

THE METAPHOR USED IN ANNE BRADSTREET'S POEM

THESIS

By

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NIM 12320041



ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LETTERS DEPARTMENT

FACULTY OF HUMANITIES

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THESIS

Presented to

Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University Of Malang
in partial fulfillment of the requirement
for the degree of sarjana sastra

By

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Approval Sheet

This is to certify that Tutut Maria Ulfa's thesis entitled "*The Metaphor Used in Anne Bradstreet's Poem*" has been approved by the thesis advisor for further approval by the Board of Examiner.

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Hereby, I certify the thesis I wrote to fulfill the requirement for the Degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S) entitle "*The Metaphor Used in Anne Bradstreet's Poem*" is truly original work. It does not incorporate any material previously of published by other person. Accept those indicate in quotation and bibliography. Due in the fact, I am not person responsible for the Thesis if there are any objection or claim for other.

Malang, 16 June 2016



Tutut Maria Ulfa
Tutut Maria Ulfa

MOTTO

فَإِنَّ مَعَ الْعُسْرِ يُسْرًا

But lo! With hardship goeth ease



DEDICATION

I honestly dedicated this thesis to:

My parent (kiromuali and siti muzayyanah) who always support me and pray for me,
Akhmad Nizar who always accompany me in when doing thesis and give me
inspiration, and do not forget to my beloved friends (Nonik, Nailul, Diati, Dita) they
also support me, and the last I say thank you very much to Mr. Syam who always
guide me when I doing thesis.



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All praises to Allah, lord and universe, who has given me an inspiration, guidance, and blessing to finish this thesis. Peace and solution be upon to the greatest prophet and messenger, Muhammad SAW, who has taught a greatest lecture of Islam as *Rahmatan lil 'alamin*.

It would not be possible to write this thesis without any help and support from my people around me. Above all, I would like to thanks my advisor, Dr. Syamsudin, M. Hum. I cannot to mention his advice and unsurpassed knowledge of doing research that are invaluable in the both of academic and personal level.

Then my grateful to all lecturers of English language and letters department who cannot be mentioned one by one, the last if there are any errors and inadequacies which remain in this study, of course, the responsibility is entirely my own. The correction criticism is welcome.

ملخص

الف, توتوت ماريّا ٦١٠٢ . والاستعارة المستخدمة في قصيدة آن برادستري ل. أطروحة، اللغة الإنجليزية
وقسم الآداب، كلية العلوم الإنسانية. جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج. مستشار:
الدكتور شمس الدين، م. هوم.

الأدب جميلة ومثيرة للاهتمام. قراءة ومناقشة العمل الأدبي هو ممتعة وتعطي ميزة، على سبيل المثال زيادة المعرفة لدينا. واحدة من الأعمال الأدبية هي قصيدة. يمكن أن يجعل القارئ الانخراط. وعلاوة على ذلك نحن لا نقرأ فقط ولكن أيضا تحليلها. عندما نقوم بتحليل بالطبع يمكننا الحصول على المعرفة. في هذه الحالة اختار الباحث قصائد بعنوان "زوجي العزيز والمحبة"، "رسالة إلى زوجها"، "رسالة إلى زوجها"، و "الاستعادة زوجي العزيز من البرداء حرق، يونيو، ١٦٦١" قبل أن برادستريت لأن تحفة من أعمالها التي الحالية على العمالة في القطاع العام. الهدف من هذا البحث هي لمعرفة أنواعها ومعنى الاستعارة في "زوجي العزيز والمحبة"، "رسالة إلى زوجها"، "رسالة إلى زوجها"، و "الاستعادة زوجي العزيز من البرداء حرق، يونيو، ١٦٦١. في هذا البحث يستخدم الباحث المنهج البنيوي. البيانات الرئيسية لهذا البحث ٣ قصائد آن برادستريت.

النتيجة تظهر أن هناك ٧٢ خطوط في ثلاث قصائد آن برادستريت التي تشمل استعارة. ٧١ خطوط تنتمي إلى ملخص لاستعارة ملموسة، ٨ خطوط تنتمي إلى استعارة مجسم و ٢ خطوط تنتمي إلى استعارة شينيسطج. في قصيدة"، "رسالة إلى زوجها" له معنى الولاء. القصيدة التالية بعنوان "رسالة إلى زوجها"، له الشوق ومعنى الحزن، وفي القصيدة الأخيرة بعنوان "الاستعادة زوجي العزيز من البرداء حرق، يونيو، ١٦٦١" لديها أيضا معنى الحزن.

ويمكن أن نخلص إلى أن استعارة لها أدوار مهمة في هذه القصيدة. هذا هو السبب في مؤلف استخدام استعارة لشرح شعور لها في قصيدتها لذلك هناك الجمل التي تتضمن معنى استعارة. عن طريق الاستعارة يجعل القصيدة أكثر إثارة للاهتمام في القراءة، ويساعد القراء على تصور القصيدة.

ABSTRACT

Tutut Maria Ulfa, 2016. *The Metaphor Used in Anne Bradstreet's Poem*. Thesis,
English Language and Letters Department, Faculty of Humanities.
Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang. Advisor: Dr.
Syamsudin, M. Hum

Key word: Poetry, Metaphor, Structural approach

Literature is beautiful and interesting. Reading and discussing the literary work is enjoyable and give advantage, for instance increasing our knowledge. One of the literary works is poem. It can make the reader engage. Moreover we not only read it but also analyze it. When we are analyzing of course we can get knowledge more. In this case the researcher chose the poems entitled "*To My Dear and Loving Husband*", "*A Letter to Her Husband*", and "*For the restoration of my dear Husband from a burning Ague, June, 1661*" by Anne Bradstreet because the masterpiece of her works that present upon public employment. The goal of this research are To find out the kinds and meaning of metaphor in "*To My Dear and Loving Husband*", "*A Letter to Her Husband*", and "*For the restoration of my dear Husband from a burning Ague, June, 1661*" by Anne Bradstreet. In this research the researcher uses structural approach. The main data of this research 3 poems by Anne Bradstreet

The result shows that there are 27 lines in three poems by Anne Bradstreet that include metaphor. 17 lines belong to abstract to concrete metaphor, 8 lines belong to anthropomorphic metaphor and 2 lines belong to Synaesthetic metaphor.

In the poem of "*To My Dear and Loving Husband*", has loyalty meaning. The next poem entitles "*A Letter to Her Husband*", has longing and sadness meaning, and in the last poem entitle "*For the restoration of my dear Husband from a burning Ague, June, 1661*" also has sadness meaning.

It can be concluded that metaphor has important roles in this poem. That's why the author used metaphor to explain her feeling in her poem so there are sentences that include metaphor meaning. Using metaphor makes the poem more interesting to read, and helps the readers to imagine the poem.

