

**THE SUFFERING OF THE VICTIMS OF VIETNAM WAR
REFLECTED IN ROBERT BLY'S POEMS**

THESIS

**By:
Very Agung Pribadi
04320075**



**ENGLISH LETTERS AND LANGUAGE DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES AND CULTURE
THE STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF MALANG
2008**

APPROVAL SHEET

This is to certify that **Very Agung Pribadi**'s thesis entitled *The Suffering of the Victims of Vietnam War Reflected in Robert Bly's poems* has been approved by the thesis advisor for further approval by the board of examiners.

Malang, October 21th,2008

Approved By
Advisor,

Acknowledged by
The Head of English Letters and
Language Department

Dra. Siti Masitoh, M. Hum
NIP. 150 331 144

Dra. Hj.Syafiyah,M.A
NIP.150 246 406

The Dean of Humanities and Culture Faculty,

Dr. H. Dimjati Ahmadin, M.Pd
NIP. 150 035 072

LEGITIMATION SHEET

This is to certify that **Very Agung Pribadi's** thesis entitled *The Suffering of the Victims of Vietnam War Reflected in Robert Bly's poems* has been approved by the Board of Examiners as the requirement for the degree of Sarjana Sastra.

The Board of Examiners

Signature

- | | | | |
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The Secretary | (|) | |

The Dean of Humanities and Culture Faculty,

Dr. H. Dimjati Ahmadin, M.Pd
NIP. 150 035 072

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to:

My beloved Mother and late father, thanks for your support, motivation, and pray for me. The special thanks is for my late father (Alm. Bpk. Rochani), for every thing you did for me. I never forget you forever and I promise that I will to pray you everyday. God, apologize him for all of his mistakes and give him a good place beside you. Amien

For my mother, there are no words that can illustrate about your sacrificing in taking care me. Thanks for all.

The last is for my beloved little Brother and Sister Erwin Adi Winata and Binti Arum Mahmudah who support and motivate him during his study.

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In the name of Allah, praise and gratitude to Allah SWT. The writer thanks Him who gives mercy and blessing upon all people on the earth. Sholawat and salam are always given for our beloved prophet Muhammad SAW to whom we always hope his intercession in the hereafter. This thesis is intended to fulfill the requirement of achieving the degree of “Sarjana Sastra” (SS) in the English Letters and Language Department of the Faculty of Humanities and Culture of The State Islamic University of Malang. By His mercy and blessing, the thesis entitled *The Suffering of the Victims of Vietnam War Reflected in Robert Bly’s Poems* can be finished by the writer.

The writer is very much indebted to the Rector of The State Islamic University of Malang, Prof.Dr.H. Imam Suprayogo, who has allowed me to study in this university. The writer is rightfully proud of being the student of The State Islamic University of Malang.

The writer also would like to extend his grateful thanks to the Dean of Humanities and Culture Faculty, Dr. Dimjati Ahmadin M.Pd and all of the English Department lecturers who have given their knowledge to him during his study in this beloved campus. The writer also would like to extend his special thanks to Dra. Siti Mashitoh M.Pd as the advisor of his thesis for advises, helps, supports, corrections, and suggestion to the process of writing this thesis until it can be finished.

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Finally, the writer realizes that this thesis is far from being perfect and still needs some improvement. So, he hopes suggestions and constructive criticisms to improve this thesis. He also hopes that this thesis is useful for him, readers, and other researchers.

Malang, 13 September 2008

Very Agung Pribadi

ABSTRACT

Very Agung Pribadi. 2008. *The Suffering of the Victims of Vietnam War Reflected in Robert Bly's poems*. The State Islamic University of Malang.

Advisor: Dra. Siti Mashitoh M.Pd

Key Terms: Suffering, War, Vietnam War

Literature is a literary work in which the words are arranged imaginatively based on human experience. Poetry is a form of literature that many readers hold in a special kind of affectionate admiration. Poetry contains the mixture of experience, feeling, emotion, and thought of the poet.

In this study, the researcher is interested in analyzing Robert Bly's four poems because of several reasons. The first, Robert Bly's poems have good dictions that can make the readers more interested in reading and analyzing his poems. The second, those poems have many idiomatic words that have a deep meaning and make the poems more beautiful. And the last reason is that Robert Bly's poems are talking about the suffering at Vietnam at that time.

There are some objectives wants to be reached by the researcher in conducting this research. In this study, the writer wants to expose the suffering of the victims of Vietnam War and something related to the Vietnam War such as the actors of this war and the general truth about this war based on Robert Bly's four poems. The writer wants to know deeply about Vietnam War based on those poems.

In this research, the researcher uses literary criticism with genetic structuralism. The primary data sources of this study is the literary work it self. The literary work that the writer chooses are the poems written by Robert Bly titled *Counting Small – Boned Bodies*, *Driving Through Minnesota During The Hanoi Bombing*, *Waking From Sleep*, and *Melancholia* by Robert Bly. The secondary data source is the historical background of Vietnam War. The data were collected in many ways. The first, the writer starts getting the poems as primary data of this study and then writes those poems and compiling them in a piece of paper, reading it in order to find out the appropriate data that can support the question of the problems of study, trying to investigate the intrinsic aspects of the poems in order to get the basic meaning of the poems, selecting for the historical background of Vietnam War as the secondary data in the internet and compiles it in a piece of papers. The writer uses several steps in analyzing the data. Those are organizing the data based on the stated problems, classifying the data in accordance with the statement of the problems, relating the data to the real condition of in Vietnam when the war took place.

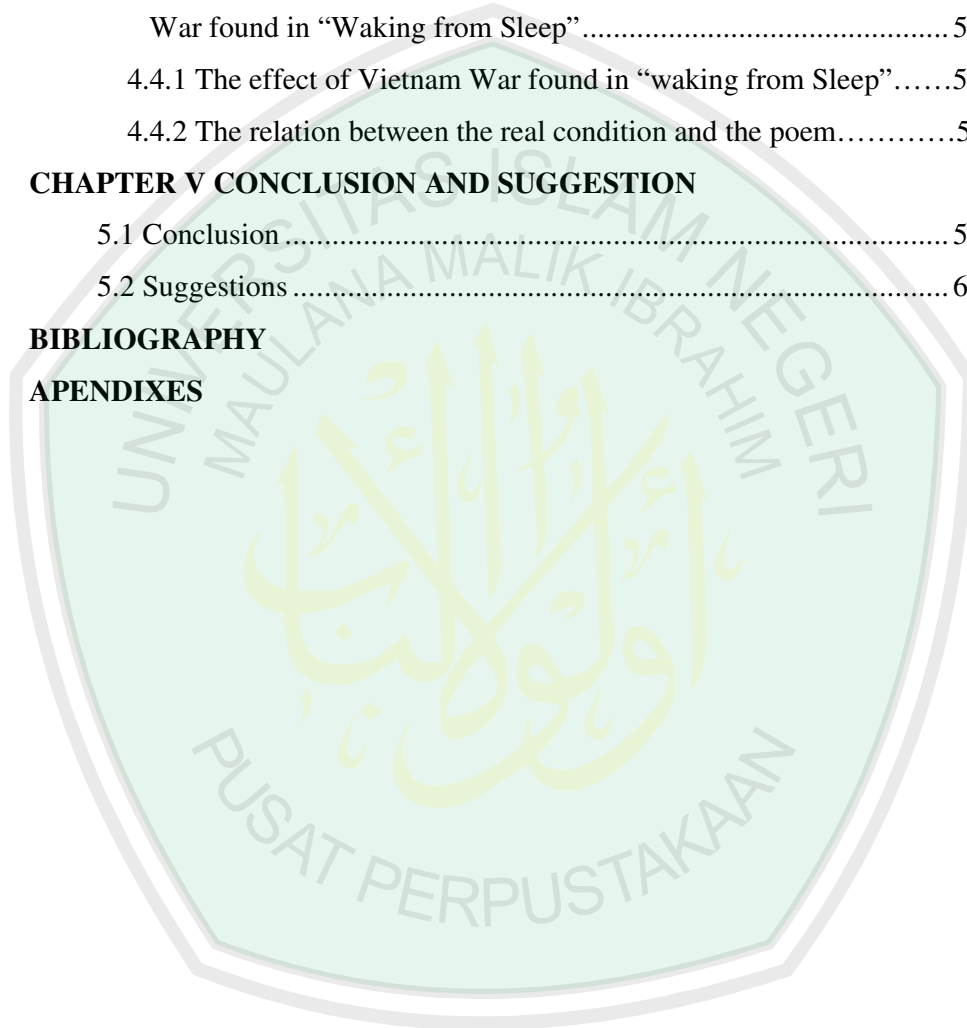
The writer concludes that Vietnamese are sad during the war. The war makes them in a great pain. They get death terror from the soldiers both Vietnam and American soldiers. Vietnam War carries the peaceful in Vietnam away. Vietnam War causes bad impact especially to the Vietnamese. Vietnam War causes heavy losses. There are much death victims during the war. Vietnam War also causes a deep sorrow to Vietnamese. Based on the fact, Robert Bly's poems really show the suffering of the victims of Vietnam War.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

APPROVAL SHEET	i
LEGITIMATION SHEET	ii
DEDICATION	iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iv
ABSTRACT	vi
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	vii
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION	
1.1 Background of the Study	1
1.2 Statement of the Problems	5
1.3 Objectives of the Study.....	5
1.4 Scope and Limitation.....	5
1.5 Significance of the Study.....	6
1.6 Definition of Key Terms.....	7
CHAPTER II REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE	
2.1 Poetry.....	8
2.1.1 The Element of Poetry	10
2.1.1.1 Tone Color.....	11
2.1.1.1.1 Alliteration.....	11
2.1.1.1.2 Assonance.....	12
2.1.1.1.3 Consonance.....	12
2.1.1.1.4 Rhyme	12
2.1.1.1.4.1 Internal Rhyme.....	13
2.1.1.1.4.2 Eye Rhyme.....	13
2.1.1.2 Meter	13
2.1.1.3 Literary Imagery	17
2.1.1.3.1 Allusion	18
2.1.1.3.2 Hyperbole	18
2.1.1.3.3 Litotes.....	19
2.1.1.3.4 Metaphor.....	19

2.1.1.3.5 Personification	19
2.1.1.3.6 Simile.....	20
2.1.2 The Paraphrase of Robert Bly’s Poems	20
2.1.2.1 The paraphrase of “Counting Small - Boned Bodies.....	20
2.1.2.2 The Paraphrase of “Driving Through Minnesota During the Hanoi Bombing	22
2.1.2.3 The Paraphrase of “Melancholia”.....	23
2.1.2.4 The Paraphrase of “Waking from Sleep”	24
2.2 Genetic Structuralism Approach.....	26
2.3 Vietnam War Summary	29
2.4 Previous Study	34
CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHOD	
3.1 Research Design.....	36
3.2 Data Sources	36
3.3 Data Collection.....	37
3.4 Data Analysis	37
CHAPTER IV ANALYSIS	
4.1 The suffering of the victims of Vietnam War found in “Counting Small – Boned Bodies”	38
4.1.1 The Effects of Vietnam War Found in “Counting Small-Boned Bodies”	40
4.1.2 The relationship between the poem and the Condition in the real society	41
4.2. The suffering of the victims of Vietnam War Found in “Driving through Minnesota during the Hanoi Bombing”	42
4.2.1 The effects of Vietnam War found in “Driving through Minnesota during the Hanoi Bombing”	44
4.2.2 The relationship between the real condition and the poem.....	46
4.3. The suffering of the victims of Vietnam War Found in “Melancholia”	49

4.3.1 The effects of Vietnam War found in “Melancholia”	51
4.3.2 The relation between the real conditions in Vietnam and the poem	53
4.4. The suffering of the victims of Vietnam War found in “Waking from Sleep”	55
4.4.1 The effect of Vietnam War found in “waking from Sleep”	57
4.4.2 The relation between the real condition and the poem.....	57
CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION	
5.1 Conclusion	59
5.2 Suggestions	60
BIBLIOGRAPHY	
APENDIXES	



CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses background of the study, statements of the problem, objective of the study, scope and limitation, significant of the study, and definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

Literature is a literary work in which the words are arranged imaginatively based on human experience. When we read literature, we take flight into another existence that is a secondary world of imagination. Some people define literature as the expression of thoughts and ideas in beautiful language. Lerner (1960:5) states that literature is the result of the some skill and sensitivity dealing, no longer with everyday occurrences, but with a profounder insight into the live of man.

