CHAPTER 4
RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Finding

“How happy is the little stone” poem

*How happy is the little stone* (Stanza .Line 1:1)
*And doesn’t care about careers* (Stanza .Line1:2)
*And exigencies never fears*– (Stanza . Line 1:4)

Referring to the poem above, the researcher found several data that included in figurative language of personification namely then words of *happy, care, carrers, fear, independent* that is used by Emili Dickinson in his poem entitled “How Happy is the Little Stone.” This poem draws how a thing like a stone can do or feel something like the human do and feel. That is way, the researcher thinks that the words above are included in figurative language of personification.

“Volcano” poem

*Volcano*
*Whose fussing corals* (Stanza . Line 3:3)
*The ups that never lie* (Stanza . Line 3:4)

In the second poem entitled *vulcano*, the researcher found several data which is used by Emily Dickinson namely *erasing sight, fussing, lie*. Actually, the writer draws a thing like a vulcano do activities that is did by the human. Hence, the researcher concludes that the words above in category of direct personification, because the writer draws directly a thing can do something like the human do.

“Organ” poem

*Organ*
*I’ve heard an organ talk, sometimes* (Stanza . Line 1:1)
*And understood no word it said* (Stanza . Line 1:3)
In the third poem Emily Dickinson draws about the instrument of organ that is personified. The researcher found that word on the second line in words of *hold, dancing softly, his, he* that is identified includes in figurative language of personification, because Emily Dickinson imagines those words toward thing like organ.

“Spider” poem

*The spider holds a silver ball* (Stanza . Line 1:1)  
*And dancing softly to his self* (Stanza . Line 1:3)  
*His yarn of pearl—unwirds* (Stanza . Line 1:4)  
*He plies from naught to naugh* (Stanza . Line 2:1)

Next, in the fourth poem Emily Dickinson talks about an animal namely spider. An animal that is personified as if a human can be seen in the words of *holds, dancing, softly, his, he* which is attached to animal named spider. The writer draws directly how an animal like a spider can do something like the human do. The researcher assumed that this thing includes in direct personification.

“The Soul” poem

*Then shuts the Door* (Stanza . Line 1:2)  
*Unmoved—shenotes the Chariots* (Stanza . Line 2:1)  

In the sixth poem entitled *The Soul*. Emily Dickinson draws something abstract like the human. Personification that is found in the words of *select, her own society, shuts, she notes*. Those words are attached by the writer to personify something directly to the thing namely soul.

“The sky is low, the clouds are mean” poem

*The sky is low, the clouds are mean* (Stanza . Line 1:1)  
*A narrow wind complains all day* (Stanza. Line 2:1)

Furthermore, in the sixth poem found the words *clouds are mean, narrow wind complains*. Those words are identified as a word by writer to personify *the sky*. So, the words above that were found by the researcher that those words included in figurative language of direct personification.

Because “*I could not stop for Death*” poem.

*He kindly stopped for me;* (Stanza . Line 1:2)
We slowly drove, **he knew no haste**, (Stanza . Line 2:1)
*Or rather, he passed us*; (Stanza . Line 4:1)

In this last poem the writer found several words that were included in direct personification. Those words are *he kindly stopped me, he knew no haste, and he passed up.*

**Discussion**

(Stanza . Line :1:1)

In Emily Dickinson’s poem entitled “**How happy is the little stone**”, the researcher identifies Emily is a woman that wants to be free in doing anything. She wants to be a little stone which she draws a little stone is a symbol of happiness. Happy because she could any things, walk alone without anyone restrains, happy to feel free in sharing any feels that always wrap her life up, happy because feel not to care in career or any activeness that only block her feeling to be free as a little stone that is personified can be felt happy like a human. The word of happy that is attached in the first stanzan of the first line merely figurative language that is attached by Emily Dickinson to represent her feeling through figurative language of personification. The word of happy actually just a human who can feel, but Emily wants to express it by an implicit message of personification that what she wrote could entice the reader’s imagination and they will able to the beauty that involved in her poem.

To identify if ‘happy’ is a personification that used by the poet to symbolize something which is referred to a stone, the researcher identify the word ‘happy’ from the person’s activity side based on the adjective. Happy is the adjective which is include into non – action verb specifically to express emotion.

