

Figure of speech in the Elizabeth Barrett Browning's
Poems

THESIS



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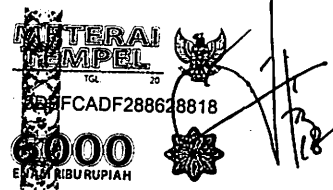
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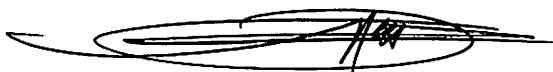
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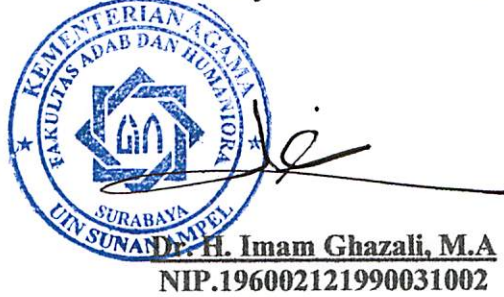
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ABSTRACT

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Key words: Figure of speech, Figurative meaning, Poem

This study is conducted to analyze the figure of speech that is used in Elizabeth Barrett Browning's poem. There are two research problems in this study, first what the figure of speech that is used in the Elizabeth Barrett Browning's poems, and second what are the Figurative meaning that is used in the Elizabeth Barrett Browning's poem are.

In this study the writer used theories from Perrine in his book *Sound and Sense*. In this book the writer finds the description about poem and poetry and the type of figure of speech, there are 12 figures of speech that appear by the writer to find the figure of speech that found in Browning's poem, and give the figurative meaning of each stanza that have figure of speech. How the writer get the meaning is by using book of Pragmatics and Stylistic to help the writer easy to analyze and describe.

The writer uses descriptive qualitative method in her research. In this study, the writer also want to get detailed understanding about the using of figure of speech in poem and find the most figure of speech that is use in the poem especially in poem talk about love.

The writer also found that figure of speech is really close to poem. The language that use in the poem is different because using connotation word and use imagery to make the language as beautiful as the deepest feeling of the poet. And also make the reader find the meaning behind the word, and how to write poem using the method or the types of figure of speech.

INTISARI

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Kata Kunci: bahasa kiasan, pengertian bahasa kiasan, puisi

Skripsi ini membahas tentang kata kiasan yang digunakan di puisi Elizabeth Barrett Browning. Ada dua pokok masalah di skripsi ini. Yang pertama tipe kata kiasan apa saja yang ada di puisi Elizabeth Barrett Browning. Yang kedua arti bahasa kiasan apa yang digunakan di puisi Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

Di skripsi ini penulis menggunakan teori dari Perrine dari buku berjudul suara dan pengertian. Di buku ini penulis menemukan arti dari puisi dan syair dan macam tipe dari kata kiasan, ada 12 tipe kata kiasan yang muncul dan di syair Browning, dan juga memberikan arti bahasa kiasan di setiap baris syair yang terdapat kata kiasan. Bagaimana penulis mendapatkan arti dari syair dengan menggunakan buku Pragmatis dan ilmu gaya bahasa untuk membantu penulis mudah menganalisa dan mendiskripsikan.

Penulis menggunakan metode descriptive qualitative pada penelitian ini. Penulis juga ingin mendapatkan pemahaman yang lebih mendalam tentang penggunaan kata-kata kiasan di syair dan menemukan tipe kata kiasan yang paling banyak di gunakan di syair terutama di syair yang menceritakan tentang percintaan.

Penulis juga menemukan bahwa kata kiasan itu sangatlah identik dengan syair. Bahasa yang di gunakan di syair berbeda karena menggunakan kata pengandaian dan menggunakan perumpamaan untuk membuat bahasa seindah mungkin setara dengan perasaan terdalam penyair. Dan juga membuat pembaca menemukan arti dibalik kata, dan bagaimana menulis syair menggunakan cara atau tipe-tipe kata kiasan.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

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1.5. Background of Study

Language is for communicating about the world outside of language (Griffiths, 2006:1), as human being, communication has important part in our life, by communicating with each other we can know, how or what happened in the past or present events. We can share it by many ways like speaking or talking each other; such as, by writing in the article, blog, novel, short story, and poetry.

Based on O'grandy (2003:268) statement, in order for language to fulfill its communicative function, utterances must also convey a message; they must have content. To convey a message or content we must know the meaning of the language. In this thesis, the writer uses it to make the reader knows and understands about the meaning of the words or sentences. If we get the meaning, we also get the message from the poet.

There are some different ways of communicating the same message (and the same string of words can convey different messages) because it depends on what, in the context at the time, will enable the addressee to recognize the sender's intention. It is not as undemanding as remote control of a TV set (Griffiths, 2006:2), based on statement of Griffiths, we know that we will not get the meaning of context easily if

we do not know the background of the poet or speaker, time is important too, because every era has different language, in each era, the language that is used is growing up based on the technology or the people thought.

Nowadays, every people can share their mind easily both in written and spoken by writing in several texts or video in social media, so everyone can know it. The language that the writer used usually has clear sentences meaning but some people like to say it by using figure of speech to show the aesthetics value, for example: “you are shine bright like sunshine in the morning” in this example, it can be seen what the poet talks about. It is like “you” it can be man or woman with “shine bright like sunshine in the morning” we know that in the morning the sun bright very beautiful and give us the warm. The figure of speech that is used in this lyric of the poem commonly called simile.

We find those sentences or the words most of in the poem. We know that poem is popular from past until present, we usually hear several famous poet like William Shakespeare, Robert Burns, Elisabeth Browning and so on. But in this research, the writer focuses on the message of Browning’s poem.

Some people have their own way to say or tell their feeling or thought which is written or spoken. Many people like to write in literature way, it can be in the form of poetry, drama, and prose. The writer chooses to deeper in Poetry. Based on the book by Perrine under title sound and sense, poetry is as universal as language and almost as

ancient. Initially poetry might be defined as a kind of language that says more and says it more intensely than do ordinary language.

How to get the meaning in the poetry is by using figurative language or figure of speech. Greek and Roman philosophers were generally agreed on the importance of appropriate figurative language to drama, poetry, courtroom speeches and other formal speech events. The aims were to dignify, clarify, intensify and persuade (Littlemore and Low, 2006:8), how importance use figurative language to get the meaning of literature, the purpose to clarify what the aims of the poet. If we do not know the main purpose, we cannot persuade or give our opinion about poetry or other literature.

In combinations of the words the poet usually makes the word with hidden meaning or connotation between the poet and the reader must have the same point of view the content of what the poet talk so it can make the communication understanding, based on Yule (2010:128) statements, There are other aspects of meaning that depend more on context and the communicative intentions of speakers. Communication clearly depends on not only recognizing the meaning of words in an utterance, but recognizing what speakers mean by their utterances.

Every sentence selected in good formation by the author or the poet. It makes the sentences have unique when the reader read and make the reader have many possible thought about it. There are many things that the reader do after reading some of literature works especially poetry

that famous have esthetic value or selected word only that applied by the poet, because every reader have different thought and knowledge of it so everyone can interpret the works whatever they like, but not far from the context and the background of the poet and when the literary made. In poem not only figure of speech and pragmatic that related with it but stylistic of the language also. Based on Paul (2004:3) statement, why should we do stylistic? To do stylistic is to explore language, and, more specifically, to explore creativity in language use. Doing stylistic thereby enriches our ways of thinking about language and, as observed, exploring language offers a substantial purchase on our understanding of (literary) texts.

Language and Poetry is to communicate the mind through the world. The writer will write about the meaning in the poetry to give information to the reader about the literature using figurative language, pragmatics and stylistic.