Defining literature term, sometimes make us confuse to avoid that. Wellek and Warren (1956:20-21) also define in their book under the title *The Theory of Literature*, literature can be defined as everything in print, or it can be limited to “great bodies”.

Poetry is a form of literature that many readers hold in a special kind of affectionate admiration. Poetry contains the mixture of experience, feeling, emotion, and thought of the poet. Frederick (1988:15) explains the definition of poetry as follows; Poetry is feeling confessing itself to itself, in moment of solitude and embodying itself in symbols which are the nearest possible representation of the feeling in the exact shape in which it exists in the poet mind.

Perrine (1982:3) says that poetry might be defined as a kind of language that says more and says it more intensively than does ordinary language.

The poems that will be analyzed by the writer are talking about the suffering of the victims of Vietnam War. These poems are written by Robert Bly when the Vietnam War took place. The author wants to explain about the bad effects caused by Vietnam War.

Those poems have a close relation to Vietnam War because they are made when the happening of that war. The Vietnam War, also known as the Second Indochina War, the American War in Vietnam and the Vietnam Conflict, was occurred from 1959 to April 30, 1975, concluding with the North Vietnamese military victory after more than 15 years. Over 1.4 million military persons were killed in the war (approximately 6% were members of the United States armed forces), while estimates of civilian fatalities range from 2 to 5.1 million. The war was fought between the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (North Vietnam) and the United States-supported Republic of Vietnam (South Vietnam). The war ended with American withdrawal, the defeat of the South Vietnamese forces, and unification of Vietnam under the communist government of the North (<http://www.wikipediaVietnamWar.com>).

In this study, the researcher is interested in analyzing Robert Bly's four poems because of several reasons. The first, Robert Bly's poems have good dictions that can make the readers more interested in reading and analyzing his poems such as the using of the word "*crystal, particles*" in "*Driving through Minnesota during the Hanoi Bombing*". The second, those poems have many

idiomatic words that have a deep meaning and make the poems more beautiful such as “ ‘ *black dog*’, ‘ *dark fir*’,” in “*Melancholia*” and “ ‘ *black starfighters*’, ‘ *great pain*’” in “*Driving Through Minnesota during the Hanoi Bombing*“. The third, the meaning of those poems can make a great changing in this world for the people who know its meaning. And the last reason is that Robert Bly’s poems are talking about the suffering at Vietnam at that time.

There are some objectives wants to be reached by the researcher in conducting this research. In this study, the writer wants to expose the suffering of the victims of Vietnam War and something related to the Vietnam War such as the actors of this war and the general truth about this war based on Robert Bly’s four poems. The writer wants to know deeply about Vietnam War based on those poems.

This is the fact that every war has an impact, both bad and good impact. But in this study, the writer only wants to analyze bad impacts caused Vietnam War especially the suffering of the victims of this war in their real condition based on Robert Bly’s four poems. Robert Bly’s four poems that will be analyzed are the poems which have title “*Counting Small-Boned Bodies*”, “*Driving through Minnesota during the Hanoi Bombing*”, “*Waking from Sleep*”, and “*Melancholia*”.

The researcher uses genetic structuralism approach in order to make easier in analyzing those poems and make easier in answering several problems that will be conducted. The reason of using this literary theory is because genetic structuralism sees the literary work from two points of views: Intrinsic and

Extrinsic. In this research, the study begins from intrinsic element studies as the base data. Then, the research will connect the content of external to the real societies. Genetic structuralism looks the literary as a period reflection that gives expression to the social aspect, culture, politic, economic, and so on. The important events from that period will be connected directly to the intrinsic elements of the literary work.

In this study, the writer, uses two kind of previous study, those are; *“The Study of the Intrinsic Aspect of Robert Bly’s selected poems”* that written by Indah Nurmala. She focused on the intrinsic aspect of the poem. The second is the study written by Agus Suprianto *“The psychology of Robert Bly when the occurring of Vietnam War“* about Robert Bly’s *Counting Small – Boned Bodies* that focused on the psychology condition of the poet when he wrote the poem.

Indah Nurmala concluded that Vietnam War should not be occurred because it has several bad impacts. Those are the suffering, the much of victims, the sadness, etc. While Agus Suprianto concluded that Robert Bly was very sad looking the Vietnam War. Robert Bly confuses why the war should be happened although the bad impact is more than a good.

After knowing the explanation the previous study above, this study is different from them. Here, the writer focuses on the suffering of the victims of Vietnam War in the real society of Vietnam during the war. This study tells about the real condition of the victims of Vietnam War during the war that reflected on Robert Bly’s four poems.

1.2 Statements of the problems

The fact that the study uses genetic structuralism approach that sees the literary work from two points of views: intrinsic and extrinsic, the researcher wants to conduct the question as a problem as follows:

1. how are the sufferings of the victims of Vietnam War portrayed in Robert Bly's poems?
2. what are the effects of Vietnam War in Robert Bly's poems?
3. how do the poems relate to the real society?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

In relation to previous statements of the problems, the objectives of this study are formulated as follows:

1. to describe the suffering of the victims of Vietnam War that portrayed in Robert Bly's four poems.
2. to describe the effect of Vietnam War for the victims of this war.
3. to describe the condition of the real society in Vietnam during and after the Vietnam War.

1.4 Scope and Limitation

In order to answer the formulated problem appropriately, the researcher needs to emphasize its scope and limitation. This research is focused on both the intrinsic and extrinsic aspect of the poetry especially on the condition of the real society in Vietnam during that reflected in Robert Bly's poems. The Vietnam

War occurred from 1959 to April 30, 1975. The war was fought between the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (North Vietnam) and the United States – supported Republic of Vietnam (South Vietnam). The war ended with American withdrawal, the defeat of the South Vietnamese forces, and unification of Vietnam under the communist government of the north.

Robert Bly's poems that will be analyzed are “ *Counting Small-Boned Bodies*”, “ *Driving through Minnesota During the Hanoi Bombing*”, “ *Waking from Sleep*”, and “ *Melancholia*”. Those poems have same theme that was about the Condition of Vietnam war and the effect of that war.

1.5 Significant of the Study

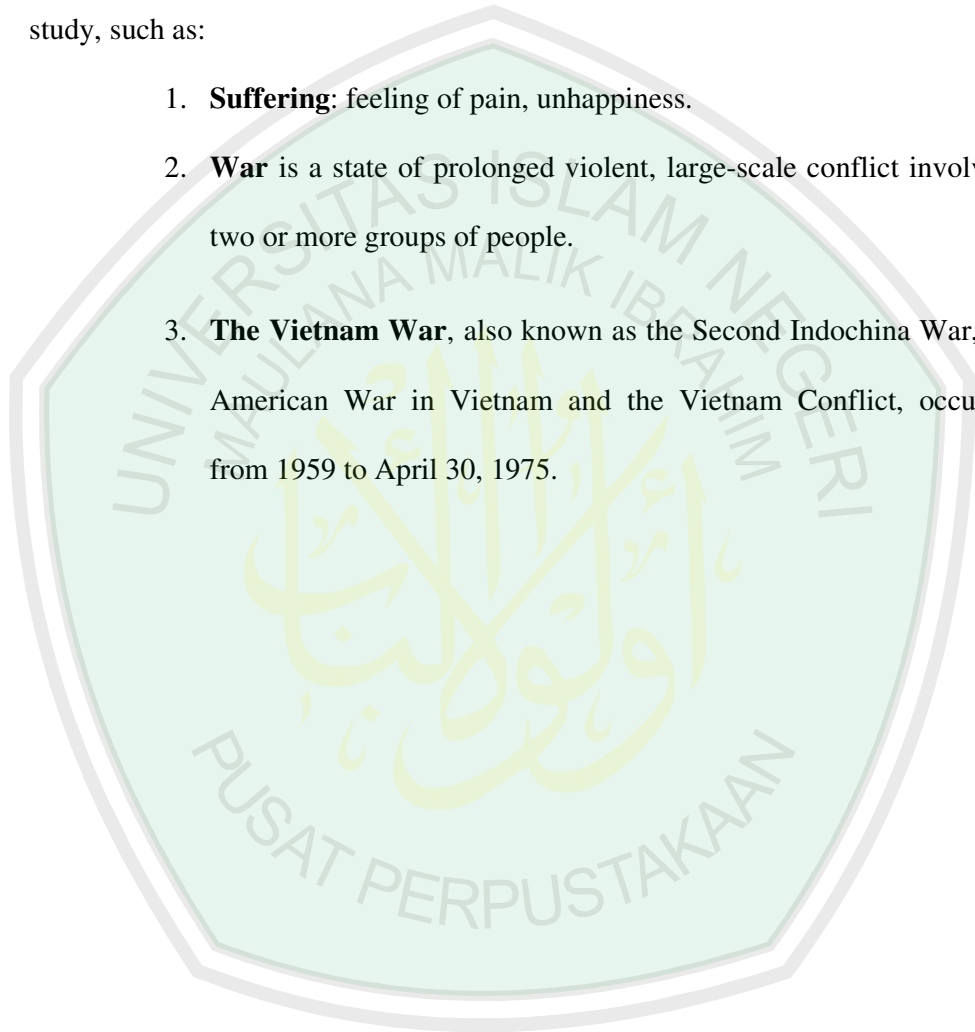
The finding of the study have both theoretical and practical contributions in the area of literature especially poetry.

Theoretically, the study is expected to be useful to the literary study, particularly how to analyze some poems by using genetic structuralism approach. Practically, the study is expected to be useful for the readers who are interested in literary work specially poetry. For lecturers, this study is hoped to be a resource in the analysis of literary work. For students, it can be additional information of literary materials. And the last, for further researchers, it is hoped to be the guidance for them to devote their time in researching certain areas of literary work.

1.6 Definition of Key Term

To avoid the different perception between the researcher and the readers in understanding this study, it is important to give some definition that related to the study, such as:

1. **Suffering:** feeling of pain, unhappiness.
2. **War** is a state of prolonged violent, large-scale conflict involving two or more groups of people.
3. **The Vietnam War**, also known as the Second Indochina War, the American War in Vietnam and the Vietnam Conflict, occurred from 1959 to April 30, 1975.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Poetry

Poetry is the one of the three major types of literature, the other being prose and drama. Poetry is a patterned form of verbal or written expression of ideas in concentrated, imaginative, and rhythmical term. Poetry communicates experience and experience comes to us largely through the sense (seeing, learning, smelling, feeling, and touching). That is why, poetry and human life cannot be separated each other. Waby (1987:23 states that poetry is a form of rhyme language sound which imaginative and emotional intellectual experiences.