Happy is intents feeling which is showed to someone or something. Happy also means an emotion toward someone or something. Emotion can be showed when someone felt happy, anger, or scared with something. So that, based on the explanation above the researcher concluded that happy is one of the way to express feeling and it just have by the people. From the explanation, it can be showed that the
word ‘happy’ which is used by Emily is a personification.

In the first stanza Emily Dickinson stated that *how happy is the little stone*, referring to the case, the writer personified the word of *stone* by direct personification. It could be seen by the word of *happy* where it is included in personification of figurative language. The writer imagined as if a stone feels happy when it is being a little stone. We know that happy is the feeling or satisfied that something is good or right who has everybody or human expression, whereas a stone is a thing which is used for building where it has no emotion or expression like a human. How comes the thing like a stone could be felt happy.

By that sentence we could see the word of *happy* is the personification which is attached to a little stone. It is absolutely unrealistic to be attached to thing. Thus, *happy is the little stone* is the sentence that has figurative language especially in personification. In addition, happy is an adjective which is attached to express human’s feeling, not for a thing like a stone.

(Stanza . Line 1:2)

Still in same poem “How happy is the little stone”. The relevancy between the first stanza of first line and the second have a relation which Emily Dickinson wants to feel the freedom like a little stone that is never busy and care of anything outside. She would like to be free with her world where its world is compared like a little stone that is not caring with a career, the job that only wastes the time to be thought. For her, career is something that disturb and restrain her freedom in the government at that moment. The situation at that moment changed to lock up her self in room to not care of with the condition outside, either in a career, profession, government or whatever. For her self, it is just something restrain her happiness, so that from her poem in the first stanza of second line stated *And doesn’t care about carrers*, not to care of anything even a career. She wants to be a little stone that happy without a burden. That little stone is a personification that is represented her feeling which a little stone is a symbol of happiness.
After identifying the data, the researcher found that both of the words ‘care and careers’ include into person’s activity as static based on the verb and adjective. ‘Care’ is an emotion which means give an attention to someone. ‘Care’ is one of expression to show something which means an attention from someone to something or even the other people. Care is one of value or attitude which is show an attention and act proactive about a condition around. Care also means as the attitude which is referred to make self-give the contribute to something.

Then, the word career which is included in the object personify specifically include to static based on the verb. Career is the unity of attitude which has relation with an experience and work activity while the part of time. Based on the definition, it can be conclude that this word referred to human which is doing the activity.

The researcher identifyed that in the third of sentence, the researcher found two words which is included in personification namely the word of care and careers. Those words were attached in the thing a little stone. Emily Dickinson showed to the reader that the little stone doesn’t care about careers in direct personification. Direct personification is the kind of personification which is imaged by the author indirectly to the object. In this case, the object is the stone. We know that carers understood to relate to a range of aspects of an individual's life, learning and work. Furthermore, carrrer also frequently understood to relate only to the working aspects of an individual life, so it is impossible that the little stone who writer imagined in poem has a career like a human. Carrer is just human’s activity, not a thing as little stone.

Moreover, the word of care which is attached to a little stone means that feel important and worth worrying, or like, love, worry about what happens. Unlucky, the word of care may be attached in human, not for a thing like a little stone which is written by the writer. How comes the little stone has a feel toward something, whereas it is a thing that has no soul and emotion.

Thus, the words of care and career are included in personification of a little stone, because those
words were not suitable to be attached to thing like a littel stone. It should be used in expressing human’s feeling.

(Stanza . Line 1:4)

In the third line of first stanza Emily Dickinson represented her feeling to be a little stone that never feel fear, (See the first stanza of the fouth line), And exigencies never fears. According to Emily Dickinson, happiness could be defined as an exempted from fear that is to haunt her life. As a little stone that alive alone without feeling any thing but its shape it self. The words of never fear are a form of personification that represented a feel of happiness that would like to be caught by Emily Dickinson. Figurative language that has hypnotized the enjoyer of this poem to imagine that a little stone in fact is a symbol of happiness, because it has no feeling. Thus, how happy to be a little stone!

To identify that ‘fears’ is a personification which is used by the author to symbolized the stone, the researcher identify the word of ‘fears’ from the person’s activity as static based on the adjective point of view. Fears itself include in the non – action verb that is showed the sense. Fears is part of sense which is someone use to show their feeling if they felt afraid with something. This is also explaining that this emotion just belongs to human, and not to thing which has no feeling. It is concluding that the word ‘fear’ in this line showed the personification of something.