1.5. Problems of the study

Based on the background of the study, the problems of the study are:

1. What are the types of figurative language used in Browning's poems?
2. What are the figurative meaning in Browning's poems?

1.3 Objective of the study

1. To analyze and classify the types of figurative language used in

Browning's poems.

2. To describe and interpret the figurative meaning in Browning's poems.

1.4 Significance of the study

The result of this study will be useful for the reader and especially, those who like the Elizabeth Browning's poems, to get and understand the texts better of her poems using figure of speech, the types and how to use it in daily activities. Not only in the written but in spoken also, such as: songs, speech, movie, article or other.

The writer adds the information and the knowledge about the mean of poetry and what it is, how to analyze it, it could had effect in the daily activities to face the world in many aspect with see and hear the message from the poet.

1.5. Scope and Limitation of the study

The scope of this study is limited only Elizabeth Barrett

Browning's poems. There are 44 sonnet poems and the writer only take 4 poem's : *How do I Love thee, When our two soul stand up, I thou must love me and indeed this very love*. The writer chooses those poems, because those poems represent all the poems that the theme is love. The writer will focus to Identify and describe the words, phrases and

sentences in every stanza. The writer takes those poems because the theme of the poem is talking about love to her husband until she died.

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1.6. Definition of the key terms

There are several terms used in the study:

a. Figurative language

Figurative language was thought of as being one aspect of what gives a text in particular, a poetic text special esthetic value. Figurative language is the language that cannot be taken literally (or should not be taken literally only). In figurative language include figure of speech. Figure of speech is any way of saying something other than the ordinary way. There are many kinds of figure of speech, such as personification, simile, metaphor, synecdoche, metonymy, symbol, allegory, overstatement/hyperbole, apostrophe, understatement and verbal irony.

b. Figurative meaning

Figurative meaning is the meaning beyond the words that are used in figure of speech. Figurative language is language used imaginatively and non-literally. Imaginatively and non literally of the words, there are relation between them. The meaning of the words used in the literature works especially Poem is different from other daily used. Most of the words used connotation or the opposite of literal meaning. It could be the way the poet to express her feeling or idea in it.

c. Poem

Poem is one of the literature works that have lines or stanza, usually using connotation words and figure of speech, also have tone and rhyme.

In Browning's poems there are many beautiful languages that she used to attract the reader to know and appreciate every single stanza in her poem.

It call beautiful languages are look from the words that the poet choose how the poet combine between one words to other words in each line. It can make the reader think a lot of it because the poet uses connotation words that the reader cannot translate it by only one meaning look in the surface also the reader must found the meaning in the under surface it different with literal words that based on the dictionary, so every reader has their perception and thought about each poem. Every poem has their meaning that we cannot touch it but we can fell it.

Poem has the characteristic and also the type, there are a lot of the type of poem one of it is lyric poem that talk about the single speaker or the poet is Elizabeth presents her mind and emotion state. The lyric poem has 3 type, they are sonnet, ode and elegy. The writer chooses the sonnet because in the Victorian era Elizabeth is the one of the woman poet who made 44 sonnets poem which famous by called the sonnet of Portuguese.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

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This review of related literature is divided into three parts. The first part is the about the meaning of pragmatic. The second part is about the meaning of stylistic. The third part is figurative language and the types of it, there are 12 types taken from book by Perrine *sound and sense*. The fourth part is figurative meaning. The fifth part is about the meaning of poem. And the last part of this review of related literature is the review of previous study.

2.1. Pragmatics

Pragmatics is the study what speakers mean, “the speaker meaning”. In many ways, pragmatics is the study of “invisible” meaning, or how we recognize what is meant even when it isn’t actually said or written. In order for that to happen, speakers (or writers) must be able to depend on a lot of shared assumptions and expectations when they try to communicate. The investigation of those assumptions and expectations provides us with some insights into how more is always being communicated than is said. (Yule, 2004:128).

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Other definition about pragmatic is by Brian Paltridge (2006:53) pragmatics is the study of meaning in relation to the context in which a person speaking or writing. This includes social, situational and textual context. It also includes background knowledge context; that is, what people know about each other and about the world. Pragmatics assumes

that when people communicate with each other they normally follow some kind of co-operative principle; that is, they have a shared understanding of how they should co-operate in their communications. The ways in which people do this, however, varies across culture.

2.1.1. Context

The part of pragmatic to analyze means of something that we do not know the hidden mean of it. Based on Yule (2004:129) statement, we must use the meanings of the words, the context in which they occur, and some pre-existing knowledge of what would be a likely message as we work toward a reasonable interpretation of what the producer of the sign intended it to convey. Our interpretation of the “meaning” of the sign is not based solely on the words, but on what we think the writer intended to communicate.

There are different kinds of context. One kind is described as linguistic context, also known as co-text. The co-text of a word is the set of other words used in the same phrase or sentence. The surrounding co-text has a strong effect on what we think the word probably means. More generally, we know how to interpret words on the basis of physical context. The relevant context is our mental representation of those aspects of what is physically out there that we use in arriving at an interpretation. Our understanding of much of what we read and hear is tied to this processing of aspects of the physical context, particularly the time and place, in which we encounter linguistic expressions.

2.2. Stylistic

Based on Yule (2004:2), Stylistic is a method of textual interpretation in which primacy of place is assigned to language. The reason why language is so important to stylisticians is because the various forms, patterns and levels that constitute linguistic structure are an important index of the function of the text. The text's functional significance as discourse acts in turn as a gateway to its interpretation. While linguistic features do not of themselves constitute a text's 'meaning', an account of linguistic features nonetheless serves to ground a stylistic interpretation and to help explain why, for the analyst, certain types of meaning are possible.

Moreover, stylistic is interested in language as a function of texts in context, and it acknowledges that utterances (literary or otherwise) are procedure in a time, a place, and in a cultural and cognitive context. These 'extra-linguistic' parameters are inextricably tied up with the way a text 'means'. The more complete and context-sensitive the description of language, then the fuller the stylistic analysis that accrues. (Yule:2004,3)

Stylistics, simply defined as the (linguistic) study of style, is rarely undertaken for its own sake, simply as an exercise in describing *what* use is made of language. We normally study style because we want to explain something, and in general, literary stylistics has, implicitly or explicitly, the goal of explaining the relation between language and artistic function. The motivating questions are not so much *what* as *why* and *how*. From the linguist's angle, it is '*Why* does the author here choose this form of

expression?’ From the literary critic’s viewpoint, it is ‘*How* is such-and-such an aesthetic effect achieved through language?’ (Leech and

Short:2007, 11)

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2.3. Figurative language

Figurative language – language using figure of speech – is language than cannot be taken literally (or should not be taken literally only). A figure of speech is any way of saying something other than the ordinary way, more narrowly definable as a way of saying one thing and meaning another.

(Perrine:1992, 28)

Thinking about figurative language requires first of all that we identify some such entity – that we distinguish figurative language from nonfigurative or literal language. And this is a more complex task than one might think. To begin with, there appears to be a circular reasoning loop involved in many speakers’ assessments: on the one hand they feel that figurative language is special or artistic, and on the other hand they feel that the fact of something’s being an everyday usage is in itself evidence that the usage is not figurative. (Dancygier and Sweetser:2014, 3)

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The question arises as to *how* various kinds of figurative language serve human purposes, whether everyday communicative purposes in some speech setting, or purposes more specific to some genre of communication, or of course artistic and creative purposes in poetry and fiction. As linguists, we are very much aware that language is a multilectal phenomenon; people speak and write differently depending on their social group, audience, setting, and other

contextual factors. Good creative writing draws on and extends the uses familiar from more everyday usages, as well as from past artistic usages. .