Edwin Arlington Robinson said that poetry is a language that tells us, through more or less emotional reaction, something that cannot be said. All poetry, great or small, does it. While William Wordsworth in “*A hand Book to Literature*” states that poetry is the imaginative expression of strong feeling, usually rhythmical the spontaneous overflow of powerful feeling recollected in tranquility. (Yordon,1982:212)

Then, Shelly, the famous poet in England said “Poetry is the record of the best and happiest moment of the best and happiest mind. Furthermore, Edgar Alan Poe, the famous poet said that: “I would define of poetry of words as rhythmical creation of beauty. Its sole arbiter is taste. With the intellect or with the conscience it has only collateral relations. Unless incidentally, it has no concern whatever either or with duty with truth. (Yordon,1982:212)

In addition, Babette Deutsch in *A Hand Book to Literature* said that poetry is the art which uses words as both speech and song to reveal the realities that the sense record, the feeling salute, the mind perceives, and the shaping imaginations order.

Reading over these and other similar statements, Holman says that poetry brings us certain words, certain qualities, certain ideas: emotion, imagination, idea, truth (or meaning), sentiment, passion, power, sense impression, interpretation (criticism of life), beauty, dignity, rhythm, freshness of expression, orderly arrangement, concreteness pleasure. These words and phrases point the way to three qualities common to all poetry: (1) a particular content, (2) a more or less particular form, (3) a particular effect (Holman, 1970:405).

Poetry deals with emotion. It presents the emotion of the poet as they are aroused by some scene, some experience, and some attachment. It is often rich in sentiment and passion. Another key to the content of poetry can be found in beauty. All poets will agree to this element although by no means will all poets agree as to what is beautiful. In this case, Shelly, in *A Hand Book to Literature* says “poetry turn all thing to loveliness; it exalts the beauty of that which is most beautiful, and it adds beauty to which is most deformed....., it strips the veil of familiarity from the world, and lays bare the naked and sleeping beauty, which is the spirit of its forms”.

The poets interact mentally as well as physically in society most of their time. The result of their interactions is experience which becomes the inspiration in poetry writing. Experience, no matter whether it is real or imaginative, which

poets have during their entire life, influence poet's feeling, emotion, and thought involved before, while, or after having an experiences.

From the statement above, the writer thinks that poetry is the one of the major types of literature to which has its own uniqueness; it has a particular content, a more or less particular effect. It is a patterned form of verbal or written expression of ideas in concentrated, imaginative, and rhythmical terms.

In our understanding of poem we must see roughly what the poet is talking about before we look at how he says it and why he says it. Analyzing poetry is an activity which has concerned many readers for many years. It is a given assumption that it is worthwhile.

2.1.1 The Element of Poetry

The important thing that should be known by someone who analyzes or reads the poems is the element of the poetry. It is intended to get more understanding about the poem itself.

This is the fact that how poets make their vision clear is a complicated matter. Poetry is based on the repetition of sensory images, literary images (figure of speech), tone color (sound repetition), or meter (rhythmic pattern). Discovering and understanding these patterns and their relationships to meaning helps the readers to see how a poem is made and how the action is accomplished. In addition, the type of pattern – the choice of sensory appeals, the originality or triteness of the literary images, the complexity or simplicity of the sound and meter – tells the readers much about the author and his or her attitudes and emotional responses (Yordon.1982:213).

Now, the writer would like to examine each of these elements in order to see how the poet in a poem manipulates language to communicate.

2.1.1.1 Tone Color

Tone color is the repetition of like sounds throughout a poem. These sounds become significant if they are repeated often enough to show a pattern. There are five primary kinds of tone color which a poet may employ (Yordon.1982:220).

2.1.1.1.1 Alliteration

Alliteration is repetition of identical consonant sounds, usually at the beginning of words in close proximity, throughout a poem. Alliteration occurs on, stressed syllables or words – those syllables or words which receive the most emphasis when read aloud (Yordon.1982:220).

The alliteration that can be found in Robert Bly' poems are:

- The alliteration of /s/ sound in “melancholia”

A light **seen suddenly** in the **storm, snow**

For the **suffering** for the **stringy** - chested

- The alliteration of /s/ sound in “Driving Through Minnesota

During The Hanoi Bombing”

Shoulders torn, **shot**

- The alliteration of /h/ sound in “Waking from Sleep”

Of still dog, and **hands** that clumsily **held heavy** books

- The alliteration of /w/ sound in “Waking from sleep”

It is the morning. The country has slept the **whole winter**

2.1.1.1.2 Assonance

Assonance is the repetition of identical vowel sounds in words in close proximity throughout a poem (Yordon.1982:220).

The assonance that can be found in Robert Bly's poems are:

- the repetition of /ai/ sound in "melancholia"

Coming from all **sides, like** flakes

In the helicopters **like wild** animals

- the repetition of /i/ sound in "Waking from Sleep"

And **seagulls weaving** in the wind of the salty blood

- the repetition of /ing/sound in "Melancholia"

Rising, swelling

2.1.1.1.3 Consonance

Consonance is the repetition of identical consonance sounds that are preceded by different vowel sounds (Yordon.1982:220).

The consonances that can be found in Robert Bly's poems are:

- the repetition of /vs/ sound in the line of "Melancholia"

Vegetation, sound **waves** with long **leaves**

2.1.1.1.4 Rhyme

Rhyme is the element of poetry that appeals primarily to the ear and which helps to unify a poem by keeping through group together. Rhyme is useful device, but is not an essential element of poetry in general. Rhyme is never used for its own sake; it must be used to underline and reinforce the sense of the poem. Rhyme can be discussed in terms of where it occurs in a line (at the end of the line

or within the line) and by how closely the sounds approximate each other (full rhyme, half rhyme, or eye rhyme) (Yordon.1982:221). Then, here, the writer will describe the kinds of rhyme that can be found in Robert Bly’s poems.

2.1.1.1.4.1 Internal rhyme

Internal rhyme occurs within the lines. The following line in the poem titled “Melancholia” and “ Counting Small - Boned Bodies ;“could” and “skull”, “starving” and “leaving” are the examples of internal rhyme:

We **could** make a whole plain white with **skulls** in the
 Star**ving** men, weakened, lea**ving**

2.1.1.1.4.2 Eye rhyme

Eye rhyme is less common than the other types just described. In eye rhyme, two words that at one time rhymed and look like they still do no longer rhyme, because over time the pronunciation of one of the words changed (Yordon.1982:223). The writer can find the example of this kind of rhyme in “Melancholia” like in word *love* and *move*.

2.1.1.2 Meter

Poetry has been defined as “capsulized experience”, because poetry is so condensed, its rhythm is more pronounced than its rhythm in prose and drama. When you read poetry aloud, therefore, discovering the metrical or rhythmical base is essential (Yordon.1982:224).

All poetry is written in some particular meter; that is, poems are made from a collection of lines which have a certain number of syllables. Rhythm in

poetry is created by the pattern of repeated sounds – in terms of both duration and quality – and ideas (Reaske.1996:12).

The line in a poem can be divided into smaller unit, each with accented or stressed syllable and at least one unstressed syllable. Such units are called *feet* and are isolated from each other by bar lines (Yordon, 1982:224).

Poetic lines are labeled according to the type of foot which predominates and by the length of line. Most readers will have notices that the line seems to be divided into a number of repeated units combining the same number of accented and unaccented syllables. This unit is known as a poetic foot, each line of poetry, therefore, has a certain number of poetic feet. As the pattern of one foot is repeated or varied in the next, a pattern for the entire line and then for the poem is established. Feet containing different numbers of syllables, accented and unaccented, have different names (Reaske, 1996:12).

The numbers of feet contained in any given line determine its name. A lines having only one foot are referred to as monometer (mono, meaning one, plus meter). A complete table as follows:

Number of feet in line	Name of line
1	Monometer
2	Dimeter
3	Trimeter
4	Tetrameter
5	Pentameter
6	Hexameter
7	Heptameter

8	octameter
---	-----------

There are three types of metrical feet that can be found in Robert Bly's poems. Here are descriptions of those types.

a. Iamb (iambic)

The iambic foot (an iamb) is composed of one unstressed syllable followed one stressed syllable (Reaske, 1996:12).

The example of iambic feet that can be found in Robert Bly' poems are:

➤ in "Counting Small-Boned Bodies"

Let's count the bodies over again = iambic tetrameter

The sizes of skulls = iambic dimeter

➤ in "Melancholia"

A light seen suddenly in storm, snow = iambic trimeter

Someone I knew and loved = iambic trimeter

➤ in "Driving Through Minnesota During the Hanoi Bombing"

We drive between the lakes just turning green = iambic pentameter

We were the ones we intended to bomb = iambic pentameter

b. Trochaic

The trochaic foot (trochee) is the reverse of an iambic foot. The trochaic foot, on other words, is made up two syllables, the first one stressed and the second one unstressed (Reaske, 1996:12).

The examples of trochaic feet that can be found in Robert Bly's poems are:

- in “Counting Small-Boned Bodies”

May be we could fit = trochaic dimeter

- in “Melancholia”

Starving men, weakened, leaving = trochaic tetrameter

A cathedral: I see = trochaic trimeter

Rising, swelling = trochaic dimeter

- in “driving Through Minnesota During the Hanoi Bombing”

I felt sorry for him = trochaic trimeter

Blackstarfighter = trochaic dimeter

c. Anapestic

The reverse of dactylic foot is an anapestic (an anapest); in other words, it is composed of two unstressed syllables followed by one that is stressed (Reaske.1996:13).

The examples of anapestic feet that can be found in Robert Bly’s poems are:

- in “Melancholia”

As we hear the date of his marriage = anapestic trimeter

- in waking from Sleep”

We know that our master has left us for the day = anapestic tetrameter

In discussing of rhythm, we also talking about the way the rhythm work. When the unaccented syllable come first, for example, in “*Driving Through Minnesota when the Hanoi Bombing*” in the fourth line “*How long the second are in great pains*” the verse is said rising meter. The rising meter

occurred in iambic and anapestic feet, while the falling meter occurred in trochaic and dactylic feet.

There are other concrete things which can be decided about the subtle variation in a poem's structure. For example, if a line ends with an extra, or additional, unaccented syllable, it is said to have a "soft or feminine ending". On the other hand, if the lines end on a hard, accented syllable it has a "masculine ending." We can find the example of the poem that has masculine ending in "Driving through Minnesota during the Hanoi Bombing" and the feminine ending in "Melancholia". It can be seen, the feminine ending, in "Melancholia" from the line *coming from all sides, like flakes*. The last syllable of the word flakes is unstressed syllable. It also has an extra that is /s/ sound. The masculine ending can be seen in "Driving through Minnesota during the Hanoi Bombing" from the line *we drive between lake just turning green*. The last syllable of that sentence is stressed and has no an extra.

2.1.1.3 literary imagery

Literary imagery or figurative language helps to make a poem clearer, fresher, or more vital, usually through some means of comparison or by relating to something outside of the poem (Yordon, 1982:215).

In general, figurative is that kind of language which departs from the language employed in traditional, literal ways of describing persons or object. Using figurative language is making imaginative description in fresh ways. It is immediately obvious whether a writer is using figurative language or literal language (Reaske.1966:33).

The most common of figurative language are allusion, hyperbole, metaphor, personification, simile, and litotes.

2.1.1.3.1 Allusion

An allusion is a reference to person, place, or thing outside of the confines of the poem. Poets usually allude to characters or events in mythology and the Bible, to another literary work, or to a contemporary or historical event (Yordon.1982:222).

Robert Bly uses allusion in “*Driving through Minnesota during the Hanoi Bombing*” in the first stanza at the second line by saying *late June*. The word *June* is the allusion because it is the name of month. He also uses allusion in “*Melancholia*” by saying *A cathedral*. Cathedral is the name of place.

