

## CHAPTER IV

### DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

#### 4.1. Figurative Language in *A Winter Piece*

Figurative languages in *A Winter Piece* poem consist of comparison and substitution, representation and substitution, and contrast and inversion. Comparison and substitution consist of: (1) metaphor, (2) simile, (3) metonymy, (4) allusion, (5) apostrophe, and (6) allegory. Representation and substitution consist of: (1) personification, (2) symbol, and (3) synecdoche. Contrast and inversion consist of: (1) overstatement, (2) understatement, (3) paradox, and (4) irony.

##### 4.1.1. Metaphor

As informed in chapter 2, metaphor is comparing one thing to another although they are essentially unlike. There are 3 metaphors in *A Winter Piece*. The first metaphor has compared the word “**wild solitudes**” in line 1 stanza 1 with the word, “**the ills of life**” in line 3 stanza 1 as the loneliness in winter has made Bryant felt the illness of his life. The reason is the loneliness winter has made Bryant trapped in a lonely condition because people are travelling for a long winter, so he is lonely in his hometown.

The next metaphor continues with the journey of Bryant. The journey begins to another village with the existence of nature life. The word, “**the chant of birds**” in line 11-12 stanza 1 compares with “**chime of brooks**” in line 12 stanza 1 have shaped the meanings of the song of birds that accompanied Bryant

in his journey is similar to a bell in church. They are like the sound of birds singing because it is sweet and enjoyable, so Bryant decides to listen until it has finished.

The last metaphor is “**the quiet air**” in line 13 stanza 3 compared with “**the encountering winds**” in line 23 stanza 3 have reformed the meaning as the silent air surrounding Bryant’s environment is the encountering winds blown in winter.

#### 4.1.2. Simile

As mentioned in chapter 2, simile is comparing things which are unlike by using “as” and “like”. There are 11 similes in *A Winter Piece* poem. The first simile comes from “yet **beautiful as wild**” in line 1-2 stanza 1 compared with “they seemed **like old companions in adversity**” in line 23-27 stanza 1 have shape the meaning of beauty in wildlife where Bryant feels lonely. So, he needs friends. He takes a long journey and he finds the birds singing a song to shoo his loneliness and it makes him happy. It is shown by the phrase, “the brooks bordered with **sparkling frost-work**” in line 28-29 stanza 1 compared with “**was as gay as with its fringe of summer flowers**” in line 29-30 stanza 1 has reformed the meanings that Bryant has felt happiness as a blooming flower with a petal inside it.

The phrase, “in a glittering ring, and **arbors hide**” in line 16-17 stanza 2 compared with “**the glassy floor**” in line 17 stanza 2 has reformed the meanings in which Bryant feels happy because behind the forest, it hides the icy floor frozen in winter. The icy and wild nature in winter has fulfilled Bryant’s decision to make the winter colorful in nature diversity. It is shown by the phrase, “**again the**

**wildered fancy dreams of spouting mountains**” in line 32-33 stanza 2 compared with **“frozen as they rose”** in line 33 stanza 2 have retold the meanings that the winter has colored Bryant’s happiness in nature diversity.

Soon, the winter will change with the snow rain cycle in nature. Such as shown in **“the crashing ice shall make a sound”** in line 38 stanza 2 compared with **“like the far roar of rivers”** in line 39 stanza 2 have reformed the meaning shown that the snow ice has made the crashing sound along the river. The sky goes into night and still maintains the crashing ice sound. As shown in **“and the eve shall close o’er the brown woods”** in line 39-40 stanza 2 compared with **“as it was wont”** in line 40 stanza 2 have rebuilt the meanings in the situation of brown woods covered with snow rain along the white winter and the crashing ice on the river. The sounds of them have awakened the animals and Bryant along their sleep at night. It is shown by **“the shrill sound of youthful voice wakes the shriller echo”** in line 7-8 stanza 3 compared with **“as the clear pure lymph, that from the wounded trees”** in line 8-9 stanza 3 have signed the meanings in which the crashing sounds of them are similar with the dropping ice along the cracking frozen trees.