ABSTRAK

Ulfa, Tutut Maria, 2016. *Metafora pada puisi Anne Bradstreet*. Skripsi, jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora. Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Pembimbing: Dr. Syamsudin, M.Hum

Kata kunci: Puisi, Metafora, pendekatan struktural

Sastra itu indah dan menarik. Membaca dan mendiskusikan karya sastra menyenangkan dan memberikan manfaat, misalnya meningkatkan pengetahuan kita. Salah satu karya sastra adalah puisi. Hal ini dapat membuat pembaca menjiwai (terlibat). Selain itu kita tidak hanya membaca tetapi juga menganalisisnya. Ketika kita menganalisis tentu saja kita bisa mendapatkan pengetahuan yang lebih. Dalam hal ini peneliti memilih puisi berjudul *“To My Dear and Loving Husband”*, *“A Letter to Her Husband”*, dan *“For the restoration of my dear Husband from a burning Ague, June, 1661”* karya Anne Bradstreet, karena itu adalah karyanya yang sangat agung dan di publikasikan. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui jenis dan arti metafora pada puisi *“To My Dear and Loving Husband”*, *“A Letter to Her Husband”*, dan *“For the restoration of my dear Husband from a burning Ague, June, 1661”* karya Anne Bradstreet. Pada penelitian ini peneliti menggunakan pendekatan struktural. Data utama pada penelitian ini adalah 3 puisi karya Anne Bradstreet.

Hasil menunjukkan ada 27 baris pada 3 puisi karya Anne Bradstreet yang tergolong metafora. 17 baris termasuk metafora bastrak ke kongret, 8 baris termasuk metafora anthropomorphis, dan 2 baris tergolong metaora synaesthetik.

Pada puisi *“To My Dear and Loving Husband”* mempunyai makna kesetiaan, dan puisi selanjutnya yang berjudul *“A Letter to Her Husband”* mempunyai arti kerinduan dan kesedihan, dan puisi terakhir yang berjudul *“For the restoration of my dear Husband from a burning Ague, June, 1661”* juga mempunyai arti kesedihan.

Dapat di simpulkan bahwa metafora mempunyai peran penting pada puisi. Oleh karena itu pengarang menggunakan metafora untuk menjelaskan perasaannya di puisinya sehingga banyak kalimat yang termasuk metafora. Menggunakan metafora menjadikan puisi lebih indah untuk di baca, dan membantu pembaca untuk berimajinasi pada puisi tersebut.

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CHAPTER I

1.1 Introduction

In this chapter, the researcher elaborate research background, research question, research objectives, scope and limitation, significances of the research, and definition of the keys term. Subsequently, the research method which contains research design, data source, data collection and data analysis are also elaborate.

1.1.2 Background of the Study

Languages have more function for us, not only to communicate verbally, but also to express our thoughts or feelings, through for example writing. Sometimes people express their feeling and ideas about spirit and give a predetermined form to all its symbolic expression. Aminuddin (2008: 25) says that, literature as one form of artistic creations using language as media presentation. However, different form of the language used in daily life, language in literature has its own uniqueness. Languages in literature are the result of processing and the expression of individual authors.

Generally, literary work consists of three literary genres that are poems, prose, and drama. Poem is one the oldest genres. According to Bull, poem is piece of writing arranged in lines, usually with a regular rhythm and often with a pattern of rhymes (2008:318)

Poetry is one the oldest form of literature. Poetry has also been an inseparable part of life that follows the development of civilization through time. The earliest work of literature ever known was in the form of poetry (Waluyo, 1995: 1). Poetry is the expression of ideas and feelings through a rhythmical composition of imaginative and beautiful words selected for their sonorous effects, (Tomlinson, 1999: 38).

Poetry is as one of the pieces of literature that can be studied from various aspects. Poetry can be studied from its structure and its elements, given that the poem is a structure composed of various elements and means of allegory. Throughout the era, poetry always experienced changes and developments. This is because the essence as works of art that always happen the tension between convention and innovation. Poetry is always changing according to the evolution of taste and aesthetic concept of change, (Pradopo, 2000: 3).

According to (Aminuddin, 2011:134) poem is branch of literature that uses words as a media for delivery to produce the illusion and imagination, it like painting using line and color to draw the concept of the painter.

The researcher uses *“To My Dear and Loving Husband”*, *“A Letter to Her Husband”*, and *“For the restoration of my dear Husband from a burning Ague, June, 1661.”* by Anne Bradstreet, because *A letter to Her Husband* was the masterpiece of her works that present upon public employment, Anne Bradstreet eventually used figurative language in her poem. Anna Bradstreet was especially a fond of poetry that’s come from Puritan family. Anne begun to write herself and her works was not in great quantities in publicity because she did not intend in publication.

In this research, the researcher use structural approach. (Yoseph, 1997:38) Structural approach is a theory approach to literary texts that emphasize all relation between the several of elements text. The researcher focuses on the metaphor of *“To My Dear and Loving Husband”*, *“A Letter to Her Husband”*, and *“For the restoration of my dear Husband from a burning Ague, June, 1661”* by Anne Bradstreet.

According to Pradopo (2000:61), figurative language is a language to describe the comparison, equation, and imagery. Figurative language is crucial to get the poetic meaning of poem. There are figurative language make poem more interesting, more beautiful, more life, and make clear of imagine. There are various kinds of figurative language, but although they are diverse they have something (characteristic) common, namely figurative language that connects things by plugging in something else. The types of figurative language are simile, metaphor, personification, allegory, metonymy, etc.

Metaphor is slow closely intertwined with the very texture of human speech that we have already encountered it in various guises: as a major factor in motivation, as an expressive device, as a source synonymy and polysemy, as an outlet for intense emotions, as a means of filling gap in vocabulary and in several other roles(Ullman, 1972:212).

A metaphor is an implied simile, metaphor also compares two different things but it does not like simile,state one thing is like another or acts another but takes that

for granted and proceeds as if the two things were one and it does not use a connective word such as 'like' or 'as'. (Siswantoro, 2002: 27)

To conduct the research, the researcher takes some literary studies which refer to as previous study which have same approach or theory. The first, Safrina Dyah A Kartikasari (2014). The title is *Linguistik Behavioursime Dalam Puisi "A Letter to Her Husband"* by Anne Bradstreet. This research tries to describe the dictions that chosen by Anne Bradstreet in written this poet letter to her husband. The researcher uses structuralism theory that focus on behaviorism which founded by Bloomfield.

The second is Sarwo Inda Wigati (2003), the Student of Universitas Negeri Semarang; the title is *Tututran Metaforis Dalam Lirik Lagu-Lagu Ebid G Ade*. The research discussed about the form of Metaphors and kinds of metaphors

The third is M. Hermintoyo, Moh. Muzzaka, and Nurfauzan (2005). The title is *Metafora Dalam Lirik Lagu Indonesia Populer*. the research discussed the signifiers, function, and implicatures of metaphors used in Lirik Lagu Indonesia Populer, This research study semiotic-Pragmatic.

Based on the previous study above, the researchers want to explore and give different interpretation in analyzing "*To My Dear and Loving Husband*", "*A Letter to Her Husband*" and "*For the restoration of my dear Husband from a burning Ague, June, 1661*" by Anne Bradstreet. The researcher focuses on the metaphor of "*To My Dear and Loving Husband*", "*A Letter to Her Husband*" and "*For the restoration of my dear Husband from a burning Ague, June, 1661*" by Anne Bradstreet. The researcher focuses on the metaphor of "*To My Dear and Loving Husband*", "*A Letter*

to Her Husband” and “*For the restoration of my dear Husband from a burning Ague, June, 1661*” by Anne Bradstreet and only focused on 4 kinds of metaphor: (1). Anthropomorphic metaphor, (2). Animal metaphor, (3). Metaphor from concrete to abstract, (4). Synaesthetic metaphor.

