



Analysis Anaphora Poetic Technic in Selected Poems by Robert Louis Stevenson

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ABSTRACT

The objective of this research is investigating poetic technic that is anaphora in selected poems by Robert Louis Stevenson. In conducting this research, the researcher using five selected poems from him: The moon, The swing, Bed in Summer, From a Railway Carriage, and The Land of Nod. This research applies descriptive qualitative method. The setting of this research covers several steps. The first step, the researcher selected poem by Robert Louis Stevenson. The second step, the researcher find sentences, phrase or clauses that belong to anaphora in every poem. In the last step, the researcher count sentences, phrase or clauses anaphora from five poems. Almost every stanza in the poem contains anaphora sentences, phrases, and clauses. To emphasize and convince the readers and listeners of the poetry that has been created. From the analysis the researcher found there are 29 anaphora in five poems. Anaphora is part of the literary device used by the author to emphasize meaning or convey and strengthen a thought. From the total of anaphora found, the author uses a lot of sentences, phrases, or clauses in the form of anaphora in his five poems. The fact proves that the writer wants the reader to better understand the meaning of the poem.

Keywords: Anaphora, Poem, Robert Louis Stevenson.

Introduction

A person's thoughts or feelings can be explained in a literary work. The literary work is very important that significantly affected our life on the grounds that we could put ourselves out there by words that could depict our sentiments and musings. There are two kinds of literary works, fiction, and genuine. Fiction scholarly works incorporate poem, composition, and drama. Then non-fiction literary works includes: autobiography, essay, biography and literary criticism.

According to (Waluyo,1995:1) the literary work of literature ever known was in the form of poem. The literary work is a poem with this poem a person can express his or her ideas in written or spoken form. A Poem is essential for a literary work, verse portrays a wide assortment of spoken and composed structures, styles, and designs, and furthermore a wide assortment of subjects. In view of the assortment, it is not conceivable to make a solitary, thorough definition (Roberts, 1955:547).

Poem is a rhythmical synthesis of words communicating a mentality to astonish what's more, please, and excite an enthusiastic reaction Kennedy (2005: 40). Poetry is not only read, listened to, and written by adults. There are also poems aimed at children. There are many poems addressed to children and adults. As one of the famous poets with his book *A Child's Garden of Verses* (1885) contains some of

Stevenson's most famous poems. The poem is considered by many to be the best poem for children. Percy Bysshe Shelley (1821) said that poem is the record of the best and most joyful snapshots of the best and most joyful psyche.

Poem is one of the short literary work that contain phrases the hearth, brains and sensation of created creators poured with using all the force of language in a strong, innovative, any inventive by openly it can said verse is a brief, thick, thick exposition Suroto (1989: 40). As referenced above verse is short scholarly work, so it is more limited than brief tale and novel. One of the manners in which that verse can truly sparkle is using poetic technique. Together, the utilization of such procedures can assist one poem with standing apart from another, and truly bring the reader into the rich symbolism of the poem and assist them with understanding the genuine importance of that poem. The technique poetic build upon each other and work together to help bring a poem to life and make the scene the poem is portraying more vivid to the reader or listener. One of the part poetic techniques is anaphora.

Anaphora is the repetition of a word or sentences and is a famous consistent gadget since it adds accentuation. The repetition gives author an incredible rhythm and rhyme so it's simpler to peruse than not getting stumbled on changes toward the beginning and remember. Utilizing anaphora in the poem helps appeal to the feelings of readers. The repetition sharpens words and makes more criticalness. Consider how the models in the accompanying section use anaphora to assemble the power of the message. In this research the researcher explore anaphora in these selected poems by Robert Louis Stevenson. The purpose of this research is to identify anaphora in each poem.

Research Methodology

This research is descriptive qualitative method. According to Creswell (2009:98) qualitative research exploration issue that can best be perceived by investigating an idea. Therefore the researcher described the observed phenomena in the form of word, sentences, phrase or clause. The researcher used this method to investigate anaphora in poems. The objects of this research were five selected poems by Robert Louis Stevenson. They are the moon, the swing, bed in summer, from a railway carriage, and the land of nod. The instruments in this research used table list.

Findings and Discussion

Findings

There are five poems by Robert Louis Stevenson had analyzed namely *The moon*, *The swing*, *Bed in Summer*, *From a Railway Carriage*, and *The Land of Nod*.

These are the tables of result:

Poem: The Moon	Anaphora
<p>The moon has a face like the clock in the hall; She shines on thieves on the garden wall, On streets and fields and harbour quays, And birdies asleep in the forks of the trees.</p> <p>The squalling cat and the squeaking mouse, The howling dog by the door of the house, The bat that lies in bed at noon, All love to be out by the light of the moon.</p> <p>But all of the things that belong to the day Cuddle to sleep to be out of her way; And flowers and children close their eyes Til In the morning the sun shall arise.</p>	<p>Stanza 1: The moon has a face like the clock in the hall; And birdies asleep in the forks of the trees</p> <p>Stanza 2: The squalling cat and the squeaking mouse, The howling dog by the door of the house, The bat that lies in bed at noon,</p> <p>Stanza 3: And flowers and children close their eyes</p>
Total	6 Anaphora's

Based on the table above, this poem consists of 6 anaphora. The sentences anaphora in stanza 1 in line 1 and stanza 2 in lines 1 and 2. Next sentences anaphora in stanza 1 in line 4 and stanza 3 in line 3. Then, at that point, there are many repeated and basic words in this poem. It is because this poem is planned for children, and the children's vocabularies are restricted.

