

## THE ANALYSIS OF FIGURE OF SPEECH IN EMILY DICKINSON'S "SUCCESS IS COUNTED SWEETEST" "I HAD NO TIME TO HATE", AND "HAVE YOU GOT A BROOK IN YOUR LITTLE HEART"

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### ABSTRACT

The analysis provides the study about figure of speech, possible meaning and the total meaning in three poem's of Emily Dickinson "success is counted sweetest", "I had no time to hate", Have you got a Brook in your little heart", This study tries to analyze figure of speech, possible meaning and the total meaning in statement of the problem. This analysis aims to analyze the types of figure of speech and possible meaning and to tell the total meaning of the Emily Dickinson poem's. This analysis explains the design of qualitative method because it is related to the object of research. Qualitative description defines as research designed to produce a low inference description of a phenomenon that draws from discourse. The result of the research of the first poem "success is counted sweetest" figure of speech are Metaphor, Hyperbole, symbol, the second "I had no time to hate", the figure of speech is personification, Symbol. The last poem "Have you got a Brook in your little heart" figure of speech is personification, allegory.

Keywords: Poems, Figure of Speech, Possible meaning, Total meaning

Literature is the literary work which is usually created in an expression. It can be proved by Klarer that literature is referred to as the entirety of written expression, with the restriction that not every written document can be categorized as literature in the most exact sense of the word. (Mario Kaler, 1962:1). The other opinion is also explained by Susan Basnett. Basnett states, literature is the study of literature beyond the confines of one particular country, and the study of the relationship between literatures on the one hand and other areas of knowledge and belief, such as painting, sculpture, architecture, music. Philosophy, history, the sociology the sciences, (e.g politics, economics, sociology) religion, etc. In brief, it is the comparison of literature with other spheres of human expression. (1988:30). Based on two theories above, it can be concluded that literature is referred to as the entirety of written expression, the study of literature beyond the confines of one particular country, and the study of the relationship between literature one the one hand, and other areas of knowledge and belief. Hooper says, Poetry is fundamentally metaphoric and capable of communication in very few word thoughts and emotion of great complexity. Poetry provides a traditionally accepted format (in ballads, lyric, odes, sonnets) for the publication of short but independent pieces of narration, description, or reflection. One of the elements in the poetry is figure of speech. (1990:22). One of the elements in the poetry is figure of speech. Figures of speech, or *rhetorical figures*, or schemes (from the Greek word for "form"), in the view of M. A. Abrams (1957:97), figure of speech is the way in which the departure from standard usage is not primarily in the meaning of the words, but it is in the order or syntactical pattern of the words. This distinction is not a sharp one, nor do all critics agree on its application. For convenience of exposition, however, the most commonly identified tropes are treated here, and the most commonly identified figures of speech are collected in the article *rhetorical figures*.

This study discussed about Emily Dickinson's poems, those are "Success is Counted Sweetest", "I had no time to hate", and "Have You Got a Brook In Your Little Heart". Those poems are very interesting to be discussed because Emily Dickinson is a very famous poet who creates so many poems. Emily Dickinson was born on December 10, 1830, in Amherst, Massachusetts. These Three poems of Emily Dickinson have a wide variety of languages, such as metaphor, simile, and many others. These three poems are "Success is Counted Sweetest", "I had no time to hate", and "Have You Got a Brook in Your Little Heart" those poems by Emily Dickinson have a very deep meaning and very poetic. In this research, the researcher analyzes three poems. The poems of Emily Dickinson are much appreciated by the public. She used figure of speech in her love poems and she creates them with beautiful words and it has a deep meaning, but some of readers do not concern and notice about this beautiful and deep meaning or message in these three poems. Thus, it needed to be revealed throughout this research. In fact, Emily also had romantic feeling for someone view of her love poems.