1.1.2 Research problem

Based on the background of the study above, the researcher formulated 2 statement of the problem as follow:

1. What kinds of metaphor are found in “*To My Dear and Loving Husband*”, “*A Letter to Her Husband*”, and “*For the restoration of my dear Husband from a burning Ague, June, 1661*” by Anne Bradstreet?
2. What are the metaphor’s meaning in “*To My Dear and Loving Husband*”, “*A Letter to Her Husband*”, and “*For the restoration of my dear Husband from a burning Ague, June, 1661*” by Anne Bradstreet?

1.1.3 Research objectives

1. To find out the kinds of metaphor in “*To My Dear and Loving Husband*”, “*A Letter to Her Husband*”, and “*For the restoration of my dear Husband from a burning Ague, June, 1661*” by Anne Bradstreet.
2. To find out the meaning of metaphor in “*To My Dear and Loving Husband*”, “*A Letter to Her Husband*”, and “*For the restoration of my dear Husband from a burning Ague, June, 1661*” by Anne Bradstreet.

1.1.4 Scope and Limitation

According to the background of the study and the statement of the problem above, the researcher only focuses on the metaphor of *“To My Dear and Loving Husband”*, *“A Letter to Her Husband”*, and *“For the restoration of my dear Husband from a burning Ague, June, 1661”* by Anne Bradstreet. The researcher uses structuralism theory to analyze *“To My Dear and Loving Husband”*, *“A Letter to Her Husband”* and *“For the restoration of my dear Husband from a burning Ague, June, 1661”* by Anne Bradstreet. In addition the researcher want to know how the kinds of metaphors and the metaphor’s meaning in *“To My Dear and Loving Husband”*, *“A Letter to Her Husband”* and *“For the restoration of my dear Husband from a burning Ague, June, 1661”* by Anne Bradstreet.

1.1.5 Significance of Study

In general, significance of the study are divided into 2, they are:

1. Theoretical signification

Give the basic knowledge about metaphor of the poem

2. Practical significance

The study is expected to give worthy contribution for English teacher, English learner and future researcher. For English teacher, the result of the study is hopefully able to be used as references in teaching and learning English. Meanwhile, for English learners, the research findings are expected to enrich their knowledge about figurative language used in poems. Finally, for future researcher, the research

findings are expected can be used as references in conducting further studies about figurative language used in different poems by different poets.

1.1.6 Definition of Key Term

- 1) Poetry is as one of the pieces of literature that can be studied from various aspects. Poetry can be studied from its structure and its elements, given that the poem is a structure composed of various elements and means of allegory. Throughout the era, poetry always experienced changes and developments. This is because the essence as works of art that always happen the tension between convention and innovation. Poetry is always changing according to the evolution of taste and aesthetic concept of change, (Pradopo, 2000: 3).
- 2) Figurative language is a language to describe the comparison, equation, and imagery. Figurative language is crucial to get the poetic meaning of poem. There are figurative language make poem more interesting, more beautiful, more life, and make clear of imagine. There are various kinds of figurative language, but although they are diverse they have something (characteristic) common, namely figurative language that connects things by plugging in something else. The types of figurative language are simile, metaphor, personification, allegory, metonymy, etc. (Pradopo,2000:61),
- 3) Metaphor is slow closely intertwined with the very texture of human speech that we have already encountered it in various guises: as a major factor in

motivation, as an expressive device, as a source synonymy and polysemy, as an outlet for intense emotions, as a means of filling gap in vocabulary and in several other roles(Ullman, 1972:212).

1.1.7 Research Methodology

The research method provides a detail description of research design, data source, research instrument, data collection and data analysis. They are processes as follow:

1.1.7.1 Research design

The researcher use literary criticism as the research design, as literary criticism is usually regarded as the analysis, interpretation and evaluation on the literary works. Literary criticism is the only research design that is directly related to the literary work.

The research use structural approach to analyze metaphor in *“To My Dear and Loving Husband”*, *“A Letter to Her Husband”*, and *“For the restoration of my dear Husband from a burning Ague, June, 1661”* by Anne Bradstreet because Structural is a theory approach to literary texts that emphasize all relation between the several of elements text, it means that is study focuses on metaphor which explain the kinds and meaning in *“To My Dear and Loving Husband”*, *“A Letter to Her Husband”*, and *“For the restoration of my dear Husband from a burning Ague, June, 1661”* by Anne Bradstreet.

1.1.7.2 Data Source

The source of data is used in this research is “*To My Dear and Loving Husband*”, “*A Letter to Her Husband*” and “*For the restoration of my dear Husband from a burning Ague, June, 1661*” by Anne Bradstreet Data collection.

1.1.7.3 Data Collection

Activity of data collection is a very important part in any form of research. In this study, the writer uses documentation. The method of documentation is to find data about the things or variables in the form of notes, transcripts, books, newspapers, magazines, inscriptions, minutes of meetings, agendas, and so forth, (Arikunto, 2006: 231). The instrument of this study is the writer. The writer is as the key or main instrument that spent a deal great or time reading and understanding the selected poems of Anne Bradstreet.

The writer uses documentary technique in collecting the data. This method is attempted to trace the source of information in the form of document which are relevant to the object of the research. The data of this study are taken from the three poems written by Anne Bradstreet.

1.1.7.4 Data Analysis

In this study the researcher will analyze data step by step. The step are influenced by approach and theory used.

The data were analyzed by using the following steps:

- 1) The researcher Identifies the kind of Metaphor
- 2) The researcher Identifies the kind of metaphor in every lines of the poem by making table
- 3) The researcher identifies the meaning of the metaphor (kind of metaphor) in the poem.
- 4) Interpreting the data



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This research is conducted to find out the kind of Metaphor and the meaning. That is why; the researcher needs some theories to accelerate in conducting it. The references are essential for the researcher, to reach the purpose of the study. This study would consist of the following theories:

2.1 Literature

Literature is considered as the expression of beautiful thought, ideas in beautiful language. (Hartiningsih, 2001:4) will be interesting for some readers if they have high sensitivity and imagination because they can really enjoy the beauty of literature. Literature is writing of particular kind involving a particular use of words, writing that works in particular way, makes different (usually more exacting). Literature is human expression about the life experience in language form.

Literature is concerned with all aspect of human life and the universe in their entirety, surely every work of literatures is about something, and the more of a person reads, the better stocked will his mind be with knowledge. According to Wellek, literature is the criterion is either aesthetic worth alone or aesthetic worth in combination with the general intellectual distinction.

According to Jones (1968: 1), literature is simply another way we can experience the world around us through our imagination. Literature, in its broadest sense, includes all written materials

On the other hand, Wellek and Warren (1990: 3), said that literature is a creative activity and an art. Meanwhile Bailey (1965: 239), defines literature as an art form, like painting, sculpture, music, drama, and the dance. Literature is distinguished from other art forms by the medium in which it works: language. Insofar as speech forms occur in other arts, sung words in music, speaking as well as action in drama, these other arts have literary aspect.