In this sentence the researcher identified the word of fears is included in figurative language of direct personification. The word of fears is not able to be attached to the thing of a little stone, because a little stone is a thing that has no feeling as if a human. We know that fear is a bad feeling who human have when we are the danger, or something bad might happen. It is absurd to attached in non-human. However, stone is a thing that has no soul to be feared. The fears that the author used to make the poet interested. This is called as the figurative of speech which is attached to the thing. The fears that the author illustrate is the connotation meaning of his poem. The researcher uses the word ‘fear’ to illustrate a connotation meaning of something.
Finally, the researcher concludes that the word of fear is a kind of personification where the writer attached the word of fear with a little stone. The researcher considered it as a personification, because fear is a bad feeling that only happens in human.

(Stanza . Line 3:3)

_Fussing_ is one of subject personification which is included in person’s activity as dynamic based on the verb. Based on the word meaning, fussing is an activity which is doing by human and not to thing. It is caused the meaning of fussing is a person demanding attention, complaining a lot or worrying about nothing. So it cannot be natural if the word fussing attach to thing which has no feeling. So, the word fussing in this poem called as the personification which is the poet used to attach to the word ‘volcano’.

Vulcano is a vent in the earth’s crust from which molten lava, phyroclastic materials, or volcanic gasses dan A mountain which has been up by the materials ejected from the interior of the earth through a vent. So that this is one of the abstract which is the author used to attach the figurative language to make the word ‘volcano’ be like human.

In the eight sentence, Emily Dickinsontook the word of fussing to personify a coral. We know that a coral something that has no soul like a human, so it is impossible that a coral does an activity which is did by the human. Fussing is an uncomfortable feeling which is felt by the human. Reffering to that definition, the researcher, in that poem, assumed that the word of fussing is a verb that is personified to corals. From the identification above, the researcher assumed that whose fussing corals is included in personification. It happened because the word of fussing is a part of activity that is usually attached in human’s activity, not for coral.

(Stanza . Line 3:4)

Lie include in person’s activity as dynamic based on the action verb. Lie is a statement which is
made by someone to make the hearer believe which what he/she said. The person who always lies called as a liar. In fact, this word refers to human because this also one of emotion that attach to human and not to thing. But in this poem, the author uses the word lie and attaches it to the word volcano. This means that the author use the word lie to explain something indirectly. The author uses the word lie as the personification.

The word of lie in a sentence the ups that never lie. Lie is an untrue activity which is done by a savvy. Thus, it is impossible to be accepted by the mind if a vulcano could say something lie. The researcher identified that Emily Dickinson personified vulcano as if a human that could tell a lie. It looks like a human.In my mind, the ups that never lie embodies a component of personification. It could be seen to the word of never lie that is attached in a word of vulcano. However, the word of vulcano is obviously just a costum of human.

(Stanza . Line 1:1)

The next poem Emily Dickinson wrote which is being in a church of cathedral Aisle. She depicts how the situation in a church through her sense of hearing. In this case Emily Dickinson made one thing to be her object. That thing is drawn to be able to speak. Because of that moment Emily Dickinson listened what is the thing talking about. That thing is an organ. Organ is a musical instrument that is often played by the congregation of the church to accompany them singing while they are devout. Connotatvely, its mean that could be caught by the researcher in the first satnza is an organ which produce a tone with beautiful rhythm to be listened, but Emily changed the language like a human where it could speak.

However, the true meaning is a sound that is produced by an organ. This is the way of Emily to carry the literature out in her work, so that we can imagine it logically. This case has a goal to make the literature looks beautiful and easy to be enjoyed by everyone

We know that organ is a musical instrument that is played by someone and it has a beautiful sound.
In this poem, Emily Dickinson drawn about the beauty of sound that is played in a church of Cathedral. Furthermore, the researcher found a word that contains of figurative language especially personification. It could be seen in the words of organ talk in the first line I’ve heard an organ talk sometimes.

In that sentence, the writer personified a thing of organ as if a human who can talk so lovely. In fact, it is impossible to happen because an organ is just a thing that could not talk because it has no mouth. Organ is a part of subject personify while talk is the part of dynamic based on active verb. In this case, the author makes the word ‘organ’ which has no feeling and sensory perception can talk like a human. This case showed that the author use a figurative language to illustrate something indirectly. But, in denotation meaning this is not real.