Along the quiet winter, the clouds increase the amounts of them like in summer. It is shown by **“along the quiet air, come and float calmly off the soft bright clouds”** in line 13-14 stanza 3 compared with **“such as you see in summer”** in line 15 stanza 3 have reborn the meanings with clouds gather in winter day and night such as people see in summer days. The little flower is frozen with the lowest temperature in winter. It is shown by the word, **“the little wind flower, whose just opened eye is blue”** in line 18 stanza 3 compared with

“**as the spring heaven** it gazes at startling the loiterer in the naked groves with unexpected beauty” in line 19-21 stanza 3 have reformed the meanings that the little wind flower turns blue in winter as the heavenly sky in spring day. The whole forests also turn into frozen. It is added in “**their volleyed stores**” in line 26 stanza 3 compared with “**rounded like hail and white like snow**” in line 27 stanza 3 have reformed the meanings that the whole forests have frozen with snowball in white color and round shape.

#### 4.1.3. Allusion

As mentioned in chapter 2, allusion is a figurative speech referring to a place and event happened. There are 3 allusions in *A Winter Piece* poem. The first allusion comes from “**afar, the village with its spires, the path of streams and dim receding valleys**” (line 30-32 stanza 1) refers to a village performs the beauty of winter with the frozen river and hills. It interprets the meanings as Bryant’s village is decorated with the frozen river and hills in white winter.

The next comes from “and neath the hemlock, whose thick branches bent beneath its bright cold burden, and kept dry a circle, on the earth, of withered leaves, the partridge found **a shelter**” in line 47-50 stanza 1 has the referent of the weak forest branches because of the winter, so the bird needs to find others to make the nest. It has emphasized the meanings of Bryant has seen another branch weakened, so the bird is travelling to make its new nest.

The last allusion is “deep in the womb of earth **where the gems grow**, and diamonds put forth radiant rods and buds with amethyst and topaz” in line 19-21

stanza 2 refers to a place where the ice drop shines like a diamond on Earth. It also gives the meaning as the glowing ice drop in winter.

#### 4.1.4. Apostrophe

As mentioned in chapter 2, apostrophe is a figurative speech addressing someone which is alive or not with a thing. There are 4 apostrophes in *A Winter Piece*. The first apostrophe comes from “**while I stood in nature’s loneliness, I was with one with whom I early grew familiar**” in line 17-18 stanza 1 refers to Bryant is lonely and accompanied only by the animals and dying trees. It happens because people have gone to another place in winter, so they leave them.

The nature is the one thing which never has a complaint for Bryant, shown from “**one who never had a frown for me**” in line 18-19 stanza 2. It proves that Bryant enjoys the winter only with the animals and dying trees. The nature never thinks about his care in nature, shown in “**whose voice never rebuked me for the hours I stole from cares I loved not**” in line 19-20 stanza 1. Bryant sometimes cares about nature, but now, he decides to repair all of his careless before. The nature will change along with the time as shown in, “but winter has yet brighter scenes, **he boasts splendors what gorgeous Summer knows, or Autumn with his many fruits**” in line 1-3 stanza 2. It concludes that Bryant has enjoyed every season change in nature, except in lonely winter when people start to travel to another place.

#### 4.1.5. Allegory

As mentioned in chapter 2, allegory is a figurative speech having two meanings, literal or in the poem and symbolic or in the real. There are 2 allegories

in *A Winter Piece*. The first allegory begins in “and I began to gather simples by the fountain’s brink and lose myself **in day-dreams**” in line 14-16 stanza 1 giving the literal meanings as beside the central fountain in the forest, Bryant has lost himself in his dream about heavenly winter. It symbolizes that Bryant needs friends to do the activity in winter. The second allegory has the literal meaning in which Bryant’s thought about the next spring with the change of loud wind from North which he scares a lot, “**instinct with life**, Patient, and waiting the soft breath of Spring, Feared not the piercing spirit of the North” in line 43-45 stanza 1. It symbolizes that the North winds to change the winter to spring, sometimes can endanger Bryant’s life and the nature.

#### 4.1.6. Personification

As informed in chapter 2, personification is a figurative speech giving human attributes to animal, object, and idea. There are 5 personifications in *A Winter Piece*. The first personification begins with “**when the ills of life had chafed my spirit**” in line 3-4 stanza 1 represents the ills of life haunted Bryant’s life with loneliness. The meaning is Bryant needs friends to shoo his loneliness. The phrase, “with gentle invitation to explore their windings, were a calm society, that **talked with me and soothed me**” in line 9-11 stanza 1 represents the calm winter has been friendly with Bryant. Bryant loves the calm winter surround him.