From the explanations above, it can be conclude that, literature is a literary work which there is a beautiful art that comes from human life. Literary work is the result of the expression of feelings and describes imagination of the author's.

Literature is a description of human experience that has personal and social dimensions at once and the knowledge of humanity that equal with the shape of life itself. The Important of literature studied as a means of sharing experiences (sharing) in the search for and finds the truth of humanity. There is not much literature related to writing, but with the language used as a vehicle to express certain experiences or thoughts.

2.2. Poetry

Poetry is the most considered and concentrated form of literature (perrine in Siswanto, 2010: 23). Poetry as a genre has completely competition of using word. It does not give space to make free creation for the author because poetry has a solid competition and also concentrated. Poetry useless word than the other literary words, but by less word a poem can explain more cases.

Poetry is one the oldest form of literature. Poetry has also been an inseparable part of life that follows the development of civilization through time. The earliest work of literature ever known was in the form of poetry (Waluyo, 1995: 1). Poetry is the expression of ideas and feelings through a rhythmical composition of imaginative and beautiful words selected for their sonorous effects, (Tomlinson, 1999: 38).

Poetry is as one of the pieces of literature that can be studied from various aspects. Poetry can be studied from its structure and its elements, given that the poem is a structure composed of various elements and means of allegory. Throughout the era, poetry always experienced changes and developments. This is because the essence as works of art that always happen the tension between convention and innovation. Poetry is always changing according to the evolution of taste and aesthetic concept of change, (Pradopo, 2000: 3).

Poetry is the expression of ideas and feelings through a rhythmical composition of imaginative and beautiful words selected for their sonorous effects, (Tomlinson, 1999: 38).

Poetry use language for media, but a poem has own language that different from usual language used. In poetry, language has ability to explain more insensitive case than usual language. Usual language is only used to practice informative. Poetry has unusual language; it can be shown in artistically arrangement. Siswantoro said that poetry is a piece of art, like the other art: painting, dance, and music. (Siswantoro, 2010:14). Poetry has organization inside or intrinsic term that builds a beautiful structure of words, so that the information given is covered by artistic competition.

According to (Aminuddin, 2011:134) poem is branch of literature that uses words as a media for delivery to produce the illusion and imagination, it like painting using line and color to draw the concept of the painter.(waluyo, 1995 :71) In the poem there are shaper elements of poem, first physic structure of the poem and the second inner structure elements of the poem. In the physic structure poem there are diction, figurative language, verification, typography, and concrete word. The second inner structure elements of the poem there are theme, tone, feeling and message.

There are five types of poems in particular. They are descriptive, reflective, narrative, lyric, and sonnet. Each kind has much common features though the difference is connected to form and style of expressing idea. Descriptive is a poem which describes people or experience, scenes or objects. Reflective poem is a thoughtful poem often containing a great deal of description which the poet comments on as form, upon which draws a conclusion. Narrative is a poem which tells a story. It tends to be longer than other types of poetry but it is comparatively

easy to recognize the poet's intention. Lyrics is the simplest form of poetry like a song which usually the expression of mood or feeling. Sonnet is a poem of fourteen lines which follows every strict rhyme patterns.

There are ten kinds of poem; they are ballad, ode, elegy, pastoral, sonnet, epic, dramatic monologue, satire, confessionals, and free verse. (Hillyer,1960:1),

Ballad is a short narrative song preserved and transmitted orally among illiterate or semiliterate people. Some characteristics of ballad are: first, ballad focus on a single crucial episode or situation. The ballad begins usually at a point where the action is decisively directed towards its catastrophe. The second, ballads are dramatic. We are not told things happening: we are shown them happening. The third, ballads are impersonals. The narrator seldom allows his own subjective attitude toward the events to intrude ballads often contain dialogues between characters.

Ode is the most formal, ceremonious, and complexly, organized form of lyric poetry, usually of considerable length. It is frequently the vehicle for public utterance on state occasion, such as a ruler's birthday, accession, and funeral.

Elegy is the words derive from the Greek word "elegeia" which means "lament". Elegy is formal in tone and diction; it usually contains the commemoration of the death of actual person or the poet's contemplation of the tragic aspects of life. Elegy is also written to express felling of sorrow or loss.

Pastoral is a type of poetry that describes rural life. It often deals with the love of shepherd and shepherdesses.

Sonnet is a poem that consists of fourteen lines. Its rhyme scheme has, in practice, been widely varied. The confessional poems are basically autobiographical in nature. It is the poet speaking specifically about himself. And free verse it is the kinds of poetry an author doesn't use either rhyme scheme or metrical devices.

Satire is a type of ridicule and criticism, and it can be erected against many different objects: universal human vices or follies, social evils or political shortcomings. It is often engendered by the desire to improve society, to right a wrong. Epic is the most ambitious kind of poetry; it deals with great heroes whose actions determined the fate of their nation or of mankind.

Dramatic monologue is a type of poetry in which a person expresses the thought and feeling which are uppermost in his mind to another person who keeps silent all the time with a view to convincing the hearer of what he thinks. It is essentially a study of character, of mental states or moral crisis, made from inside. It is predominantly psychological, analytical, meditative, and argumentative. In a dramatic monologue, the speaker speaks and addresses his argument to another person who generally keeps mum, which infuses great dramatic quality into it.

2.3 Structuralism

Structure is concepts including both content and form so far are organized for aesthetic purpose. The work of art is, then, considered a whole system of signs, or structure of signs; serving a specific aesthetic purpose.”(Wellek & Warren, 1962:141)

The basic structure is a literary work is the whole, the unity of meaning, have intrinsic cohesion, in the whole every part and the elements played an essential, otherwise the element and the part gets the whole of meaning and the part get meaning entirely from the overall meaning of the text. (Teeuw ,1981:5)

Structuralism is theory approaches of literary texts that emphasize the whole of relation between the various elements of text. The elements only get the meaning in the relations, either relations association or relation of opposition. (Hartoko, 1986: 135-136).

Structuralism is the explanation of texts or events in their own terms, not in relation to external causes. In this study the writer will analysis about the intrinsic element of poem which intrinsic element is one of structural approach.

According to (Richard Gill, 1995:4)the intrinsic aspects are imagery, tone, Figurative language. The intrinsic aspects are important rules in analyzing poetry, because the writer will understand the real meaning and the message of that poetry.

The intrinsic elements are the analysis of the literature itself without looking the relation with the external aspect (Robert, 1965: 11). The intrinsic element used by the author to analyze several words in this poem. The poem has several words which have deep meaning and it may connect with the author's life. The intrinsic element in the poem helps the reader easily to understand the theme which is the point of that poem.

2.4 Figurative Language

Figurative language is language that uses words or expressions with a meaning that is different from the literal interpretation. Figurative language is rarely used in our daily conversation. Figurative language is often found in literary works, such as: articles in newspaper, advertisements, novels, poems, etc. Figurative language is the use of words that go beyond their ordinary meaning. It requires you to use your imagination to figure out the author's meaning. When a writer uses literal language, he or she is simply stating the facts as they are. Figurative language, in comparison, uses exaggerations or alterations to make a particular linguistic point. Figurative language is commonly used in literary works, such as: poem, prose and nonfiction writing as well.