So, according to the researcher, Emily Dickinson imagined that organ like a human who could talk. This is a part of figurative language especially personification that was used by the writer to make the meaning beautiful.

(Stanza . Line 1:3)

The word ‘said’ is person’s activity which is including in dynamic based on the action verb. Said is one of the activities that human doing and use mouth as the sensory and to produce words and sentences. In this poem, the author said that ‘no word it said’ the word it refers to ‘organ’. Although, we know that the organ is a thing which has no sensory and mouth to produce words.

So, this case can be called not real if we analyzed it in denotative meaning. But, in connotative meaning, the word organ was used by the author as the figurative language to personify the other meaning of the word.

a poem of organ in the sixth line, the writer used the sentence no word it said. From that word we can see that the meaning here is a thing, not a human. The writer wrote no word it said. How could a
thing like an organ as a musical instrument convey that word? This is just a habitual action of a human.

The figurative language in that sentence could be seen in the sentence and understood no word it said. That sentence personified organ as if a human who could talk. Specifically, that thing contains of personification that could be used by the writer to illustrate a thing.

(Stanza 1:1)

In a poem of spider, the researcher found some words that contain personification that is used Emily Dickinson to imagine that poem. However, in this study, the researcher just will identify personification that is used by the writer in this poem. Just see in the second line of that poem the spider holds a silver ball.

We know that spider is one of animal or an insect that has eight greyish feet. That insect usually makes a net of thread that has a function to catch the prey. The, how could a spider hold a ball, whereas that insect has no hands to hold on something.

If we think a spider which has eight legs and can hold a silver ball. This is showed from Emily’s poem which said that ‘the spider holds a silver ball’ the personification in this words was showed by the word chosen that Emily’s used to drawn something indirectly. In denotative meaning, this situation cannot be received. But, in denotative meaning, this can be received because the author use spider as the figurative language to illustrate something.

So, the word hold is a form of personification that is used by the writer to make the word of spider seems life. It has goal to make the poem contains of beauty. The researcher just could identify the form personification in this poem.

(Stanza 1:3)

After the word of hold, in the fourth line the researcher will identify the word of dancing and softly in the sentence and dancing softly to his self. Emily Dickinson input the word of dancing softly in
apoem to draw how an animal as a spider could be dacing softly as a dancer. Essentially, we know that it is impossibl for an animal like a spider to dance like a human.

This is a form of personification that is used by the writer to humanize a thing namely spider. Spider is not a human who could be dancing softly and graceful. It could be concluded that a spider that has drawn by the writer dancing softly is a personification.

Dancing softly adalah action verb which is in human drawn by Emily Dickinson that the animal also did it. Although, dancing is a part of dynamic activity of human itself and not animal. In this case, we can see that the author use a figurative language to make the animal did the activity that human doing, like dancing.

(Stanza . Line 1:4)
In the last line we see that the writer actually uses the words of he and his most. His yarn of pearl— unwirds in the fifth line, and “He plies from naught to naught” in the sixth line 6, selanjutnya “His boundaries—forgot” pada in the tenth line, and “His continents of lights” in the eleventh line.

Generally, we know that the use of “he” dan “his” are pronoun personal. Those words are able to be attached to someone or human, not for an nim al like a spider. From that stanza written by Emily Dickinson is obviously using personification, because the writer draws in his imagination that spider is a man.

So, in the researcher’s mind Emily Dickinson used he word of he and his to personified an animal namely spider.

(Stanza . Line 2:1)
In this poem of soul the researcher identified the words of select, her, own society, in the second line included in personification. We know that soul is one of thing that can be seen by our eyes and the soul is just located in human’s self. In this poem, Emily Dickinson found soul in personification as if a human. Then, the writer linked soul with a word of select. In fact, select is a verb or an activity that
usually is done by a human. How could the word of *soul* be attached to the word *select* and *her own society*? Moreover, in the sentence *her own society*, the writer used the word of *her* in *soul*.

The writer described the word of *soul* as a lady, moreover, she added *her own society*. It is irrational to name the word of *soul* as a lady that has *society*. Whereas, *society* is a group of people in one district. Why should the word of *soul* be related to the society?

