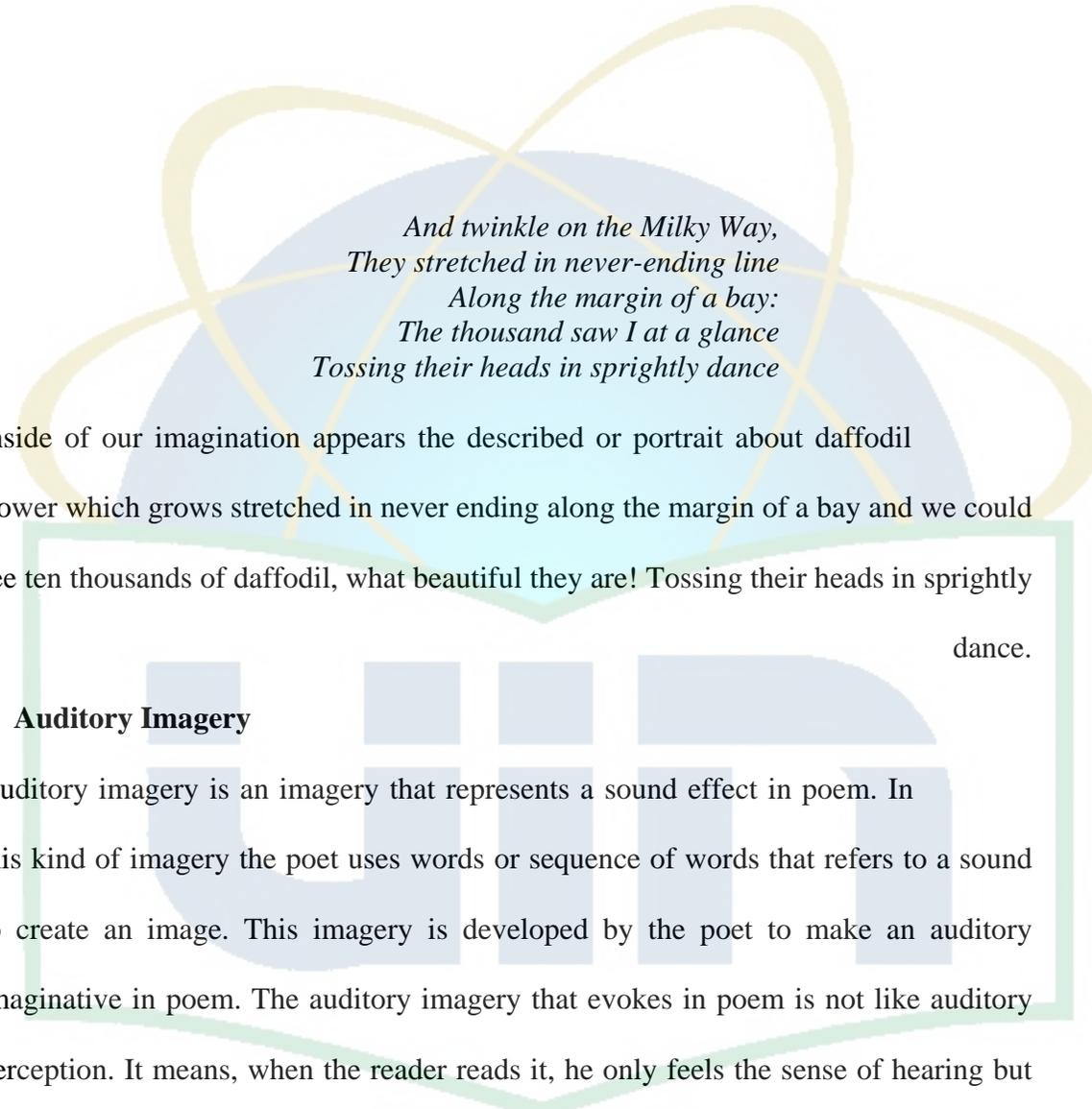
1. Visual Imagery

Visual imagery evokes a picture of something that occurs most frequently in Poem, sometime seen in the mind eye which called by *sight effect*,²⁵ through the poem of William Wordsworth “*Daffodils*” below, seen the obvious described about visual imagery.

Continuous as the stars that shine

²⁴ Laurence Perrine and Thomas R. ARP. 1992. *Op.cit.* p. 49.

²⁵ Siswantoro, *Op.cit.*, P.52



*And twinkle on the Milky Way,
They stretched in never-ending line
Along the margin of a bay:
The thousand saw I at a glance
Tossing their heads in sprightly dance*

Inside of our imagination appears the described or portrait about daffodil flower which grows stretched in never ending along the margin of a bay and we could see ten thousands of daffodil, what beautiful they are! Tossing their heads in sprightly dance.