The author and the poet always use figurative language to make the poem to be prismatic, means that has more than one meaning. Figurative language is language which usually used by many authors and poets to tell something unusual manner, namely indirectly tell the meaning. It words usually has an illusion meaning.

According to Pradopo (2000:61), figurative language is a language to describe the comparison, equation, and imagery. Figurative language is crucial to get the poetic meaning of poem. There are figurative language make poem more interesting, more beautiful, more life, and make clear of imagine. There are various kinds of figurative language, but although they are diverse they have something (characteristic) common, namely figurative language that connects things by plugging

in something else. The types of figurative language are simile, metaphor, personification, allegory, metonymy, etc.

Zainuddin (1992: 51), figurative language is the use of variety of language that represents or describes something by choosing and arranging of the words in the sentence to obtain a certain effect. The existence of this figurative language causes rhyme becomes attractive attention that causes the freshness of life. This figurative language makes an analogy or likening something to something else so that image becomes clear, more interesting, and more life.

Tjahjono(1988: 201), figurative language is a matter of choosing and using words in accordance with the contents of which would be submitted. Figurative language also comes to how to compose sentences effectively and aesthetically, and it can give a concrete description in mind of the reader.

According to Alfiah and Santosa (2009: 27), figurative language is the use language style by the poet to describe, issue, and express feelings and thoughts in writing poetry. Figurative language of poetry is causing a lot of meaning. Because figurative language to produce the imagination in poetry so that it becomes clear. Figurative language is not to make confusing, but to make clear, (Jones, 1968: 95).

Figurative language refers to words, and groups of words, that exaggerate or alter the usual meaning in figures of speeches of the component of words. A figure of speech may be said to occur whenever a speaker or writer, from the sake of freshness or emphasis, departs from the usual denotations of words (Kennedy, 1983: 479).

Figurative language is the use language style by the poet to describe, issue, and express feelings and thoughts in writing poetry. Figurative language of poetry is causing a lot of meaning. Because figurative language to produce the imagination in poetry so that it becomes clear. (Alfiah and Santosa, 2009: 27)

Figurative language is language which makes us of certain devices called 'figure of speech', most of which are techniques for comparing dissimilar objects, to achieve effects beyond the range of literal language. Beckson and Ganz (1975:80)

There are many types of figurative language such as: metaphor, simile, symbols, hyperbola, irony, etc. But in general, the figurative language is differentiated into four groups, they are: confirmation, comparison, opposition, and allusion. These figurative languages are famous in society, and also in the field of education starting from elementary school up to the senior high school and university level, Nyoman (2009:3).

There are many kinds of figurative meaning. Leech in Dewi (2010:2) has classified figurative meaning into eight types. They are: personification, simile, metaphor, hyperbole, irony, litotes, metonymy and oxymoron.

There are many kinds of figurative language, such as simile, metaphor, personification, hyperbole, Irony, personification, etc. According to Tjahjono (1988: 201), in general figurative language is divided into four types: a comparison, assertion, innuendo and contradiction.

2.5 Metaphor

Metaphor is a kind of figurative meaning which is an implicit comparison in which two unlike objects are compared by identifying or substituting one with other.

Metaphor is a figure of speech like simile (comparison), but there is no comparison word as like and as to separate human and no human. A metaphor is usually created though the used of some forms of the verb to be. It as a kind of short cut, for example “life is hungry animal” mean that life is compared with a hungry animal.

A metaphor is an implied simile, metaphor also compares two different things but it does not like simile, state one thing is like another or acts another but takes that for granted and proceeds as if the two things were one and it does not use a connective word such as ‘like’ or ‘as’. (Siswantoro, 2002: 27)

According to (keraf, 2007:15), metaphor classified in figurative language, the first figurative language established by comparison or equation.

According to peter (2002: 12), metaphor is a comparison which is implied without using the words of comparison which such as like, as, similar to, and resembles. Metaphor adds an extension of the thing being compared. Metaphor is one of figurative language that works on assumption that there are similarities between things. Metaphor are used in all kind of language in speech, people lead to use metaphorical language to clarify ideas, feelings, and so on or to convince people of the value, danger, beauty, ugliness, etc of one being by comparing it to another which is accepted as valuable, dangerous, beautiful ugly.

Metaphor is a name or descriptive term is transferred to some object different from, but analogous to, that to which is properly applicable.

Metaphor is a kind of figurative meaning which is an implicit comparison in which two unlike objects are compared by identifying or substituting one with other.

Metaphor is slow closely intertwined with the very texture of human speech that we have already encountered it in various guises: as a major factor in motivation, as an expressive device, as a source synonymy and polysemy, as an outlet for intense emotions, as a means of filling gap in vocabulary and in several other roles (Ullman, 1972:212).

Aristotle discusses metaphor primarily in two works: the poetics, which is about excellence in poetic works, with an emphasis on tragedy, and the rhetoric which is about the composition of persuasive speeches.

Barnhart (1995: 118) says, A metaphor is figure of speech in which a word or phrase is taken out of its usual setting and placed with another word to suggest a likeness. It is made more vivid by transferring to it the name or attributes of some other objects.

According to (Keraf, 1992:139) metaphor is analogy that compared two things directly, but briefly forms.

According to (George and Mark Johnson, 1980:3) have different opinion, they said metaphor not only about linguistic expression but submission in the conceptual system, According to them metaphor not only limited to literary work.

According to George and Mark Johnson (George and Mark Johnson, 1980:3), Metaphor abundant and found in the daily concept, like time, condition, cause and effect, and goal.

According to Beekam and Callow (1974) in Larson (1998:272), metaphor have four parts:

1. *Topic* is the thing really being talked about, it is usually the topic of the first proposition and non figurative.
2. *Image* is what is being compared with. It is the topic of the second proposition and usually figurative.
3. *Point of similarity*. It is found in the comments of both of the propositions involved or comment of the event propositions which has the image as topic.
4. *Non figurative equivalent* is when the proposition containing the topic is an events proposition, the comment is the non figurative equivalent

The third of parts that arrange not always mentioned explicitly, Sometime one of them that are topic, some of the imagery or the Point of similarity implicit. According to imagery, metaphor differentiated into 4 kinds. There (1). Anthropomorphic metaphor, (2). Animal metaphor, (3). Metaphor from concrete to abstract, (4). Synaesthetic metaphor. (Parera, 2004)

- 1) Anthropomorphic metaphor is a natural phenomenon. Language user wants to compare the similarity of experience with what is found in their bodies.

Example:

- a) He was scrambling back onto *the chest of drawers* when Uncle Vernon hammered on the unlocked door and it crashed open.
- b) Led by Fawkes, whose wide scarlet *wings emitted* a soft golden glow in the darkness, they walk all the way back to *the mouth of the pipe*

- 2) Animal metaphor is used language user to explain a condition or the reality in the nature base on the experience using of language. The metaphor by the animal's elements is common to use for a plant. Metaphor based on the animal's world.