From the statement above, the researcher concluded that Emily Dickinson put into a component of personification in his poem in the sentence *the soul selects her own society* (Stanza . Line 1:2)

Then, the words of *shuts* and *the door*. Emily Dickinson personified a thing of *soul* can close the door. How comes? Logically, this is impossible. However, if it is identified literally, these words are included in figurative language of personification. The writer put those words to make the style of writing beauty.

(Stanza . Line 2:1)

Next, the writer used the words of *she* and *notes* to draw abstract things. *Soul* is imagined as a lady, because the writer used the word *she*. Then, the word of *notes*. Notes is an activity to write something by using tool like a pen or pencil. This also is irrational, but it is seen by the written style of the writer, it is included in personification.

Emily Dickinson treated *soul* in her poem as a human that has a sex of female that could be make a note. So, the researcher assumed that it is included in figurative language of personification.

As we know that she is a substitute word of human – female – and third person. Emilly Dickinson drawn that soul which is the abstract thing and cannot be seen by eyes. Soul is a thing that attach in the part of human and not male or female. So, it can be identifying that the author had personify the soul as a female. It can be showed from the stanza 6 ‘she notes the Chariots’ This is unbelievable in denotation meaning, but in connotation meaning this can be analyze because the author means the soul as a
Then, the word ‘notes’ which is the action verb and cannot be attach to soul because soul is an abstract thing. So, it can be seen that the author use a personification specifically attach the dynamic verb to the word ‘soul’.

(Stanza . Line 1:1)

The next poem Emily Dickinson wrote *The sky is low, the clouds are mean*. The researcher identifies that Emily Dickinson expressed the confusion of personifying through a thing that bowed a view of the sky that is being cloud. *The sky is low* is a heart drawing of the poet about something true will bring in a happy hope suddenly it is covered by dissatisfaction and sadness. Its drawing can be read from the word of *sky* which it is *low* and *clouds are mean*. Clouds are something that block the present of happiness. In this case, happy is defined through the word of *sky*. We know that sky is something spread out blue and vast which it gives a million of hopes and the promise of happiness, but the clouds are coming close with the shape that is being angry and dark. This is the expression of poet to tell that a life is not always bright, but they could become angry and cloud with their each reason. The researcher catches that this is an analogy form that is imagined by the poem to explain how a language style can change something abstract becomes something concrete.

Emily Dickinson’s poem here titled *The sky is low, the clouds are mean*. The researcher found that there were some words that the language style used figurative language of personification, because the word of *mean* contains personification meaning.

Furthermore, we can see the word of *clouds* that is personified by *mean*. *Clouds* are not someone or a human that has a soul or emotion. In addition, the use of *mean* in that sentence if it will be identified with the real meaning or denotation is absurd, because the adjective of *mean* that is used not for *cloud* but for the human.

From the identification above, the researcher concludes that Emily Dickinson imagined his poem to
personified *clouds* as a human. In fact, *mean* is just capable to be attached in human, not cloud. So, *cloud* is personified as a human from the sentence *The sky is low, the clouds are mean.*

(Stanza. Line 2:1)

Still in the poem of *The sky is low, the clouds are mean* in the second stanza, Emily Dickinson draws how wind angry. It can be seen by its comment that all day about the present of clouds are mean. The researcher sees and identifies that Emily Dickinson actually spewed out her emotion about something happened in her life through the present of clouds are mean. This is the form of her peevishness which is personified directly through an analogy, so that the reader will feel how the disappointment is felt in personification form. It goals to make the reader easy in bringing in its meaning in our daily life. It is called literature where something impossible for us to be accepted of mind become easy to accept if it is attached through figurative language of personification.

In the next line of sixth stanza, Emily Dickinson drawn “*A narrow wind complains all day*”. The writer imagined that *narrow wind* could not be seen by real condition. From that statement, the researcher identified that the writer used figurative language of personification in the sentence *A narrow wind complains all day*.

Emily Dickinson personified the *wind*. It is proved with the next word after the word of *wind*, namely *complains all day*. This case is unrealistic.

So, according to the researcher that this poem contains figuralive language of personification that could be seen in the sentence “*A narrow wind complains all day*”. The *Wind* which is personified by the writer as if could complain all day.

