#### **CHAPTER IV**

## FINDING AND DISCUSSION

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

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:

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

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

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

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. 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	Metaphor
	way	
3.	Of speaking gently, for a trick of	Metaphor
	thought	
4.	But love me for love's sake, that	Hyperbole
	evermore	
5.	Thou mayst love on, through love's	Hyperbole
	eternity	

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 <b>curved point</b> , - what bitter wrong	Symbol
5.	Can the <b>earth</b> do to us, that we <b>should not long</b>	Allegory
6.	The angles would <b>press on us and aspire</b>	Metaphor
7.	To drop some <b>golden orb</b> of <b>perfect song</b>	Metaphor
8.	Rather on <b>earth</b> , beloved, - where the <b>unfit</b>	Verbal Irony
9.	A place to stand and love in <b>for a day</b> ,	Hyperbole

10.	With	darkness	and	the	death-hour	Hyperbole
	round	ling it.				

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.

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

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

5.	I love thee to the <b>level of everyday's</b>	Understatement
6.	Most quiet need, by sun and candle-light	Symbol
7.	I love thee <b>freely</b> , as men strive for <b>Right</b> ;	Metaphor
8.	I love thee <b>purely</b> , as they turn from	Metaphor
	Praise	
9.	I love thee with <b>the passion put to use</b>	Metaphor
10.	In my old griefs, and with my	Metaphor
	childhood'd faith	
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 <b>better after death</b>	Hyperbole

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

1

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:

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

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

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

	golden throne,-		the of	ther symbol of
			the ci	rown, the poet
			place	her love to
			thee l	by image it by
			a g	olden throne
			high	position in the
			castle	2.
9.	And that I love (O soul,	Apostrophe	The	poet
	we must be meek!)		apost	rophe her love
			with	her soul and
			her m	ust be meek.
10.	Is by thee only, whom I	Hyperbole	The p	boet loves thee
	love alone		or he	er husband by
			love	thee alone no
		/ /	one e	lse.

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.

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

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

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

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.

Figurative meaning The poet images the soul of her and
the soul of her and
her husband stand
up with the full
power.
The poet illustrates
face to face as see
each other and gets
closer day by day
so, their love
increase.
The poet tells us
about the wings fall
into something bad.

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

4.	At either curved point, -	Symbol	The poet tells in
	The orthor curved point,	5 ym 60	The poet tens in
	what bitter wrong		other side of the
			life there are
			turning and what
			wrong with it, is
			the life always
			straight ahead.
5.	Can the <b>earth</b> do to us, that	Allegory	The poet tells that
	we should not long		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	Metaphor	The angles are
	us and aspire		someone that the
			poet believes and
			tries aspires her
			love to her
			husband.
7.	To drop some <b>golden orb</b> of	Metaphor	The poet tells that
	perfect song		golden orb is as her
			true love in the

			perfect song.
8.	Rather on earth, beloved, -	Verbal Irony	In here the poet
	where the <b>unfit</b>		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	Hyperbole	The earth is as the
	for a day,		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	Hyperbole	Because based on
	death-hour rounding it.		the poet biography
			that her life is so
			dark and the death-
			hour closes to her it
			because her
			disease.

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 angles are someone that the poet believes and tries aspires her love to her husband. The angles 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.

No.	Sentences	Figure of speech	Figurative meaning
1.	How do I love thee? Let me	Hyperbole	The poet feels that
	count the ways		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	Metaphor	The poet loves her
	breadth and height		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

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

		Γ	
			point.
3.	My soul can reach, when	Metaphor	The poet's soul can
	feeling out of <b>sight</b>		reach those deep
			the sea, height and
			breadth the sky and
			her sight cannot
			reach it.
4.	For the ends of Being and	Metaphor	For the ends of
	ideal Grace		poet life to be
			someone who got
			something that she
			really wanted.
5.	I love thee to the level of	Understatement	The poet loves her
	everyday's		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	Symbol	The poet needs the
	candle-light		light of her day,

<b></b>			• .1
			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	Metaphor	The poet loves her
	strive for <b>Right</b> ;		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 <b>purely</b> , as they	Metaphor	The poet loves her
	turn from <b>Praise</b>		husband purely as
			they turn to
			approbation.
9.	I love thee with the passion	Metaphor	The poet loves her
	put to use		husband with her
			passion or
			something that she
			really wants and

			wishes to use it.
10.	In my old griefs, and with	Metaphor	The poet had sad
	my childhood'd faith		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 <b>a love</b> I	Verbal Irony	The poet loves to
	seemed to lose		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	Hyperbole	The poet loves her
	thee with <b>the breath</b>		husband with every
			single blast of her
			breath and although

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

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.

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.

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, sonnet12, 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, sonnet22 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) :

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.