2. Auditory Imagery

Auditory imagery is an imagery that represents a sound effect in poem. In this kind of imagery the poet uses words or sequence of words that refers to a sound to create an image. This imagery is developed by the poet to make an auditory imaginative in poem. The auditory imagery that evokes in poem is not like auditory perception. It means, when the reader reads it, he only feels the sense of hearing but not really hearing in purpose.

Auditory imagery represents a sound. In the poem bellow:

*Hear the sledges with the bells - silver bells!
What a world of merriment their melody foretells!
How they tinkle, tinkle, tinkle,
In the icy air of night!
While the stars that over sprinkle
All the heavens, seem to twinkle
With a crystalline delight;
Keeping time, time, time
In a sort of runic rhyme,
To the tintinnabulation that so musically wells,
From the bells, bells, bells,
Bells, bells, bells,
From the jingling and tinkling of the bells.*

Poem arouses our imagination by auditory effect. He invited us to hear *sledges* (a vehicle with long narrow strips of wood, metal, etc. instead of wheels for traveling over the ice and snow. Larger types of the sledge are pulled by horses or dogs and smaller ones are used for going down hill for sport or pleasure)²⁶ with the bells, how they tinkle in the icy air of night. While the star that over sprinkles all the heavens seems twinkle with a crystalline delight; keeping time in a sort of runic rhyme.

3. Organic Imagery

Organic imagery or internal sensation is imagery that represents an inner sensation such as hunger, thirst, fatigue, tire, faint or queasy in poetry.²⁷ Also includes the sensation like hunger, thirsty, fatigue or nausea. This imagery could be grasped through poem *Lord Randal* below:

*“O where have ye been, Lord Randal, my son?
O where have ye been, my handsome young man?”
“I here been to the wild wood; mother, make my bed soon,
For I’m weary will hunting, and fain wald lie down”.
“Where gat ye your dinner, Lord Randal, my son?
Where gat ye your dinner, my handsome young man?”
“I dined will my true love; mother, make my bad soon,
For I’m weary will hunting, and fain wald lie down”.*

We will feel so weary and want to lie down when we read the answer of

Lord Randal when he is asked by his mother “*O where ye have been, Lord Randal,*

²⁶ Jonathan Crowther, *Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary of Current English*. (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1995), International New Students’ Edition, p. 1112.

²⁷ Siswantoro, *Op.cit*, p. 53

my son? Where have ye been, my handsome young man?" and *"Where gat ye your dinner, Lord Randal, my son? Where gat ye your dinner, my handsome young man?"* he always add his answer by; *mother, make my bed soon, for I'm weary will hunting, and fain wald lie down"* these both same answers of Lord Randal describe us what tired him, and imagery which is built by the writer arouses our imagination to feel as same as the writer does.

4. Olfactory Imagery

Olfactory imagery is imagery that represents a smell sense in Poem.²⁸

Olfactory imagery appeals to the sense of smell, such as the third line of Robert Frost's poem piece below. In the first line of this poem, he uses visual imagery which takes us to hear situation when the buzz-saw snarled and rattled in the yard, and the second line we are aroused to use our imagination too in watching the dash of which dropped stove-length sticks of wood, Robert Frost have been used the olfactory imagery in third line through *Sweet-scanted stuff when the breeze drew across it.*

Here the imagery which has situation smell.

*The buzz-saw snarled and rattled in the yard
And made dust dropped stove-length sticks of wood,
Sweet-scanted stuff when the breeze drew across it.*

The first line brings the reader to hear the buzz-saw snarled which is rattled in the yard. Then in the second line, the reader will see the dust and dropped stove-

²⁸ *Ibid.* p. 54

length sticks of wood. Finally, in the line three this is made a sweet-scented when the wind blew across it. Actually, olfactory imagery is in the third line, and the first and second line which were contained as a way to bring the reader to feel smell sense in this poem.

5. Tactile Imagery

Tactile imagery is imagery that represents a sense of touch in Poem, such as hardness, wetness, or cold.²⁹ In the sonnet which is written by Shakespeare below, we can feel *what freeze he has felt* when he is in far from his beloved someone. Shakespeare describes it by using the word *winter* and the dark days seen and what *old December's bareness every where*. These situations arouse us to feel like he what he feels.

How like a winter hath my absence been

From thee, the pleasure of the fleeting year!

