AN ANALYSIS OF METAPHOR IN EDGAR ALLAN POE'S POEMS

A THESIS

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ABSTRACT

Ade Puadah. 14121310265. *"An Analysis of Metaphor in Edgar Allan Poe's Poems".*

This research analyzed the types of metaphor and the meaning of metaphor in Edgar Allan Poe's poems. Metaphor is part of figurative language that compares one thing to another. According to Lakoff and Johnson (1980) in the classical view, metaphor can be defined as a figure of speech or trope in which a comparison is made between two unlike things that share certain characteristics.

The aim of this research is to identify the types of metaphor and to analyzed the meaning of each metaphor in Edgar Allan Poe's poems. The methodology that used based on Jacob and Ary (2010) is qualitative content analysis approach. Content analysis focuses on analyzing and interpreting recorded material to learn about human behavior. The techniques of qualitative method are used to collect and identify the data or the poem. There were four steps in collecting the data of this research, that are; analyzing, identification, classification and interpretation.

The results of this research were ten types of metaphor that found in Edgar Allan Poe's poems. The types of metaphor that found in this research are conceptual metaphor, ontological metaphor, orientational metaphor, synesthetic metaphor, standard metaphor, extended metaphor, animating metaphor, active metaphor, submerged metaphor and implicit metaphor. The types of metaphor that often found in this research were ontological metaphor. The meaning of each metaphor is different depends on the types that used in the poem.

In conclusion, Edgar Allan Poe's poems have high imagination inside the poems. It has many metaphor that should be analyzed. The types and the meaning of each metaphor that found in this research based on the Lakof& Jhonson (1980) and Zoltan (2010) theories that lift the metaphor clearly. In addition, Edgar Allan Poe wrote many poems that so mystic because it took of the experiencing of Poe. Besides that, Poe also wrote the gothic, romantic, humor tales, satires and hoaxes.

Key words: *Poems, Metaphor, Source domain and target domain*

RATIFICATION

This thesis which entitled **"AN ANALYSIS OF METAPHOR IN EDGAR ALLAN POE'S POEMS"** written by Ade Puadah registered numbers 14121310265 has been examined on February 16th 2017. It has been accepted by board examiners. It has been recognized as one of requirements for Undergraduate Degree in English Language Teaching Department at *Tarbiyah* and Teacher Training Faculty, *Syekh Nurjati* State Islamic Institute Cirebon.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides the foundation of present study that affect the research realization. It begins with the discussion of research background, research formulations, the aims of the research, significance of the research, previous research, theoretical foundation and the methodology of the research

1.1 Research Background

Edgar Allan Poe was an American author, poet, editor and literary critic, considered part of the American Romantic Movement. Best known for his practitioners of the short story and is considered the inventor of the detective fiction genre. Edgar is further credited with contributing to the emerging genre of science fiction. He was the first well known American writer to try to earn living through writing alone, resulting in a financially difficult life and career. He was one of the greatest yet mysterious poets in the world.

Edgar shaped his life with poems and short stories such as:the misery, sorrow, and romantic feelings. He was part of the famous American Romantic movement; consequently, most of his work was dark and disturbing. Poe wrote the poem "A Dream" as one of the countless poems Poe has written. A poem that contains imagery, symbolism, onomatopoeia to fulfill the author's purpose, and also has a profound theme that explains how a dream can cause hope as well as sorrow.

Edgar enlisted in the United States army as a private. He used the name "Edgar A. Perry". The best known fiction works are Gothic, a genre that Poe followed to appease the public taste. Beyond horror, Edgar also wrote satires, humor tales and hoaxes. For comic effect, he used irony and ludicrous extravagance. He began more earnest attempts to start his career as a writer. He was the first well known American to try to live by writing alone and was hampered by the lack of an international copyright law.

Edgar's writing reflects his literary theories, which he presented in his criticism an also in essay such as "The poetic principle". In the summer of 139, Edgar became an assistant editor of Burtont's Gentleman's magazine. He

published numerous articles, stories, and reviews, enhancing his reputation as a trenchant critic that he had established at the southern Literarymessenger. The historical Edgar Allan Poe has appeared as a fictionalized character, often representing "mad genius" or "tormented artist" and exploiting his personal struggles.

There are many researcherswhose investigate this area in the poems or article. such as: Mento (Rislah (2011), Semino (2004), Zheng and Song (2010), Lesz (2011) and Mento (2013), Schmitt (2005), Lakoff&Jhonsen (1980), Cardina (2006), Ozek (2006)). Dalacorte (1994), Richard. R & Sook (2005)). Nurhayati (2014), Dar et al (2010), Bumela (2012)). Yaseen (2013), Mahmood and Javed (2011), Khan (2013)). Reading Strategies (Fenfang Li (2010), Othman (2013), Ozek (2006)). Reader Response (Liaw (2001), Kellem (2009), Blanche (2011). Meaning Making (Paneveli (2011), Puspita (2011), Hadi (2014)).

Metaphor is part of figurative language. Figurative language involve comparison or simile, metaphor, allegory, parable, fable, personification, allusion, eponym, synecdoche, metonym, antonomasia, hypalase, epitate, irony, synism, and sarcasm, satire, innuendo, antiphrasis, and paronomasia. From many figurative language, I analyzed the specific that includes in figurative language.