(Dancygier and Sweetser: 2014, 9)

2.3.1. Kinds of figurative language

There are many theories of the classification of figure of speech, the writer use Perrine's Theory as the basic or main theory. On the order there are:

1. Simile

Simile as a means of comparing things that is essentially unlike, expressed by the use of some word or phrase, such as like, as, than, similar to, resembles, or seems.(Perriene:1992,29) For example: the sun looked like a golden coin in the sky, the sun is being compared to something that looks similar, i.e the golden coin.

2. Metaphor

Comparison is implied, without using the words of comparison such as like, as, similar to, and resembles (Perriene:1992, 29). Comparison of two unlike things that suggest a similarity between the two items. (Love is a rose.) Metaphors can create a far more powerful effect than simile, because they are so definite in their comparison. The example: "Her face was a book, he could read her every thought and emotion" the writer tells us that the girl's face is a book, when clearly it is not. He develops the metaphor slightly, by using the word "read". As you would read a book, so the man reads the girl's face.

3. Personification

Personification is giving the attributes of a human being to an animal, an object, or an idea (Perriene:1992,30). The example: “the house sat proudly on the land, its windows were eyes watching over its kingdom.”, the house is personified. Clearly, a house does not ‘sit’, nor does it feel ‘proud’, whilst a person does. The image is developed further as the windows are described as ‘eyes watching’

4. Metonymy

Metonymy is the name of a thing is substituted for that of another closely associated with it (Perriene:1992,33). the user must be familiar with the particular details attached to a person or a thing being discussed. For example: the white house decided new regulations. ‘white house’ in that sentences is associated or closely related to ‘the president’

5. Synecdoche

Synecdoche is the use of the part the whole by stating significant detail only to simplify what is being talked about (Perriene:1992,33). (e.g. *hands* for ‘workers’). And the current definition of *synecdoche* on Wikipedia brings up part-for-whole relationships between categories as well as between parts and wholes of objects.

6. Symbol

Symbol portrays something that has meaning beyond what is it (Perriene:1992, 37). It means that a symbol uses a word or s phrase which

is familiar in society and has one meaning. For example: He writes the letter with red ink. Red ink symbolized anger

7. Allegory

Allegory is a narrative or descriptive words or phrases that have a second meaning beneath the surface on (its ulterior meaning). (Perriene:1992, 43) allegory has been defined sometimes as an extended metaphor and sometimes as a series of related symbols. For example: Anna goes with the children. The first meaning of the sentence is Anna goes with her own children, and the second meaning is Anna goes with the children but not her own children. The second meaning is called allegory.

8. Hyperbole / Overstatement

Hyperbole is simply exaggeration but exaggeration in the service of the truth (Perriene:1992, 47) it is used to express something or state of condition in a bigger way than its ordinary one. For example: I have called your name a million times. That sentences contains exaggeration, because the speaker did not really means to what she/he said and it is impossible for a human being to speak a million times.

9. Apostrophe

Apostrophe contains in addressing someone absent or something nonhuman as if it was alive and present and could reply to what is being said (Perriene:1992, 31). This figure of speech seems best adapted to the expression of deep emotion. For example: in James Joyce's poem, the

speaker said, “My love, my love, my love, why have you left me alone?”

In that poem, the speaker is apostrophizing his departed sweetheart.

10. Paradox

A paradox is an apparent contradiction that is nevertheless somehow true (Perriene:1992, 46). As a figure of speech, paradox is a statement that seems contradictory, unbelievable, or absurd but that may be true in fact. For example: there is a life after death. This sentence is a contradiction because some people do not believe that there is life after death. This sentence is called Paradox.

11. Understatement

Understatement is saying less than one means (Perriene:1992, 47) it does not exaggerate things and say them in ordinary way (the opposite of overstatement). For example: A king said, “ please come to my hut”. It is clearly seen that the sentences understatement because the king says less than he means: what he actually means is the palace or kingdom, not a hut.

12. Verbal Irony

Verbal Irony is the opposite of what one means (Perriene:1992, 48). For example: your hand writing is very good that I could not read it. This sentence is an irony because the speaker says the opposite of what she/he means. The speaker means that your hand writing is bad, but the speaker say the opposite of bad is good.

2.4. Figurative Meaning

Figure of speech carries figurative meaning within. It means that figurative meaning contains figure of speech in which figure of speech and figurative meaning are closely related each other. Figure of speech identify the language style while the figurative meaning explain the meanings beyond the words that are used in figure of speech. (Nancy:2007, 13)

First of all, one cannot maintain that there is a clear opposition between the literal meaning of an expression on the one hand and the figurative one on the other. (Dancygier and Sweetser:2014, 159)

2.5. Poem

Poem: a composition characterized by the presence of imagination, emotion, truth(significant meaning), sense impressions, and a dignified and concrete language; expressed rhythmically and with an orderly arrangement of parts and possessing within itself a unity; the whole written with the dominant purpose of giving aesthetic or emotional pleasure. A formal and final definition of poetry is, of course, impossible; it means different things to different people at different times (Hidayat, 2012). The written have characterized or special words to build beautiful imagination.

2.5.1 Kinds of poem

a. Lyric poem

A lyric poem is a comparatively short, non-narrative poem in which a single speaker presents a state of mind or an emotional state. Lyric

poetry retains some of the elements of song which is said to be its origin:

For Greek writers the lyric was a song accompanied by the lyre.

1. **The elegy is a formal lament for the death of a particular person**

(for example Tennyson's *In Memoriam A.H.H.*). More broadly defined, the term elegy is also used for solemn meditations, often on questions of death, such as Gray's *Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard*.

2. An **ode** is a long lyric poem with a serious subject written in an elevated style. Famous examples are Wordsworth's *Hymn to Duty* or Keats' Ode to a Grecian Urn.

3. The **sonnet** was originally a love poem which dealt with the lover's sufferings and hopes. It originated in Italy and became popular in England in the Renaissance, when Thomas Wyatt and the Earl of Surrey translated and imitated the sonnets written by Petrarch (**Petrarchan sonnet**). From the seventeenth century onwards the sonnet was also used for other topics than love, for instance for religious experience (by Donne and Milton), reflections on art (by Keats or Shelley) or even the war experience (by Brooke or Owen). The sonnet uses a single stanza of (usually) fourteen lines and an intricate rhyme pattern (see stanza forms). Many poets wrote a series of sonnets linked by the same theme, so-called **sonnet cycles** (for instance Petrarch, Spenser,

Shakespeare, Drayton, Barret-Browning, Meredith) which depict the various stages of a love relationship.

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2.5.2. The characteristic of poem

- a. The 'paragraph' in a poem is called a stanza or a verse. Poetry does not necessarily have to have ordered/regular standards.
- b. Poetry is evocative. It typically evokes in the reader an intense emotion: joy, sorrow, anger, catharsis, love and the like.
- c. Poetry has the ability to surprise the reader with an Ah Ha! Experience — revelation, insight, further understanding of elemental truth and beauty.
- d. Predominant use of imagery which appeals to the senses – of sight, hearing, touch, taste and smell. You might be interested in the terminology of the different imagery.
- e. Poems contain figurative language (e.g. simile, metaphor, personification, hyperbole, etc.)
- f. Poems may include rhythm (the regular recurrence of stressed and unstressed beats)
- g. Poems may contain rhyme.

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- h. Poems contain sound devices (e.g. assonance, alliteration, consonance, onomatopoeia, etc.) to support the content of a poem.

- i. The punctuation and format of the poem deal with how it is arranged on the page and how the author intends for you to read it. For example, if a poem has frequent line breaks and short stanzas, it forces you to read it in a different rhythm than if it were arranged in longer stanzas with fewer breaks.

2.6. The Previous Study

2.6.1. The figure of speech in customer dissatisfaction in “Metropolis Watch” 01st March 2007, issues of “Jawa Pos” newspaper.

