

**LONELINESS IN EDGAR ALLAN POE'S SELECTED POEMS:
STRUCTURALISM APPROACH**



A THESIS

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ENGLISH LANGUAGE STUDIES PROGRAM

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LEGITIMATION

LEGITIMATION

THESIS

LONELINESS IN EDGAR ALLAN POE'S SELECTED POEMS: STRUCTURALISM
APPROACH

BY

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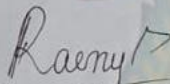
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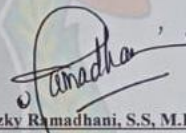
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AGREEMENT

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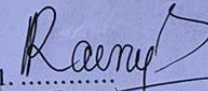
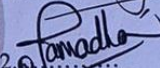
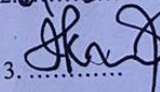
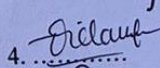
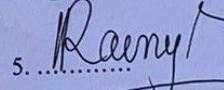
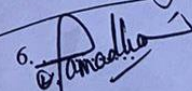
AGREEMENT

On 2024, the Board of Thesis Examination has kindly approved a thesis by Arfi Ibrahim (F041171004) entitled “Loneliness in Edgar Allan Poe’s Selected Poems: Structuralism Approach” submitted in fulfillment of one of the requirements to obtain a Sarjana Degree in English Literature Study Program, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Hasanuddin University.

Makassar, 22nd July 2024

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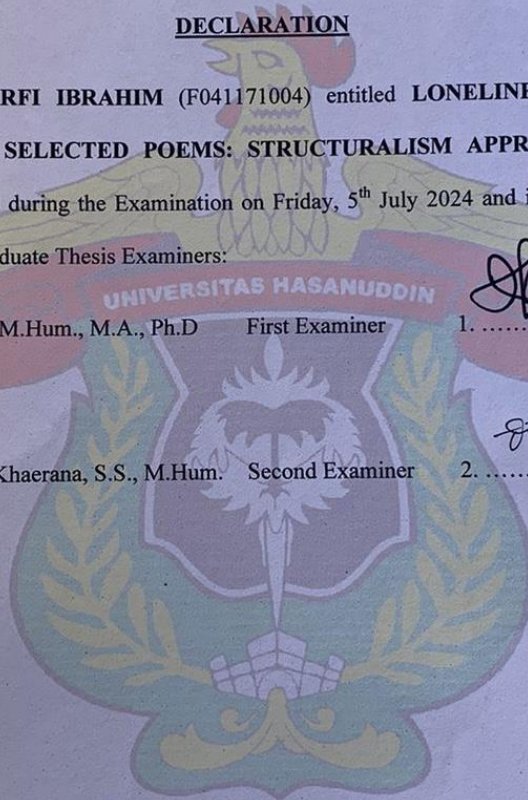
The thesis by **ARFI IBRAHIM** (F041171004) entitled **LONELINESS IN EDGAR ALLAN POE'S SELECTED POEMS: STRUCTURALISM APPROACH** has been revised as advised during the Examination on Friday, 5th July 2024 and is approved by the board of Undergraduate Thesis Examiners:

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STATEMENT LETTER

STATEMENT OF ORIGINALITY

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Hereby, the writer declares that this thesis is written by himself. This thesis does not contain any materials that have been published by other people, and it does not cite other people's ideas except quotations and references.

Makassar, 22nd July 2024

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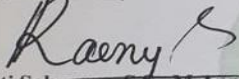
With reference to the letter of Dean of Cultural Sciences Number 269/UN4.9.1/KEP/2021 regarding supervision, we hereby confirm to approve the thesis draft by Arfi Ibrahim (F041171004) to be examined at the English Study Program of Cultural Sciences.