What freezing have I felt, what dark days seen!

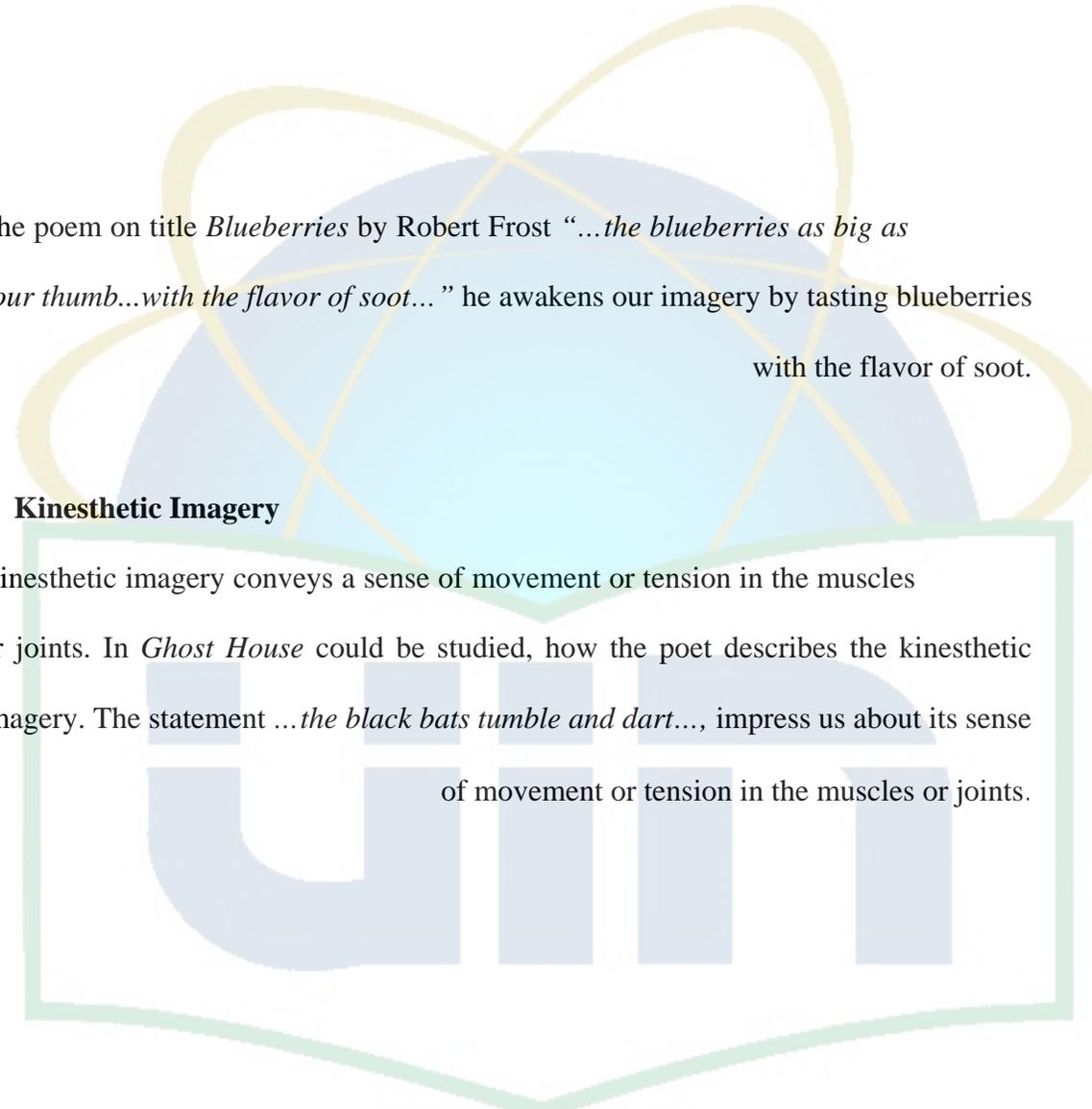
What old December's bareness every where!

6. Gustatory Imagery

Gustatory imagery is imagery which represents a taste. The examples of this

imagery could be grasped in the pieces of Robert Frost's poems below,

²⁹ *Ibid.* p. 57.



The poem on title *Blueberries* by Robert Frost “...*the blueberries as big as your thumb...with the flavor of soot...*” he awakens our imagery by tasting blueberries with the flavor of soot.

7. Kinesthetic Imagery

Kinesthetic imagery conveys a sense of movement or tension in the muscles or joints. In *Ghost House* could be studied, how the poet describes the kinesthetic imagery. The statement ...*the black bats tumble and dart...*, impress us about its sense of movement or tension in the muscles or joints.