The writer used the previous study that was done by Nancy, *The figures of speech in customer dissatisfaction expression in “Metropolis Watch” 01st March 2007, issues of “Jawa Pos” newspaper*. In her study, she used the theory of figure of speech by Perrine and Verdonk. Nancy wanted to reveal the types of figure of speech that are used in customer dissatisfaction expression and the types are mostly used. The analysis follows Perrine’s and Verdonk’s theories. After analyzing the data, the writer found out that there were seven types of figures of speech which were used in customer dissatisfaction expression.

In this research, the researcher only used Perrine’s theory and classification of the figure of speech in the poem also figurative

meaning. If Nancy takes the data using newspaper in Indonesian language but the research use the poem from Elizabeth Barrett

Browning real English works

2.6.2. The figure of speech used by the writer of “Pojok” column in “Kompas” newspaper

The data and the title of Vinna’s thesis are almost same with Nancy’s. The data taken by one of the Indonesia newspaper using Indonesia language and the theory to answered her statement of problem using Perrine’s theory. In her study, she analyzing, list the data and count how many the figure of speech that found in that newspaper.

In this researcher, the researcher have two statement of problem are the types of figure of speech found in the Elizabeth poems, and the figurative meaning of the kinds figure of speech found. Those are different from Vinna’s study, she more research about the figure of speech in the newspaper in different date, count, calculate and percentage occurred.

2.6.3. The figure of speech and its figurative meaning used in the language of cosmetics advertisements in Cleo magazine.

The writer found the previous studies in the Petra Christian University only. The last previous studied, by Dessy that took the data

in the Cleo Magazine. In her study, she also used Perrine's Theory to found the classification and list the figure of speech that appeared in the cosmetic advertisements, not only found the figure of speech but also found the figurative meaning to give the clear meaning to the reader to be more understand about the written.

In this research, the researcher found the kinds of figure of speech and the figurative meaning which occurred in the poem. The poem is famous with the style language that used choose words and make the reader curious about what happen when the poet wrote the poem. In Dessy's study she found out the figure of speech that occurred in the magazine. The language is universal and used in many types of writing. There are different purposes in here, the researcher purpose is to show what the figure of speech by Elizabeth that published in Victoria era, and Dessy's purpose to show what the figure of speech and the meaning used in magazine that published in 2006, old and modern eras.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

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This part consists of research approach, research data, research instrument, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1. Research Approach

This study uses descriptive qualitative content analysis. It is called descriptive because it is designed to obtain information, to determine the nature of situation as it exists and finally describe what exists in current study. In this case, the researcher shows the figurative language in the Elizabeth Barrett Browning's poem, the meaning inside the words, phrase and sentences.

3.2. Research data

The data of the study is the poems by Elizabeth Barrett Browning's sonnet 12, 14, 22, and 43. Using Figure of speech and figurative meaning.

The writer chooses those poems or only 4 sonnets that have the same theme and there are various words that contained figure of speech.

3.3. Research Instrument

In qualitative research, the main instrument is researcher, the proper instrument is the poem from the poet itself Elizabeth Barrett Browning to obtain and analyze the data in this research.

3.4. Data collection

The data of the research are the words, phrases and Sentences in poem by Elizabeth Barrett Browning's. In collecting the data, the writer will do several steps. Firstly, the writer chooses several poems from 44 poems by Browning's ,the writer reason of the research to take some poems as sample, is because the writer think those poem that have chosen to represent other poem, such as the similarity of the theme, the figure of speech and figurative meaning . Secondly, read and find out every sentence which contained the figure of speech and their meaning. The writer gave number for each letter which contained types of figure of speech and meaning, typing the words in the words in bold so that it made them clear. The last, after finding the figure of speech and figurative meaning, the writer puts them in a table on suitable types. Every poem has their tables.

Table 1: (the title of the poem) table of the data, figure of speech

No.	Sentences	Figure of speech	Figurative meaning

Next, after finding the data, put the data on the table, and the writer selected the data which contain figure of speech.

3.5. Data analysis

After collecting the data, the writer tries to analyze them with the following steps:

- 1) The writer reads and puts the characteristic of figure of speech in order to make the identifying process easier.
- 2) The writer is taking the data collected before, by reading it regularly,
- 3) The writer is selecting and classifying the poem by using figure of speech, because to get the meaning from those poems using figurative language,
- 4) The writer is describing and interpreting the data after knowing the way to get the meaning in words, phrases and sentences using figurative language. It is important to know what the poet wants to tell us by her poem. Then, the writer will interpret it in column figurative meaning.
- 5) Finally, the writer is making the conclusion as the result of analysis and findings.

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

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In this chapter, the writer presents the result of the data that has been collected and analysis based on the chapter III. It includes the types of figure of speech used in Browning's poems and the figurative meaning in Browning's poems.

4.1. Findings

In this section, the researcher presents the analysis of figurative language used in the Browning's poems and the figurative meaning used in Browning's poems. The data that are analyzed are consisting of 4 poems. It is analyzed based on the types of figure of speech that can make the writer able to answer the statement problems.

4.1.1. The Figurative Language used in Browning's poems

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In this part, the writer analyzed 4 poems based on theory that have been explained in the chapter 2. Those are 12 types of figure of speech that

consist of personification, apostrophe, simile, metaphor, synecdoche, metonymy, symbol, paradox, allegory, hyperbole, understatement, and verbal irony. It explains in some analysis below:

Poem 1: indeed this very love which is my boast (Sonnet 12)

No.	Sentences	Figure of speech
1.	Indeed this very love which is my boast	Metaphor
2.	And which, when rising up from breast to brow,	Allegory
3.	Doth crown me with a ruby large enow	Symbol
4.	To draw men's eyes and prove the inner cost,-	Allegory
5.	When first thine earnest eyes with mine were crossed,	Personification
6.	And love called love. And thus, I cannot speak	Hyperbole
7.	Thy soul hath snatched up mine all faith and weak.	Metaphor
8.	And placed it by thee on a golden throne,-	Symbol
9.	And that I love (O soul, we must be meek!)	Apostrophe
10.	Is by thee only, whom I love alone	Hyperbole

Analysis :

In this table, there are several types of figure of speech occurred.

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Number 1 : *indeed this very love which my boast*, is metaphor because comparison of two unlike things without using as.... As, and like. The poet tells us that very love is her boast, she states love as main theme in this sonnet. Her boast is her feelings, adjective and human attribute to love.

Number 2 : *and which, when rising up from breast to brow*, is allegory because description that has the second meaning beneath the surface one, illustrate an important attribute of the subject. From breast to brow has other meaning to illustrate breast commonly refer to heart, heart is one of symbol of love. Brow has other meaning too, the location of brow closes with eye, the attribute is important subject of part of body with eye so, human can see everything and feel it with heart.

Number 3 : *Doth crown me with a ruby large enow*, is symbol because something that means more than what is it, concrete that stands for something abstract / invisible. The poet tells us crown me is the symbol of a thing has many meaning, with a ruby large enow, ruby is one of the colors that has related color with crown. Crown has many diamond that make the crown is beautiful and has important symbol in the castle as someone who have high position and get large enow.

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Number 4 : *to draw men's eyes and prove the inner cost*, - is Allegory because draw men's eyes it can be draw it can be paint, men's eyes state to her husband or her father, men's eyes are plural, the men that the poet love, prove the inner cost is illustrate an important attribute the inner cost related to the heart of her husband, two kinds of things that have related.

Number 5 : *when first thine earnest eyes with mine were crossed*, is Personification because giving attribute of a human to an object, thine eyes is an object of human and earnest is human attribute, crossed is also human attribute. So the poet eyes and someone eyes is crossed each other.