Metaphors have two meaning that are metaphor in narrow sense and broad sense. Metaphor in narrow sense was defined as a form of figurative language that implicit without using *like, as for, as etc* for example source of science. While metaphor in broad sense are all kind broad sense is any kind of semantic extension figurative forms such as allegory, synecdoche, metonymy, simile, personification. According to Lakoff & Johnson (1980:3), our ordinary conceptual system, in terms of which we both think and act is fundamentally metaphorical in nature. And the big things all this time is master of metaphor. Metaphor cannot be separated by the other. It is a sign of genius.

Metaphor is a figure of speech in which one thing is compared with another by saying that one is the other, as in *He is a lion*. As the Encyclopedia Britannica puts it: "metaphor is a figure of speech that implies comparison between two unlike entities, as distinguished from simile, an explicit comparison signal by the words 'like' or 'as' " emphases in the original. For example, Kovecses (2010) would consider the word lion to be a metaphor in the sentence "Achilles was a

lion in the fight". He would probably also say that the word is used metaphorically in order to achieve some artistic and rhetorical effect, since he speak and write metaphorically to communicate eloquently, to impress others with "beautiful," esthetically pleasing words, or to express some deep emotion. Kovecses also add that what makes the metaphorical identify of Achilles with a lion possible is that Achilles and lions have something in common: namely, their bravery and strength.

1.2 Focus of The Research

The writer chooses the types of metaphors in Edgar Allan Poe's poems. It is because the types of metaphor are usually used by authors in their literary works, especially in poems. Metaphors are used to deliver the message of the poem which wanted to be conveyed by the author. In this study, the researcher took the poems of Edgar Allan Poe. It is because the poems of Edgar are not usually. There are many figurative language include some types of metaphors. The researchers improve the types of metaphor so that the people can understand about the types of metaphors.

1.3 Research Questions

The areas of this research is formulated in the following research questions are:

1) What are the types of metaphor used in Edgar Allan Poe's poems?
2) What is the meaning of each metaphor expressed in Edgar Allan Poe's Poems?

1.4 The Aims of The Research

1) To identify the types of metaphor in Edgar Allan Poe's' poems
2) To know the meaning of each metaphors in Edgar Allan Poe's poems

1.5 Significance of The Research

This research can provide benefits, both theoretically and practically. Theoretically, this study contributes to the development of theory and literary materials in particular to understand the metaphor in Edgar Allan Poe's' poems. This study also adding to the knowledge and encourage the reader to

interpret some types of metaphor. Besides that, this study can be reference for other researcher in the same area so that will be perfect in its analyzed.

Practically, this study significant for analyze the types of metaphor in some Poe's poems. Those poem are famous Poe's poems. The Raven is a narrative poem that has been raised in film, music and song. Since The Raven is published, Poe widely popular in his lifetime, although it did not bring him much financial success. The poem was soon reprinted, parodied, and illustrated. Critical opinion is divided as the poem's literary status, but it remains one of the most famous poems ever written. All poems has any benefit and easy to understand.

1.6 Previous of the Research

This research has some similarities with some other studies that have similar topics. The first prior research is a thesis made by Siska Mento (2013) entitled "*An Analysis of Metaphor in William Wordsworth Poem's*". She provided an analysis of metaphors in William Wordsworth poems. In his research, She analyzed the kinds of metaphors are found in William Wordsworth poems. Besides that, she analyzed the meaning of each metaphor found.

The researcher used four steps in collecting the data namely;analyzing, identification, classification and interpretation. Furthermore, her research is analyzed by using semiotic approach, it is explained how symbol used in comparing two things as the concept of metaphor. His research is categorized by using Lakoff's theory of metaphor; conceptual metaphor and synesthetic metaphor. In her research, she has found ten of metaphor from nine poems of William Wordsworth. She also has used Lakof's theory to find the kinds of metaphors.

The second prior research is a thesis entitled "*An Analysis of Metaphor in the Jakarta Post Newspaper*" made by Afrizal Niswandi from University of Sumatra Utara (2011). In his research, He analyzes the kinds of metaphor, the meaning of each metaphor and the dominance of metaphor types found in the newspaper. The object of the thesis is metaphor in the article title of *the Jakarta Post*. The subject of this research is the newspaper. This research uses

Semantic theory and method which is used in this research is library and qualitative research methods. The result of his analysis is that *The Jakarta Post* uses several metaphors. He founds 24 cases of metaphor that consist of 11 hyperbole cases, two metonymy cases, five synecdoche cases, and six composite cases.

The third prior of the research is a thesis entitled "*Meaning of Metaphor in Sir Walter Raleigh's Poems*" from Nurhayati (2014). She analyzed metaphors of 12 poems from Sir Walter Raleigh. The collect of the data in her research used reading method. Its method used for collect the the sentence include of metaphor. Te result of her research found 20 cases of metaphor that consist two cases of metaphor anthropomorphic, seven cases from abstract to concrete. Besides that, there are metaphors that do not include to theory of Ulman.

The similarity between the writer's thesis and the three prior researchers is located in the object of study that is metaphor. Nevertheless, the differences are located in the subject of analysis. This researcher uses Edgar Allan Poe's poems as the subject of the analysis. This research focus on the types of metaphor, which means the differences of this research with other prior research in the subject that taking the poems of Edgar Allan Poe.