If talking about poetry, Emily Dickinson is one of the greatest poets. She had written many famous poems which were known over the whole world. Dickinson had graduated from Amherst Academy and completed a year of study at Mount Holyoke. The experience at Mount Holyoke may well have brought to the surface an independence that fueled Dickinson's writing and led her to cease attending church by the time she was thirty. Following her return to Amherst in 1848 and after the religious awakening that peaked there around 1850, she began to write seriously. The magnitude of her output was not clear until after her death, when her sister Lavonia discovered a cherry-wood cabinet containing some 1,147 poems in fair copy.

## REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Literature is imaginative and creative act that can make the readers enjoyed, literature usually focused on writing. Wallek and Waren state that literature is creative act, a literary works (1977:3). The study of Literature is one of the things can lead to discovery of new dimensions of the self. Klarer states, literature is referred to as the entirety of written expression, with the restriction that not every written document can be categorized as literature in the most exact sense of the word. The definitions, therefore, usually include additional adjectives such as "aesthetic" or "artistic" to distinguish literary works from the texts of everyday use such as telephone books, newspapers, legal documents, and scholarly writings (Mario klarer, 1962:1).

From the statements above, the researcher can conclude that all of creative act including expression written, can called literature. Based on that explanation, it can be concluded that literary works is difference with other texts of everyday use. The texts of everyday use such as newspaper, legal documents, and so on. The difference between literary works and texts of everyday use is literary work uses artistic words. Sometime, the idea of literary works based on the writers experience and their feelings, while other text uses daily words and so many facts.

### Poetry

Poetry is a kind of literary work. According to Jeffrey D. Hoeper, poetry is fundamentally metaphoric and capable of communication in very few word thoughts and emotion of great complexity. Poetry provide a traditionally accepted format (in ballads, lyric, odes, sonnets) for the publication of short but independent pieces of narration, description, or reflection. (1990: 22).

Based on Abrams's opinion to poetry is composed and transmitted by singers or reciters. Its origins are prehistoric, yet it continues to flourish even now among populations which for the most part cannot read or write. Oral poetry includes both narrative forms (see *epic* and *ballad*) and lyric forms see folk songs (1999: 200).Based on Jeffrey and Abrams poetry is Poetry that is composed and transmitted by singers or recites.

### Figure of speech

A lyric of poetry or song has figurative language to convey intended meaning. According to Abrams figurative language is a conspicuous departure from what users of a language apprehend as the standard meaning of words, or else the standard order of words, in order to achieve some special meaning or effect (1999: 96). On the other hand, Little (1966:212) states that figurative language is the main force of expression in poetry and religion where concrete images, symbols, parables and so on, convey so much more than can be conveyed by the corresponding abstract statement.

Figurative language has several forms and types, and the figure of speech that has a hidden meaning that is usually interpreted in writing. There many form use figure of speech like in song or poetry. The researcher concludes from that definition figurative language is main force of expression in poetry and religion where concrete images, symbols, parables and so on convey in order to achieve some special meaning or effect.

In addition, brogan states that, Figure of speech is common currency today have been reduced to seven: Synecdoche, metonymy, simile, metaphor, personification, allegory, and a different but related device symbol.( 1994:114). Based on Abrams and brogan figure of speech which is the departure from

standard usage is not primarily in the meaning of the words, but in the order or syntactical pattern of the words. This distinction is not a sharp one, nor do all critics agree on its application.

## **METHOD OF THE RESEARCH**

### **The data**

In this research the researcher uses data of Emily Dickinson. Data that will be analyzed are kinds of Figure of Speech by Emily Dickinson. The researcher chooses three poems by Emily Dickinson are : "Success is Counted Sweetest", "I Had No Time to Hate", and "Have You Got a Brook In Your Little Heart."

### **Data Sources**

The data source of this research are taken from the book of Thomas H. Johnson Then first poem "Success is Counted Sweetest" ( Thomas H. Johnson 1961: 35) Then second poem "I Had No Time to Hate" ( Thomas H. Johnson 1961: 230) The last poem "Have You Got a Brook In Your Little Heart" (Thomas H. Johnson 1961: 63).