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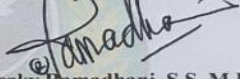
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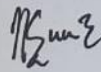
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ABSTRACT

Arfi Ibrahim. 2024. *Loneliness in Edgar Allan Poe's Selected Poems: Psychoanalysis Approach* (Supervised by Sitti Sahraeny and Rezky Ramadhani)

This study examines at Edgar Allan Poe's poems *Alone*, *A Dream Within a Dream*, *Lenore*, and *Eldorado* through the prism of structuralism theory, focusing on the fundamental subject of loneliness in each. The study uses structural analysis to investigate how loneliness carefully pins into the protagonists' psychological frameworks, revealing their motivations, conflicts, and intense feelings of isolation.

Alone clearly shows the speaker's lifelong isolation from others, finding safety in solitude in an ignorant world, using literary devices like personification and alliteration to emphasise emotional suffering. In *A Dream Within a Dream*, Poe explores the sorrow of loss and the briefness of reality, as memories fade like grains of sand, pointing out the futility of grasping brief dreams through metaphor and symbolism. *Lenore* explores into existential loneliness after a loved one's death, employing emotional imagery and symbolism to explore the personal and group impacts of loss. Finally, *Eldorado* metaphorically portrays the loneliness that comes with pursuing unreachable ambitions, focused on a knight's solitary quest for a mythical city of wealth, expressing themes of existential solitude and the never-ending human need for fulfilment.

This abstract describes how Poe's poems closely intertwine structural elements with themes of loneliness, providing important insights into human psychology and the complexities of isolation within literary narratives.

Keywords: *Personality, Alone, A dream Within a dream, Lenore, Eldorado, Structuralism.*

ABSTRAK

Arfi Ibrahim. 2024. *Loneliness in Edgar Allan Poe's Selected Poems: Psychoanalysis Approach* (Supervised by Sitti Sahraeny and Rezky Ramadhani)

Studi ini meneliti puisi-puisi Edgar Allan Poe yang berjudul *Alone*, *A Dream Within a Dream*, *Lenore*, dan *Eldorado* melalui prisma teori strukturalisme, dengan fokus pada subjek fundamental kesepian dalam setiap puisi tersebut. Penelitian ini menggunakan analisis struktural untuk menyelidiki bagaimana kesepian secara hati-hati masuk ke dalam kerangka psikologis protagonis, mengungkapkan motivasi, konflik, dan perasaan terisolasi yang intens.

Alone dengan jelas menunjukkan keterasingan seumur hidup si pembicara dari orang lain, menemukan keamanan dalam kesendirian di dunia yang tidak tahu apa-apa, menggunakan perangkat sastra seperti personifikasi dan aliterasi untuk menekankan penderitaan emosional. Dalam *A Dream Within a Dream*, Poe mengeksplorasi kesedihan karena kehilangan dan singkatnya kenyataan, saat kenangan memudar seperti butiran pasir, menunjukkan kesia-siaan dalam menggenggam mimpi yang singkat melalui metafora dan simbolisme. *Lenore* menjelajahi kesepian eksistensial setelah kematian orang yang dicintai, menggunakan citra emosional dan simbolisme untuk mengeksplorasi dampak kehilangan secara pribadi dan kelompok. Terakhir, *Eldorado* secara metaforis menggambarkan kesepian yang muncul karena mengejar ambisi yang tak terjangkau, berfokus pada pencarian seorang ksatria yang menyendiri untuk mendapatkan kota kekayaan yang mistis, mengekspresikan tema-tema kesendirian eksistensial dan kebutuhan manusia yang tidak pernah berakhir untuk pemenuhan.

Abstrak ini menggambarkan bagaimana puisi Poe menjalin erat elemen struktural dengan tema kesepian, memberikan wawasan penting ke dalam psikologi manusia dan kompleksitas isolasi dalam narasi sastra.

Keywords: *Personality, Alone, A dream within a dream, Lenore, El Dorado, Structuralism.*

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In this moment of reflection and gratitude, the writer humbled to express my deepest appreciation to the Almighty God, Allah SWT., whose divine grace has illuminated my path and filled my heart with strength, hope, and resilience, so the writer has finally finish this thesis. This thesis is aimed to fulfill one of requirements to obtain a bachelor degree in English Literature Study Program of Hasanuddin University.