All of the previous studies above have the relation with this research. All of the researcher have the similar in reference. However, this study is focus on analyze the types of metaphor used in Edgar Allan Poe's poems. Besides that, this study will analyze the meaning of each metaphor in Edgar Allan Poe's' poem. The analysis in this research will be taken nineof poetry such as: *The Raven, A Dream within A Dream, Annabel Lee, Dreams, Dreamland, Alone, Evening Star, Serenade, A Valentine and Eldorado.*

1.7 Theoretical Foundation

Theoretical foundation below covers a theories and information that deals with the literature, figurative language, metaphor, the nature of metaphor, basic semantic of metaphor, common source domain and target domain, the kinds of metaphors and the poetry.

1.7.1 Literature

Literature can defined in some various attempts. Literature can define as 'imaginative' writing in the sense of fiction and writing, which is not literally true. Literature is a kind of writing that, in the words of the Russian critic Roman Jakobson, represents an 'organized violence committed on ordinary speech'. Literature transforms and intensifies ordinary language, deviates systematically from everyday speech (Eagleton: 2003). Literature can defined as "imaginative" writing in the sense of fiction - writing which is not literally true. It is the result which is created by the author to express a situation of the real life even though it is just in imagination form, and its presented by spoken or written text which can instruct and entertain the people (Tuloli:2005).

Literature is the creativity that comes from the author of human life directly or through the imagination with language as a medium. Jlramos (2009) defined the kinds of literature according to structure is poetry and prose. Poetry is an artistic piece of philosophical, personal, imaginative or inspirational nature that is laid out in lines, and prose is a literary piece that is written without metrical structure. In addition, poetry is a story that can be classified into fiction and non-fiction.

Another opinion also states that literature is a terms used to described written or spoken material, Kennedy and Gioia (1998:98-99). Broadly speaking literature is used to describe anything from creative writing to more technical or scientific works, but the term is most commonly used to refer to works of the creative imagination, including works of poetry, drama, fiction, and nonfiction.

1.7.2 Figurative Language

The term of figurative language has traditionally referred to language which differs from everyday (nonliterary) usage. Figures were seen as stylistic ornaments with which writer dress up their language to make it more entertaining, and to clarify the meaning they want to convey. According to this view, literary devices such *as metaphor, simile, rhythm*and etc embellished ordinary language and so forced reader to work harder at making

meaning in a text. Nowadays, almost all language is in some sense "figurative" there are very few ways of talking and writing about the world that do not make use of comparisons, symbols and etc. There are some important figurative languages, such as:

1.7.2.1 Simile

Simile is the comparison of two elements where each maintains its own identity. For example: "My love is like is a red, red rose." Here, a person is compared to flower in a way that suggested they have certain features in a common, such as beauty, fragility, and etc. Simile usually using "as or like" in its use, for example: She likes a star.

1.7.2.2 Metaphor

Metaphor is the merging of two element or ideas, where one is used to modify the meaning of the other. For example: "The moon was a ghostly galleon tosses upon cloudy seas." Here, the image of the moon in a cloudy night sky is merged with that of a sailing ship on stormy seas, so that some characteristic of the latter are transfer to the former.

1.7.2.3 Metonym

Metonym is the use of a part to represent a whole, or the use of one item to stand for another with which it has come associated. For example: in the news headline "Palace shocked by secret photos," the palace stands for the royal family and their sides.

1.7.2.4 Personification

Personification is the description a nonhuman force or object in terms of a person or living thing. For example: "The gnarled branches clawed at the clouds." Here, the three branches are given the characteristic of grasping hands. Personification permits us to use knowledge about ourselves to comprehend other aspects of the world, such as time, death, natural forces, inanimate objects, etc. One important question that arises in connection with

personification is why we use the kinds of persons that we do for a target.

1.7.2.5 Symbols

Symbol is the substitution of one element for another as a matter of convention rather than similarity. For example in the biblical story of Adam and Eve, the serpent is used as a symbol of temptation. In the ceremonies of the modern Olympics, white doves symbolize and freedom. Language itself is a symbolic, since words and meanings are associated purely by convention.

1.7.3 Metaphor

In the cognitive linguistic view, metaphorsare defined as understanding one conceptual domain in terms of another conceptual domain. It means when we talk and think about life in terms of journeys, about arguments in terms of war, about love also in terms of journeys, about theories in terms of buildings, about ideas in terms of food, about social organizations in terms of plants, and many others. Metaphor was seen as a part of novel poetic language (Lakoff and Johnson 1993: 202) and was claimed to play an ornamental function in speech. In the classical view metaphor can be defined as a figure of speech or trope in which a comparison is made between two unlike things that share certain characteristics. For instance, in the famous quotation from Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet "Juliet is the sun", Juliet is likened to the sun. The comparison is motivated by the fact that Romeo believes that she shares such characteristics with the sun as life-giving power, glory and beauty.

1.7.3.1 The Nature of Metaphor

Metaphors may be based on both knowledge and image. Most of the metaphors have discussed so far are based on the basic knowledge of concepts. In the basic knowledge, structures constituted by some basic elements are mapped from a source to a target. In another kind of conceptual metaphor that can be called image-schema metaphor, however, it is not conceptual elements of knowledge (like traveler,

destination, and obstacles in the case of journey) that get mapped from a source to a target, but conceptual elements of image-schemas.