CHAPTER III
RESEARCH FINDING

A. Data Description

1. My Star

All that I know (1)
Of a certain star (2)
Is, it can throw (3)
(Like the angled spar) (4)
Now a dart of red (5)
Now a dart of blue; (6)
Till my friend have said (7)
They would fain see, too. (8)
My star that dartles the red and the blue (9)
Then it stops like a bird; like a flower, hangs furled (10)
They must solace them selves with the Saturn above it (11)
What matter to me if their star is a word? (12)
Mine has opened its soul to me; therefore I love it. (13)

The Figurative Language in My Star

Line	Quotation of poem	Kinds of Figurative Language
5-6	Now a dart of <i>red</i> Now a dart of <i>blue</i>	symbol
10	<i>It stops</i>	symbol
13	<i>Mine has opened its soul to me, therefore I love it</i>	personification
4	<i>(Like the angled spar)</i>	simile
10	Then it stops <i>like a bird; like a flower,</i> hangs furled	simile

Imagery in My star

Line	Quotation of poem	Imagery
1	<i>All that I know</i>	Organic imagery
2-6	<i>Of a certain star Is, it can throw (Like the angled spar) Now a dart of red Now a dart of blue;</i>	Visual imagery
7	<i>Till my friend have said</i>	Auditory imagery
8-10	<i>They would fain see, too. My star that dartles the red and the blue Then it stops like a bird; like a flower, hangs furl'd</i>	Visual imagery
11-13	<i>They must solace them selves with the Saturn above it What matter to me if their star is a word? Mine has opened its soul to me; therefore I love it.</i>	Organic imagery

2. Parting at Morning

- Round the cape of a sudden came the sea (1)
 And the sun looked at over the mountain's rim (2)
 And the straight was a path of gold for him, (3)
 And the need of a word of men for me (4)

The Figurative Language in Parting at Morning

Line	Quotation of poem	Kinds of Figurative Language
3	A path of <i>gold</i>	symbol

The Figurative Language in Meeting at Night

Line	Quotation of poem	Kinds of Figurative Language
3-4	<i>And the startled little waves that leap In fiery ringlets from their sleep</i>	personification

Imagery in Meeting at Night

Line	Quotation of poem	Imagery
1-6	<i>The grey sea and the long black land: And the yellow half-moon large and low: And the startled little waves that leap In fiery ringlets from their sleep As I gain then cove with pushing prow And quench its speed, I slushy sand</i>	Visual imagery
6	<i>And quench its speed, I slushy sand</i>	Organic imagery
7	<i>Then the a mile of warm sea-scented beach</i>	Olfactory imagery
8&10	<i>Three fields to cross till a farm appears And blue spurt of a lighted match,</i>	Visual imagery
9&11	<i>A tap at the pane, the quick the sharp scratch And a voice less loud, through its joy and Fears,</i>	Auditoryl imagery
12	<i>And the two hearts beating each to each</i>	Organic imagery

B. The Analysis of Data

1. My Star

My Star is one of the famous poems of Robert Browning. This poem is interesting to be discussed because, like the other Browning's works, *My Star* contains expression about love and life.

By the poem, the "I" pours out the love, care and praises to the late of his wife. The lyric of this poem is based on his feeling who considers that the late of his wife was angry and unhappy to see his attitude changing a few years ago before her death. But the "I" still believes the late of his wife still loves him, so he loves her too.

Robert Browning is the famous poet of his time. He gives the special title to his poem so depressingly, because the star is the beautiful thing to see in the night.

This poem tells about "I" that he knew there was one star that could radiate the spark of the shine like the shine from a crystal diamond that was sharp and could spark seven shines but the "I" only can express two shines, they are red and blue then

the star, which sparkles that shine stopped like a bird, like a flower that hangs on.

So the other people like to see the beautiful shine lows from that star. Until the "I" was sure that the star had opened the door of his heart and whole his body and soul just for his love so he loved that star very much. This poem consists of two

symbols, one personification, and two similes.

Symbol

Through *My Star*, the "I" symbolized his wife, something more than anything in this world. Star here does not mean the real star in the sky, but someone

that is beautiful and noble. Next, the symbols we can find in fifth and sixth line can be seen in the following words:

Now a dart of *red*
Now a dart of *blue*;

From the words above, it is seen clearly that the “I” reveals two shines that are straight like an arrow from the star, that is, red and blue shine. The *red* and *blue* colors are describing the attitude of his wife compared to the star. The red is a symbol of deep love from a husband that is the “I” himself. Meanwhile, the blue is the symbol from her characteristic that is elegant, and calm that belongs the star.