(Stanza . Line 1:2)

“*Because I could not stop for death*” is a poem whom I will identify in this part. This poem draws about something abstract, namely death. Death is the final of a life where human’s soul is running out. Every human finally will pass the death, either it caused of diseases or any accidents. After being death, human’s body will be smelly. Death has no entity like something could we touch, but death is
something which is coming without notification and there is no one who can postpone it to stop.

Likewise that is drawn by the poet “Because I could not stop for death” in the first stanza of first line as well, “He kindly stopped for me.” Actually Emily Dickinson supposed the death is like a man. We can see it from the word of he in poem above. It draws that the death has a great power that could not be offered not to do its activity in stopping human’s breath suddenly. The words of he and stopped are a personal pronoun and verb which is personified by Emily Dickinson for a death. Emily would like to state through her analogy especially in personification figurative language that the shape of death could be seen by us through personification form. Emily brings the imagination of the reader to able to feel and to force them understand in elucidating the essential of the death.

In the poem “Because I could not stop for Death” by Emilly Dickinson is one of poem that many times talk about death. We are as human could not see the shape it self. Show comes the word of death is drwan to be a man. More over, in this case, EmilyDickinson drawn that death has stopped her.

From the statement efore, the researcher idenfied that death is a verb which is personified as a human that doing complain all day. This case marks that this poem contains of personification.
(Stanza . Line 2:1)

Furthermore, in her poem of Because I could not stop for death in the second stanza of the first line, she wrote “He knew no haste” is still same as with a piece of poem beforehand. Emily always supposes the death like a man. On the other hand, essentially man is a human who has physique and power more than a human. That is why the word of he whichis symbolized to death means that a death is something mysterious thas has full power for coming without permission to take the human’s soul out. Emily Dickinson carries out her imagination to personify that thing in a verb or personal pronoun. Essentially, those words just could be attached in human, not for death, because of the death is something mysterious.

Language style that is used by Emily Dickinson actually bring imagination for the reader as if they are able to see a death with their eyes. It has goal to make the reader not only imagine it in abstract situation but also the reader could feel and see the shape of a death in human’s shape. This is the uniqueness of personification where it can make a literature more beautiful and flat to be
enjoyed. Because the writer used the word *he*. It means that the word of *death* is made as if a man. Moreover, we know that *haste* is the act of moving hurriedly and in a careless manner, haste also is speed in doing something,

especially because there is not much time. If it is defined literallthy this word may not be *know* or be cognizant or aware of a fact or a specific piece of information possess knowledge or information about. So, in this sentence the words of *he, haste and know* are a form of personification that is attached in abstract thing like a *death* in that poem entitled “*heknew no haste*”

(Stanza . Line 4:1)

Still in Emily's poem entitled "*Because I could not stop for the death*" in the fourth stanza of the first line. "He passed us." In that sentence, it could be identified that Emily Dickinson imagined which every human, basically, is waiting for the death. On the other hand, we know that the death is an abstract thing which we absolutely will pass it. But, sometimes each person does not realize it. They even do not realize that the death absolutely will pass their selves as Emily conveyed in her poem. Meanwhile, we know that the death has no sex, either female or male. But, in Emily Dickinson's poem, she personified the word of he' in order to the style of language that involved in that poem does not seem flat. Something where has no analogy in literature world, it will not be interested to be enjoyed. That is way Emily took the word of "He" and "Passed" to be attached in the death for appearing that in poem. We could personify something abstract to be something concrete as if a human. It is called figurative language of personification.

Actually the shape of death could not be seen by the human, because the death is an abstract thing. Even the death has no physic that can be seen by the human or even the animal. The death just can be personified through the world of literature where words and pens are used. In addition, the death just could be drawn by the poet of poem. Why did I tell so? Because only a poet that able to life something impossible in the world, but in literature world will appear. Emily Dickinson could draw from the stanza of her poem about death as if death is something that could be seen by us through our
eyes. In literature, the death as an abstract thing could be lived through figurative language of personification. Emily is able to imagine the death as a human that could pass everyone and it also attached the word of "He" to be a personal pronoun for the word of "Death". The word of passed is identified as a verb with language style contains of personification to the word of death. We now that death is an abstract that impossible to be attached in the word of passed. So, according to the researcher death is not a human which that word is suitable to be attached in human.