2.1.1.3.2 Hyperbole

A hyperbole is an exaggerated element employing inflated language. A person who uses many hyperbolic language or statement is to exaggerate (Yordon.1982:216). Sometimes, hyperbole is used for comic purposes, but more often it is used seriously. (Reaske, 1966:33)

The example of hyperbole that can be found in Robert Bly’s poems, such as

The yard was full of still dog

The author’s purposes in making hyperbolic statement above are to make an imagination that the peaceful is really come in Vietnam.

We could make a whole plain white with skulls in the moonlight

The purpose of making hyperbolic statement above is to show that there are much of death victims in Vietnam War.

2.1.1.3.3 Litotes

Litotes is an understatement in which the affirmative is implied by denying its opposite. Litotes is used by characters who maybe a bit a certain or unsure of themselves to vehemently and by characters who do not want to reveal their true feeling (Yordon, 1982:222).

2.1.1.3.4 Metaphor

Metaphor is a comparison in which something is said to be the same as something else. The author might use a metaphor in order to make an image clearer, to relate something you do not see or understand to something more concrete. The use of metaphor, then, is usually a conscious attempt by the author to communicate more effectively, often, on many different levels (Yordon,1982:224).

We can find the metaphor in Robert Bly's poems such as the phrase *to atone* that has the meaning of death. The author use that phrase in order to say that the Vietnamese will die caused by the war. The other example can be found in "Waking from Sleep" in the line; we know that our master has left us for the day. The *master*, here, means colonizer. In saying the sound of helicopters, the author also uses metaphor by saying *the bells ring anyway*. Robert Bly also uses metaphor in mentioning American soldier by saying *white Turkeys*.

2.1.1.3.5 Personification

Personification occurs when human characteristics are bestowed on inanimate objects, abstract qualities, and animals (Yordon, 1982:224).

But the bells ring anyway

Sending out over the planted field.

Robert Bly personifies the bells like human that can send anything.

2.1.1.3.6 Simile

Simile, which is similar to metaphor, is a comparison using *like*, *as*, or *as if*. A simile, then, usually implies a less exact comparison than does a metaphor: two qualities, object, persons, are similar rather than identical (Yordon, 1982:222).

The similes that can be found in Robert Bly's poems are:

- Coming from all sides, like flakes
- In the helicopters like wild animals
- Our whole bodies is like a harbor at dawn

The purpose of the author using these kinds of figurative language is to make the condition clearly and more actual, so the reader can imagine what happens at that time.

2.1.2 The paraphrase of Robert Bly's poems

2.1.2.1 The paraphrase of "Counting Small-Boned Bodies"

Let's count the bodies over again.

If we could only make the bodies smaller,
The size of skulls
We could make a whole plain white with skulls in the
Moonlight.

If we could only make the bodies smaller,
 May be we could fit
 A whole year's kill in front of us on the desk.

If we could only make the bodies smaller,
 We could fit
 A body into a finger ring, for a keepsake forever.

The poem above is written when Vietnam War occurred. It is written in 1961-1962. It consists of four stanzas. The first stanza is talking about the invitation of the narrator in order to count the sum of the death victim of Vietnam War.

The next stanza describes about the impossibility of counting the death victims of Vietnam War because there are too much death victims in Vietnam War. In this stanza, structurally, the narrator uses conditional sentence type two in order to show that in the fact, it is impossible counting the corps because the size is too big and cannot be made smaller and the sum is too much.

In the third stanza, the narrator still uses conditional sentence type two in order to show the impossibility of counting the sum of the victims. Due to the sum of the victims are very big, the narrator imagines that he can make a white land in the night by gathering the skulls. And, finally, we will see those skulls after being shined by the moonlight.

In the last stanza, the narrator still uses conditional sentence type two because of the fact that we cannot change the size of the skulls become smaller. So, as the result, we cannot fit them and count them. This stanza also describes about the sadness of the narrator because there are much victims in Vietnam War.

2.1.2.2 The paraphrase of “Driving Through Minnesota During the Hanoi

Bombing”

We drive between lakes just turning green;
 Late June. The white Turkeys have been moved
 To new grass.
 How long the second are in great pain!

Terror just before death,
 Shoulders torn, shot
 From helicopters, the boy
 Tortured with the telephone generator,
 “I felt sorry for him,
 And blew his head off with a shot gun.”
 These instan become crystal,
 Particles.

The grass cannot dissolve. Our own gaiety
 Will end up
 In Asia and in your cup you will look down
 And see
 Blackstarfigters.

We were the ones we intended to bomb!
 Therefore we will have
 To go far away

To atone
 For the suffering of the stringy
 And the small rice-fed ones, quivering
 In the helicopters like wild animals,
 Shot in the chest, taken back to be questioned

This poem is written in 1967. It is written when the Hanoi was bombed by American soldiers. It consists of four stanzas. The first stanza is talking about the arriving of American soldiers in Vietnam. After they come in Vietnam, the peaceful in Vietnam are disturbed. The Vietnamese cannot spend their time freely and do their activities happily.

The second stanza is talking about the condition during the war. This stanza also describes about the manner of the war at that time. The war is so cruel. The soldiers shot each other; they kill each other in order to reach what they want. There is no affection between the soldiers in the war. All they know only the life and the winning.

The third stanza describes about the bad impact of the war. The first impact is the damaging of the land used for the war. The next is the losing of the gaiety and happiness. The other impact is the death victims. There are much of death victims in Vietnam War. The victims are not only the soldiers but also the civilities, the animals, and the land.

The last stanza is talking about the bad impact and the cruel of the war. The narrator says that much people were die in Vietnam War. There are become the victims of that war.

2.1.2.3 The paraphrase of “Melancholia”

A light seen suddenly in the storm, snow
 Coming from all sides, like flakes
 Of sleep, and my self
 On the road to the dark born,
 Half way there, a black dog near me.

Light on the wooden rail.
 Someone I knew and loved.
 As we hear the dates of her marriage
 And the years she moved,
 A wreath of dark fir and shiny laurel
 Seeing of the coffin.

A cathedral: I see
 Starving men, weakened, leaving
 On their knees. But the bells ring anyway
 Sending out over the planted fields
 A vegetation, sound waves with long leaves

There is a wave on the trunk
 Where the branch was torn of.
 A wind comes out of it,
 Rising, swelling,
 Swirling over everything alive

This poem is written in 1969 when American soldiers began spraying the *orange Agent*. *Orange Agent* is the name of herbicidal which is used for killing all of the food plants. This poem consists of four stanzas. The first stanza is talking about the condition of Vietnam during the war. There are many soldiers that shot each other. They use guns and bomb to kill their enemies. The missiles produced from the soldier's gun are like a snow that comes from all sides. It means that there are many guns used in the war.

The second stanza describes about the suffering of the victims of Vietnam War. In that war, many parents lost their children, many husbands lost their wife, and many people lost the other that they love.

The third and the fourth stanzas are still talking about the suffering of Vietnamese during the war. The people are difficult to look for some food because of their food plants were killed by American soldiers using *Orange Agent*. So, they cannot eat anything and become weak. Finally, they died. The Vietnamese are afraid during the war. They cannot do that they want freely because there are many missiles flying on the air. It can kill them if they can run away from it.

2.1.2.4 The paraphrase of “waking from Sleep”

Inside the veins there are navies setting forth
 Tiny explosions at the water lines,

And seagulls weaving in the wind of the salty blood.

It is the morning. The country has slept the whole winter
 Window seats were covered with fur skins, the yard was full
 Of still dogs, and hands that clumsily held heavy books.

Now we wake, and rise from bed, and eat breakfast!
 Shouts rise from the harbor of the blood.
 Mist, and mast rising, the knock of wooden tackle in the sunlight.

Now we sing, and do tiny dances on the kitchen floor.
 Our whole body is like a harbor at dawn;
 We know that our master has left us for the day

This poem is written after the end of Vietnam War. It is written in 1976. This poem consists of four stanzas. The first and the second stanzas are talking about the peaceful in Vietnam after the war. In this time, the war has already ended. This stanza also describes about the condition in Vietnam after the war. There are no sound of guns and bombs. It is different from the day before which is fulfilled by the sound of guns and bombs. There are no soldiers who kill others.

The third stanza is talking about the happiness of Vietnamese because the end of the war. They have opportunity in order to realize their dreams. The terror that they felt before has left them. Now, they can do anything they want freely.

The last stanza is still talking about the happiness of Vietnamese after the war. All of them enjoy the peaceful. The narrator says that at that time, Vietnam seems so beautiful. The colonizer left them from that day and forever. It is the one of the reason the peaceful in Vietnam.

2.1.3 Genetic structuralism Approach

Literary work is always related to certain context, social relevancy, history, and humanity aspects because it is born in society that has social, political, culture, and historical background. Literature is human life expressions related to the society (Endraswara, 2003:78). Moreover, in analyzing a literary work, people can use some steps to understand the work they are studying. Therefore, literary work can be analyzed or evaluated based on the intrinsic and extrinsic aspects. Intrinsic aspects can be investigated through the elements of work itself. Whereas extrinsic aspects can be analyzed through the relationship of the content with the outside terms, that is, people can use some approaches such as sociological, psychological, structuralism, etc.

In *Metologi Penelitian Sastra* written by Suwardy Endaswara (2003:56) that genetic structuralism research sees the literary work from two points of views: Intrinsic and Extrinsic. In this research, the study begins from intrinsic element studies as the base data. Then, the research will connect the content of external to the real societies. Genetic structuralism looks the literary as a period reflection that gives expression to the social aspect, culture, politic, economic, and so on. The important events from that period will be connected directly to the intrinsic elements of the literary work.

Genetic structuralisms approach is one of the approaches use in literary research. It is developed to ignore the pure structuralism analysis; analysis to the intrinsic aspect of the literary works. Juhl in (Endraswara, 2004:56) states that structuralism is less effective. This approach, principally, focused on literary

work genetic, the origin of literature appearance and its sociological aspects, also the culture as its background with defenses of the intrinsic aspect in the literary work itself. Genetic structuralism skips over so far, that is, to the social structure. In addition, the theory and method of this approach are born in the development of the literary theory and social literary theory.

Genetic structuralism research for the first is developed by Lucien Goldman. In his analysis, he always emphasizes the historical background. It causes the literary work to have autonomous element, and it cannot be apart from extrinsic element. Literary text also interprets the historical reality that causes when literary work to be written.

Goldman, the first person who proposes the idea of genetic structuralism, (in Endaswara, 2003:5) states that literary work as a structural meaning, will present the author's world vision as a member of society. Because of this reason, Goldman names his literary criticism method as "Genetic Structuralism". He uses *structuralism* because he emphasizes his attention on category structure of the world vision and is less interested in its content. *Genetic*, because he is very interested to understand how mental structure is historically produced.

Genetic Structuralism appears as a reaction of pure structuralism that ignores the historical background of literature. In the pure structuralism, the critic ignores the author as the person who gives the meaning. It will be dangerous because the interpretations sacrifice special characteristic, identity, hope, and also the norms firmly by the author in the certain socioculture. It can be said that if

the interpretation of literary work make the author disappeared with all of his existences in the array of significant interpretation, so the objectivity of the interpretation will be doubtful because it gives greater possibility of the involved with the reader in the literary work interpretation.