The symbol appears again in the tenth line:

It stops

That word means a symbol of the death or the parting and those were experienced by the writer. The word *stops* is the symbol of star fatality. The star is not shiny anymore (the starlight disappear like the bird who flies away on the sky and never comes back anymore). And the next is personification.

Personification

It can be seen clearly that the personification is appear in the last line:

Mine has opened its soul to me, therefore I love it

From the sentence above, the soul of “the star” feel as though it can open automatically like a living thing.

And the next of figurative language in this poem is simile.

Simile

It can be seen simile at the fourth and tenth line below:

*(Like the angled spar)
Then it stops like a bird; like a flower, hangs furred*

In the quotation above, the poet compares the shine from the star as the shine, which sparkles from the crystal diamond. And the word:

Then it stops like a bird; like a flower, hangs furred

In this sentence, the poet compares the shine from that star then stop like a bird, which is flying so far in the sky, like a flower that has faded, died. That star does not shine again or sparkles in beautiful shine. The moment above is so certain of what was experienced by the "I" because his wife whom he loved had left him forever.

Imagery

In first line the imagery, which appears, is *organic imagery* for instance:

All that I know is imagery of feeling that invited the reader to join in experience of what is the "I" lyric feeling.

The stimulate about *visual imagery* looks through words which in the second

line until sixth line, as in the words bellows:

Of a certain star
Is, it can throw
(Like the angled spar)
Now a dart of red
Now a dart of blue;

All the line above is stimulating the reader seeing sense to imagines what was the poet describe. The reader as if seen that there is one certain star with sparkles

beautiful shine from any direction, like a shine from crystal diamond has sharp. The beautiful shine is red then blue. It was so beautiful the visual imagery that uttered by Browning so then reader became "I" in lyric who experience that moment.

Next is *auditory imagery* also in the next line that is in the seven lines, in the

word:

Till my friend have said

In this word that expression is so clear to invited the reader to listen what the "I" friend have said in the eight, ninth, and tenth line the imagery used again by the poet as the builder element of his poem. The imagery, which appears in the line, is

visual imagery that seen at the word:

They would fain see, too.
My star that dartles the red and the blue
Then it stops like a bird; like a flower, hangs furred

In the quotation above, it is clear the imagery, which related to seeing sense.

Through that word, the reader invited to imagine about what is the poet expressed.

Also their sentence wants to see my star that sparkle its shine twinkle of red and blue colors, then my star stopped to not sparkle it again like a bird, a flower hangs on and close. It is so clear that the word above make seeing sense is stimulated to imagine

the thing that describe there. Next is,

Organic imagery

Organic imagery is seen in the eleventh, twelfth, and the last lines are in the

word below:

They must solace them selves with the Saturn above it
What matter to me if their star is a word?
Mine has opened its soul to me; therefore I love it.

This imagery of feeling invites the reader to experience what is the "I" in the lyric feels. Here, the "I" lyric the poet asks to his self. How if that star as a word, in this discussion reveal is how he is very love his star and also his feeling sure that his star has opened his heart door and body soul for her self only.

2. Parting at Morning

In *Parting at Morning*, the nature elements well explained here. The word likes cape, sea, mountain, and world include the part of the nature. The poem tells about the continuation of the experience of "I" who was experiencing a long trip going from the meeting place in the night with his sweet heart whom he loved. Walking around the cape until arriving at the beach and in the eastern skies, the sun rises behind the mountain. The sun shines is golden sparkles straight likes a narrow trail and its looks likes sadness for him then finally he was far from the place where his love was.

"I" in this poem seems to be a lonely man who felt that he needed someone in this world for share. Finally, he really felt that he lost someone that he loved. However, the parting between them could not be avoided in the morning. It was so tragic, because they met in the night but they should separate in the morning. That was the reality of this life that could not be predicted by anyone.

It is clear that this poem consists of one *symbol* and one *metaphor*.

Symbol

The first element is symbol. In the third line is seen clearly:

A path of *gold*

It becomes a symbol for valuable things. Because honesty becomes something valuable for a man to keep. He supposes that the relationship he has made with his girlfriend must be based on a honest. *Gold* here is an equivalent to good thing and advantageous. Atmosphere or situation which is created in *Parting at Morning* is the bright and clear situation but it felt sorrow. And the next is metaphor.