The example of metaphor with the word out: *pass out, space out, zone out, tune out, and veg out.* These phrases have to do with events and states such as losing consciousness, lack of attention, something breaking down, death, and absence of something. All of them indicate a negative state of affairs. More important for the discussion of image-schema metaphors is that they map relatively little from source to target. As the name implies, metaphors of this kind have source domains that have skeletal image-schemas, such as the one associated with out. By contrast, structural metaphors are rich in knowledge structure and provide a relatively rich set of mappings between source and target.

1.7.3.2 Basic Semantic Concept of Metaphor

Most of people are not too surprised to discover that emotional concept like love and anger are understood metaphorically. The more interesting and exciting is the realization that many of the most basic concept in our conceptual system are also normally comprehended via metaphor (Lakof &Jhonson : 1998). The concepts like time, quantity, state, change, action, cause, purpose, means, modality, and even the concept of category. These are the concepts that enter normally into the grammar of languages and if they are indeed metaphorical in nature, then metaphor becomes central to grammar.

1.7.3.3 Common Source Domain

According to Kovecses (2010:18), in studying the most common source domain he found that the most systematic comprehensive survey is provided by *Alice Deignan's Collins Cobuild English Guides 7: Metaphor* (cited as the Collins Cobuild metaphor dictionary in this volume). The most frequent of source domain are:

1) The Human Bodyis an ideal source domain. In this part, he does not mean make use of all aspect of this domain. The aspects that are especially used in metaphorical comprehension involve

various parts of the body, including the head, face, legs, hands, back, heart, bones, shoulders, and others. For example : the *heart* of the problem

2) Health and Illness, the general properties of health and illness and particular illness frequently constitute metaphorical source domain, for example: *a sick* mind

3) Animals, The domain of animal is extremely productive source domain. Human being are especially frequently understood in terms of (assumed) properties of animal. Thus, we talk about someone being a brute, a tiger, a dog, a slyfox, a bitch, a cow, a snake, and so on.

4) Plants, people cultivate plants for a variety of purposes: for eating, for pleasure, for making things and so on. When we use the concept metaphorically, the author distinguish various parts of plants; we are aware of the many actions we perform in relation to plants; and we recognize the many different stages of growth that plants go through. For example:*a budding* beauty.

5) Building and Construction, human being builds houses and other structures for shelter, work, storage and so on. Both the static object of a house and its parts and the act of building it serve as common metaphorical source domains. For example: a *towering* a genius.

6) Machines and Tools, People use machine and tool for work, play, fight and for pleasure. For example: the *machine*of democracy.

7) Games and Sport, People play and invent elaborate activities to entertain themselves. Games and sport are characterized by certain properties that are commonly used for metaphorical purposes. For example: To *toy* with the idea

8) Heat and Cold, Heat and Cold are extremely basic human experiences. We feel warm and cold as a result of the temperature of the air that surrounds us. We often use the

temperature domain metaphorically to talk about our attitude to people and things. For example: in the *heat* of passion

9) Light and Darkness, Light and darkness are also basic human experiences. The properties of light and darkness often appear as weather conditions when we speak and thing metaphorically. For example : a *dark* mood or She *brightened* up

1.7.3.4 Common Target Domain

In the same way as the source domains apply to several targets, the target also have several sources. Target domains are abstract, diffuse, and lack clear delineation; as a result they "cry out" for metaphorical conceptualization.

1) Emotion, the domain of emotion is a superior target domain. Emotion concept such as anger, fear, love, happiness, sadness, shame, pride, and so on are primarily understood by means of conceptual metaphor. For example : She was deeply *moved*

2) Desire, in regard to conceptualization, desire is similar to emotion. It is also comprehend as a force, not just a physical one but a physiological force like hunger or thirst. For example: The jacket I saw in the shop window*pulled* me into the store.

3) Morality, moral categories such as good and bad, as well as honesty, courage, sincerity, honor, and their opposites, are largely understood by means of more concrete source concepts. Among these, economic transaction, forces, straightness, light and dark. For example : I'll *pay*you *back* for this

4) Thought, how the human mind works is still little known. This situation make no surprise the people, both lay persons and experts, try to understand the mind by resorting to metaphors of various kinds. Rational thought is comprehend as work-the manipulation of object in a workshop. For example : She's *grinding out* new ideas.

5) Society/Notion, the concept of society and notion are are extremely complex, and this complexity calls for metaphorical understanding. Common ways of comprehending society and nation involve the source concept of person and family. For example : What do we *owe* society?

6) Politics, politics has do with the exercise of power. Political power is conceptualized as physical force. Politics has much additional aspect that are understood by means of a variety of further source domains including games and sport, business and war. For example: They *forced* the position out of the house.

7) Economy, economy is usually comprehended via metaphor. Its most commonly used source domains include building, plants, and journey. For example : Germany *builta strong* economy

8) Human Relationship, Human relationships include such concepts as friendship, love, and marriage. These and similar concept are metaphorically viewed as plants, machines, and buildings. For example: Their friendship is *in full flower*.

9) Time, time is a notoriously difficult concept to understand. The major metaphor for the comprehension of time is one according to which time is an object that moves. For example:The time will *come* when.