In this section, the writer would like to thank his mom who always given guidance, warmth, and encouragement to finish this thesis, and for their unconditional love more than I could ask. And a great appreciation I would send to both of my supervisors, **Sitti Sahraeny, S.S., M.Appling.** and **Rezky Ramadhani, S.S., M.Litt.** for their accommodating recommendations, advices, encouragements, and guidance provided by both supervisors. The writer also express gratitude to his examiners, and all of the lecturers of English Department during the academic year for the knowledge they gave to him.

Next, the writer would give a special thanks to Sasing 17 always help him. To the writer's friends: Baby Sharkkk thank you so much for always be there for him.

And lastly, the writer would like to thank himself, for being able to live and persevere until now and not easily giving up.

“You are not worth my words” –Celestine, Warhammer 40.000

Makassar, 26 June 2024

The Writer,

,

Arfi Ibrahim

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of background of the study, problem identification, scope of problem, research question, objective of the writing, significance of writing, and sequence of the chapters.

A. Background

The study of literature has become more sophisticated due to the development of literature theories. Some of the developments focus on the structural elements of a literature work, and other developments tend to incorporate extrinsic elements to support the analysis of a work. Furthermore, some literature theories try to develop deeper understanding by analyzing the psychological aspects of a work.

Sigmund Freud was one of the remarkable figures in literature theories by developing his psychoanalysis approach. His approach examined the psychological aspects of elements in a work. By examining them, a researcher can have better understanding about the literature work, and its mysteriousness that could be hidden in the psychological aspects.

Freud's psychoanalysis has a unique view towards humans. According to Freud et al. (1990), Freud's psychoanalysis attempts to explain how the human psyche is shaped by experiences, both conscious and unconscious, and how this affects the process of psychological and emotional development. In his prominent paper *The Ego and the Id* (1923), Freud introduced his concept of three human personalities, as known as

“Freud’s Iceberg”. His concept tells that a human’s personality is divided into three: Ego, Id, and Superego. These three personalities are groundworks to explain human’s psychological conditions.

Edgar Allan Poe was one of the prominent American poets in history. He was well-known for his works on short stories such as *The Tell-Tale Heart*, *The Mystery of Marie Roget*, and *Life in Death*. His works were characterized as horror, dark, mysterious, and sinister. Because of that, he was referred to “Master of the Macabre”. However, his early works were on poetry, and he published his first poem collection *Tamerlane, and Other Poems* in 1927.

The author thinks that to understand Edgar Allan Poe’s works that contain a lot of mysteriousness, there must be research on Poe’s poetry and their psychological elements that related to Poe’s personality and experience. Poe had a difficult and dark life since he was a child, so it must affect on his works, especially his early works on poetry.

The first interesting Edgar Allan Poe's poem is *Alone*. Edgar Allan Poe wrote the poem *Alone* in a collection of Poe's poems titled *Tamerlane and Other Poems*, originally appeared in 1829. The poem, which is written in the first person, expresses the speaker's sense of isolation and loneliness. Even when they are surrounded by people, the speaker muses on how alone they have always been and will always be. They express their want someone to comprehend and experience their loneliness with them.

The other poem is *A Dream Within a Dream*. It is a short work of romantic poem in which the speaker imagines a dream they had, and then imagines another dream

within that dream. The speaker recounts these "two dreams", reflecting on the shifting and ephemeral nature of dreams and the way in which they may reflect our thoughts, feelings, and life experiences. It follows a pattern of imagery and metaphor common in romantic poem and speaks to the emotional and psychological power of dreams and the ways in which they can shape our waking life.

The next poem is *Lenore*. The poem is a haunting poem. It is about a man named Guy De Vere who mourns his bride's death with different way by singing the funeral song instead of crying. The poem explores the idea of losing a life, loneliness, and the life after. The poem explores the hypocrisy of those who loved his bride for her wealth but secretly resented her pride.