Metaphor

The use of metaphor in this stanza is in the last line that is in the sentence,

And the *straight* was a *path of gold* for him,

Here, the poet describes the metaphor that is used to compare *straight* as

honesty with *path of gold* as a valuable thing.

Imagery

This poem only consists of one stanza. The imagery was seen clearly that is

visual imagery or imagery which related to seeing. As the following:

Round the cape of a sudden came the sea
And the sun looked at over the mountain's rim
And the straight was a path of gold for him,

The three lines above make the reader to imagine what the poet describes.

The reader likes join in seen the cape and the extend wide of the sea, the sun that show with bashfully between the mountain circle and the shine that the golden

straight as the narrow trail increased the beautiful views at the morning. So the reader likes became the "I" in the poem who experienced that moment. Besides imagery of seeing, also in this poem has the other imagery that is *organic imagery* that has in the end of line in this poem. As the following:

And the need of a word of men for me

In this quotation above, the reader invited to feels about what is feeling of the "I". At the word *the need and men for me*, that is the feeling needs some one is really important thing in enter the life in this world.

3. Meeting at Night

In *Meeting at Night*, it tells about a meeting between two people at night for love, every obstacle and hindrance can be overcome. So, *Meeting at Night* is a love poem.

Like other love poems, *Meeting at Night*, one might say, as a number of statements about love; being in love is a sweet and exciting experience. When we are falling in love, everything seems to be beautiful to us, and the most trivial things become significant; when someone is in love, his sweet-heart seems to be the most important person in this world.

This poem has a strong power that is interesting to be discussed. Robert Browning is optimistic and faithful that everything will be all right in the end. It can be seen in his work as in *Meeting at Night*, the content that describes about an *Literarily*, it describes about a optimistic character (a man) to meet his sweetheart.

man experiencing of going by boat to some quite place to see his sweetheart at night he loves and going home in the morning. This poem consists of two stanzas and every stanza consists of six lines that usually called sextet

At the first stanza, Browning describes the situation of the nature view in the night and the condition of traveling at the sea. The crescent shine, which is shimmering and bright, makes clear the sea that is looked dark like coffee. The small waves of sea which jump up and fall down like the form of a circle without side to the lower tide.

Next, the second stanza tells about a feeling of a man when he wanted to go to the place of his sweetheart. In this poem, Browning describes about impatience and strong desire of a man to arrive to the place soon. Then, the second stanza describes about the feeling and condition when he met his love. Both of them released their longing, through by gladness and an anxiety, so those can solid the heartbeat in one throb.

Robert Browning provides the lyric subject that is, a text which has a speaker man "I" who could be defined that I as a man, the message of "I" is very strong in transmitting the reader to comprehend the poem. The poem by 'I' narrator usually refers to the experience or feeling personally.

In *Meeting at Night*, he tries to express the description of his feeling by involving the nature element, such as the explanation of the text. Phrases like, *the gray sea, black land, the yellow half moon, waves, the cove, the sun, and the mountain* are the nature components.

This poem consists of one personification.

Personification

In this first stanza, the poet uses the *personification*. The figure of speech is in the third and fourth lines.

And the startled *little waves that leap*
In fiery ringlets from their sleep

The poet personifies, *little waves that leap in fiery ringlets*, which can be interpreted as little waves which jumped up and down in the fire circle. Here, it is clear that the personification element which is repeated by poet is a little wave which did a jump up and down move in the red fire circle like waking up from sleep. Jumping up and down is compared to the word *sleep*. Sleep is an activity that people always do, but in this poem, all of those are done by the immovable that is wave.

Still in the last line of the first stanza or sixth line, the poet uses old word, which is seldom to use and costumer is called Archaism, the old word that used is *speed*. 'T' word that means *speed*. The using of this word means to give the pressing so it will create the deep impression for the reader.

Condition or *atmosphere* which is given by Browning is very impressive; the nature situation likes a low moon, big made clear the gray sea. Little wave, which jumped, up and down shape a circle and also looked long black land. The romantic situation explains the deep experience and shares feeling about love of 'I' to girl, although there is no love word in this stanza.

After reading the poem above, the first impression that the writer got was the picture of the expression of feeling or the expression of the poet about his love

experience with the beautiful view of the nature where the situation focused on a night at the beach. The atmosphere or situation, which creates in the poems that is analyzed by writer, is romantic situation with the beautiful free nature views at the sea in the night.