Example:

- a) Aunt Petunia was *house faced* and bony; Dudley was blond, pink and porky.

- 3) Metaphor from concrete to abstract is metaphor that appear because of experience transfer from abstract to concrete or from concrete to abstract.

Example:

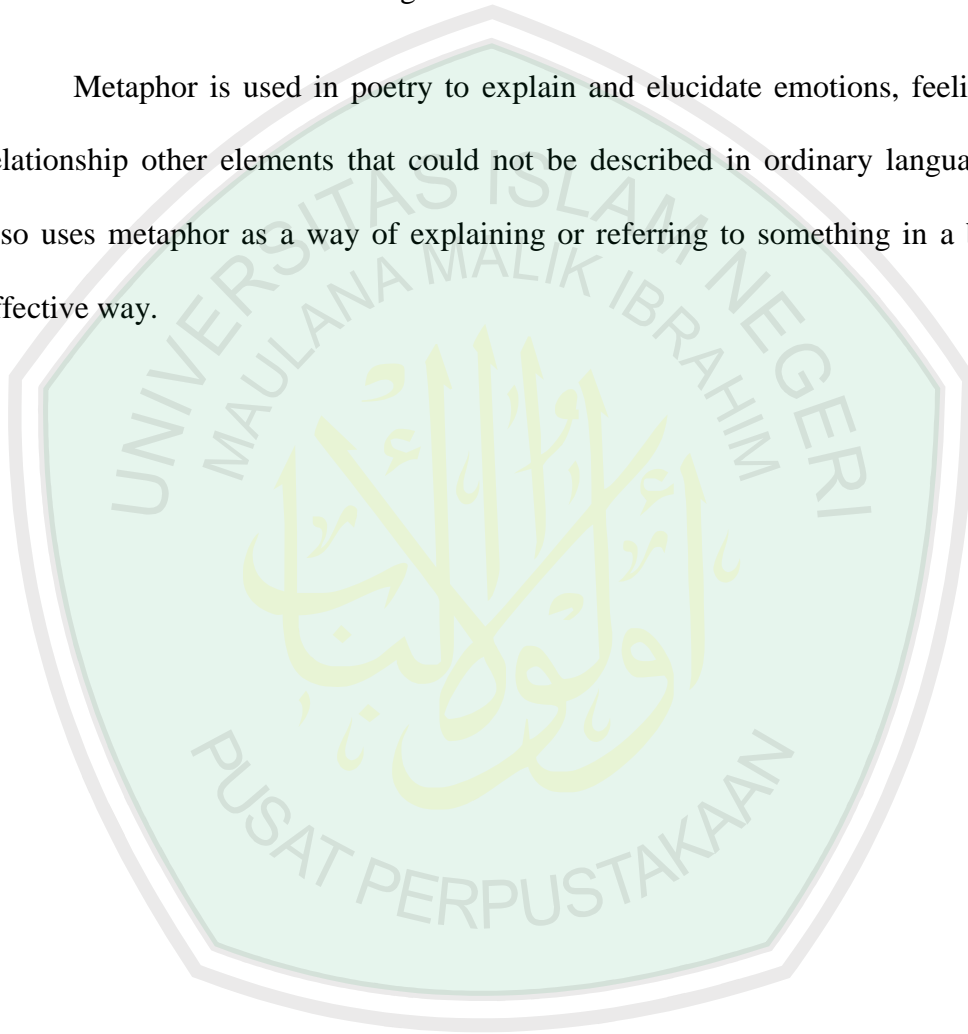
- a) *Darkness was falling* as they walked down to lock hart's office

4) Synaesthetic metaphor is metaphor created by the transfer of response.

Example:

- a) From behind him, Harry could *hear a funny* rustling and clicking.

Metaphor is used in poetry to explain and elucidate emotions, feelings, and relationship other elements that could not be described in ordinary language. Poet also uses metaphor as a way of explaining or referring to something in a brief but effective way.



CHAPTER III

ANALYSIS

This chapter presents the result of research from the researcher. It involves the kind of Metaphor of the poems, the meaning of metaphor of poems.

3.1 Poem Presentation

Before presenting the findings of the study, this part is initiated by presenting each of the selected poems to be studied. From the presented poem, then the findings of every research question is presented.

Poem 1: *To My Dear and Loving Husband*

If ever two were one, then surely we.
If ever man were lov'd by wife, then thee.
If ever wife was happy in a man,
Compare with me, ye women, if you can.
I prize thy love more than whole Mines of gold
Or all the riches that the East doth hold.
My love is such that Rivers cannot quench,
Nor ought but love from thee give recompence.
Thy love is such I can no way repay.
The heavens reward thee manifold, I pray.
Then while we live, in love let's so persever
That when we live no more, we may live ever.

The poem tells us about love between husband and wife. In this poem the wife says to her husband to celebrate their unity and says there is no man in the world that loves him more. The wife thing that in the world there is no women that loves to her

husband. If there was ever a wife happier with her husband, in this poem the wife asks those women to compare themselves to her. She prizes her husband's love more than gold or the riches of the East, because the wife loves to the husband very much, and wife's love like Rivers cannot quench. In this poem the wife cannot pay her husband's love because her husband's love is too much, and there is no way she can ever repay her husband's love. In this poem the wife believes that they should love each other so much that when they die, their love will live on, because they love each other.

Poem 2: *A Letter To Her Husband, Absent Upon Public Employment*

My head, my heart, mine Eyes, my life, nay more,
My joy, my Magazine of earthly store,
If two be one, as surely thou and I,
How stayest thou there, whilst I at *Ipswich* lye?
So many steps, head from the heart to sever s
If but a neck, soon should we be together:
I like the earth this season, mourn in black,
My Sun is gone so far in's Zodiack,
Whom whilst I 'joyed, nor storms, nor frosts I felt,
His warmth such frigid colds did cause to melt.
My chilled limbs now numbed lye forlorn;
Return, return sweet *Sol* from *Capricorn*;
In this dead time, alas, what can I more
Then view those fruits which through thy heat I bore?
Which sweet contentment yield me for a space,
True living Pictures of their Fathers face.
O strange effect! now thou art *Southward* gone,
I weary grow, the tedious day so long;
But when thou *Northward* to me shalt return,
I wish my Sun may never set, but burn
Within the Cancer of my glowing breast,
The welcome house of him my dearest guest.
Where ever, ever stay, and go not thence,

Till natures sad decree shall call thee hence;
Flesh of thy flesh, bone of thy bone,
I here, thou there, yet both but one.

This poem tell us about the wife wonders why her head, heart, eyes, her life, her joy, and her “magazine of Earthly store” her husband is away while she remains in Ipswich alone. The wife feels as though the neck is too long, separating the head and the heart by too many steps. It is winter on Earth and winter inside her as well, and she mourns her husband's absence by wearing all black.

The wife writes that the sun is far along in the Zodiac cycle. When her husband is there, she never feels the cold or storms, but now her limbs feel cold and forlorn without him. She calls for the “Sol” to return from Capricorn and bring him back, ending her “dead time.” It is difficult for her to look at her children since they resemble their father so much. It is a strange thing.