Methodologically, Goldman's genetic structuralism proposes to analyze the well-known literary works, moreover, the masterpiece because those works give some indications; contain some problematic aspects of life. For the reason, genetic structuralism is homology the structure of the society. (Endraswara, 2003:5)

Moreover, genetic structuralism, must definitely explain the structure and descent of the structure itself, by conducting the relevant of homology concept, social class, trans-individual subject and world vision. (Kutha Ratna, 2004:27)

The technique used in genetic structuralism research is dialectic. It gives priority to the coherence meaning. Simply, Genetic structuralism analysis can be formulated into three steps. The first, the researcher begins from intrinsic element studies in partial or in its totality. The second, the researcher examines the life of the author's sociocultural, because he is a part of a certain community. The third, the researcher examines the social and historical background that cause the literary work created by the author. It means that the researcher examines the truth condition of society consisting of social aspect, cultural aspect, political aspect, and others. By examining that, the writer will find the cause the literary work

created. The important events at the time will connect to the intrinsic elements of literary work.

2.1.4 Vietnam War Summary

In the year 1954, Vietnam was split into two separate parts: the communist north and the democratic south. Thereafter, a series of events took place that led up to a full-fledged war between these two countries and the war did not only include the Vietnamese, it also included the Americans, Australians and a few other nations.

In 1959, the peaceful of Vietnam was disturbed. The war began in this year. The conflict between the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (North Vietnam) and the United States-supported Republic of Vietnam (South Vietnam). The Americans and other nations supported the largely unpopular southern democrats, and although initially they meant to keep their involvement very limited, they ended up sending millions and millions of soldiers to Vietnam to prevent communism from spreading. Years and years of bitter guerrilla struggle in the typhoid ridden villages and rugged jungles of Vietnam eventually led to the victory of the North Vietnamese and the reunification of the country. Millions of soldiers, Vietnamese and Americans alike died in the struggle, and till today the country struggles to reinstate itself after the staggering damages made to its land, economy and people (<http://www.wiki.VietnamWar.co.org>).

The Vietnam War, also known as the Second Indochina War, the American War in Vietnam and the Vietnam Conflict, occurred from 1959 to April 30, 1975, on the ground in South Vietnam which concluding with the North

Vietnamese military victory after more than 15 years. Over 1.4 million military personnel were killed in the war (approximately 6% were members of the United States armed forces), while estimates of civilian fatalities range from 2 to 5.1 million. The war was fought between the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (North Vietnam) and the United States-supported Republic of Vietnam (South Vietnam). In Vietnam, this conflict is known as the American War (Vietnamese Chiến Tranh Chống Mỹ Cứu Nước, which translates into English as "War against the Americans and to Save the Nation") (<http://www.wiki.VietnamWar.co.org>).

The Vietnam War was the longest and most unpopular war in which Americans ever fought. And there is no reckoning the cost. The toll in suffering, sorrow, in rancorous national turmoil can never be tabulated. No one wants ever to see America so divided again. And for many of the more than two million American veterans of the war, the wounds of Vietnam will never heal (<http://www.wiki.VietnamWar.co.org>).

The Vietnam War killed between 3-4 million Vietnamese civilians. Of course many of these civilians were killed by Communist forces. Even if its 60/40, with the American forces and their allies committing 40% of 3.5 million, that's 1.4 million civilian people. That is on top of 1 million soldiers killed. The war divided a nation and cost it a generation of their children. Father and son fought one another, citizens fought their government and hundreds of thousands of young men went to war (<http://www.wiki.VietnamWar.co.org>).

The U.S. and their allies deployed large numbers of troops to South Vietnam between the end of the First Indochina War in 1954 and 1973. U.S.

military advisers first became involved in Vietnam in 1950, assisting French colonial forces. In 1956, these advisers assumed full responsibility for training the Army of the Republic of Vietnam. President John F. Kennedy increased America's troop numbers from 500 to 16,000, and President Lyndon Johnson dispatched a large number of troops beginning in 1965. Almost all U.S. military personnel departed after the Paris Peace Accords of 1973. The last American troops left the country on April 30, 1975 (<http://www.wiki.VietnamWar.co.org>).

The National Security Council of United States recommended a three-stage escalation of the bombing of North Vietnam. On March 2, 1965, following an attack on a U.S. Marine barracks at Pleiku, Operation Flaming Dart and Operation Rolling Thunder commenced. The bombing campaign, which ultimately lasted three years, was intended to force North Vietnam to cease its support for the National Front for the Liberation of South Vietnam (NLF) by threatening to destroy North Vietnam's air defenses and industrial infrastructure. As well, it was aimed at bolstering the morale of the South Vietnamese.[68] Between March 1965 and November 1968, "Rolling Thunder" deluged the north with a million tons of missiles, rockets and bombs.[69] Bombing was not restricted to North Vietnam. Other aerial campaigns, such as Operation Commando Hunt, targeted different parts of the NLF and Vietnam People's Army (VPA) infrastructure. These included the Ho Chi Minh Trail, which ran through Laos and Cambodia. The objective of forcing North Vietnam to stop its support for the NLF, however, was never reached. As one officer noted "this is a political war and it calls for discriminate killing. The best weapon ... would be a knife ...

The worst is an airplane." [70] The Chief of Staff of the United States Air Force Curtis LeMay, however, had long advocated saturation bombing in Vietnam and wrote of the Communists that "we're going to bomb them back into the Stone (<http://www.wiki.VietnamWar.co.org>).

From 1961 to 1971, the US and South Vietnamese military sprayed millions of litres of toxic herbicides, mainly Agent Orange, over South Vietnam to destroy the vegetation used by communist forces for cover and food. Hanoi says Agent Orange has caused health problems for more than one million Vietnamese and continues to have devastating consequences. A US Air Force C-123 plane drops Agent Orange, code name for a herbicide developed for the military, on jungle during Vietnam war, 3 March 1967. Vietnamese still have to deal with a country that is in tatters and that has an economy that is seriously depleted. Till today, their land is scattered with land mines, unexploded bombs and other unknown dangers lurking in the shadows. Their marshlands and jungles have all been destroyed by chemicals like Agent Orange and Napalm. Most of the Vietnamese historical sites and buildings were destroyed in the war, and millions of people were left homeless (<http://www.wiki.Vietnamvictim.co.org>).

At various stages the conflict involved clashes between small units patrolling the mountains and jungles, amphibious operations, guerrilla attacks on the villages and cities, and large-scale conventional battles. U.S. aircraft also conducted massive aerial bombing, targeting North Vietnam's cities, industries, and logistical networks. Cambodia and Laos were drawn into the conflict. Large quantities of chemical defoliants were sprayed from the air, in an effort to reduce

the cover available to the enemy. On April 30, 1975, the capital of South Vietnam, Saigon fell to the communist forces of North Vietnam, effectively ending the Vietnam War (<http://www.wiki.VietnamWar.co.org>).

The Vietnam War, like most other wars, has had terrible costs for both the losers as well as the winners. Vietnam, the country on whose land this terrible war has taken place has suffered great damage to its ecosystem and it has taken years and years for it to re-grow. People have died, families have been hurt and no one was left happy with the after effects of this war (<http://www.vietnamwar.con>).

The war ended with American withdrawal, the defeat of the South Vietnamese forces, and unification of Vietnam under the communist government of the North. When Ngo Dinh Diem was appointed to be the prime minister, with Bao Dai the then president, Vietnam was split into two separate countries: North Vietnam and South Vietnam. During this separation, more than 860 thousand people fled to the South and more than 50 thousand left for the north. The northern government however, welcomed this change, as it meant feeding fewer mouths. It is said the Diem rigged the election so as to win, and then became the president of Vietnam. Although he wasn't particularly popular with his people, the United States still agreed with his policies and completely supported him, as he was against communism. However, the South Vietnamese despised Diem. Diem on the other hand, abused his power and sent people to kill his enemies while sending still others to jail for no apparent reason. Diem who believed that South Vietnamese people were influenced by communism canceled the election

that was scheduled to take place in 1956. It was then that United States stopped supporting Diem because they no longer agreed with any of his principles and policies. He forced peasants out of their villages and the final straw came when on May 8th, 1963 he sent soldiers to storm Buddhist temples and arrest the nuns and monks. In order to protest this, a Buddhist monk, Thich Quang Duc burnt himself alive in the streets. There was much other protest being led by the Vietnamese, but in other different ways. The northern government wanted to bring about peace and harmony, but this proposal was refused. Finally the Southerners couldn't take it anymore and Diem was assassinated on the 1st of May in 1963. 'South Vietnam celebrated this victory country was reunited (<http://www.wiki.VietnamWar.co.org>).

2.1.5 Previous Studies

In this study, the writer uses two kinds of previous studies, those are; *The Study of the Intrinsic Aspect of Robert Bly's selected poems* written by Indah Nurmala. She focused on the intrinsic aspect of the poem. She uses structuralism approach in order to make easier in answering her statement of the problems. She uses literary criticism using structuralism approach. Indah Nurmala concluded that Robert Bly's poems use several good diction, literary imagery, tone color that show the condition of Vietnam when the war took place.

The second is the study written by Agus Suprianto entitled "Robert Bly's Psychology Reflected in Counting Small – Boned Bodies". He focused on the psychology condition of the poet when he wrote the poem. He uses psychological theory to answer his problems of the study. Agus Suprianto concluded that Robert Bly was very sad looking at the Vietnam War. Robert Bly

was confused why the war should happen although the bad impacts are more than goodness.

By reading those previous studies, the researcher gets additional information about the poems that analyzed by both of them, about the suffering of the victims of Vietnam War, and about the way how to make a research generally. The writer also gets an additional knowledge how to analyze literary work using genetic structuralism.

After knowing the explanation of the previous studies above, this study is different from them. Here, the writer focuses on the suffering of the victims of Vietnam War in the real society of Vietnam when the happening of war. This study tells about the real condition of the victims of Vietnam War after the war that reflected on Robert Bly's four poems.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

3.1 Research Design

In this research, the researcher uses literary criticism with genetic structuralism. It is caused, according to Peck and Coyle, if the analysis include the interpretation, evaluation of literary work name literary criticism(1984:149).It is stated in the Encyclopedia Americana that literary criticism is intended to analyze, evaluate, justify, describe, or judge a literary work(1978:221).

The technique used in genetic structuralism research is dialectic. It gives priority to the coherence meaning. Simply, Genetic structuralism analysis can be formulated into two steps. The first, the researcher begins from intrinsic element of the poetry. The second, the researcher examines the social and historical background that cause the literary work created by the author. It means that the researcher examines the truth condition that found in Robert Bly poems.

3.2 Data Sources

The primary data sources of this study is the literary work it self. The literary work that the writer chooses are the poems written by Robert Bly titled *Counting Small – Boned Bodies, Driving Through Minnesota During The Hanoi Bombing, Waking From Sleep, and Melancholia by Robert Bly*. The secondary data source is the historical background of Vietnam War. That is the real condition in Vietnam during Vietnam War.

3.3 Data Collection

The data were collected in many ways. The first, the writer starts getting the poems as primary data of this study. And then, the writer writes those poems and compiling them in a piece of paper. By reading it, the writer tries to find out the appropriate data that can support the question of the problems of study. The next step is trying to investigate the intrinsic aspects of the poems in order to get the basic meaning of the poems. The next step is selecting for the historical background of Vietnam War as the secondary data in the internet and compiles it in a piece of papers. The last step is looking for the theory used in this study from the related books and compiles it in a piece of papers.

D. Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the process of analyzing is begun. The writer uses several steps in analyzing the data. The writer tries to analyze the poem based on genetic structuralism approach. Based on this approach, the writer tries to find the meaning of the poems by relating to the real condition or the fact of Vietnam War. The first step is organizing the data based on the stated problems. After that, the writer classified the data in accordance with the statement of the problems. The next is relating the data to the real condition of in Vietnam when the war took place.