Meeting at Night in literary means the meeting in the night and *Parting at Morning* mean parting at morning. The title which is given by Browning is absolutely not without meaning. By this title, it can be known the definition of the poem, besides, the love means that has in it. It was clearly said, both the titles, are exactly contrast of each other, even though in the real of human life includes the common thing. Where the meeting must have the parting that includes the reality of life. Actually, the two poems that include the romantic poem are dominant to pour out the imagery, which relate the feeling, because it is clear that the two poems are Browning's deep expression to love problems, which is for him it was the most important thing in human life.

Imagery

If the research more accurate, the expression of the first stanza will be a

visual imagery or imagery of seeing as in the first stanza in the following:

The grey sea and the long black land:
And the yellow half-moon large and low:
And the startled little waves that leap
In fiery ringlets from their sleep
As I gain then cove with pushing prow
And quench its speed, I slushy sand

In the quotation above, it is clear the imagery which related to visual seeing.

Through word in the rhyme: *The grey sea, the long black land, the yellow half-moon, little waves, and the cove* curtailed the imagery element. The reader invited to image what the poet expressed. It cannot see the gray sea, long black land, yellow half moon by jumped up and down a little half moon shaped light red circle by the five senses besides the visual seeing. That expression makes the sense stimulated to imagination something which described. The reader invited to imagine the situation or view seen was in the trip of the sea at the night.

Besides visual imagery, in the first stanza there is *organic imagery* which related to feelings and it can be seen at the first end of stanza such as, *And quench its speed, I slushy sand*. In the quotation, the lyric of " I " like feels that there is easiness with has water sand, the boat speed disappeared until the seashore. It feels no get obstacle to arrived at the seashore quickly. The expression above stimulated the reader to imagine what the kind of easiness, which experienced of man. The imagery which uttered by the poet, makes us to feel the event too.

In the second stanza, can be seen clearly there is *olfactory imagery* in the

following:

Then the a mile of warm sea-scented beach

Through the first line of the second stanza likes the reader stimulated to *smell* the ocean air, which the distance is one mile from the beach. Next visual imagery can be seen clearly in the second and fourth line as the following words:

Three fields to cross till a farm appears

And blue spurt of a lighted match,

At the quotation mentioned above, it was seen clearly the imagery that related to seeing sense. Through words above, the reader likes invited to imagine what should the poet expressed. Both of line described an "I" crossed over the three of the rice fields until to lodging, and the blue shine from the lighter makes the seeing sense stimulated to imagine something that described there.

Besides imagery of seeing in the same stanza, also there is *auditory imagery*

in the third and fifth line as the following words:

A tap at the pane, the quick the sharp scratch
And a voice less loud, through its joy and
Fears,

By the word above, Browning showed imagery of hearing or auditory imagery. The reader felt invited to listen what is going on about the expression.

Seeing the first poem, it was heard one knock sound at the window, the sound of lighter turn on and also heard one unclear sound because chased of the happiness and the worries which happen between them who loved each other. Next in the last line in the first stanza besides olfactory imagery, visual imagery, and auditory imagery, there is *imagery of feeling or organic imagery* that related to the feelings.

As the following lines:

And the two hearts beating each to each

Through the condition which described in the stanza above, actually the reader can felt a feeling that hard to express by words, that is two hearts that which solid in one beat. A feeling that usual will be felt by every body that in falling in love.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

After the writer analyzed the Robert Browning's works such as *Meeting at night*, *Parting at Morning*, and *My Star*, there are something that can be concluded. These three different theme poems have the dominant equal characteristics, that is, the love feeling expression in 'I' life. Also, these poems talks about the nature, especially in *Meeting at Night* the beautiful atmosphere at the sea in the night include the expression about the beauty nature and also in *Parting at Morning* as the continuation, which talks about the morning beauty at the beach.

My Star poems tells about 'I' that he knew there was one star that could radiate the spark of the shine like the shine from a crystal diamond that has sharp and could spark seven shines but the "I" only can express two shines, they are red shine and blue shine then the star, which sparkles that shine stopped likes bird, like a flower that hangs on.

Then, in *My Star* the beauty of nature can be treated like a woman, even though more than the real star. The nature component is much expressed in this poem as the presentation of the whole nature, so give the romantic poem of these poems which full of the feeling out flow.

Having analyzed the poem *My Star*, the writer can conclude that this poem use three kind of figures of speech they are symbol, personification, and simile. These three kinds of figurative language become an important element in the process of interpreting and comprehending the meaning beyond the poem. Meanwhile, there are three kinds of imagery that used in this poem, the organic, auditory, and visual imagery.