10) Life and Death, the metaphorical conceptualization of life and death is pervasive in both everyday language and literary works. For example : The baby will *arrive* soon

11) Events and Action, Events and action are super ordinate concepts that comprise a variety of different kinds of events and actions. For example: Reading, making a chair, doing a project in the lab, plowing, or whatever are kinds of actions. Aspects of events and actions are often comprehend as movement and force. These aspects include such notions as

change, cause, purpose, means, and so on. For example : He *went* crazy

1.7.3.5 The Kinds of Metaphor

According to Kovecses (2010), metaphors can be conceptual and linguistic. Metaphors can be classier in many ways. Four of these are especially relevant to the cognitive linguistic view of metaphor; classification according to the conventionality, function, and level of generality of metaphor. Both linguistic and conceptual metaphors may be highly conventionalized or they may be unconventional, or novel.

1.7.3.5.1 The Conventionality of Metaphor

We can ask how well worn or deeply entrenched a metaphor is in everyday purposes. This use of the notion of conventionality is different from ways this concept is usually used in linguistics, semiotics and the philosophy of language. The typical application of the term in these fields is synonymous with that of the term "arbitrary," especially as this is used in explaining the nature of linguistic signs (where it is pointed out that "form" and "meaning" are related to each other in an arbitrary fashion). However, the term "conventional" is used here in the sense of well established and well entrenched. Thus, we can say that a metaphor is highly conventional or conventionalized (i.e., well established and deeply entrenched) in the usage of a linguistic community.

1.7.3.5.2 The Cognitive Function of Metaphor

There are three general kinds of cognitive function of metaphor have been distinguished, such as:

1) Structural Metaphor, In this kind of metaphor, the source domain provides a relatively rich knowledge structure for the target concept. In other words, the cognitive function of these metaphors is to enable speakers to understand target A by means of the structure of source B. for example the concept of

time is structured according to motion and space. Given the basic elements in the background condition, we get the following mapping: *Times are things*

2) Ontological Metaphor, ontology is a branch of philosophy that has to do with the nature of existence. Ontological Metaphors provide much less cognitive structuring for target concepts that structural ones do. In general, ontological metaphor enable us to see more sharply delineated structure where there is very little or none:

Source Domains   Target Domains

physical object   ⇒ nonphysical or abstract   entities
(e.g., the mind)

⇒events (e.g., going to the race), actions (e.g.,giving someone a call)

Personification can be conceived as a form of ontological metaphor in personification. Human qualities are given to nonhuman entities. Personification is common in literature, but it also abounds in everyday discourse, as the examples below show:

Life has cheated me.
Inflation is eating up our profits.
Cancer finally caught up with him.
The computer went dead on me.

3) Orientational Metaphor, orientational metaphors provide even less conceptual structure for target concepts than ontological ones. Their cognitive job, instead, is to make a set of target concepts coherent in our conceptual system. The name of "orientational metaphor" derives from the fact that most metaphors that serve this function have to do with basic human spatial orientations, such as up-down, center-periphery, and the like. It would perhaps be more appropriate to call this type of conceptual metaphor "coherence metaphor," which would be

more in line with the cognitive function these metaphors perform. By coherence, we simply mean that certain target concepts tend to be conceptualized in a uniform manner. For example, all the following concepts are characterized by an "upward" orientation, while their "opposites" receive a "downward" orientation.

1.7.3.5.3 Levels of Generality of Metaphor

Conceptual metaphors can be classified according to the level of generality at which they are found. Conceptual metaphors can be generic level or specific level ones. The ones that we have discussed so far are all specific-level metaphors: life is a journey, an argument is war, ideas are food, and so on. Life, journey, argument, war, ideas, and food are specific-level concepts. Schematic structures underlying them are filled in a detailed way, as we have seen in the case of a journey. In addition to these, there are generic-level metaphors: events are actions, generic is specific, and what is known as the great chain metaphor. As can be seen, concepts such as events, actions, generic, and specific are all generic-level concepts. They are defined by only a small number of properties, which is to say that they are characterized by extremely skeletal structures.

The types of metaphor are many. Many linguists had tried to classify and confine to a certain number. In general, three types of metaphor vary according to the schools of the English language and rhetoric to which they belong. These types are as follows:

1) Animating metaphors are those metaphors that give a sense and spirit to nature or natural phenomena. Usually, this metaphor used the word that related with the nature and adding the word that used to human being. For example: - An angry sky.In this metaphor, life is planted in the sky,

and made her an angry spirit. Anger is one feature of the organism.

2) Synesthetic metaphors are described in the concepts of sense that related to specific sense (taste, smell, seeing, hearing, touch) with other terms that have a private sense as a description of the red color as a warm, and blue, as a cold. Warm and cold are related to the sense of touch and are not related to the sense of sight. For example, one might refer to a vibrant color as "loud" or a pleasant smell as "sweet." Synesthetic metaphor specifies a certain sense, but invokes imagery that is linguistically describes in terms belonging to a different sense. "Of the various senses, hearing is most frequently expanded and elaborated upon by synesthetic metaphors." Studies have revealed that colored sounds ("loud" or "quiet" colors) are the most common type of synesthetic metaphor in the English language. Furthermore, "visual hearing" predates language and may have even influenced language development.

3) Personifying metaphor is called anthropomorphic metaphors. Those that add human qualities to what is not human, such as: - *My car whines in pain as it climbs up steep hills.* In this example, the car is likened to the human and made it a body feels and a mouth pronounces as a whine. The intensity of pain and all these qualities described to human being.