The last poem is *Eldorado*. The poem is about the pursuit of wealth and fame. In the poem, the speaker is an adventurer searching for the mythical city of Eldorado, which is said to be a place of great riches and fortune. The speaker believes that wealth and fame will bring him happiness and contentment, and he is willing to endure any amount of hardship and danger to find it. After a long and difficult journey, he finally arrives at Eldorado and realizes that it is not what he expected. He realizes that chasing wealth and fame can be a hollow pursuit and that true happiness can only be found within oneself.

The four poems contain a lot of psychological elements that must be explored. First, the poem *Alone* is about loneliness in psyche despite being in crowd environment. Second, the poem *A Dream Within a Dream* talks about psychological powers that shape and waking people's lives. Third, the poem *Lenore* says that love and emotions

can change how people view life. Finally, the poem *Eldorado* tells a story of a man realizing that happiness is within himself not in his wealth and fame.

Despite having different topics, all four selected poems by Edgar Allan Poe tend to have one thing in common. All of the poems try to explore the loneliness of the main character. They are not just talking about loneliness caused by parting with the beloved one or loneliness due to being alone physically. The author of this thesis explores the loneliness in Poe's selected poems deeper than any other researcher due to the use Freud's loneliness theory that is derived from his Iceberg's theory.

Freud's loneliness seems to be simpler compared to more recent theories relating to loneliness, but it has something important to know. Sigmund Freud is one of the pioneers of psychoanalysis and his Iceberg theory is fundamentally important. Precisely, the author thinks that understanding Freud's loneliness is the first step to understanding other theories relating to loneliness due to its simplicity and fundamentally important.

B. Identification of The Problems

After reading the selected poems by Edgar Allan Poe, the researcher identified some problems related to the explanation of background. They are as follows:

1. The poems have some aspects of psychology related to loneliness.
2. The loneliness in each poem is different to the other.
3. Freud's loneliness that is based on his Iceberg theory is interesting.

C. Scope of The Problems

To guide this research to the object of writing, the researcher focused this study to the way on how psychoanalysis approach possessed things in the works through the poem elements such as diction, figurative language, imagery, and tone that shown inside

the selected poems. Therefore, the researcher limits the study of their works by choosing: *Alone* (1829), *A Dream Within a Dream* (1849), *Lenore* (1831), and *Eldorado* (1849).

D. Research Questions

1. What is the meaning of Edgar Allan Poe's selected poems?
2. How did Edgar Allan Poe's selected poems portray loneliness?

E. Objective of The Writing

Derived from the problems above, there are purposes from this study. They are:

1. To reveal the meaning of Edgar Allan Poe's selected poems.
2. To reveal how Edgar Allan Poe's selected poems portray loneliness.

F. Significance of The Writing

Due to the stated problems and the objectives of this study, the researcher expected to acquire two significances, theoretically and practically. First, this research theoretically expected to become a contribution by increasing the understanding some of sensible and substantial issues such as psychology which are represented in literary works. Practically, the research is supposed to be a reference for the next similar research, yet who will decide to use the same approach in the analysis. In any case, this writing is expected to give readers further comprehension of psychological aspects in society.

G. Sequence of the Chapter

This research will be divided into five chapters, which consist of:

1. Chapter I is an introduction; consists of background, problem Identification, scope of problem, research question, objective of writing, significance of writing, and sequences of chapter.
2. Chapter II is literature review or theoretical background; consists of previous study, poetry explanation, psychology, and literature.
3. Chapter III is the methodology of the study; includes method of collecting data, method of analyzing data, and research procedures.
4. Chapter IV is findings and discussion; contains the analysis of each poem.
5. Chapter V is the result of the study; contains conclusion and suggestion of the previous analysis and a little assistance for the next study.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter consist of previous study and theoretical background that helps the author to analysts the subject that being worked on.

A. Previous Study

The studies using Freud's psychoanalysis are trending nowadays. The researcher finds three interesting research using Freud's psychoanalysis, and they are newly published in 2023. The researcher assumes that Freud's psychoanalysis is now a trend in poetry studies.