Parting at Morning poem tells about the continuation of the experience of “I” who was experiencing a long trip going from the meeting place in the night with his sweetheart he loved. By surrounding the cape until arrived at the beach and in the north horizon the sunrises between the north circles, the sun shines a golden sparkles straight likes a narrow trail and its likes sadness for him then finally he was in far from the place where his love was.

After analyzing this poem, the writer identified several figures of speech that used in parting in the morning, that are symbol and metaphor. Meanwhile, this poem also used imagery there are organic and visual imagery.

Meeting at night is a poem about love. It makes, one might say, a number of statement about love; being in love is a sweet and exciting experience; when one is in love, everything seems to be beautiful to him, and the most trivial things become significant; when one is in love his sweet heart seems the most important object in the world. Since this poem has a strong power, it is interesting to be discussed; Robert Browning is optimistic and faithful that everything will be all right in the end. It can

be seen in his work as in *meeting at night* that the content describes about an optimistic of the character (a man) to meeting his sweetheart. In this poem, the writer found personification at the first stanza. Whereas, there are four kinds of imagery that used in this poem, visual, organic, olfactory, and auditory imagery.

B. Suggestion

The writer suggests for those who are interested in studying about poetry, especially in the Robert Browning works to use many approaches in comprehending the content and message in his works. For students who are interested about the poem movement, it is expected that they have to improve and expand their knowledge about the poem. It is better if they look for another source about poem theory especially the theory about the element of poem.

For other researchers, it is suggested that they have to study more about the figure of speech in a poem because there are many interesting aspects to analyze in a poem. It is because the poem is a literature works which rich of an art and elements of poem which interesting to analyze and it never changed for many years later since the human being was still study and analyze the poem itself.

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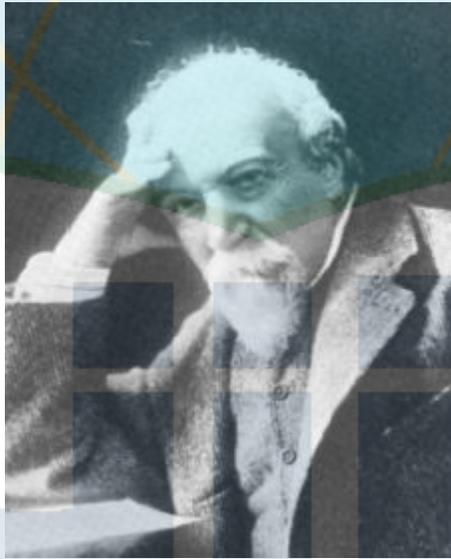
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APPENDICES



Robert Browning (7 May 1812 - 12 December 1889) was an English poet and playwright whose mastery of dramatic verse, especially dramatic monologues, made him one of the foremost Victorian poets.

Browning was born in Camberwell,[1] a suburb of London, England, on May 7, 1812, the first son of Robert and Sarah Anna Browning. His father was a man of both fine intellect and character, who worked as a well-paid clerk for the Bank of England. Robert's father amassed a library of around 6,000 books, many of them obscure and arcane. Thus, Robert was raised in a household of significant literary resources. His mother, with whom he was ardently bonded, was a devout Nonconformist as well as extremely musically talented. He had a younger sister, also gifted, who became the companion in her brother's later years. As a family unit they lived simply, and his father encouraged his interest in literature and the Arts. Browning was a fast learner and by the age of fourteen was fluent in French, Greek, Italian and Latin as well as his native English. He became a great admirer of the Romantic poets. His first published poem, "Pauline" appeared anonymously in 1833 and attracted little attention, and he developed his prose style mainly through writing for the stage. He began corresponding with Elizabeth Barrett in Jan 1845 after reading a book of her poems, and finally eloped to Italy to marry her in Sept 1846 (they later had one child). They stayed in Italy until Elizabeth's death in 1861. On his return to England his reputation grew; though he never reached the commercial

heights. Browning died in Venice and is buried in Westminster Abbey.³⁰



³⁰ <http://www.notablebiographies.com/Br-Ca/Browning-Robert.html> Accessed on March 14th, 2008

Robert Browning (1812-1889)

My star

All that I know
Of a certain star
Is, it can throw
(Like the angled spar)
Now a dart of blue
Till my friends have said
They would fain see, too,
My star that dartles the red and the blue!
Then it stops like a bird; like a flower, hangs furled:
They must solace themselves with the Saturn above it.
What matter to me if their star is a world?
Mine has opened its soul to me; therefore I love it.

Parting at morning

Round the cape of a sudden came the sea
And the sun looked over the mountain's rim:
And straight was a path of gold for him.
And the need of a world of men for me.