Number 6 : *and love called love. And thus, I cannot speak*, is hyperbole because the state of I cannot speak, I is human or the poet herself, she cannot speak or she exaggeration about the statement before is love called love. Love is human feelings, and there is repetition in love 2 times. She use the statement I cannot speak is to telling the truth of her feeling is love.

Number 7 : *thy soul hath snatched up mine all faith and weak*, is metaphor because compare between two things unlike are soul to faith and weak. Soul is the human attribute, faith and weak is adjective of the things.

Number 8: *and placed it by thee on a golden throne*, - is symbol because golden throne is the symbol of the glory. Golden is one of the beautiful and expensive color, throne is one of the important symbol of the high position in the castle. It call symbol because its meaning can suggest a great variety of specific meaning.

Number 9: *and that I love (O soul, we must be meek!)* is apostrophe because the poet adapted to the expression of emotion, in this sonnet there are several times found the word of soul and love in different lines. The stanza “o soul we must be meek!” is addressing someone absent or dead as if it was present and alive and could reply.

Number 10: *is by thee only, whom I love alone* is hyperbole because the speaker or the poet express something or state of condition in a bigger way than its ordinary one. The sentences of this line by thee or someone is her husband that she love he alone it is impossible for her only love him by herself, many people that closed with her husband love him also.

Poem 2 : if thou must love me, let it be for nought (Sonnet 14)

No.	Sentences	Figure of speech
1.	Expect for love’s sake only. Do not say	Hyperbole
2.	‘I love her for her smile-her look-her way	Metaphor
3.	Of speaking gently, for a trick of thought	Metaphor
4.	But love me for love’s sake, that evermore	Hyperbole
5.	Thou mayst love on, through love’s eternity	Hyperbole

Analysis:

In data above, the writer found two types of figure of speech used by the poet in her poem.

Number 1: *expect for love's sake only. Do not say*, in bold words in this line is hyperbole, because the poet exaggeration statement in the service truth and to emphasize the message. Love's sake is for love only and do not say, show how the poet image and make the words bigger than the ordinary meaning. The emotion and deep feeling of poet can see in this sonnet in every lines talk about how she loves her husband.

Number 2: *'I love her for her smile-her look-her way*, it is metaphor because the poet compare love with her smile-her look-her way. Love is the feeling of human or the poet. Her smile-her look-her way is the attribute or human activity. There also has repetition "her", the poet state that her love into her smile is face of human, look is the whole body, and why is the attitude.

Number 3: *of speaking gently, -for a trick of thought*, it is metaphor because the poet tells other human activity is speaking compare with thought, and there are adjective of the human activity is gently and trick. The same human activity is but in the different way. The comparison of two unlike things that is suggested a similarity between the two items.

Number 4: *but love me for love's sake, that evermore*, it is hyperbole because the poet repeats again love's sake in this line and only with love's

sake that evermore. The poet states that is refer to love and evermore is the synonym of forever, the poet makes the love’s sake in different way in bigger way too.

Number 5: *thou mayst love on, throught love’s eternity*. In this line the poet state the word “love’s eternity” because she talk much about her romance and survive of her love and want love’s eternity, forever with her beloved husband.

Poem 3 : when our two souls stand up erect and strong (Sonnet 22)

No.	Sentences	Figure of speech
1.	When our two souls stand up erect and strong	Paradox
2.	Face to face, silent, drawing nigh and nigher,	Paradox
3.	Until the lengthening wings break into fire	Hyperbole
4.	At either curved point, - what bitter wrong	Symbol
5.	Can the earth do to us, that we should not long	Allegory
6.	The angles would press on us and aspire	Metaphor
7.	To drop some golden orb of perfect song	Metaphor
8.	Rather on earth, beloved, - where the unfit	Verbal Irony
9.	A place to stand and love in for a day,	Hyperbole

10.	With darkness and the death-hour rounding it.	Hyperbole
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Analysis:

In this next poem, the writer found 6 types of figure of speech and analysis those stanza or line using book of Perrine sound and sense.

Number 1: *when our two souls stand up erect and strong*, it is Paradox because the poet apparent contradiction that is nevertheless somehow true or absurd but that may be true in fact. The words erect and strong are adjective that have related meaning to support the word of stand up, and soul is not the part of human or body is absurd can stand up erect and strong.

Number 2: *face to face, silent, drawing nigh and nigher*, it is the same figure of speech with number 1 is paradox, the word face to face has many meaning in surface meaning face is part of human body but in beneath meaning face is the image to look something, silent is adjective, drawing nigh and nigher is absurd and contradictory words.

Number 3: *until the lengthening wings break into fire*, this stanza contains exaggeration, because the poet did not really means that wings break into fire, wings is part of animal body that and only angles that have wings. Fire is a noun that has many beneath meaning related to hot and hell, fight and other depend on what the reader thought. So, it is called hyperbole.

Number 4: *at either curved point, - what bitter wrong*, it is symbol of the words curved point, symbol portrays something that has meaning beyond what is it. Curved point symbolized of side.

Number 5: *can the earth do to us, that we should not long*. It is allegory because the poet has been defined sometimes as an extended metaphor and sometimes as a series of related symbol. The earth is this earth that we live but other is this earth create by God, we should not long is related to die, or not long live in this earth, everyone will die.

Number 6: *the angles would press on us and aspire*. It is paradox because this stanza is contradictory or absurd, some people still do not believe that the angles, because angles is non human cannot see with naked eyes. And how the angles would press on us and aspire or do what human do in real life.

Number 7: *to drop some golden orb of perfect song*, it is metaphor that compare golden orb with perfect song two unlike thing without using like or as.....as to compare it, and refer to something other than what is originally applied.

Number 8: *rather on earth, beloved, - where the unfit*, it is paradox that the poet tells us where the unfit here is refer to earth the place for living. That statement seems contradictory or absurd that may be true in fact. This earth is temporary place some people.

Number 9: *a place to stand and love in for a day*, it is hyperbole because in stanza before talk about earth, in this stanza a place is refer to earth.

This statement *stand and love in for a day* is exaggeration to service of truth. The state of for a day is short time or only one day, the message that earth is temporary place or short time we live in this earth to do something such as stand and love.

Number 10: *with darkness and the death-hour rounding it*. This stanza is simply exaggeration but exaggeration in service of truth, the poet uses the word darkness and the death-hour rounding is because the poet got disease and felt sick every time, like darkness and death is her friends, until she died in her husband arms based on her the biography.

Poem 4 : how do I love thee? Let me count the ways. (Sonnet 43)

No.	Sentences	Figure of speech
1.	How do I love thee? Let me count the ways	Hyperbole
2.	I love thee to the depth and breadth and height	Metaphor
3.	My soul can reach, when feeling out of sight	Metaphor
4.	For the ends of Being and ideal Grace	Metaphor

5.	I love thee to the level of everyday's	Understatement
6.	Most quiet need, by sun and candle-light	Symbol
7.	I love thee freely , as men strive for Right ,	Metaphor
8.	I love thee purely , as they turn from Praise	Metaphor
9.	I love thee with the passion put to use	Metaphor
10.	In my old griefs , and with my childhood'd faith	Metaphor
11.	I love thee with a love I seemed to lose	Verbal Irony
12.	With my lost saints , - I love thee with the breath	Hyperbole
13.	Smiles, tears , of all my life!- and, if God choose ,	Hyperbole
14.	I shall but love thee better after death	Hyperbole

Analysis:

In this sonnet, almost all the stanza or line have figure of speech in it. This sonnet is the famous poem from Elizabeth.

Number 1: *how do I love thee? Let me **count the ways***. In this first line or stanza the poet makes the question sentences with the answer by herself. This line is exaggeration because how do the poet love thee her husband with count the ways, the ways she loves how can it count. It is impossible

that the poet can count and calculate how much the love that he gives to thee. It called hyperbole.