First, *Investigating D.H. Lawrence's Persona in Late Poems During the Savage Pilgrimage: A Psychoanalysis Approach* conducted by Al-Tameemi & Ganapathy (2023) used Freud's psychoanalysis alongside with Laird's, and Lacan's to examine D.H. Lawrence's persona in his late poems. Using Freud's psychoanalysis, Al-Tameemi & Ganapathy (2023) found that in his last poems, D.H. Lawrence's Id, Ego, and Superego were in conflict, and his Id was largely dominant. At some of his last poems, Id won the conflicts, while Ego, and Superego vanished completely. In conclusion, Al-Tameemi & Ganapathy (2023) successfully found D.H. Lawrence's psychological conflict in his last poems before his death by utilizing Freud's psychoanalysis.

Another research is *Analisis Puisi Uhibbuki Jiddan Karya Nizar Qabbani: Kajian Psikoanalisa Sigmund Freud* by Azizah et al. (2023). This research tried to use Freud's psychoanalysis to analyze Nizar Qabbani's poem, *Uhibbuki Jiddan*. By using Freud's psychoanalysis, they found that the Id of character 'ana' (means 'I' in English) appears

naturally, its Ego appears to only obtain pleasure, while its Superego shows love with purity and sincerity. In conclusion, Azizah et al. (2023) found the meaning of the poem *Uhibbuki Jiddan* deeper by using Freud's psychoanalysis that examine the Id, Ego, and Superego of the character 'ana' (means 'I' in English).

The last research that the researcher finds interesting is *Analysis of the Causes of Philip Larkin's Wounds in the Mirror of Freud's Psychoanalytic Approach* by Bakir & Ismail (2023). Their research was conducted to examine the cause of Philip Larkin's wounds in his selected poems. The research used Freud's psychoanalysis to go deeply inside Larkin's mind, as Freud's statement in *The Interpretation of Dreams* (1900) that poetry is poets' dreams. To analyze Larkin's selected poems, Bakir & Ismail (2023) tried to explain the conflict between Id, Ego, and Superego and relate them to Larkin's actions and behaviours in his selected poems. Finally, they found that the reasons why Larkin is well-known as the most pessimistic poet of his time are his suppressed and oppressed wishes and desires.

In the researcher's view, the research by Al-Tameemi & Ganapathy (2023) is well-conducted. They could explain the psychological conflict that happens within D.H. Lawrence in his last poems. However, their findings are not focused on Freud's psychoanalysis. Instead, they use three psychoanalysis approaches at the same time which lead to more sophisticated findings but lack of deeper theoretical understanding.

The second research by Azizah et al. (2023) is also interesting but the researcher views that their research is very limited. First, Azizah et al. (2023) only analyze one poem so it may not be accurate to represent Nizar Qabbani's psyche. Second, the poem

that they analyze is a romance poem talking about love, so Freud's psychoanalysis is not fully utilized due to the lack of mysteriousness in the poem. In another words, the researcher views the research by Azizah et al. (2023) as good research, but they have disadvantages due to their subject which is only one poem and its romance genre.

The last research by Bakir & Ismail (2023) is the least interesting, but it uses Freud's psychoanalysis effectively. They use Freud's psychoanalysis, and they find some interesting meaning of the poem related to Larkin's psyche. However, the research seems to be too absurd. The findings are very meaningful, but they are still too general, and lack details.

The researcher views that Freud's psychoanalysis is quite interesting and popular. All the three-research mentioned before were published in 2023, last year. All of them used Freud's Id, Ego, and Superego and well-conducted. In conclusion, the researcher also uses Freud's psychoanalysis due to its popularity nowadays.

Despite the interest of using Freud's Id, Ego, and Superego, the researcher does not just imitate the three previous research that were well-conducted. The researcher thinks that it is important to use Freud's psychoanalysis beyond his Id, Ego, and Superego theory especially in the exploring Edgar Allan Poe's poems. The researcher finds that to explore Poe's poems using Freud's psychoanalysis, research on loneliness must be conducted.