### **Data collection**

The study observed three poems by Emily Dickinson. This research takes data from the internet that relate to Emily Dickinson poems. The researcher chooses some of the poems which are contained the figure of speech such as: "Success is Counted Sweetest", "I Had No Time to Hate" and "Have You Got a Brook In Your Little Heart"

### **The steps of the data analysis**

This section describes about figure of speech of the three poems by Emily Dickinson. This are technique to analyzed this poems through the following steps:

Reading and studying love poems by Emily Dickinson

- a. Finding out the figure of speech of each lyric.
- b. Finding the meaning of figure of speech and General of poems:  
"Success is Counted Sweetest", "I Had No Time to Hate", "Have You Got a Brook In Your Little Heart".
- c. Finding the significance of the possible meaning towards the overall contribution of the three poems  
" Success is Counted Sweetest", I Had No time to Hate", and " Have you Got a Brook In Your Little Heart".

## **ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH FINDING**

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

### **Figure of Speech in three poem's Emily Dickinson**

#### **Figure of Speech in "Success is Counted Sweetest"**

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

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

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

### Personification

From the above explanation stanza 1 line 3 :

*The Grave would hinder me*                      3

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

### Symbol

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

*The Grave would hinder me*                      3

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

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

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

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

## Metaphor

According to Little (1966: 165) metaphor is a comparison omitting the words like and as so that one object is likened to another by being said to be that other. From that definition, researcher concludes if metaphor is figure of speech that expresses a thought or action directly, usually in the form of analogical comparison. It can be seen from Stanza 1 line 1:

*Success is counted sweetest* 1

Success is Counted Sweetest has the meaning which is disclosed in brief and solid as success and sweetest both words have the same meaning, but the second word is different sentence.

## Hyperbole

Hyperbole is the figure of speech, or *trope*, called hyperbole (Greek for “overshooting”) is bold overstatement, or the extravagant exaggeration of fact or of possibility (Abrams, 1999: 120). From that definition, the researcher concludes if hyperbole is a figure of speech that described a case by replacing it with understandable words. It can be seen from Stanza 1 and 3, line 3 and 12:

*Requires sorest need* 3

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

*Burst agonized and clear !* 12

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

## Symbol

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

*Not one of all the purple host* 5

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

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

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

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



## CONCLUSION

The first poem "Success is Counted Sweetest" have Figure of Speech such as Metaphor used in Stanza 1 line 1 *Success is Counted Sweetest*, Hyperbole used in Stanza 1 and 3, in line 3 and 12 *requires sorest need* and *burst agonized and clear*, Symbol Stanza 2 line 5 *Not one of all the purple Host*. The second poem "I Had No Time To Hate" have Figure of Speech personification Stanza 1 line 3 *The grave would hinder me* and in Stanza 1 line 3 also has Figure of Speech of Symbol. The last poem "Have You Got in Your Little Heart" have figure of speech such as Personification Stanza 1 line 11 *And the snows come hurrying from the hill*, in Stanza 3 line 12 *And the bridges often go*, Stanza 4 line 14 *When the meadows parching lie* and in Stanza 1 line 1 *Have you got a brook in your little heart* has Figure of Speech of Allegory.

In this chapter the researches would like to conclude the result of the research. The researcher presents result of the figurative language, possible meaning and total meaning on the three poems Emily Dickinson.

The first poem "Success is Counted Sweetest" tells about a man who gets success and arrogant to success and this poem describes both regarding someone who is never alone with her partner and is always ignored and the last poem to tell someone who has a very deep patience Despite all take a trip that is very far. The second poem "I Had No Time To Hate" tell about someone who is waiting for death as the way out and do not want to meet with people and he hates the meaning of love, he finally might die with thousands story meaning of love. The last poem "Have You Got a Brook In Your Little Heart" someone who cares to lock myself in my room and always afraid of the water then every word is always expressed in the liver.

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