Number 2: *I love thee to the **depth and breadth and height***. In this line there is repetition as one of the characteristic of poem, and make the rhythm nice to hear. The poet compares her love with the depth, breath and height. Both of them are unlike things but still show the similarity.

Number 3: *My **soul** can reach, when feeling out of **sight***, this line compares between soul and sight, those are human attributes. When the poet's soul can reaches something, but her feeling out of her sight. It is called metaphor.

Number 4: *For the ends of **Being and ideal Grace***. This line compares being and ideal grace. Being is related to human life with ideal grace is related to God. It is called metaphor

Number 5: *I love thee to the **level of everyday's***. The poet states love to the level of everyday's to means love someone everyday she life, the repetition of "I love thee" will repeat in number 7 until 9 to the poet write to give the power of her love to her husband. The saying less than one means and softened to sound more polite. The word everyday in here that means other, everyday of the poet life is very priceless based on the biography of the poet, the poet got the disease and each day of her life that very priceless. It is called Understatement.

Number 6: *Most quiet need, by sun and candle-light*, the poet writes the word “sun and candle-light” to image the symbol of “everyday” in line before number 5, sun, the symbol of light in the morning and when night come at that time in 18 century there is no electricity and use candle-light to do the activity, sun and candle-light both on has the same function and the same symbol to give the poet life the bright life of love. Much of the means of those words it is called symbol.

Number 7 : *I love thee freely, as men strive for Right*; the poet compares between her love freely to Right, the word “freely” is means something that very priceless life free no boss or someone always give command and order, have related meaning with Right, the word “Right” is means justice, authority and etc. those related words and compare two things unlike without using like, as...as to compare the things it is called metaphor.

Number 8: *I love thee purely, as they turn from Praise*. The poet repeats again the word “I love thee” and “love” in the several poem or sonnet. The reader can image the content of this sonnet with several repetitions. In this stanza or line the poet compare her love to thee with purely and Praise, those words have relation means, “purely” is only or nothing other than, “Praise” is approbation, commendation and kudos. It is called metaphor.

Number 9: *I love thee with the passion put to use*. In this line the poet tells us again about her love with her passion. The poet compares it, the word “love” as a main subject in the most of themes in her sonnet. The word

“passion” has several related meaning are desire and wish that the poet wants to put it and use it in love to someone. Those words have related meaning and two unlike things so it is called metaphor.

Number 10: *In my old griefs, and with my childhood's faith.* In this line the poet compares between “my old griefs” and “my childhood's faith”. Grief is related to someone who died and the moment of losing somebody we love is griefs. Faith is related with sure, believe, certain, convinced of religion. The compare of those words that have related with poet life is called metaphor.

Number 11: *I love thee with a love I seemed to lose.* In this line the poet tells us about love again but she seemed to lose it. The poet compares a love with lose. She loves her with a love although it seemed to lose. It is called metaphor.

Number 12: *With my lost saints, - I love thee with the breath.* The poet tells us about her lost saints, saints are something pure related to religion and to God that she believe in. the breath is the important thing in human body. The poet exaggeration her lost saints with her breath to her love. This line called hyperbole.

Number 13: *Smiles, tears, of all my life!- and, if God choose,* the poet writes the words smiles and tears in her whole life with if God choose or destiny it. The poet tells the message of her whole life about the good

destiny in smile or the bad destiny in tears and she deserves it with God choose it. It is called hyperbole make the line exaggeration.

Number 14: *I shall but love thee better after death.* The word “better after death” is exaggeration or the message that the poet wants to tell, in her whole life she deserves the disease that God choose and finally met a man that she wants to love better after death. Some people believe and faith about the world after death that eternal and forever. It is called hyperbole.

4.1.2. The Figurative Meaning in the Browning’s poems.

The figurative meaning is the meaning beyond the figure of speech in this poem or sonnet, the figure of speech carries the figurative meaning with it. There is no type of figurative meaning like figure of speech, the figurative meaning state or only focus on the words and phrases that has figure of speech. In the meaning context there are two kinds of meaning, first is literal meaning or the meaning based on the dictionary, and figurative or usually use connotation words. So, figure of speech and figurative meaning is related each other.

The researcher makes the table in each poem that has figure of speech and find out the figurative meaning below:

Poem 1: indeed this very love which is my boast (Sonnet 12)

No.	Sentences	Figure of speech	Figurative meaning
1.	Indeed this very love which is my boast	Metaphor	The poet tells about her love compare with her boast.
2.	And which, when rising up from breast to brow,	Allegory	Breast to brow is the part of human body. Breast is heart and brow is eyes.
3.	Doth crown me with a ruby large enow	Symbol	Crown is the symbol of the high position in the castle or something special. A ruby large enow is a symbol of diamond in the crown that has beautiful color.
4.	To draw men's eyes and prove the inner cost,-	Allegory	Men's eyes are important attribute of a subject and to

			see the inner cost of someone.
5.	When first thine earnest eyes with mine were crossed,	Personification	Giving human attribute to a human being. The poet states the words thine earnest eyes were crossed with her eyes.
6.	And love called love. And thus, I cannot speak	Hyperbole	Love called love is the poet expression about her love to her husband and until make the poet cannot speak about love.
7.	Thy soul hath snatched up mine all faith and weak,	Metaphor	The poet's soul is faith to believe her love and weak with how much love that she get from her husband.
8.	And placed it by thee on a	Symbol	A golden throne is

	golden throne,-		the other symbol of the crown, the poet place her love to thee by image it by a golden throne high position in the castle.
9.	And that I love (O soul, we must be meek!)	Apostrophe	The poet apostrophe her love with her soul and her must be meek.
10.	Is by thee only, whom I love alone	Hyperbole	The poet loves thee or her husband by love thee alone no one else.

Analysis:

In this analysis the researcher writes the figurative meaning based on some dictionaries and her perception or idea about meaning or message in every line of these poems, also look back to the history of those poems.

Number 1 : the poet tells about her love compare with her boast. Love is as main topic in those poems. Boast has other meaning such as arrogant, so the poet very arrogant or can be proud with her love to her husband.

Number 2 : breast to brow is the part of human body. Breast is heart and brow is eyes. The poet feels her love is rising up from the heart to the eyes.

Someone feel love with their heart it can feel the honest and the faith of love and see it using eyes to look the attitude, thought and how the way his love to her.

Number 3 : crown is the symbol of the high position in the castle or something special. A ruby large enow is a symbol of diamond in the crown that has beautiful color. Crown is something special, crown used by the king, queen, prince and princess that has high position and priceless. So the poet feels that her husband like giving him love in symbol of crown.

Number 4 : men's eyes are important attribute of a subject and to see the inner cost of someone. Eyes are one of the parts of human body to see the people who love you or not, we can see it by his attitude to you. And inner cost is something that we cannot see it but we can feel it. How honest and faith someone love you, and love someone by see the inner cost will hold out forever.

Number 5 : giving human attribute to a human being. The poet states the words thine earnest eyes were crossed with her eyes. When the poet and her husband meet and their eyes look each other or crossed each other the feeling of love grows.

Number 6 : love called love is the poet expression about her love to her husband and until make the poet cannot speak about love. How much she gets

love from her husband until she cannot speak again how to tell what is love and talk about love.

Number 7 : The poet's soul is faith to believe her love and weak with how much love that she gets from her husband. The poet's soul is faith to believe her love to her husband is pure about love. The poet is weak with how much love that she gets from his husband, she is weak because she blessed although she got a disease but his husband pure love her and together with her until she died.

