

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Basic Consideration

As Wolosky (2001) stated that personification is a figure of speech in which human qualities are attributed to an animal, object, or idea. Personification is a literature language which can make all the object can be interpreting. Personification is a part of our language. When someone use personification, so she want to make a word live. As what Wolosky(2001,p.93) said that “personification is part of figurative language personification’s a figure of speech in which things are endowed with human qualities or are represented as possessing human form. Example: A reference to *angrily booming thunder* or *a smiling moon* personifies inanimate objects by giving them emotion.” personification is a figurative language which can be found in the daily live because the people want to make a romantics effect in the word that they used.

Personification can be found in poem, while old and modern poem. Personification become interesting live and giving many interpretation for reader because personification in poem can describe idea, experience in life or society, sense and our feeling in poem or get a clearer picture of what's happening. Poem is the most practical media to state expression is essentially figurative language. Poem have different characteristic with the other literary work. According to John F. Hobbins (2002, p.3) states that “poem is the literature genre mostly used figurative language.” Poem is a form of literature that s arranged in lines and usually expresses it’s meaning in a tight, compact structure.” (ShiraWolosky, 2001, p.17).

Through the definition above, it can be concluded that poem uses language in special ways to express an emotion, tell a story, dramatize a situation, or share of thought and poem also a short, they project by way of image and their compress their meaning as much as possible. Poem is similar with the other works as an imaginative act but its writing is different with the other works. It’s caused of the

poem has more figurative languages such as Personification. Personification is part of figurative language which showed thing and abstract concept as a person which has the human's characteristic. The characteristic contains the attitude, habitual, movement, and the entire characteristic that human had. So, the personification can be called as an idiom to draw something like a human. That is the characters that the human had and apply to thing or the abstract concept like stone, mountain, and wind, animal. Same with the poem that Emily Dickinson 'how happy is the little stone' based on Thomas' book 'The complete poems of Emily Dickinson. The figurative language which used by Emily is personification. This aims to make the thing live like human and made the word lives, as the literary word. language in literature really fazes the condition and emotion of the reader. Emily often used personification on her poem, so that it makes her poems become wonderful. In her poem, she is able to change something impossible becomes something beautiful to be enjoyed. However, essentially we now that it is irrational. That is the uniqueness of literature in figurative language. Why? Because, language that has involved with figurative language will look unique and great to be caught in real life, even though it is only the poem's imagination.

Emily's poems are included in the category of ballads. Her poem which contains the story or stories. It contained a lot to tell about a life journey of the author. She varies the meter from the traditional ballad stanza by using trimeter for lines one, two and four, while only using tetrameter for line three. Her poems were written in traditional ballad stanzas with ABCB rhyme schemes. According Thomas Johnson (2012, p.3) "Dickinson's poems are unique for the era in which she wrote; they contain short lines, typically lack titles, and often use slant rhyme as well as unconventional capitalization and punctuation and use of figurative language" she also is a writer which often put personification on his poems.

One of the famous poets is Emily Dickinson's. She has written a lot of poems which use personification. One of her person poem is:

How happy is The Little Stone

How happy is the little stone
That rambles in road alone
And doesn't care about careers
And exigencies never fears
Whose coat of elemental brown
A passing universe pot on
And independent as the sun
Associates or glows alone
Fulfilling absolute decree
In casual simplicity
(Johnson.H.Thomas. 2012)

Through the poem above the researcher could identify that "How happy is the little stone" poem has personification's aspect. It could be seen to the word 'Happy, Careers, Fears, Alone' which refers to human's characteristic not to the stone or the other object.

Based on definition above, the researcher interested in bringing an analyze figurative language especially personification of Emily Dickinson's poems as the research because She has written a lot of poems which use personification. That is way, the researcher was interesting to know what figurative language that was used by the writer, does she use direct personification or indirect personification based on Wolosky (2001, p.96), there are two kinds of personification, namely direct personification and indirect personification.

Research Question

Based on the basic consideration above, the researcher formulated the question of this research is "How are personification reflected in Emily Dickinson's poem?"

Objective of Study

The objective of research is to identify and describe personification in Emily Dickinson's poems.

The Scope and The limitation of Study

In addition, the scope and limitation of study, the researcher will be limited in identification poem of Emily Dickinson by using direct personification and indirect personification.

The Significance of Research

The significance of research is as follow:

- a. To enrich the knowledge of Figurative Language especially personification in Emily Dickinson's poem.
- b. Increase the reader's knowledge about how to analyze a poem especially personification in poem of Emily Dickinson