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS

The data will be analyzed according to the research problems shown in the first chapter of this study. They are the illustration of the suffering of the victims of Vietnam War in Robert Bly's poems, the effects of Vietnam War to the Vietnamese, and the relationship between the poems and the real society.

4.1. The suffering of the victims of Vietnam War found in "Counting Small – Boned Bodies"

Let's count the bodies over again.

If we could only make the bodies smaller,
The size of skulls
We could make a whole plain white with skulls in the
Moonlight.

If we could only make the bodies smaller,
May be we could fit
A whole year's kill in front of us on the desk.

If we could only make the bodies smaller,
We could fit
A body into a finger ring, for a keepsake forever.

In "Counting Small – Boned Bodies", the narrator talks about the sum of the victims in Vietnam War. In this poem, he only talks about the death victims of Vietnam war. The narrator shows, in this poem, his sadness caused by Vietnam War.

If we could only make the bodies smaller,
The size of skulls
We could make a whole plain white with skulls in the
Moonlight.

The third line in the stanza above shows that Vietnam War is causing heavy losses. Both of the winner and the loser have the death victims. The conditional sentence type two used in the first line of the stanza above means that it is impossible to count the sum of the death victims in Vietnam War. It is impossible to make the bodies smaller in order to make easy in counting them. It can be stated that the death victims in Vietnam War are very much.

The narrator adds his statement that shows the large of the death victims in Vietnam War by using hyperbolic sentence in the third and fourth line of that stanza. He says *we could make a whole plain white with skulls in the moonlight*. It is aimed to strengthen that there are much victims in Vietnam War.

The war that causes heavy losses, absolutely, brings the misery and the suffering to whom included in the war. The Vietnamese are sad because of losing the people whom they loved. The children who lost their parents will be sad and maybe, life lonely. The husband that lost their wife also will be sad. And all of the people that lost other will life in sadness.

If we could only make the bodies smaller,
 May be we could fit
 A whole year's kill in front of us on the desk.

If we could only make the bodies smaller,
 We could fit
 A body into a finger ring, for a keepsake forever.

In the third and fourth stanza above, the narrator still uses the conditional sentence type two to make sure that it is impossible counting the sum of the skulls because of the large number. It means that, logically, the sum of the suffering people in Vietnam at that time also cannot be counted. The narrator, in

the second chance, shows his sadness seeing the victims of Vietnam War that do not be gravely in the graveyard like the death people generally. It can be seen from the third sentence of the fourth stanza. The word *keepsake* means that if we could make the bodies smaller, we could make them for memento. And then, we could go to their graveyard in order to pray them at anytime. But, the fact, it cannot be done because they dead anywhere and no one's take care the skulls or put them in the grave yard. It also causes the people who left become sad.

The suffering of the victims of Vietnam War in this poem is the sadness because of losing someone whom they love. The other misery is the sadness seeing the the death victim of Vietnam War that do not be gravely like the human being generally.

4.1.1 The Effects of Vietnam War Found in “Counting Small-Boned Bodies”

Let's count the bodies over again.

In the stanza above, the narrator invites the readers counting the sum of the death victims in Vietnam War. The word again means that he has ever counted the sum of the corps before. But he cannot get concrete result in counting them. It is caused by the large number of the death victims in that war.

In this poem, the narrator shows one of the impacts of Vietnam War. That is the death. This is the fact that every war needs victims. It becomes the consequences of the war. He shows that the war killed much of victims. So, it can be concluded that the first impact of Vietnam War is that this war causes heavy losses.

We could fit

A body into a finger ring, for a keepsake forever.

The other impact is that Vietnam War makes Vietnamese sad. Beside they lost others, they are also sad seeing the death victims scattered on the ground. The sadness and the suffering of Vietnamese are the other impact of Vietnam War.

4.1.2 The relationship between the poem and the condition in the real society

If we are talking about the condition in real society, it means that we are talking about the general truth or the fact in Vietnam when this poem was written. In this poem, the narrator says that Vietnam War killed many victims. Due to the large number of the death victims, we cannot count them.

This poem is written in 1962. In that year, there are many war occurred in Vietnam. One of the conflict names “Operation Chopper”. It is occurred in the early 1962. In this conflict, America sends for about 1000 soldiers and 100 helicopters to Vietnam. It becomes the first America’s combat mission in Vietnam (<http://www.vietnamvictim.com>).

If we relate to the real condition in Vietnam at that time, we can find that this is the fact that Vietnam War causes heavy losses. The fact is over 1.4 million military personnel were killed in the war (approximately 6% were members of the United States armed forces), while estimates of civilian fatalities range from 2 to 5.1 million (<http://www.wiki.VietnamWar.co.org>).

The conditions of the death victims at that time are very sadden. The skulls are scattered on the ground. No one wants to take care them. They are not graved in the grave yard as the honor for the patriot. This condition are illustrated by the narrator in the fourth stanza

If we could only make the bodies smaller,
 We could fit
 A body into a finger ring, for a keepsake forever.

The narrator use the word keepsake in order to show that there is no one takes in hand the death victims of Vietnam War. The word fit means putting them in order as the dead people generally. They should be put in the chest. The statement that supports this information is the fact that many victims in during Vietnam War do not be graved. It can be found in the history of Vietnam War in chapter two.

4.2. The suffering of the victims of Vietnam War found in “Driving through Minnesota during the Hanoi Bombing”

We drive between lakes just turning green;
 Late June. The white Turkeys have been moved
 To new grass.
 How long the second are in great pain!

Terror just before death,
 Shoulders torn, shot
 From helicopters, the boy
 Tortured with the telephone generator,
 “I felt sorry for him,
 And blew his head of with a shot gun.”
 These instan become crystal,
 Particles.

The grass cannot dissolve. Our own gaiety
 Will end up
 In Asia and in your cup you will look down
 And see
 Blackstarfigters.

We were the ones we intended to bomb!
 Therefore we will have
 To go far away

To atone

For the suffering of the stringy
 And the small rice-fed ones, quivering
 In the helicopters like wild animals,
 Shot in the chest, taken back to be questioned

How long the seconds are in great pain! This line shows the sadness of Vietnamese during the war. They feel that the time run slowly. Vietnamese are sad during the war. The war makes them in a great pain. They get death terror from the soldiers both Vietnam and American soldiers. The death can come anytime. It seems that the death will be easier to come. The war uses thousand guns and bombs. So, the missile which is produced from the soldier's gun has already killed every one they want. As it is described in the following stanza:

Terror just before death,
 Shoulders torn, shot
 From helicopters, the boy
 Tortured with the telephone generator,

Soldier's activities during the war make Vietnamese become anxious. The anxiety becomes their friend during the war. Their live is decorated with terror. They are afraid whenever the soldiers fought and kill others. Terror before death is the one suffering that they feel at that time.

The grass cannot dissolve. Our own gaiety
 Will end up

The narrator shows his pessimistic that the condition in Vietnam will be better again. He has no hope that the happiness will come again in Vietnam. It can be stated that Vietnamese are hopeless and also have no dreams. They feel that their life is not long. The death, the sadness, the sorrow, and the misery seem so close to them. This feeling become the deep suffering which is hard to throw it away.

We were the ones we intended to bomb!
 Therefore we will have
 To go far away

The next suffering felt by Vietnamese is when they have feeling that their life will end. It means that they will die. The first line in the stanza above shows that Vietnamese feel that the bombs are looking for them as the victims. This feeling torture them whenever and wherever they do their activities. They cannot do everything they want happily and freely. Their movements are limited by this feeling.

The grass cannot dissolve. Our own gaiety
 Will end up
 In Asia and in your cup you will look down

In addition, Vietnamese cannot stay in their home because of being afraid if the bombs fall in their house. So, they choose to hide behind the grass and the plants in the jungle. This is the next suffering felt by Vietnamese because of the war. Unfortunately, American soldiers know that the plants are used for their place to hide. Finally, they broke it until Vietnamese can use it become the second house. They kill all of the plants using Agent Orange. That is kind of chemical herbicide defoliant used to destroy the vegetation used Vietnamese for cover and food.

The last, Vietnamese have no any hidden places. Due to that condition, American soldiers will be easier in killing them. This condition also becomes the suffering of the Vietnamese at that time.

4.2.1 The effects of Vietnam War found in “Driving through Minnesota during the Hanoi Bombing”

In this poem, the narrator shows the first effect of Vietnam War that is the sorrow felt by Vietnamese. Vietnam War causes a deep sorrow to Vietnamese. Every day, they get the death terror from the soldiers.

How long the second are in great pain!

The line above shows the sadness felt by Vietnamese during the war. There are much people killed by the soldier's guns. Many people die with bombs.

Terror just before death,
Shoulders torn, shot
From helicopters, the boy
Tortured with the telephone generator,
"I felt sorry for him,
And blew his head of with a shot gun."
These instal,
Particles.

Vietnam War carries the peaceful in Vietnam away. On the other hand, it brings the suffering to the Vietnamese. Their happiness is disturbed during the war. The cruel of the war lost their freedom in making or doing something. Soldiers will kill their enemies cruelly although they know that it should not be done. Vietnam War really makes someone become cruel. The soldiers lost their love to others. All they know only the winning. They will do everything in order to be the winner in the war event they have to blow the head with a shot gun.

The narrator uses direct sentence in the fifth and sixth line of the stanza above in order to show that, basically, the soldiers very much regret to kill other cruelly. But, as the writer ever says before, the war change people's attitude during the war.

Our own gaiety
Will end up

The sentence above shows that before the war, Vietnam is the peace country. The word *will* means that the fact they ever feel the peaceful and happiness. But, the war change this condition becomes the suffering and the sadness. It is the other thing that brought by the war.

The grass cannot dissolve. Our own gaiety
Will end up
In Asia and in your cup you will look down

The soldiers destroy the ground where the war takes place. Vietnamese hide from the American soldiers in order to avoid the death because of their guns and bombs behind the grass and the plants. Knowing this reality, American soldiers destroy all of the plants using Agent Orange. This is a kind of chemical herbicide defoliant used to kill and destroy the plants. As the result, Vietnamese have no place to hide. It can be said that Vietnam War also causes the damaging of the plants.

To atone
For the suffering of the stringy

Vietnam War also causes the deep remorse for some one or the soldiers who kill others. They assume that after the death, they will atone for all of their sin that cause the suffering in Vietnam.

4.2.2 The relationship between the real condition and the poem

The poem titled “Driving through Minnesota during the Hanoi bombing” is written in 1967. It is written when Hanoi was bombed by American soldiers.

We drive between lakes just turning green;
Late June. The white Turkeys have been moved
To new grass.

The narrator uses allusion at the second line of the first stanza above by saying *late June*. He uses this kind of figurative language in order to show the time when the American soldiers arrive in Vietnam firstly.

They arrive in Vietnam, their new land, in the 25th June 1959. At that time Johnson, the central figure of United States came in Vietnam. His vision was to stop the spread of communist aggression. But, his aim can be realized. The Vietnam communist against him and make some struggles. Finally, by mid of June, Johnson was told to send in more troops in order to prevent south Vietnam's collapse. He sent more than 40 thousand troops to Vietnam (<http://www.vietnamwartimeline.com>).

The *white Turkeys* is the metaphor used by the narrator. They are the American soldiers. He uses this figurative language in order to make the sentence more beautiful and meaningful. Vietnam become the second home for American soldiers.

The grass cannot dissolve.

This is the fact that American soldiers, from the 1961 to 1971, destroy all of the plants and vegetation used by Vietnamese forces for cover and food by spraying millions liters of toxic herbicide, mainly Agent Orange over Vietnam. U.S helicopters spraying chemical defoliants in the Vietnam ten years. (<http://www.effectofVietnamwar.com>). Finally, Vietnamese cannot hide behind the plants or other vegetation.