In conclusion, the researcher thinks that Freud's psychoanalysis is popular nowadays. However, the research using Freud's psychoanalysis were usually limited to Id, Ego, and Superego. To understand Edgar Allan Poe's poems, the researcher tries to

analyze their loneliness by utilizing Freud's Id, Ego, and Superego and their relationship with loneliness.

B. Theoretical Framework

Literary becomes one of the great achievements of culture development that helps to express life as seen. By its social function, it has a major impact on the development of society by shaping civilizations, changing political systems, controlling the economy state, and even exposing injustice. Literature gives us a detailed preview of society and at the same time allows us to connect on basic levels of desire and emotion. According to Wellek and Warren (1970), literature represents the life and life consists of social reality. Through literary works, the creativity of the author used to portray his ideas, feelings, and experience about the social reality. The works also criticize the inequity which happened around the author's life at the time in history. However, literature is more than just a historical or cultural artifact. It introduces us to new worlds of experiences. "... *Literature, like the other arts, is essentially and imaginative act of the writer's imagination in selecting, ordering, and interpreting life-experience.*" (Taylor, 1981)

Also, in *Theory of Literature*, it says, "*literature must always be interesting; it must always have a structure and an aesthetic purpose, a total coherence and effect*" (Wellek and Warren, 1970). According to those statements above, in general, literature can be determined as a reflection of human life that captures the social condition, historical facts, Ideologies, beliefs, perceptions, perspectives and imaginations which can be presented based on personal judgement.

1. Poetry

Besides novels and drama, one of the most popular forms of literary works is poetry which is commonly created by using word choosing. It comes etymologically from the Greek word 'poiesis' which means 'a making, forming, creating (in words), or the art of poetry, or a poem'. As quoted in Oxford Dictionaries, it is a literary work in which the expression of feelings and Idea is given intensity using distinctive style and rhythm.

Poetry interest people with language packages which consist of selected words to help it show aesthetic values and the meanings. The composition of appropriate words inside poetry helps the reader to interpret the purpose of the author by creating it. Furthermore, based on Abrams' framework, the works become author's way to communicate their ideas and experiences and it called as Expressive Theories.

To help the understanding meaning in poetry interpretation, the authors use several poetical devices inside their works. Besides that, the reader also must pay attention to the poems' elements.

a. Figurative Language

As a stylistic tool of the author to amplify their works aesthetically, figurative language makes a work of sounds pleasing. By its meaning, this device is like connotation in which deviates from their conventionally accepted definition to convey more heightened effect. Overall, it is divided into several common types.

1) Metaphor

Metaphor is a direct comparison between two unlike things. For example, in “time is a thief”, time is not actually stealing something. It conveys the Idea that hours or days sometimes seem to slip by without a noticing.

2) Personification

Attributing human characteristic to inanimate object, animal, or abstract Idea is called personification, for example: “the sky full of dancing stars”, “the eyes speak louder than words”, “night hangs the moon above”.

3) Similes

Like personification, similes are also direct comparison of two unlike things and specifically using ‘like’ or ‘as’, for example: “he was crying there like a howling wolf”.

4) Symbolism

Symbolism occurs when a word has its own meaning, but it is used to represent something entirely different. An ordinary object, event, animal, or person to which is attached by extraordinary meaning and significance is called symbol. In the sentence “she dressed in black”, the word ‘black’ might be a symbol. In this case, it can describe that the woman cover herself with a melancholic sorrow.

5) Allegory

Allegory is a figure of speech in which abstract Ideas and principles are described in terms of characters, figures, and events. It can be employed in prose and poetry to tell a story, with a purpose of teaching or explaining an idea or a principle. The objective of its use is to teach a moral lesson.

Although an allegory uses symbols, it is different from symbolism. An allegory is a complete narrative that involves characters and events that stand for an abstract Idea or event. A symbol, on the other hand, is an object that stands for another object, giving it a particular meaning. Unlike allegory, symbolism does not tell a story. For example, Plato, in his Allegory of Cave, tells a story of how some people are ignorant, while at the same time other people “see the light.” Plato’s allegory stands for an idea and does not tell an actual story.

