

**FIGURATIVE LANGUAGES USED IN EMILY DICKINSON  
DEATH POEMS**

**JOURNAL**

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2013**

## ABSTRACT

Yuniariandini, Amanta. 2013. **Figurative Languages Used In Emily Dickinson Death Poems**. Study Program of English, Universitas Brawijaya, Supervisor: Indah Winarni; Co-Supervisor: Yuni Astuti.

**Key words:** Figurative language, Emily Dickinson, Poems

This study aims to find out the figurative language used and its meaning in Emily Dickinson death poem. There are two research problems in this study, namely: (1) the types of figure of speech used in Emily's death poems, and (2) the meaning of figure of speech that Emily used.

This study uses qualitative approach in term of document or content analysis because it focuses on identifying and analyzing the figure of speech in Emily Dickinson death poem. This study applies the theory of Figure of speech proposed by Pierce (1969).

This study reveals twelve types of figure of speech stated in Pierce's theory, Emily commonly uses only six figures of speech like: personification, metaphor, simile, synecdoche, symbol and paradox. Emily uses that figure of speech to describe the abstract feeling of death.

In the first poem entitled "I Heard a Fly Buzz When I Died", the writer finds three personifications, one simile, one synecdoche, and five symbols. In "I've Seen a Dying Eye" there are one personification, one simile, one synecdoche and three symbols. The third poem is "Because I could not Stop for Death", this poem has four personifications, two metaphors, one synecdoche and four symbols. The next poem is "My Life Closed Twice before Its Close" found one personification, one simile, four symbols and one paradox. The fifth poem "I Never Lost as Much but Twice", the writer found one personification and five symbols. In "I Felt a Funeral in My Brain" there are one personification, two metaphors, two similes, and two symbols. The last poem "I Died for Beauty" has four personifications and three symbols.

The writer suggests the next researchers can cover the limitations of this study by taking further research. The next researcher can also apply semantic study about figure of speech in other objects, in example advertisement, slogan and poetry.

## ABSTRAK

Yuniariandini, Amanta. 2013. **Kata Kiasan Dalam Puisi Kematian Karya Emily Dickinson** . Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Universitas Brawijaya. Pembimbing: (I) Indah Winarni (II) Yuni Astuti.

**Kata kunci:** Kata Kiasan, Emily Dickinson, Puisi

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui bahasa kiasan dan maknanya yang digunakan dalam puisi kematian karya Emily Dickinson. Ada dua masalah penelitian dalam studi ini, yaitu: (1) jenis kiasan yang digunakan dalam Emily dalam puisinya tentang kematian, dan (2) arti kiasan dalam puisi tersebut.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dalam dokumen atau analisis isi karena berfokus pada mengidentifikasi dan menganalisa kiasan dalam puisi kematian Emily Dickinson. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori kiasan yang diusulkan oleh Pierce (1969).

Studi ini mengungkapkan bahwa dari dua belas jenis kiasan yang dinyatakan dalam teori Pierce, Emily sering menggunakan enam kiasan seperti: personifikasi, metafora, persamaan, sinekdok, simbol dan paradoks. Emily menggunakan itu kiasan untuk menggambarkan perasaan abstrak kematian.

Pada puisi pertama “I Heard a Fly Buzz When I Died” penulis menemukan tiga personifikasi, satu simile, satu sinekdok dan lima simbol. Dalam puisi “I’ve Seen a Dying Eye” ditemukan satu personifikasi, satu simile, satu sinekdok dan tiga simbol. Puisi selanjutnya adalah “Because I could not Stop for Death”, puisi ini mempunyai empat personifikasi, dua metafor, satu sinekdok dan empat symbol. Puisi berikutnya berjudul “My Life Closed Twice before Its Close” ditemukan satu personifikasi, satu simile, empat simbol dan satu paradox. Puisi kelima adalah “I Never Lost as Much but Twice”, penulis menemukan satu personifikasi dan lima simbol. Dalam puisi “I Felt a Funeral in My Brain” ada satu personifikasi, dua metaphor, dua simile dan dua simbol. Puisi yang terakhir adalah “I Died for Beauty”, puisi ini memiliki empat personifikasi dan tiga simbol.

Penulis menyarankan para peneliti berikutnya menutupi keterbatasan studi ini dengan mengambil penelitian lebih lanjut. Peneliti selanjutnya juga dapat menerapkan teori semantik tentang kiasan dalam objek lain, misalnya iklan, slogan, dan puisi.

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