Shoulders torn, shot
 From helicopters, the boy
 Tortured with the telephone generator,
 "I felt sorry for him,

And blew his head of with a shot gun.”
 These instant become crystal,
 Particles.

In the stanza above, the narrator illustrates the condition during the Vietnam War. That is the soldier’s activities in the war. The soldiers, in fact, kill their enemies without any pitied. All they know only the winning and the reaching their aims. They will kill whoever avoid their goals.

“I felt sorry for him,
 And blew his head of with a shot gun.”
 These instal, become crystal,
 Particles.

The soldiers, in killing their enemies, have no mercy. This is the fact that can be found in Vietnam during the war. Vietnam’s condition at that time is really dibbled. They shot other in order to kill them without choosing the part of bodies. They shot wherever they can. The primary aim is to make them die.

And see
 Blackstarfigters.

If we were in Vietnam, at that time, we would see the missiles produced by the guns flying in the air like the star war. The light and the fire from those weapons seem like stars that scattered in the air. The narrator uses metaphor in order to make the poem more beautiful and has other sense then using the denotation word. He wants to show and tell us that the war is very big.

We were the ones we intended to bomb!
 Therefore we will have
 To go far away

In the fact, the National Security Council of United States recommended three – stages escalation of bombing in North Vietnam. On March 2,1965, following an attract on a U.S. marine barracks at Pleiku, operation Flaming Dart

and the operation Rolling Thunder commenced. The bombing campaign, which ultimately lasted three years, was intended to force North Vietnam to cease its support for the National Front of the Liberation of South Vietnam by threatening to destroy North Vietnam's air defenses and industrial infrastructure. Between March 1965 and November 1968, "Rolling Thunder" deluged the north with the millions tons of missiles, rockets, and bombs. The one of the victim of the Rolling Thunder's operation is Hanoi which is bombed in 1966. (www.vietnamwar.com)

Documents declassified by the Vietnamese government in 1995 revealed that 5.1 million people died during the Hanoi's conflict with United States. Four million civilians died in the North and South. Total military casualties were put at 1.1 million and 600,000 wounded. (www.Hanoibombing.com)

The fact above describes clearly that Vietnam War is the big war. it can be seen from the sum of the missiles, bombs, and rockets used in that war.

And the small rice-fed ones, quivering
 In the helicopters like wild animals,
 Shot in the chest, taken back to be questioned

In the stanza above, the narrator uses simile in the second sentence *in the helicopters like wild animal*. The aim is comparing the cruel of the soldiers in the war in killing their enemies that like a wild animal in killing their victims. The narrator want to show that in the real condition, the Vietnam War is very cruel.

4.3. The suffering of the victims of Vietnam War found in "Melancholia"

A light seen suddenly in the storm, snow
 Coming from all sides, like flakes
 Of sleep, and my self
 On the road to the dark born,

Half way there, a black dog near me.

Light on the wooden rail.
 Someone I knew and loved.
 As we hear the dates of her marriage
 And the years she moved,
 A wreath of dark fir and shiny laurel
 Seeing of the coffin.

A cathedral: I see
 Starving men, weakened, leaving
 On their knees. But the bells ring anyway
 Sending out over the planted fields
 A vegetation, sound waves with long leaves

There is a waded on the trunk
 Where the branch was torn of.
 A wind comes out of it,
 Rising, swelling,
 Swirling over everything alive

A light seen suddenly in the storm, snow
 Coming from all sides, like flakes

The narrator, in the two lines of the first stanza above shows the condition of Vietnam War that makes Vietnamese sad. There is too much missiles and bombs blow at that time. He illustrates the missiles produces from the soldier's guns like snow that come from all sides. Finally, they will be difficult to avoid and save their life. The narrator uses simile *like flakes* in order to show the much of missiles and bombs in Vietnam War. This condition, really makes Vietnamese suffer. Their lives are decorated by the flying missiles and an active bomb. They can find bombs that are ready to blow them everywhere.

Someone I knew and loved.
 As we hear the dates of her marriage
 And the years she moved,
 A wreath of dark fir and shiny laurel
 Seeing of the coffin.

From the stanza above, we will know the sadness because of losing the people whom they love. It becomes the deep suffering to them. The narrator uses an example in the stanza above that there is a husband who lost his wife. It can be seen from the second sentence of that stanza. The writer assumes that there is a husband who lost his wife from the phrase *the dates of her marriage*. Commonly the husband knows the dates of their marriage. His wife is killed by American soldiers. It can be seen clearly when she dies after the arriving of American soldiers. This condition really makes Vietnamese suffer.

The narrator uses a word *wreath* as a symbol of death. The happiness of Vietnamese lost after arriving of American soldiers. It can be seen from the third line of the stanza above. It also can be stated that Vietnamese are always happy before the arriving of American soldiers.

A cathedral: I see
Starving men, weakened, leaving

The next suffering felt by Vietnamese is the hunger. They are starving during the war. They become weak because of less of food.

The narrator uses allusion *a cathedral* in order to show that Vietnamese flee in that place. The cathedral becomes the evacuation place for the civilians as the victims of Vietnam War. In the cathedral, there are starving men, and the weak men. The hunger is caused by the lack of food during the war. Vietnamese are difficult to find food because the planted fields are destroyed by American soldiers.

.....But the bells ring anyway
Sending out over the planted fields

A vegetation, sound waves with long leaves

The other suffering of Vietnamese during the war is that their plants are destroyed by American soldiers. American soldiers use Agent Orange in order to poison of the plants and vegetation. It is a kind of chemical herbicide defoliant used for killing and destroying the plants and vegetation. As the result, they lost the food and place for covering from the bombs and guns. Finally, they become hunger and dead. It really makes Vietnamese sad and suffers. The Vietnamese are under pleasure during the war. They cannot do what they want freely because there are many missiles flaying on the air. It can kill them if they do not run away from it.

4.3.1 The effects of Vietnam War found in “Melancholia”

Someone I knew and loved.
As we hear the dates of her marriage
And the years she moved,
A wreath of dark fir and shiny laurel
Seeing of the coffin.

The first impact of Vietnam War, as it is stated in the stanza above, is the death. There are many husbands who lost their wife, many children lost their parents, and many people lost once whom they love and so on. It is for sure bringing a deep misery caused by Vietnam War. As it has been stated before that Vietnam War causes heavy losses.

A cathedral: I see
Starving men, weakened, leaving
On their knees.

The next impact of Vietnam War is starving. Vietnam War causes Vietnamese hunger. They are difficult to find food because of the damaging land

in Vietnam. There are a lot of weak people in Vietnam during the War. They leave their knees because of their weakness. It is strengthened by the following stanza:

.....But the bells ring anyway
 Sending out over the planted fields
 A vegetation, sound waves with long leaves

The above stanza also tells about one of the American Activities during the war. That is spraying Agent Orange on the Vietnam's land in order to destroy the planted field and the vegetation. One of the most controversial aspects of the U.S military effort in Vietnam is the widespread use of herbicides between 1961 – 1971. These chemicals continue to change the landscape, cause diseases birth defects, and also poison the food chain.

The bells are the symbol of helicopter's sound when sprayed the Agent Orange. U.s helicopters are spraying chemical defoliants in Vietnam during the war. They spray this defoliant to the Vietnam land in order to destroy the planted field used to cover Vietnamese. The damage of the planted field which is the biggest effect of Vietnam War because it causes the hunger for a long time. The Agent Orange has caused health problem for more than million Vietnamese and continues to have devastating consequences.

4.3.2 The relation between the real condition in Vietnam and the poem

A light seen suddenly in the storm, snow
 Coming from all sides, like flakes

Vietnam War uses much weapons both guns and bombs. This is true if the narrator shows this condition by using simile. The narrator says that the missiles

are produced by the guns like snow that coming from all sides. It means that there are much of missiles used in Vietnam War.

The fact shows that National Security Council of United States recommended three – stages escalation of bombing in North Vietnam. On March 2, 1965, following an attack on a U.S. marine barracks at Pleiku, operation Flaming Dart and the operation Rolling Thunder commenced. The bombing campaign, which ultimately lasted three years, was intended to force North Vietnam to cease its support for the National Front of the Liberation of South Vietnam by threatening to destroy North Vietnam's air defenses and industrial infrastructure. Between March 1965 to November 1968, "Rolling Thunder" deluged the north with the millions tons of missiles, rockets, and bombs. One of the victims of the Rolling Thunder's operation is Hanoi which is bombed in 1966. (www.vietnamwar.com)

A cathedral: I see
Starving men, weakened, leaving
On their knees.

The narrator shows the real condition that there are a lot of starving men and weakened in the sentence above. That is about the hunger people in Vietnam during the war. It becomes one of the effects of Agent Orange that destroy all of the planted fields. Finally, they cannot get rice and other food.

.....But the bells ring anyway
Sending out over the planted fields
A vegetation, sound waves with long leaves

There is a wave on the trunk
Where the branch was torn of.
A wind comes out of it,
Rising, swelling,

Swirling over everything alive

As it has been described before, the above stanza is talking about the American soldiers in destroying the plant and other vegetation using Agent Orange. The fact shows that U.S helicopters spraying chemical defoliants in Vietnam during the war.

In, 1961 – 1962, the Kennedy administration authorized the use of chemical to destroy rice crops and other plants used to cover Vietnamese. Between 1961 – 1967, the U.S. Air Force sprayed 20 million gallons (75.700.000 L) of concentrated herbicides over 6 million acres (24.000 km²) of crops and trees, affecting an estimated 13% of South Vietnam's land. It is for about 3,8 million acres (15.000 km²) of foliage had been destroyed, possibly also leading to the death of 1000 peasants and 13.000 head of livestock. As of 2006, the Vietnamese government estimates that there are over 4.000.000 victims of dioxin poisoning in Vietnam (<http://www.agentorange.com>).

From the fact above, it can be said that “Melancholia” really illustrates the real condition in Vietnam during the war. The narrator illustrates the real condition by using symbol *bells* that means the sound of American helicopters when they are spraying Agent Orange. He also uses personification *sending out over the planted fields* in order to make the poem powerful and life.

4.4. The suffering of the victims of Vietnam War found in “Waking from Sleep”

Insides the veins there are navies setting forth
 Tiny explosions at the water lines,
 And seagulls weaving in the wind of the salty blood.

It is the morning. The country has slept the whole winter
 Window seats were covered with fur skins, the yard was full
 Of still dogs, and hands that clumsily held heavy books.

Now we wake, and rise from bed, and eat breakfast!
 Shouts rise from the harbor of the blood.
 Mist, and mast rising, the knock of wooden tackle in the sunlight.

Now we sing, and do tiny dances on the kitchen floor.
 Our whole body is like a harbor at dawn;
 We know that our master has left us for the day

This poem is, generally, talking about Vietnam's condition after the end of the war. This poem is written at the end of Vietnam War. It is written in 1976. Although it is written at the end of the war, the suffering of the victim of Vietnam War can be seen in this poem by looking at the condition that described in the following stanza:

Insides the veins there are navies setting forth
 Tiny explosions at the water lines,
 And seagulls weaving in the wind of the salty blood.

The first stanza above is talking about the peaceful of Vietnam after the war. In this time, the war has already ended. This stanza also describes about the condition in Vietnam after the war. There are no sound of guns and bombs. It is different from the day before when it noised by the sound of guns and bombs. There are no soldiers who kill others.

From the description above, it can be argued that before the ending of the war, Vietnam is the land of bombing area. The last line in that stanza shows that Vietnamese, now, can be freely doing or making something. On the other hand, it cannot be done during the war.