6) Zeugma

Zeugma is a figure of speech in which a word, usually a verb or an adjective, applies to more than one noun, blending grammatically and logically different Ideas.

For instance, in the sentence, “John lost his coat and his temper,” the verb “lost” applies to both the nouns “coat” and “temper.” Losing a coat and losing temper are logically and grammatically different Ideas, which are brought together in this

sentence. Zeugma, when used skillfully, produces a unique artistic effect, making the literary works more interesting and effective as it serves to adorn expressions, and to add emphasis to Ideas in impressive style.

7) Meiosis

The word meiosis originated from the Greek word meioo, which means “to diminish,” or “to make smaller.” Meiosis can be defined as a witty understatement that belittles or dismisses something or somebody; particularly by making use of terms that give the impression that something is less important than it is, or it should be. Meiosis examples are sometimes used in the sense of a synonym of litotes.

In literature, however, meiosis describes the use of understatement to highlight a point, or explain a situation, or to understate a response used to enhance the effect of a dramatic moment. For example, when Mercutio is wounded mortally and says, “ay, ay, a scratch, a scratch...” (Romeo and Juliet, by William Shakespeare) it is a form of meiosis.

8) Synecdoche

Synecdoche is a literary device in which a part of something represents the whole, or it may use a whole to represent a part. Synecdoche may also use larger groups to refer to smaller groups,

or vice versa. It may also call a thing by the name of the material it is made of, or it may refer to a thing in a container or packaging by the name of that container or packing.

Synecdoche examples are often misidentified as metonymy (another literary device). While they resemble one another to some extent, they are not the same. Synecdoche refers to the whole of a thing by the name of any one of its parts. For example, calling a car “wheels” is a synecdoche because a part of the car, its “wheels,” stands for the whole car. However, in metonymy, the word used to describe a thing is closely linked to that thing but is not necessarily a part of it. For example, using the word “crown” to refer to power or authority is a metonymy, used to replace the word “king” or “queen.”

9) Irony

Irony is a figure of speech in which words are used in such a way that their intended meaning is different from the actual meaning of the words. It may also be a situation that ends up in quite a different way than what is generally anticipated. In simple words, it is a difference between appearance and reality.

On the grounds of the above definition, we distinguish two basic types of irony: (1) verbal irony, and (2) situational irony. Verbal irony involves what one does not mean. For example, when

in response to a foolish Idea, we say, “What a great Idea!” This is verbal irony. Situational irony occurs when, for instance, a man is chuckling at the misfortune of another, even when the same misfortune is, unbeknownst to him, befalling him.

10) Paradox

The term paradox is from the Greek word paradoxon, which means “contrary to expectations, existing belief, or perceived opinion.”

It is a statement that appears to be self-contradictory or silly, but which may include a latent truth. It is also used to illustrate an opinion or statement contrary to accepted traditional Ideas. A paradox is often used to make a reader think over an idea in an innovative way.

11) Allusion

Allusion is a brief and indirect reference to a person, place, thing, or Idea of historical, cultural, literary, or political significance. It does not describe in detail the person or thing to which it refers. It is just a passing comment, and the writer expects the reader to possess enough knowledge to spot the allusion and grasp its importance in a text.

For instance, you make a literary allusion the moment you say, “I do not approve of this quixotic Idea,” Quixotic means stupid

and impractical derived from Cervantes's "Don Quixote", a story of a foolish knight and his misadventures.

12) Alliteration

Derived from Latin's "Latira", alliteration means "letters of alphabet". It is a stylistic device in which several words, having the same first consonant sound, occur close together in a series.

Consider the following examples:

But a better butter makes a batter better.

A big bully beats a baby boy.

Both sentences are alliterative because the same first letter of words (B) occurs close together and produces alliteration in the sentence. An important point to remember here is that alliteration does not depend on letters but on sounds. So, the phrase "not knotty" is alliterative, but "cigarette chase" is not.