4) Absolute metaphors is called paralogical metaphors and absolute ant metaphors. Metaphors are those where there is no apparent similarity, possible perception between the borrowed name to it, and the borrowed name of it, such as :- *We are the eyelids of defeated caves*.Why we likened by eyelids?And how the caves are defeated? Where is the

similarity between the borrowed name to it 'eyelids' and the borrowed name of it 'caves defeated'?

5) Active metaphors is called living metaphors. Active metaphors are those that have not yet become part of the daily use of language such as: - *You are my sun.*Where the sun likens the beloved person because s/he represents the life in the shining sun and provides the other part with warmth and heat.

6) Complex metaphor is Metaphors are those that blend uniform over another, for example: - *That throws some light on the question.* 'Throws some light' is a metaphor because the light does not throw, but it sheds on the thing and mixes with the other metaphor that is the light, indeed. There is no light, it is a 'light' symbolizes the interpretation or explanation, or otherwise

7) Extended metaphors is Metaphors are those that make one central subject and add to it sub-multiple comparisons, such as a description of president Lyndon Johnson of the United States by saying: - The uncrossed desert and the unclimbed ridge

8) Dead Metaphor, also called frozen metaphors, fossilized metaphors, and lexicalized metaphors. Originally, they are words that used as metaphors, then their literal meaning had disappeared and integrated into the language and lost all its technical features. They become difficult to distinguish them. Newmark (1982: 91-99) divides this type of metaphors into two sections. The first section is opaque dead metaphor that have foreign assets, such as the verb 'consider'. This word is originally an outsider on the English language borrowed from the Latin language 'considerer'. The second section is transparent dead metaphors that is

found in the technology for bicycles, such as the following words:

-*Fin, frame, skirt, worm, collar, nut, cradle*.

It is also found in this section non-technical terms that have a real and metaphorical meanings such as: -*Head, foot, arm, eye*. 'Head', for example, has a real meaning that is the human head, and 'head' has metaphorical meaning such as: -*The head of a hammer / The head of a nail*

9) Metaphors are those that make one central subject and add to it sub-multiple comparisons, such as a description of president Lyndon Johnson of the United States by saying: -*The uncrossed desert and the unclimbed ridge ... the star* that is not reached and the harvest that's sleeping in the unplowed ground. The United States of America is the central subject in all these metaphors, and may be described by several similarities. It is the vast desert, steep mountain, high star, and Abrim harvest

10) Implicit metaphor is metaphors are those that have a borrowed name to it that is not authorized, but is understood implicitly, such as:-*I am burning*. 'passion' is implicitly understood and estimate the speech is*: -I burn inside me*

11) Simple metaphors is called tight metaphors. Metaphors are those where the similarity between just a borrowed name of it and borrowed name to it, such as:-*Cool it!* Which means calm down, cold temper! One may imagine a man raised his temper as 'the volcano' and cannot calm his anger, but cold. Similarities between the borrowed name to it that is 'human rebel anger' and the borrowed name of it that is' the volcano', is the intensity of heat

12) Standard metaphor is called stock metaphors. On the contrary, they are defunct metaphors, metaphors that use frequently in the language but have not yet taken root, such

as:-*A ray of hope*. where 'life' is linked the miserable darkness, and 'hope' is linked as the sun issues glittering rays (Newmark, 1982: 88)

13) Submerged metaphor is a type of metaphor or figurative comparison in which one of the terms (either the vehicle or the tenor) is implied rather than stated explicitly. In the book *Myth and Mind* (1988), Harvey Birenbaum observes that submerged metaphors "lend the force of their associations in a subliminal way but are likely to be disruptive if they are realized too explicitly." such as: - *My winged thought*

From the word of "*My winged thought*" The listener or the reader here evokes a bird image because it is the borrowed of it. When the thought flies us in various fields of knowledge is likened a bird beating its wings here and there

14) Conceptual metaphor, According to Zoltan Kovecse (2010), conceptual metaphors consist of a source domain and a target domain, as well as set of mapping between them. He consider that much greater number of examples that with allow us to be more confident in one of the basic claims of cognitive linguistic views of metaphor, namely, that in most cases and source domain and target domain are not reversible. Conceptual metaphors are based on a variety of human experience, including correlations in experience, various kinds of nonobjective similarity, biological and cultural roots shared by the two concepts, and possibly others.

1.7.4   The Poem

To fully understanding Poem, we first must be fluent with its meter, rhyme, and figures of speech. Some forms of respond to poem are emotion, joy, love, misery, sadness etc. Then ask two questions; one, how are fully the objective of the poem have been rendered, and two, how important is the

objective. Question one rates the poem's perfection, question two rates its importance. According to Philip (1969:15) in a book, entitled *Effective English,* in principle verbal art most easily observe in the lyric of poem, which contains the informative low ebb the emotive at its peak generally conceded to be the greatest of verbal art forms; poetry have been defined communicatively as "The right word in the right place at the right time" (Cahyani: 2009).