It is the morning. The country has slept the whole winter
 Window seats were covered with fur skins, the yard was full
 Of still dogs, and hands that clumsily held heavy books.

The next suffering that can be found in this poem is that before the ending of the war, Vietnamese cannot study in the school. When Vietnam War occurred, Vietnamese cannot go to school because of they are afraid of death. The missiles can kill them wherever and whenever if they cannot hide in the safety place. The word *clumsily* means that there is the first time of the Vietnamese to go to school after the ending of the war. The sentence *the yard was full of still dog* means that Vietnam at that time was really in peaceful. It is impossible for the dog to be silent when the condition is not in peace. The other suffering is that Vietnamese have no peaceful feeling during the war. This idea is supported by the following stanza:

Now we wake, and rise from bed, and eat breakfast!
 Shouts rise from the harbor of the blood.
 Mist, and mast rising, the knock of wooden tackle in the sunlight.

Before the ending of the war, Vietnamese cannot realize their dreams. They cannot do something freely. But, fortunately, all of their planning can be done after the war. This stanza is talking about the happiness of Vietnamese because the war has already ended. They have a good opportunity to realize their dreams. The terror that they felt before has left them. Now, they can do anything they want freely. So, if we take leave of this condition, we will know that during the war, Vietnamese are underestimated from both American and

Vietnam soldiers. It becomes the next sorrow felt by Vietnamese during the war. The following stanza strengthened this idea:

Now we sing, and do tiny dances on the kitchen floor.
Our whole body is like a harbor at dawn;
We know that our master has left us for the day

The last stanza above is still talking about the happiness of Vietnamese after the war. All of them enjoy the peaceful. The narrator says that at that time, Vietnam seems so beautiful. The colony left them from that day and forever. It is the one of the reasons of the peaceful in Vietnam. When the war occurred, Vietnamese can not enjoy their life. All of their activities are covered by the terror and death.

4.4.1 The effect of Vietnam War found in “waking from Sleep”

.....the yard was full
Of still dogs, and hands that clumsily held heavy books.

Vietnam War makes the student cannot continue their study. There is no time for thinking the lesson. What they think is the way how to survive and live during the war. They can go to school just before the ending of the war.

.....the yard was full
Of still dogs,

From the condition that shown in this line, when Vietnam finishes the war, it can be said that Vietnam War disturbs the peaceful of Vietnamese. Vietnamese cannot be calm in spending their time every day.

4.4.2 The relation between the real condition and the poem

This poem is written at the end of Vietnam War. It is written in 1976. That is the year when the American soldiers left Vietnam. The peace agreement signed at the Paris Peace Accords. We know that our master has left us for the day.

North Vietnam united both North and South Vietnam on July 2, 1976 form the socialist Republic of Vietnam. Saigon was re-named Ho Chi Minh City in honor of the former president of North Vietnam. At the same time, the condition of both North and South Vietnam from the poor condition begun to increase, as with Americans out. The balance of power in both North and South Vietnam is clearly formed (<http://www.theendofthewar.com>).

It is the morning. The country has slept the whole winter
Window seats were covered with fur skins, the yard was full
Of still dogs, and hands that clumsily held heavy books.

Seeing that the condition is possible to reach their dreams, Vietnamese begun to realize it. The students go to school again after the long holiday. All of Vietnamese face their future and make some planning for their future. The real condition at that time is that Vietnam really in peaceful.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

After presenting the result of analysis in the previous chapter, the writer would like to make conclusion and suggestion in this chapter. The conclusion are made based on the formulated research problem, while the suggestions are made in order to give information to the next researchers who are doing further research in this area.

V.I Conclusion

Based on the poems analyzed by the writer, it can be concluded that Vietnamese are sad during the war. The war makes them in a great pain. They get death terror from the soldiers both Vietnam and American soldiers. Vietnam War carries the peaceful in Vietnam away. On the other hand, it brings the suffering to the Vietnamese. Their happiness is disturbed during the war. The other suffering of Vietnamese during the war is that their plants were destroyed by American soldiers. American soldiers use Agent Orange in order to kill of the plants and vegetation. That is kind of chemical herbicide defoliant used for killing and destroying the plants and vegetation. As the result, they lost the food and place for covering from the bombs and guns. Finally, they become hunger and dead. It really makes Vietnamese sad and suffers.

The next suffering that can be found in Robert Bly's poems is that before the ending of the war, Vietnamese cannot study in the school. When Vietnam War occurred, Vietnamese cannot go to school because of they are afraid of death.

Vietnam War should not be happened because of several reasons. The first reason is that Vietnam War causes bad impact especially to the Vietnamese. Vietnam War causes heavy losses. There are much death victims during the war. Vietnam War also causes a deep sorrow to Vietnamese. Every day, they get the death terror from the soldiers. The student can not continue their study and can not do everything happily.

If we relate to the real condition in Vietnam at that time, we can find that this is the fact that Vietnam War causes heavy losses. The fact is over 1.4 million military personnel were killed in the war (approximately 6% were members of the United States armed forces), while estimates of civilian fatalities range from 2 to 5.1 million. This is also the fact that american soldiers use Agent orange to poison the plants in Vietnam at that time. The other fact that can be found in Robert Bly poems is that both american and Vietnam soldiers use millions tons of missiles, rockets, and bombs in the war.

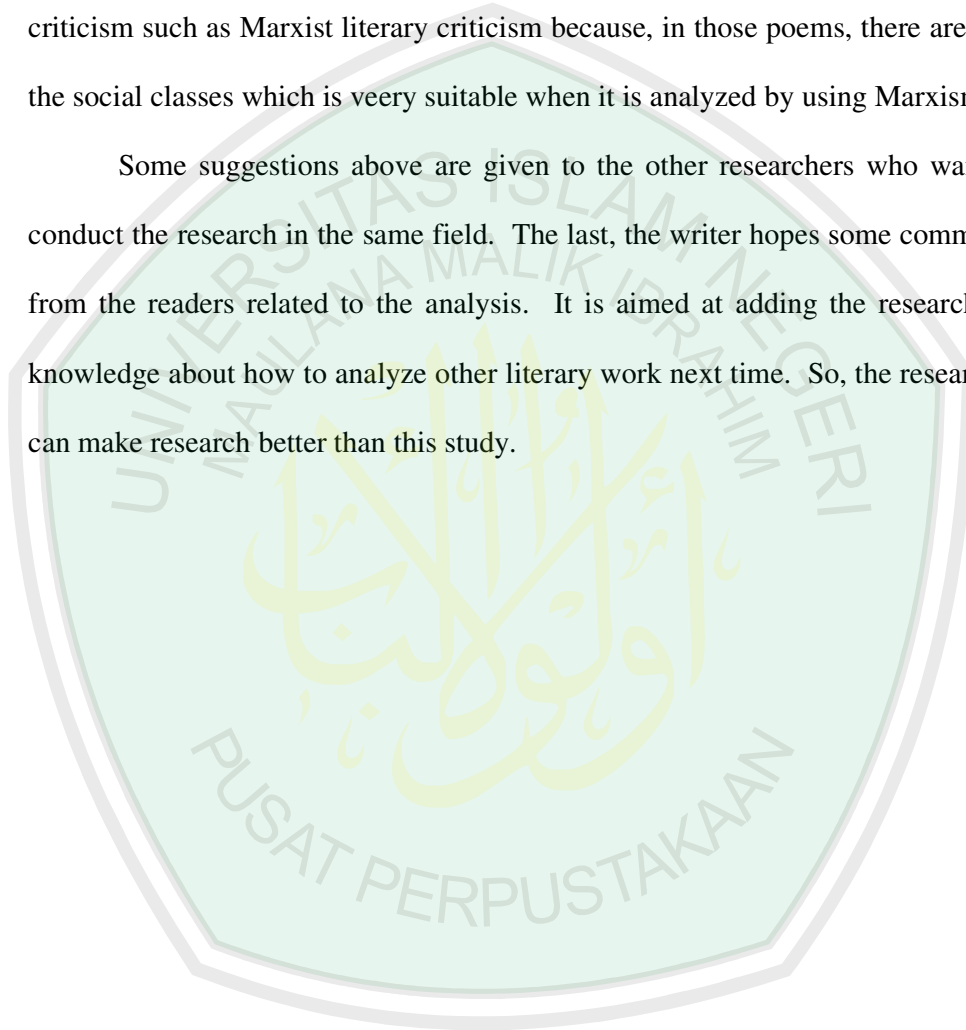
The peaceful is very important in our life. If we can make a peace condition, we can do everything freely and happily. It influences the happiness in our life. So, we have to keep it and life in peace forever.

V.2 Suggestions

After analyzing and concluding the analysis, in this part the writer would like to convey the writer's hopes and suggestions. The suggestion are made to give information to the next researchers who are doing further research in this area.

The researcher hopes for the next researchers who are interested in the same research to study and analyze deeply. He also hopes, for the next researchers, to conduct the analysis of Robert Bly's poems using other literary criticism such as Marxist literary criticism because, in those poems, there are also the social classes which is very suitable when it is analyzed by using Marxism.

Some suggestions above are given to the other researchers who want to conduct the research in the same field. The last, the writer hopes some comments from the readers related to the analysis. It is aimed at adding the researcher's knowledge about how to analyze other literary work next time. So, the researcher can make research better than this study.



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APENDIXES

Counting Small – Boned Bodies

Let's count the bodies over again.

If we could only make the bodies smaller,
The size of skulls
We could make a whole plain white with skulls in the
Moonlight.

If we could only make the bodies smaller,
May be we could fit
A whole year's kill in front of us on the desk.

If we could only make the bodies smaller,
We could fit
A body into a finger ring, for a keepsake forever.

Driving through Minnesota during the Hanoi Bombing

We drive between lakes just turning green;
Late June. The white Turkeys have been moved
To new grass.
How long the second are in great pain!

Terror just before death,
Shoulders torn, shot
From helicopters, the boy
Tortured with the telephone generator,
"I felt sorry for him,
And blew his head of with a shot gun."
These instan become crystal,
Particles.

The grass cannot dissolve. Our own gaiety
Will end up
In Asia and in your cup you will look down
And see
Blackstarfigters.

We were the ones we intended to bomb!
Therefore we will have
To go far away

To atone
 For the suffering of the stringy
 And the small rice-fed ones, quivering
 In the helicopters like wild animals,
 Shot in the chest, taken back to be questioned

Melancholia

A light seen suddenly in the storm, snow
 Coming from all sides, like flakes
 Of sleep, and my self
 On the road to the dark born,
 Half way there, a black dog near me.

Light on the wooden rail.
 Someone I knew and loved.
 As we hear the dates of her marriage
 And the years she moved,
 A wreath of dark fir and shiny laurel
 Seeing of the coffin.

A cathedral: I see
 Starving men, weakened, leaving
 On their knees. But the bells ring anyway
 Sending out over the planted fields
 A vegetation, sound waves with long leaves

There is a waved on the trunk
 Where the branch was torn of.
 A wind comes out of it,
 Rising, swelling,
 Swirling over everything alive

Waking from Sleep”

Insides the veins there are navies setting forth
 Tiny explosions at the water lines,
 And seagulls weaving in the wind of the salty blood.

It is the morning. The country has slept the whole winter
 Window seats were covered with fur skins, the yard was full
 Of still dogs, and hands that clumsily held heavy books.

Now we wake, and rise from bed, and eat breakfast!
 Shouts rise from the harbor of the blood.

Mist, and mast rising, the knock of wooden tackle in the sunlight.

Now we sing, and do tiny dances on the kitchen floor.

Our whole body is like a harbor at dawn;

We know that our master has left us for the day