Number 8 : A golden throne is the other symbol of the crown, the poet place her love to thee by image it by a golden throne high position in the castle. Again, the poet symbol her love with other things, golden is the color of jewelry that has expensive price, throne is the place of king and prince to sit and talk to their government, throne usually made by exclusive and expensive materials. So, the poet images her love into a golden throne.

Number 9 : The poet apostrophe her love with her soul and her must be meek. The poet states her soul and love to be meek together. Meek in here means softness, gentle and others.

Number 10 : The poet loves thee or her husband by love thee alone no one else. The poets tells only her husband that she loves with all love that she can give to him, no one else can get her love like she gives to her husband.

Poem 2 : if thou must love me, let it be for nought (Sonnet 14)

No.	Sentences	Figure of speech	Figurative meaning
1.	Expect for love's sake only. Do not say	Hyperbole	The poet states love's sake as her only love. Do not say here the poet does not need comment.
2.	'I love her for her smile-her look-her way	Metaphor	The poet loves someone is by her smile in her face, he look and her way.
3.	Of speaking gently, for a trick of thought	Metaphor	The poet uses the words to speak gently and think about a trick.
4.	But love me for love's sake, that evermore	Hyperbole	The poet tells us that love her only for love and it will forever.
5.	Thou mayst love on, through	Hyperbole	The poet tells that

	love's eternity		her love through love's eternity or love forever and immortal.
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Analysis :

Number 1: The poet states love's sake as her only love. Do not say here the poet does not need comment. She will do anything for her love and she does not need comment of other people with what she do to prove her love.

Number 2: The poet loves someone is by her smile in her face, he look and her way. Smile is the image of happiness in her face that people can see it she really smiles or not. Look is the style of her whole body not only smile can image the happiness other parts of body and also the style of her fashion to become beautiful woman on his eyes. Way is the attitude how she proves her love to his husband, do everything in the good way.

Number 3: The poet uses the words to speak gently and think about a trick. Speak gently is the one the ways of the poet does to her husband with the way she speaks to her husband with respectful. Think about a trick is other ways to make her husband love him so much, she thinks many methods how to make her husband comfort and enjoy being with her.

Number 4: The poet tells us that love her only for love and it will forever. She only asks to love her with love only no other reason, pure love with love only.

Number 5: The poet tells that her love through love's eternity or love forever and immortal. The poet wants to love her husband forever and never ending. Although she dead first but she sure that after she dying, she brings her love until other worlds.

Poem 3 : when our two souls stand up erect and strong (Sonnet 22)

No.	Sentences	Figure of speech	Figurative meaning
1.	When our two souls stand up erect and strong	Paradox	The poet images the soul of her and her husband stand up with the full power.
2.	Face to face, silent, drawing nigh and nigher,	Paradox	The poet illustrates face to face as see each other and gets closer day by day so, their love increase.
3.	Until the lengthening wings break into fire	Hyperbole	The poet tells us about the wings fall into something bad.

4.	At either curved point , - what bitter wrong	Symbol	The poet tells in other side of the life there are turning and what wrong with it, is the life always straight ahead.
5.	Can the earth do to us, that we should not long	Allegory	The poet tells that the earth is temporary place and the poet feel in this earth will not life forever with someone she love.
6.	The angles would press on us and aspire	Metaphor	The angles are someone that the poet believes and tries aspires her love to her husband.
7.	To drop some golden orb of perfect song	Metaphor	The poet tells that golden orb is as her true love in the

			perfect song.
8.	Rather on earth , beloved, - where the unfit	Verbal Irony	In here the poet feels that no other place than earth is the right place to love someone, and she think where other place no place that unfit.
9.	A place to stand and love in for a day,	Hyperbole	The earth is as the only one place that the poet wants to stand for loving her husband for a day or for couple day.
10.	With darkness and the death-hour rounding it.	Hyperbole	Because based on the poet biography that her life is so dark and the death- hour closes to her it because her disease.

Analysis:

Number 1: The poet images the soul of her and her husband stand up with the full power. When, two souls stand up with full power to face the world. They will fight together for everything, they can do anything together.

Number 2: The poet illustrates face to face as see each other and gets closer day by day so, their love increase. Face in here they together fight the hard day and make all problems done together.

Number 3: The poet tells us about the wings fall into something bad. The wings are the life, there are sad and happy life they do everything and fight to face this world.

Number 4: The poet tells in other side of the life there are turning and what wrong with it, is the life always straight ahead. In human life is usually if we wrong direction or turning something bad but we will turn again into right way, and the poet life always sees straight ahead.

Number 5: The poet tells that the earth is temporary place and the poet feels in this earth will not life forever with someone she loves. She believes there are immortal place so why the human being die, in other world she sure that she will brings all her faith in her love to husband forever and will together again in that other world, other world is the world after we dying.

Number 6: The angels are someone that the poet believes and tries aspires her love to her husband. The angels is one of creatures of God who always beside

us in everywhere, she believes angles who has special place in God's kingdom let her love to husband and agree with her love.

Number 7: The poet tells that golden orb is as her true love in the perfect song. Again, the poet use golden to image her love, perfect song has the good lyric song and also the tone such as their love has many history and tone to see.

Number 8: In here the poet feels that no other place than earth is the right place to love someone, and she thinks where other place no place that unfit. The first place to love someone is in this earth, do many things with him, feel the feeling of love and show how much love is. So, the poet thinks where other place that fit to love someone if not in this earth.

Number 9: The earth is as the only one place that the poet wants to stand for loving her husband for a day or for couple day. Although she is not living forever in this earth but she believes that this earth creates to human being to care and love each other.

Number 10: Because based on the poet biography that her life is so dark and the death-hour closes to her it because her disease. Every time in her life is very priceless, although the dark side of her life and the death angles closes to her but she still fight her love to her husband in any conditions.

Poem 4 : how do I love thee? Let me count the ways. (Sonnet 43)

No.	Sentences	Figure of speech	Figurative meaning
1.	How do I love thee? Let me count the ways	Hyperbole	The poet feels that how much she love her husband and it cannot count and how to count how much she gives her love and gets love from her husband.
2.	I love thee to the depth and breadth and height	Metaphor	The poet loves her husband like the deep of blue sea until we cannot see what is under the sea, the breadth of the sky that we can see the end point, and height of the sky when we see to the sky there is no limit and the end

			point.
3.	My soul can reach, when feeling out of sight	Metaphor	The poet's soul can reach those deep the sea, height and breadth the sky and her sight cannot reach it.
4.	For the ends of Being and ideal Grace	Metaphor	For the ends of poet life to be someone who got something that she really wanted.
5.	I love thee to the level of everyday's	Understatement	The poet loves her husband by imagined with level of everyday of her life that very priceless for someone that always around by death-hour.
6.	Most quiet need, by sun and candle-light	Symbol	The poet needs the light of her day,

			using the sun as a symbol of the morning and the candle-light of the night. The light shines her love.
7.	I love thee freely , as men strive for Right ;	Metaphor	The poet loves her husband free like a man to fight for get her Right. With the right she can free love her husband without afraid of other people.
8.	I love thee purely , as they turn from Praise	Metaphor	The poet loves her husband purely as they turn to approbation.
9.	I love thee with the passion put to use	Metaphor	The poet loves her husband with her passion or something that she really wants and

			wishes to use it.
10.	In my old griefs, and with my childhood's faith	Metaphor	The poet had sad time or difficult time in her life, she remembers when her childhood that believes the difficult can go and roll on.
11.	I love thee with a love I seemed to lose	Verbal Irony	The poet loves to her husband with a love that the poet feels to be loses, although the feeling of love will lose someday but the poet still believe with her love.
12.	With my lost saints, - I love thee with the breath	Hyperbole	The poet loves her husband with every single blast of her breath and although

			she lost her saints or believes.
13.	Smiles, tears, of all my life! and, if God choose,	Hyperbole	With all smiles and tears in her life, she sincere through it on all her life with God let it happen.
14.	I shall but love thee better after death	Hyperbole	The poet loves her husband better after the ends of her life it will be immortal or eternal.