There are many definition of poetry coming from the poets and critics so it is almost impossible to define poetry. The words of poetry derived from the Greek word, Poieo. It means is traditionally a written art form (although there is also an ancient and modern poetry which relies mainly upon oral or pictorial representations) in which human language is used for its aesthetic qualities in addition to, or instead of, its notional and semantic content. According to Waluyo, the kinds of poetry are ballad, romance, serenade, parable or allegory. Narrative, lyric and descriptive; this is classification based on the poet's way of expressing the ideas and the content of a poem. Narrative poetry tells the story of a poet or an explanation of poet. There are various forms such as simple narrative, suggestive narrative and complex narrative

The increased emphasis on the aesthetics of language and the deliberate use of features such as repetition, meter and rhyme, are what are commonly used to distinguish poetry from prose, but debates over such distinctions still persist, while the issue is confounded by such forms as prose poetry and poetic prose. Some modernists (such as the Surrealists) approach this problem of definition by defining poetry not as a literary genre within a set of genres, but as the very manifestation of human imagination, the substance which all creative acts derive from. to make or to construct. Edgar Allan Poe says that the poetry is the rhythmical creation of beauty. It's sole arbiter is with intellectual or with the conscious it has only collateral relation.

1.8 Research Method

In this study, the researcher focuses on mentioning some terms as the discussion of research method. In this research method, there are two part that will be mention that are the source data and research design

1.8.1 Source of Data

The main source of data in this study are poems by Edgar Allan Poe that taken from Poe's book "*Classic Poetry Series*" that published in 2012. It published by PoemHunter.com The World Poetry Archive. In this research, the writer chooses poems that hasany advantages to be analyzed. From the structure and the content of the poem. As the data source there are ten poems selected. Those are: *The Raven, A Dream within A Dream, Annabel Lee, Dreams, Dreamland, Alone, Evening Star, Serenade, A Valentine and Eldorado.* Those poems are famous poem that Poe ever wrote. Almost those entire poem is became a song, short film, drama etc. Therefore, those poems are necessary to be analyzed.

1.8.2 Research Method

This study using qualiative research exactly by using content analysis. Qualitative research investigate the quality of relationships, activities, situation or materials are frequently (Fraenkel & Wallen:2009:422). According to Lodico et.al (2006:264) qualitative research called interpretive or field research. It is focus on the study of social phenomena and giving voice to the perception and feelings of the participation. In qualitative research, the literature view play a less substansial role at the begining of the study and literature does not provide major direction for the research question although the researcher may review the literature to justify the necessary to study research problem.

According to Ary and Jacobs (2010), Qualitative researchers seek to understand a phenomenon by focusing on the total picture rather than breaking it down into variables. The goal is a holistic picture and depth of understanding rather than a numeric analysis of data. Using qualitative methodology, the researcher would focus on a few black students and study them in great detail through observation and in-depth interviews. There are many different types of qualitative research; we consider briefly eight of the most widely used approaches: basic interpretative studies, case studies, document or content analysis, ethnography, grounded theory, historical studies, narrative inquiry, and phenomenological studies.

Content analysis focuses on analyzing and interpreting recorded material to learn about human behavior. The material may be public records, textbooks, letters, films, tapes, diaries, themes, reports, or other documents. Content analysis usually begins with a question that the researcher believes can best be answered by studying documents. Content analysis is sometimes quantitative, such as when one investigates middle school science textbooks to determine the extent of coverage given to the achievements of minority scientists, Jacob and Ary (2010).

1.9 Research System

In this section on research system explain the steps of the research, technique and instrument of collecting the data and data analysis.

1.9.1 Steps of The Research

In this section, the researchers used steps of the research based on Ary (2010). This study focus on these activities in greater, there are some steps in this research according to Jacob and Ary (2010), such as:

1) *Selecting a problem*. The first step is the researcher select the problem to investigate. The problem is consequential enough to warrant investigation. Also, the answer to the problem is not already available, but the means for finding answers are available.

2) *Reviewing the literature on the problem*. In this section, the researcher thoroughly review the relevant literature to gain more understanding and insight into the problem and to determine what research may already have been done. The beginning researcher is likely turn to the literature for help in locating and formulating a researchable problem.

3) *Designing the research*. The investigator next plans isconduct research to answer the question. The design is the researcher's plan for the study, which includes the method to be used, what data will be gathered, where, how, and from whom.

4) *Collecting the data*. The next step involves executing the research plan. Qualitative researchers also have a toolbox of data-gathering techniques, including in depth interviewing, participant observation, and document analysis.

5) *Analyzing the data*. The data collected in research is analyzed. The researcher is organize and categorize or code the large mass of data so that the researchercan be described and interpreted. Although the qualitative researcher does not deal with statistics, analyzing qualitative data is not easy. It is a time-consuming and painstaking process.

6) *Interpreting the findings and stating conclusions*. The researcher next tries to interpret the findings in terms of the research problem.

7) *Reporting result*. Researchers ismake procedures, findings, and conclusions available in a form intelligible to others who may be interested.

1.9.2 Instrument and Techniques of Collecting Data

In this study, the researcher collected some techniques, instrument of collecting data and data analysis. The techniques and instrument of collecting data will be taken from Cresswel (2012) and Lodico (2006). Meanwhile, in the data analysis researcher taking from Fraenkel's theories (2012).

1.9.2.1 The instrument of The Research

The main instruments of collecting data in this study is researcher herself. The researcher analyzed the data individually. The researcher do not use the participants for investiagate the data. In this case, the researcher takes a part in conducting the research. As Ary et al (2010: 423-425) explained that there are several major characteristics of qualitative research, including human as instrument, data description, emergent design and inductive analysis. In addition, Lodico et al (2006:106) called it self-developed instruments where the instruments are created by the researcher fora specific setting or group of participants.