Her husband has gone southward and she is weary, feeling that the days are too long. When he comes back north and returns to her, she hopes that the sun will never set again but instead, burn within her and in their house where he is the “dearest guest.” She hopes he will stay there forever and never leave again until finally, it is time for them to die. She calls herself “the flesh of thy flesh, bone of thy bone” and ends the poem by saying, “I here, thou there, yet both but one.”

Poem 3: *For the restoration of my dear Husband from a burning Ague, June, 1661.*

When feares and sorrowes me besett,
Then did'st thou rid me out;
When heart did faint and spirits quail,
Thou comforts me about.
Thou rais'st him vp I feard to loose,
Regau'st me him again:
Distempers thou didst chase away;
With strenght didst him sustain.
My thankfull heart, with Pen record
The Goodnes of thy God;
Let thy obedience testefye
He taught thee by his rod.
And with his staffe did thee support,
That thou by both may'st learn;
And 'twixt the good and evill way,
At last, thou mig'st discern.
Praises to him who hath not left
My Soul as destitute;
Nor turnd his ear away from me,
But graunted hath my Suit.

This poem tells us about a wife that very sad because her husband taken by VP, when the wife is fear and sorrow, she remembers with her husband. The husband leaves his wife. When the wife is faint and spirit loose, the husband comfort her about it. Someday the VP takes her husband, and the wife is very sad. The wife wants her husband came back again with her. When her husband taken by VP the soul's wife like destitute or does not have everything.

3.2 The kind of metaphor of the Selected Poems

After reading each poems of Anne Bradstreet selected poems, in this part the researcher tries to find the kinds of metaphor used in the selected poems as follows:

3.2.1 To My Dear and Loving Husband

Referring to the first selected poem above, its metaphors are summarized in the following table.

Table 3.2.1.1: The metaphor used in the first poem

Line	The Poem	The kind of metaphor
1	If ever two were one, then surely we.	-
2	If ever man were lov'd by wife, then thee.	-
3	If ever wife was happy in a man,	-
4	Compare with me, ye women, if you can	-
5	I prize thy love more than whole Mines of gold	Abstract to concrete
6	Or all the riches that the East doth hold.	Anthropomorphic
7	My love is such that Rivers cannot quench,	Abstract to concrete
8	Nor ought but love from thee give recompetence	-
9	Thy love is such I can no way repay.	Abstract to concrete
10	The heavens reward thee manifold, I pray.	Abstract to concrete

11	Then while we live, in love let's so persevere	-
12	That when we live no more, we may live ever.	-

In this poem the researcher found the kind of metaphor that are abstract to concrete metaphor and anthropomorphic metaphor that found in this poem. Abstract to concrete metaphor are found in lines, 5, 7, and 9, 10 whereas anthropomorphic metaphor are found in 6th line.

3.2.2 A Letter To Her Husband Absent Upon Public Employment

Referring to the second selected poem above, its metaphors are summarized in the following table.

Table 3.2.2.1: The metaphor used in the second poem

Line	The Poem	The kind of metaphor
1	My head, my heart, mine Eyes, my life, nay more,	-
2	My joy, my Magazine of earthly store,	Anthropomorphic
3	If two be one, as surely thou and I,	
4	How stayest thou there, whilst I at <i>Ipswich</i> lye?	-
5	So many steps, head from the heart to sever	Abstract to concrete
6	If but a neck, soon should we be together:	Anthropomorphic
7	I like the earth this season, mourn in black,	Anthropomorphic

8	My Sun is gone so far in's Zodiack,	Anthropomorphic
9	Whom whilst I 'joyed, nor storms, nor frosts I felt,	-
10	His warmth such frigid colds did cause to melt.	Synaesthetic
11	My chilled limbs now numbed lye forlorn;	Synaesthetic
12	Return, return sweet <i>Sol</i> from <i>Capricorn</i> ;	Concrete to abstract
13	In this dead time, alas, what can I more	Concrete to abstract
14	Then view those fruits which through thy heat I bore?	Concrete to abstract
15	Which sweet contentment yield me for a space,	-
16	True living Pictures of their Fathers face	Concrete to abstract
17	O strange effect! now thou art <i>Southward</i> gone,	-
18	I weary grow, the tedious day so long;	-
19	But when thou <i>Northward</i> to me shalt return,	-
20	I wish my Sun may never set, but burn	Anthropomorphic
21	Within the Cancer of my glowing breast,	Concrete to abstract
22	The welcome house of him my dearest guest.	-
23	Where ever, ever stay, and go not thence,	-
24	Till natures sad decree shall call thee hence;	Concrete to abstract

25	Flesh of thy flesh, bone of thy bone,	Concrete to abstract
26	I here, thou there, yet both but one.	Concrete to abstract

In this poem the researcher find 3 kind of metaphor, there are abstract to concrete metaphor, anthropomorphic metaphor, and Synaesthetic metaphor. Abstract to concrete metaphor are found in lines: 5, 12, 13, 14, 16, 21, 25 and 26 whereas anthropomorphic metaphor are found in lines: 2, 6, 7, 8, and 20. In lines 10 and 11 the researcher finds Synaesthetic metaphor.

3.2.3 For the restoration of my dear Husband from a burning Ague, June, 1661.

Referring to the third selected poem above, its metaphors are summarized in the following table.

Table 3.2.3.1: The metaphor used in the third poem

Line	The Poem	The kind of metaphor
1	When feares and sorrowes me besett,	-
2	Then did'st thou rid me out;	-
3	When heart did faint and spirits quail,	-
4	Thou comforts me about.	-
5	Thou rais'st him vp I feard to loose,	-
6	Regau'st me him again:	-

7	Distempers thou didst chase away;	Abstract to concrete
8	With strenght didst him sustain.	-
9	My thankfull heart, with Pen record	Abstract to concrete
10	The Goodnes of thy God;	-
11	Let thy obedience testefye	-
12	He taught thee by his rod.	Abstract to concrete
13	And with his staffe did thee support,	-
14	That thou by both may'st learn;	-
15	And 'twixt the good and evill way,	-
16	At last, thou mig'st discern.	-
17	Praises to him who hath not left	-
18	My Soul as destitute;	Abstract to concrete
19	Nor turnd his ear away from me,	-
20	But graunted hath my Suit.	-

In this poem the researcher only find abstract to concrete metaphor, that found in lines : 7, 9 , 12 and 18.

3.3 The meaning of metaphor of the selected poems

3.3.1 To My Dear and Loving Husband

Table 3.3.1.1: The metaphor used in the first poem

Line	The Poem	The metaphor's meaning
1	If ever two were one, then surely we.	
2	If ever man were lov'd by wife, then thee.	
3	If ever wife was happy in a man,	
4	Compare with me, ye women, if you can	
5	I prize thy love more than whole Mines of gold	His love is so expensive
6	Or all the riches that the East doth hold.	Her love is too much
7	My love is such that Rivers cannot quench,	Love like river that very deep so it cannot relieve thirst (His love is so deep)
8	Nor ought but love from thee give recompence	
9	Thy love is such I can no way repay.	His Love like something that cannot pay
10	The heavens reward thee manifold, I pray.	God give reward b
11	Then while we live, in love let's so persever	
12	That when we live no more, we may live ever.	