Poem: The Swing	Anaphora
<p>How do you like to go up in a swing, Up in the air so blue? Oh, I do think it the pleasantest thing Ever a child can do!</p> <p>Up in the air and over the wall, Till I can see so wide, River and trees and cattle and all Over the countryside--</p> <p>Till I look down on the garden green, Down on the roof so brown-- Up in the air I go flying again, Up in the air and down!</p>	<p>Stanza 1: Up in the air so blue?</p> <p>Stanza 2: Up in the air and over the wall,</p> <p>Stanza 3: Up in the air I go flying again, Up in the air and down!</p>
Total	4 Anaphora's

Based on the table above, this poem consists of 4 anaphora. The sentences anaphora in stanza 1 in line 2 and stanza 2 in line 1. Next sentences anaphora in stanza 3 in lines 3 and 4. Therefore, despite the fact that there are fewer rehashed words in this poem, it is as yet reasonable for children to comprehend the importance of this poem.

Poem: Bed in Summer	Anaphora
In Winter I get up at night And dress by yellow candle light. In Summer, quite the other way, I have to go to bed by day.	Stanza 1: In Winter I get up at night In Summer, quite the other way, I have to go to bed by day.
I have to go to bed and see The birds still hopping on the tree, Or hear the grown-up people's feet Still going past me in the street.	Stanza 2: I have to go to bed and see
And does it not seem hard to you, When all the sky is clear and blue, And I should like so much to play, To have to go to bed by day?	Stanza 3: And does it not seem hard to you, And I should like so much to play,
Total	6 Anaphora's

Based on the table above, this poem consists of 6 anaphora. The sentences anaphora in stanza 1 in lines 1, and 3. Next sentences anaphora in stanza 1 in line 4 and stanza 2 in line 1. Then sentences anaphora in stanza 3 in lines 1 and 3. Then, at that point, this poem is planned for children. Consequently the poem utilized rehashed and basic words, in light of the fact that the children vocabularies are restricted.

Poem: From A Railway Carriage	Anaphora
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<p>Faster than fairies, faster than witches, Bridges and houses, hedges and ditches; And charging along like troops in a battle All through the meadows the horses and cattle: All of the sights of the hill and the plain Fly as thick as driving rain; And ever again, in the wink of an eye, Painted stations whistle by.</p> <p>Here is a child who clambers and scrambles, All by himself and gathering brambles; Here is a tramp who stands and gazes; And here is the green for stringing the daisies! Here is a cart runaway in the road Lumping along with man and load; And here is a mill, and there is a river: Each a glimpse and gone forever!</p>	<p>Stanza 1: And charging along like troops in a battle All through the meadows the horses and cattle: All of the sights of the hill and the plain And ever again, in the wink of an eye,</p> <p>Stanza 2: All by himself and gathering brambles; Here is a tramp who stands and gazes; And here is the green for stringing the daisies! Here is a cart runaway in the road And here is a mill, and there is a river:</p>
Total	9 Anaphora's

Based on the table above, this poem consists of 9 anaphora. The sentences anaphora in stanza 1 in lines 3,7, and stanza 2 in line 2, and then lines 4,5. Next sentences anaphora in stanza 2 in line 3,5 and stanza 2 in line 4,7. Then, at that point, there are many repeated and basic words in this poem. It is because this poem is planned for children, and the children's vocabularies are restricted.

Poem: The land of Nod	Anaphora
<p>From breakfast on through all the day At home among my friends I stay, But every night I go abroad Afar into the land of Nod.</p> <p>All by myself I have to go, With none to tell me what to do— All alone beside the streams And up the mountain-sides of dreams.</p> <p>The strangest things are these for me, Both things to eat and things to see, And many frightening sights abroad Till morning in the land of Nod.</p> <p>Try as I like to find the way, I never can get back by day, Nor can remember plain and clear The curious music that I hear.</p>	<p>Stanza 2: All by myself I have to go, All alone beside the streams And up the mountain-sides of dreams.</p> <p>Stanza 3: And many frightening sights abroad</p>

Total	4 Anaphora's
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Based on the table above, this poem consists of 4 anaphora. The sentences anaphora in stanza 2 in lines 1, and 3, Next sentences anaphora in stanza 2 in line 4 and stanza 3 in line 3. therefore, despite the fact that there are fewer rehashed words in this poem, it is as yet reasonable for children to comprehend the importance of this poem.

Discussion

Anaphora is in every five poems, almost in every stanza of the poems there is a sentence, phrase, or anaphora clause. The term anaphora alludes to poetic technique where in progressive expressions or lines start with similar words, frequently looking like a repetition. The repetition can be just about as simple forward as a solitary word or up to a whole expression. The poem from Robert Louis Stevenson are the moon, the swing, bed in summer, from a railway carriage, and The land of Nod have anaphora in every stanza. While in the land of nod poem, only 2 stanzas have anaphora. The repetition of sentences in selected poems are suitable for children because there are many repetitions of words in each stanza of the poem. This is very helpful because children's vocabulary is limited. They will find it difficult to understand the meaning of poem if the words are too diverse. Therefore the repetition of words in each stanza of the poem can reduce word variations. Finally, the children can understand the meaning of poem easily.

Conclusion and Suggestion

These selected poems namely The moon, The swing, Bed in Summer, From a Railway Carriage, and The Land of Nod consist of 29 anaphora. The first poems consist of 6 anaphora. The second poem consists of 4 anaphora. The third poem consists of 6 anaphora. Nest the fourth poem consists of 9 anaphora. The last poem consists of 4 anaphora. Therefore, the use of anaphora is found in the poems above because the writer wants to convey, emphasize, and strengthen the meaning. This repetition of words toward the start of each expression in a gathering of sentences or statements is a stylization method that can be exceptionally powerful. Finally, these selected poems are appropriate for children because consist of fewer many simple words and variety words. These all can facilitate children to understand the meaning of poems easily.

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