1.9.2.2 The techniques of collecting data

For the technique of collecting data, the researcher only uses documentation study. It is because the main orientation in this study is focus on the text.The collecting data of this research is conducted by content analysis as Cresswel (2012:223) suggesst that "documents

consist of public and private that qualitative researchers about a site or participants in a study. For example of public documents are minutes from meetings, official memos, records in the public domain, and archival material in libraries. Private documents consist of personal journals and diaries, letters, personal notes, and jottings individuals write to themselves". Materials such as e-mail comments and Web site data illustrate both public and private documents, and they represent a growing data source for qualitative researchers.

The researcher collected the documents for this research. Some documents consist of Reading Passages, the form of comprehension question, articles, the books, web site data and data source for qualitative research. As Creswell (2012:223) said that documents represent a good source of text data for a qualitative study. Besides that, researcher identified the purposefully selected sites or individuals for the proposed study and indicate the types of data to be collected.

This research used qualitative method that sometimes the diction in the poem cannot be understood by people who based on what the poet's expressing in their poems. Every utterances and expressions of poet is often having certain meaning. To find out meaning of the data just is suitable examined by qualitative method. To collect the data I used several steps, as follow :

1) Analyzing, the first is the researcher read the poems of Edgar Allan Poe from some source book, e-book and internet or article. After that, the researcher determined the poem whichis analyzed by looked for the poems content of metaphor.

2) Identification, the researcher read the entire of each poems and their background more than once to identify the metaphor comprehensively by considering the theory of metaphor to prevent mistake in choosing the data.

3) Classification, the researcher classified the metaphors in the poems which appropriate with every category such as: ontological metaphor, orientational metaphor, conceptual

metaphor etc. The process of classification is based on the theory of metaphor, the metaphorical language which indicating everyday case is included some metaphor that have been analyzed.

4) Interpretation. This step is part of "analysis" that shows the data itself. It is also represent the meaning of each metaphor that found in the poem. The meaning of each metaphor is analyzed and interpreted based on the background of the poem and other source which provided information about the poem. The basic of analysis and interpretation are background of poems based on Lakof and Kovecses's theory.

1.9.3 Technique of Data Analysis

The data analysis in this research used judgment sampling or purposive sampling. According to Fraenkel (2012), Judgment sampling is a sampling technique that select based on certain consideration in order to obtain a sampling that has the desired characteristics or criteria in sampling. As the name implies, the sample is taken with the intent and the desired goal or something researchers sampled because researchers believe that someone or something has or knows information necessary for the work he created. Data analysis wasdone after data collected has been done. Data collection and analysis in qualitative research are inductive processes. The researcher adapted from Lodico, et al (2006:301) as follow:

1) Preparing and organizing the data, the researcher is prepare and organize the data collected from text documents. The data is organized to get sense of what are in the data.

2) Reviewing and exploring the data, the researcher is read for detail and examine data to get an overall sense of what is in them and whether enough data have been collected. The researcher was make note to herself about the data as she collected them and it's begun the process of reviewing the data.

3) Coding data into categories, coding is a part of process of data analysis which includes small pieces of information and abstracting a

connection among them (Lodico, Spaulding, & Voegtel, 2010: 183). Coding is the process of identifying different segments of the data that describe related phenomena and labeling these parts using broad category names. The codes describe general categories that can be used to organize the information contained in the data.

In this study, the researcher made coding data that describe related phenomena and labeling these parts using broad category names also describe general categories that can be used to organize the information contained in the data

a. Code name of types metaphors

No	Code	Name
1	SnM	Synesthetic Metaphor
2	IM	Implicit Metaphor
3	OM	Ontological Metaphor
4	AM	Active Metaphor
6	AnM	Animating Metaphor
8	SbM	Submerged Metaphor
9	CM	Cultural Metaphor
10	EM	Extended Metaphor
11	CnM	Conceptual Metaphor
12	PM	Personifying Metaphor
13	SM	Structural Metaphor
14	OrM	Orientational Metaphor

b. Code sentence of poetry

No	Code	Items
1	P.1.S3.L1	First poetry.Stanza 3. Line 1
2	P.2.S2.L2	Second poetry.Stanza 2. Line 2
3	P.3.S1.L1	Third poetry.Stanza 1. Line 1
4	P.4.S1.L10	Fourth poetry.Stanza 1. Line 10
5	P.5.S1.L4	Fifth poetry.Stanza 1. Line 4
6	P.6.S1.L3	Sixth poetry.Stanza 1. Line 3
7	P.7.S2.L7	Seventh poetry.Stanza 2. Line 7
8	P.8.S1.LI	Eight[th] poetry.Stanza 1. Line 1
9	P.9.S1.L4	Nine[th] poetry.Stanza 1. Line 4
10	P.10.S1.L5	Ten[th] poetry. Stanza 1. Line 5

4) Reporting and interpreting data

The researcher is report including her interpretations of what the data mean. The study is reported in narrative manner, which often makes it more enjoyable to read.

1.10 Research Timeline

This research needs four months to be investigated since writing research proposal until thesis revision. Here is brief timelines:

Table 1.1 Research Timeline

No.	ACTIVITY	August	Des	Jan	Feb
1.	Writing Research Proposal and consultation	■			
2.	Proposal Seminar and Research Instrument	■			
3.	Collecting of data		■		
4.	Data Analysis		■		
5.	Finishing thesis writing			■	
6.	Thesis examination			■	
7.	Thesis revision				■

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