In this poem have meaning about love (loyalty) because in the lines 5, 6, 7 and 9 the poet says that he prize her love more than gold, whereas her love also like the riches that the East doth hold, the poet says that her love like river that cannot quench, and she also says that her love like something that cannot pay.

3.3.2 A Letter To Her Husband Absent Upon Public Employment

Referring to the second selected poem above, its metaphors are summarized in the following table.

Table 3.3.2.1: The metaphor used in the second poem

Line	The Poem	The metaphor's meaning
1	My head, my heart, mine Eyes, my life, nay more,	
2	My joy, my Magazine of earthly store,	Country which is rich in nature resource
3	If two be one, as surely thou and I,	
4	How stayest thou there, whilst I at <i>Ipswich</i> lye?	
5	So many steps, head from the heart to sever	Many problems
6	If but a neck, soon should we be together:	Cannot separate
7	I like the earth this season, mourn in black,	Sadness

8	My Sun is gone so far in's Zodiack,	Someone that very important in her life
9	Whom whilst I 'joyed, nor storms, nor frosts I felt,	
10	His warmth such frigid colds did cause to melt.	Longing
11	My chilled limbs now numbed lye forlorn;	Her soul is brittle
12	Return, return sweet <i>Sol</i> from <i>Capricorn</i> ;	Southern constellation that shows the season that happens in her country
13	In this dead time, alas, what can I more	Sadness
14	Then view those fruits which through thy heat I bore?	The fruits of her marriage
15	Which sweet contentment yield me for a space,	
16	True living Pictures of their Fathers face	Resemblance of her husband
17	O strange effect! now thou art <i>Southward</i> gone,	
18	I weary grow, the tedious day so long;	
19	But when thou <i>Northward</i> to me shalt return,	
20	I wish my Sun may never set, but burn	Someone that very

		important in her life
21	Within the Cancer of my glowing breast,	North constellation that show spring in her country.
22	The welcome house of him my dearest guest.	
23	Where ever, ever stay, and go not thence,	
24	Till natures sad decree shall call thee hence;	Death
25	Flesh of thy flesh, bone of thy bone,	From the body of husband
26	I here, thou there, yet both but one.	Love

3.3.3 For the restoration of my dear Husband from a burning Ague, June, 1661.

Referring to the third selected poem above, its metaphors are summarized in the following table.

Table 3.3.3.1: The metaphor used in the third poem

Line	The Poem	The metaphor's meaning
1	When feares and sorrowes me besett,	
2	Then did'st thou rid me out;	

3	When heart did faint and spirits quail,	
4	Thou comforts me about.	
5	Thou rais'st him vp I feard to loose,	
6	Regau'st me him again:	
7	Distempers thou didst chase away;	Her husband go so fast
8	With strenght didst him sustain.	
9	My thankfull heart, with Pen record	be grateful
10	The Goodnes of thy God;	
11	Let thy obedience testefye	
12	He taught thee by his rod.	Taught by his way
13	And with his staffe did thee support,	
14	That thou by both may'st learn;	
15	And 'twixt the good and evill way,	
16	At last, thou mig'st discern.	
17	Praises to him who hath not left	
18	My Soul as destitute;	Her life is empty
19	Nor turnd his ear away from me,	
20	But graunted hath my Suit.	

From the poem entitled *“To My Dear and Loving Husband”*, *“A Letter to Her Husband”*, and *“For the restoration of my dear Husband from a burning Ague, June, 1661”* by Anne Bradstreet consists of 19 lines that used metaphor.

In the first poem entitled *“To My Dear and Loving Husband”*, there are 5 lines that include metaphor. 4 lines belong to abstract to concrete metaphor and 1 line belongs to anthropomorphic metaphor. The second poem entitled *“A Letter to Her Husband”* there are 16 lines that include metaphor. 9 lines belong to abstract to concrete metaphor, 5 lines belong to anthropomorphic metaphor and 2 lines belongs to Synaesthetic metaphor. The last poems entitle *“For the restoration of my dear Husband from a burning Ague, June, 1661”* there are 4 lines that include metaphor. There are 4 lines that belong to abstract to concrete metaphor.

In the poem of *“To My Dear and Loving Husband”*, has loyalty meaning. The next poem entitles *“A Letter to Her Husband”*, has longing and sadness meaning, and in the last poem entitle *“For the restoration of my dear Husband from a burning Ague, June, 1661”* also has sadness meaning.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

4.1 Conclusions

After the analysis has been done, the researcher concludes that the poem entitled *“To My Dear and Loving Husband”*, *“A Letter to Her Husband”*, and *“For the restoration of my dear Husband from a burning Ague, June, 1661”* by Anne Bradstreet consists of 19 lines that used metaphor.

In the first poem entitled *“To My Dear and Loving Husband”*, there are 5 lines that include metaphor. 4 lines belong to abstract to concrete metaphor and 1 line belongs to anthropomorphic metaphor. The second poem entitled *“A Letter to Her Husband”* there are 16 lines that include metaphor. 9 lines belong to abstract to concrete metaphor, 5 lines belong to anthropomorphic metaphor and 2 lines belongs to Synaesthetic metaphor. The last poems entitle *“For the restoration of my dear Husband from a burning Ague, June, 1661”* there are 4 lines that include metaphor. There are 4 lines that belong to abstract to concrete metaphor.

In the poem of *“To My Dear and Loving Husband”*, has loyalty meaning. The next poem entitles *“A Letter to Her Husband”*, has longing and sadness meaning, and in the last poem entitle *“For the restoration of my dear Husband from a burning Ague, June, 1661”* also has sadness meaning.

It can be indicated that the dominant types metaphor in Three poems entitle *“To My Dear and Loving Husband”*, *“A Letter to Her Husband”*, and *“For the*

restoration of my dear Husband from a burning Ague, June, 1661” by Anne Bradstreet are abstract to concrete metaphor. The poet tries to describe her feeling, herself or something by comparing the objects from the abstract to concrete, that we have already known. The poet also uses the anthropomorphic metaphor to describe her feeling, herself or something.

From the analysis, it can be concluded that metaphor has important roles in the poem. That is why the poet uses words that have metaphor meaning in the poem. It makes the poem more interesting to read, and also helps the readers to imagine the poem that the author has already given in the poem (lines). So the imagination created by the reader is still in context of the poem.

4.2 Suggestion

Based on research that has been done, it is known that in the poem, there are many sentences that used metaphor. In this study, the researcher is limited by theory that the researcher used to analyze the poem so there is only a few types of metaphor that can be discussed in this thesis. Whereas there are also other types of metaphor meaning found in the poem.

From the explanation above, the researcher can suggest for future research that researchers can use different theories with the same data so that all types of metaphor meanings found in the poem can be discussed totally.

Researchers can also conduct research on different data with different theories so that readers know the difference of the kinds of metaphor in a literary work such as poem, novel, and others. So, the readers can understand the metaphor, the types of

metaphor and understand the meaning in a literary work well. Furthermore the readers will no longer have difficulty to interpret the meaning of the sentences that used metaphor (types of metaphor).



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