Analysis:

Number 1: The poet feels that how much she loves her husband and it cannot count and how to count how much she gives her love and gets love from her husband. Love is something that we can see but we can feel and prove it, so if someone asked how much do you love someone it cannot answer before she proving the she really loves her husband.

Number 2: The poet loves her husband like the deep of blue sea until we cannot see what is under the sea, the breadth of the sky that we can see the

end point, and height of the sky when we see to the sky there is no limit and the end point.

Number 3: The poet's soul can reach those deep the sea, height and breadth the sky and her sight cannot reach it. The poet image the deepest of the sea, the height and breath of the sky.

Number 4: For the ends of poet life to be someone who got something that she really wanted. She gets her pure love from her husband that she really wanted.

Number 5: The poet loves her husband by imagined with level of everyday of her life that very priceless for someone that always around by death-hour. The poet states that she got illness and her time in her life is priceless, love someone is something priceless too and the power of love make her fight for her illness.

Number 6: The poet needs the light of her day, using the sun as a symbol of the morning and the candle-light of the night. The light shines her love. The light is her love to her husband, the power of her pure love is the key of her life shines bright and colorful.

Number 7: The poet loves her husband free like a man to fight for getting her Right. With the right she can free love her husband without afraid of other people. Right is something priceless in that era which there is slave. Free to love someone is something priceless.

Number 8: The poet loves her husband purely as they turn to approbation. She has pure love that she wants to give to her husband only with approbation and commendation.

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Number 9: The poet loves her husband with her passion or something that she really wants and wishes to use it. Passion is desire of love someone and she wants to use it to her husband only.

Number 10: the poet had sad time or difficult time in her life, she remembers when her childhood that believes the difficult can go and roll on. She survives of her life with the illness that God gives to her, and she sure and believe she can fight for it

Number 11: The poet loves to her husband with a love that the poet feels to be loses, although the feeling of love will lose someday but the poet still believe with her love.

Number 12: The poet loves her husband with every single blast of her breath and although she lost her saints or believes. Breath is the symbol of human is still life and feel the air in this love with breath although she will lost her saints or believes in God.

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Number 13: With all smiles and tears in her life, she sincere through it on all her life with God let it happen. Love is the feeling that God creature to all human being, everything that the poet and her husband do and feel is by God hands.

Number 14: The poet loves her husband better after the ends of her life it will be immortal or eternal. She believes that the world after dying is forever so, die is not the ends of someone life but begin of life.

4.2. Discussion

In this part, the writer discusses the finding of data analysis. This study is analyzed about the type of figure of speech used in the Elizabeth Barrett Browning's poems. The important things to the reader know the meaning of each figure of speech in the poems. The poem closes with the figure of speech, it is the key to make the sentences, phrases and words in every line and stanza. The words can touch our feeling and make the reader think a lot about it. In the book by Perrine, *sound and sense* divided the types of figure of speech in 12 types. They are Personification, simile, metaphor, apostrophe, synecdoche, hyperbole, understatement, verbal irony, paradox, metonymy, allegory and symbol.

In this study, the writer found some types of figure of speech. The most of the figure of speech that found are hyperbole and metaphor, those figure of speech occurred in all the poem, sonnet 12, sonnet 14, sonnet 22 and sonnet 43. Other figure of speech is personification occurred in sonnet 12, apostrophe occurred in sonnet 12, symbol occurred in sonnet 12, sonnet 22 and sonnet 43. Understatement occurred in sonnet 43, verbal irony occurred in sonnet 22 and sonnet 43. Paradox occurred in sonnet 22. Allegory occurred in sonnet 12 and sonnet 22. The writer found 9 types of

figure of speech. Other types that did not occur in those sonnets are simile, synecdoche and metonymy.

Moreover, the writer found the figurative meaning in each figure of speech occurred by see the biography of the poet and when the era of those sonnet published. The poet purpose is to deliver the message that she feel at the time. The interpreter or someone who translate the message can use her thought and perception. Most of the theme of the sonnet that the poet published are talked about her love to her husband, show how the love that she feel, with choose the word or the best word to make every line and stanza special. And make the reader know and feel what the poet feels. How to translate or interpret is based on the reader because every people have different opinion and perception about the content of the sonnet.

In this study the writer focuses on the types is used in the poem and the figurative meaning. There are different focuses in other researcher that have done before. They are Vinna (2007), Dessy (2006), and Nancy (2007).

One of them in Dessy's study. In her study, she focuses the types of the figure of speech and figurative meaning in the magazine. The difference between this study and Dessy's study is on the data. The data that she uses in local or Indonesia language but in my data the writer use English poem and poet. In Dessy's data make 3 tables to calculate more about the types of speech but in this study only make the table of figure of speech and figurative meaning.

The part the researcher likes in her study found the types of the figure of speech and find the meaning of figure of speech. The process to find the meaning of poems are by looked for one by one the words using several dictionaries and see also the background or the history of single poems. After translating those poems the researcher can get the message or know what is the love between Elizabeth Browning and Robert Browning, it makes the researcher appreciate all love that her get.

In addition, the writer adds another point of view of this study. In Qur'an tells much about how loving each other between husband and wife, also other human being in this world. Ar-Rum (30:21) :

وَمِنْ آيَاتِهِ أَنْ خَلَقَ لَكُمْ مِنْ أَنْفُسِكُمْ أَزْوَاجًا لِتَسْكُنُوا فِيهَا
وَجَعَلَ بَيْنَكُمْ مَوَدَّةً وَرَحْمَةً إِنَّ فِي ذَلِكَ لَآيَاتٍ لِقَوْمٍ
يَتَفَكَّرُونَ ﴿٢١﴾

And of His signs is that He created for you from yourselves mates that you may find tranquillity in them; and He placed between you affection and mercy. Indeed in that are signs for a people who give thought.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

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This chapter provides the conclusion of the findings and suggestions for the study. It included what have been discussed in chapter IV.

5.1. Conclusion

After discussing the data, the writer found some conclusions to answer her research problems. The figure of speech is the important thing especially in the poem. The figurative language carries the figurative meaning with it.

5.1.1. There is 9 figures of speech that occurred in 4 poems. The most figures of speech occurred are Hyperbole and metaphor, others figures of speech are Understatement, Personification, Paradox, Symbol, Apostrophe, Verbal Irony, and allegory. Some types of figure of speech do not occur in 3 poems above are simile, synecdoche, metonymy. The researcher finds that in love poem many use Hyperbole and Metaphor.

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5.1.2. The figurative meaning of figure of speech that occurred in the findings and analysis in chapter 4. The writer interprets the words and phrases that contain in each line or stanza. Most of the words that occurred in those poem, are love, I love thee and others words. Those words are as a main theme or topic of the poem.

5.1. Suggestion

For next researcher who wants to understand about the types of figure of speech and figurative meaning. The researcher has some recommendations, as follow:

5.1.1. Figure of speech not only occurs in the literary works, such as poem, prose and drama, but the types of figure of speech uses in the daily writing and printed book, such as, magazine, newspaper, advertisement, comic, novel and other. The language is the main communication to each other. So, for the next researcher can use other object to finds the types of figure of speech.

5.1.2. For the next researcher, to find the meaning it can use many kinds of dictionary or interpret the meaning by look back the background of the poet or other object, the writer of the poet by finds the biography of she/he, and also what is the era of the poem or other object to make the image or get the figurative meaning of the types of figure of speech. The next researcher must read regularly the object so can feel the meaning or what the message of the object.

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