13) Metonymy

Metonymy is a figure of speech that replaces the name of a thing with the name of something else with which it is closely associated. We can come across examples of metonymy both from literature and in everyday life.

Metonymy is often confused with another figure of speech called "synecdoche." These devices resemble one another but are not the same. Synecdoche refers to a thing by the name of one of its

parts. For example, calling a car “a wheel” is a synecdoche, as a part of a car – the “wheel” – stands for the whole car.

In a metonymy, on the other hand, the word we use to describe another thing is closely linked to that thing but is not a part of it. For example, the word “sword” is used to refer to military power as a metonymy. It is not a part of the thing it represents.

Metonymy is also different from a metaphor, which draws resemblance between two different things. For instance, in the sentence, “You are sunlight and I moon,” (Sun and Moon by Miss Saigon), sunlight and the moon, and humans are quite different things without any association. However, metaphor attempts to describe one thing in terms of another based on a supposed similarity.

Metonymy, however, develops a relation on the grounds of close association, as in “The White House is concerned about terrorism.” The White House here represents the people who work in it.

b. Imagery

Imagery may be defined as the representation of five sense experience through language by visual, auditory, tactile, gustatory, kinesthetic, and organic. The author uses it when attempting to describe something so that it appeals to our sense of sight, hearing, touch, or taste. Moreover, imagery is

built on other literary devices as the author uses comparisons to appeal to our senses, such as simile or metaphor.

c. Diction

According to Gorys Keraf, diction refers to the choice of words (Siswantoro, 2014:199). Which means, a poet in the process of creating poetry will choose certain words and remove words that are deemed not to meet the creation of an artistic construction. Word choices are closely related to disclosure of an artistic Idea so that the process of creation is not a process of spontaneity.

d. Tone

According to Perrine, tone in literature, especially poetry, can be defined as the author's manner of the subject, to the reader, or to himself. Tone is the emotional color or meaning of the author's work and an important element of the whole meaning (Siswantoro, 2014:244).

2. Structuralism

Etymologically derived from the word *structura* in Latin, structure means 'form' or 'building'. Literary work is a structure. The structure here means the literary work contains the systematic elements which there are mutual relationships among them, determine each other. Thus, the unity of the elements in literature is not just a collection or pile of things, but they interrelated and interdependent. Therefore, the nature of each element in the structure has no meaning by itself, but that meaning is determined by the relationship between all the elements contained in that structure (Hawkes, 2004: 17-18). With that understanding, the structural analysis of poetry is an analysis focused

into its elements and functions in the structure of the poem and describes that each element has meaning when it is related to the other elements and according to its place in the structure.

Structuralism definitively gives attention to the analysis of the elements of the work. Every literary work has different elements. Different elements also occur as a result of differing reception and analysis processes. Therefore, literary works have distinctive features, autonomous, and cannot be generalized. The elements of poetry include: themes, stylistic or figurative language, imagery of imagination, rhythm, rhyme, diction or choice of words, symbols, tones, and enjambment. On the basis of the autonomous, then there is no standard rule on an activity of analysis. It means, the elements discussed depends on the dominance of the elements of the work or the purpose of the analysis (Ratna, 2013: 93-94).

3. Loneliness

Sullivan (1953) stated that, in Freud's view, the need for contact is essential for humans due to the notion that they are social animals. Sullivan also added that loneliness happens because of the unfulfilled need of social contact. In Freud's view according to Sullivan (1953), loneliness is the effect of lacking social contact to other humans.

Freud's view on loneliness seems to be simple due to Freud's own life experience. According to Guntrip (1973), Freud never experienced hopelessness of losing a relationship. Furthermore, he also viewed that Freud himself, in his adult time, lived happily with his family. In conclusion, Freud's view on loneliness is limited by the cause of lacking social contact.

The author of this thesis assumes that even though Freud's loneliness is limited to the cause of lacking social contact, his view on loneliness is still necessary in this thesis. The reason is the fact that this research uses Freud's psychoanalysis. This research tends to use only Freud's psychoanalysis to explore his approach more accurately even though it limits its theoretical framework.