The phrase, “**still there was beauty in my walks**” from line 54-56 stanza 1 represents there is a beauty in my walks. It means that Bryant feels the beauty of winter around his journey. Bryant has seen the squirrel gathered the nuts in winter too, “the squirrel gathering the nuts just fallen, that **asked the winter cold and**

**sway of winter blast**, to shake them from their hold” in line 54-56 stanza 1. It represents the squirrel has sacrificed to gather the nuts in the cold winter. Bryant also sees the little wind flower frozen, “the little wind flower, whose just opened eye, is blue as the spring heaven, **it gazes at**” in line 18-19 stanza 3. It represents that the frozen flower has turned into blue color similar with the sky.

#### 4.1.7. Synecdoche

As informed in chapter 2, synecdoche is a figurative speech naming a part of a whole. There are 2 synecdoches in *A Winter Piece*. The first synecdoche begins with “**and all was white**” in line 38 stanza 1 represents the whole forests are full with white snow. So, Bryant enjoys the white winter well, but without friends. The last synecdoche, “**all, all is light, light without shade**” in line 35-36 stanza 2 represents all in the forests are dark in winter with little light. It concludes the meaning with Bryant’s happiness in the winter, but the sadness is the dark situation in winter with little lightning.

#### 4.1.8. Symbol

As informed in chapter 2, symbol is a figurative speech representing and standing for something else. There are 3 symbols in *A Winter Piece*. The first symbol begins with “**the swelling hills, the quiet dells** retiring far between” (line 7-8 stanza 1) represents the dried hills and the silent valleys. It has a meaning that Bryant has discovered the emptiness on hills and valleys in winter. The forest has covered by the sparkling frost from snow as in “**the brook, bordered with sparkling frost work**” (line 28-29 stanza 1). Bryant has seen the forest sparkled

with the frosty snow. In the forest, the bird marriage call has to be cancelled also bee until the next spring. It is shown in the phrase “**love call of bird nor merry hum of bee**” (line 40 stanza 1) has given the meaning that Bryant has never seen again the love sound of bird or bee until the spring time.

#### **4.2. Figurative Language in *November***

As informed in chapter 2, the comparison and substitution compares and substitutes the figurative language with the meanings in the poem. The comparison and substitution has changed into a comparison between the changes in poem meanings toward *November*. The comparison and substitution includes 6 kinds: (1) metaphor, (2) simile, (3) metonymy, (4) allusion, (5) allegory, and (6) apostrophe.

The representation and substitution represents and substitutes the figurative language with the symbols in the poem. The representation and substitution has changed into the comparison between the symbols in the *November* poem. The representation and substitution includes 3 kinds: (1) personification, (2) synecdoche, and (3) symbol.

The contrast and inversion contrasts and inverts the figurative language with the reality in the poem. The contrast and inversion has changed into the comparison between realities in the poem. The contrast and inversion includes 4 kinds: (1) overstatement, (2) understatement, (3) paradox, and (4) irony.

#### 4.2.1. Metaphor

As informed in chapter 2, metaphor can change into the meanings represented different things in *November*. There is 1 metaphor in *November*. The metaphor is “**one mellow smile**” in line 1 compared with “**one smile on the brown hills**” in line 5 and “**one rich smile**” in line 13 gives the illustration of losing hope in winter because people have cut the trees. From *A Winter Piece*, this poem represents the sadness condition in arid land.

#### 4.2.2. Apostrophe

As mentioned in chapter 2, the apostrophe refers as an addressing to the *Winter Piece* and *November* poems. There is 1 apostrophe in *November* poem. The apostrophe, “**her beauteous race**” in line 8 refers to the people having the last beauty of winter in the previous year. It represents from *A Winter Piece* that this year, they have cut the trees, so they cannot enjoy the winter well.

#### 4.2.3. Personification

As informed in chapter 2, personification from *A Winter Piece* moves to the *November* as the things addressed to human. There is 1 personification in *November*. The personification is “**the loud winds run**” in line 3 represents the loud winds blown so fast. It represents *A Winter Piece* as the arid land with the loud winds endangered people’s house because there should be trees to prevent it.

#### 4.2.4. Symbol

As mentioned in chapter 2, the symbol symbolizes the representation of dark sky from *A Winter Piece* to *November*. There is 1 symbol in *November*. The symbol is “**darkened air**” in line 14 represents that the air has changed into dark. The dark air represents from *A Winter Piece* as the winter worse than before.

#### 4.3. Figurative Language in *The Snow Shower*

*The Snow Shower* is a representation from *November* and *A Winter Piece*. It is an impact of nature disaster. There are 3 category will be analyzed in this poem: (1) comparison and substitution, (2) representation and substitution, and (3) contrast and inversion. The comparison and substitution consists of 6 kinds: (1) metaphor, (2) simile, (3) metonymy, (4) allusion, (5) apostrophe, and (6) allegory. They explain the comparison between the category of nature disaster and the impacts. The representation and substitution consists of 3 kinds: (1) personification, (2) symbol, and (3) synecdoche. They represent some symbols in the nature disaster impacts. The contrast and inversion consists of 4 kinds: (1) overstatement, (2) understatement, (3) paradox, and (4) irony. They contrast in order to explain the nature disaster impacts and the solutions.

##### 4.3.1. Metaphor

As informed in chapter 2, metaphor changes from *A Winter Piece* until *The Snow Shower* as the impacts of the nature disaster phenomena. There is 1 metaphor in *The Snow Shower*. The metaphor is “**delicate the snow stars**” (line 1 stanza 3) compared with “**airy play**” (line 2 stanza 3) gives the meaning that

Bryant has enjoyed snow stars in the dark sky. As representation from *November* and *A Winter Piece*, it shows that the impact of the nature disaster by cutting trees going to be more severe, so Bryant decides to return the green nature again.

#### 4.3.2. Simile

As mentioned in chapter 2, simile is compared the situation between *A Winter Piece* turning until the impacts of nature disaster in *The Snow Shower*. There are 5 similes in *The Snow Shower*. The first simile is “and **some rush prone from the sky**” in line 3-4 stanza 2 compared with “**like summer hail**” in line 4 stanza 2 gives the meaning the winter has fallen with higher temperature, so people feel hot. Bryant illustrates it as a setting in a summer day.

The second simile is “**in airy play**” (line 2 stanza 3) compared with “**like spangles dropped from the glistening crowd**” (line 3 stanza 3) means that in the sky, the stars float with the snow. Bryant illustrates it as the spangles dropped from the sky. The next simile is “**as on tender wings**” in line 1 stanza 4 compared with “**as friend with friend, or husband with wife**” in line 5 stanza 4 means that the stars are similar to people, they can make decision to fall down the snow. Bryant illustrates as the decision of making the nature well again.

Then, the phrase, “**till the air is white**” (line 2 stanza 5) compared with “**as, myriads by myriads**” (line 3 stanza 5) means that the stars still make the brightness winter along the chimney smoke. Bryant illustrates the chimney of people to make their body warm in winter. The last phrase, “**thou thinkest of friends**, the good and dear, who were for a time, and now are not” (line 3-4 stanza 6) compared with “**like these fair children from cloud and frost**” (line 5 stanza

6) means that like human, the stars and nature can make friend of people when they take care of them together. Bryant illustrates it as the motivation for rebuilding again the nature.

#### 4.3.3. Allusion

As mentioned in chapter 2, allusion is referring as place for impacts of pollution in *November* and *A Winter Piece* as the first beauty of winter. There are 2 allusions in *The Snow Shower* poem. The first allusion comes from “**they sink in the dark and silent lake**” (line 8 stanza 1) refers to a place where the dark snow starts to fall down in the lake. It gives the meaning as the dark lake can endanger the beauty of winter. The last allusion comes from “**from the chambers beyond that misty veil**” (line 2 stanza 2) refers to numbers of chambers using chimney in winter. The meaning is the winter is going darker than before contrasting from the beauty in *A Winter Piece*.

#### 4.3.4. Personification

As mentioned in chapter 2, personification represents *November* from *A Winter Piece* and *The Snow Shower* as the impact of nature devastation. There are 2 personifications in *The Snow Shower*. The first personification comes from “**the clouds hang over it**” (line 3 stanza 1) represents the clouds in the sky. From the beauty of winter, the sky has turned dark because of the smoke from the chimney. The last personification “**they fling themselves**” (line 4 stanza 5) represents the smoke has flown over the sky and makes it darker. The meaning is the situation of how the dark winter begins.