LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

AN ANALYSIS OF THE METAPHOR IN ANNE BRADSTREET'S POEMS

TRAN THI LE DUNG* - HOANG THUY NGA**
PHAM THI MINH PHUONG*** - VU DIEU THUY******

ABSTRACT: The aim of this paper is to analyze metaphor by identifying words or phrases in the sentence according to the types of metaphor to make it easier and understand the implied meaning which contained in word or phrase in the poems. The primary data of this research was sentences containing metaphor in the poems of Anne Bradstreet. In analyzing the data, the researcher used metaphor theory that was introduced by Larson. Based on the theory, the metaphor was divided into 4 types: there were anthropomorphic metaphor, animal metaphor, metaphor from concrete to abstract and synesthetic metaphor. The study was mainly carried out through the documentary analysis and descriptive study with the support of qualitative and quantitative approach. The results of this research showed that there were twenty-one lines of metaphors used to express emotion, particularly love. Finally, the research shows that metaphor is being in our everyday life.

KEY WORDS: language; metaphor; Larson; Anne Bradstreet; poems.
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1. Introduction

Metaphors are often used by writers to make the language more beautiful and live. Metaphors offer us means of enriching the language that we use (Sandstrom, 2006). One of the literary works that uses metaphors is poems. Moreover, poems are also considered as language of emotion. They deliver what human feels such as sad, anger, fear, and love. Therefore, poems are often used to express our love towards someone.

There are a lot of love poems composed by famous poets. One of the famous poets is Anne Bradstreet. Anne Bradstreet (1612-1672), one of the genius poets who used metaphor in her works. Anne Bradstreet used figurative language in her poem. Anne Bradstreet was especially a fond of poetry that's come from Puritan family. She began to write herself and used figurative language in her poems. To wind out the motion into the poems, Anne Bradstreet makes readers feel her motion following the way that: each reader has different feelings when they read and analyze poems by using a lots of kinds metaphor in her work. Apart from that, we can see how metaphor is used flexibly.

Therefore, the researcher is interested in how she metaphorically describes love through her poems. The researcher is also interested in what kind of concept of love shown in her poems. Thereby, the concept of love shown in the poem is analyzed and understood by using metaphors in Larson's theory (1998) and Kövesces's theory (1986).

Although metaphors are related with literary works, metaphors are in the field of cognitive linguistics, which is a branch of linguistics. Apart from that, we can see how metaphor is used flexibly. As a result, we can apply these in learning, teaching, and using English language in life. It may be not bored if learners like to study English by poems. Finally, it is undeniable that the researchers who analyze metaphor in a poem are still rare.

From the research background above, the researcher chooses Anne Bradstreet's poems as the subject of the research leading to the topic ***"An Analysis of the Metaphor in Anne Bradstreet's Poems"*** for this paper.

* *Dr; Hanoi Open University; Email: tranledung1975@gamil.com*
** *Hanoi Open University; Email: nhiman2012@gmail.com*
*** *Hanoi Open University; Email: buiquangminh03@hou.edu.vn*
**** *Hanoi Open University; Email: vdthuy_foe@hou.edu.vn*

2. Literature review

2.1. Metaphor

In recent years, contemporary linguists, cognitive scientists, and philosophers present the definition of 'metaphor' differently from old theories. As a result, various descriptions are applied to depict the same metaphor (Lakoff, 1992). Thus, cognitive linguists and scientists Lakoff and Turner (1989, p.25) in their book More than Cool Reason relate metaphor with the human mind processes and provide the following delineation: "Metaphor is a matter of thought – all kinds of thought: thought about emotion, about society, about human character, about language, and about the nature of life and death". In the same way, the book of Punter (2007) reveals that, metaphors are widely used not only in literature, but also in everyday language and speech.

Metaphor is a figure of speech which makes an implicit, implied or hidden comparison between two things that are unrelated, but it has been shared by some common characteristics. It is implied analogy in which a word or phrase is applied to a person, object, idea, or concept to which it is literally or semantically inapplicable. The word metaphor was derived from Greek word. In the broadest sense, metaphor represents a type of figurative language, or that which is not literal. Kövesces (2010) explains that traditional thinking about metaphor can be summarized by several properties, including being used for artistic and rhetorical purposes, being consciously and deliberately used by those with the creative talent to do so, and being optional or unnecessary in the sense that it is used only for special effects, and not in everyday communication.

On the other hand, Lakoff and Johnson (1980, p.5) defined metaphor as "understanding and experiencing one kind of thing in terms of another". They suggest that although metaphor is typically thought of to embellish language in poetry and rhetorical writing, it is much more than that: "metaphor is pervasive in everyday life, not just in language but in thought and action. Matthews and Goatly (1997) defined that metaphor is a name or descriptive term, and it is figure of speech in which a word or phrase is taken out of its usual setting and placed with another word to suggest a likeness. It is made from vivid by transferring to it the name or attributes of some other objects.

According to Larson (1998), metaphor has four parts. First, it is the topic. The topic is the thing really being talked about. The topic is the thing really being talked about. It is usually the topic of the first proposition and nonfigurative. Secondly, image is what is being compared with. It is the topic of the second preposition and figurative. The third part is the point of similarity. It is found in the comments of both prepositions which has the image as topic. A final part is nonfigurative equivalent. When the proposition containing the topic is events preposition, the comment is the nonfigurative equivalent. The researcher only pays attention to the metaphor in the imagery. This theory is introduced by Larson (1998). The four general kinds of metaphor are anthropomorphic metaphor, animal metaphor, metaphor from concrete to abstract and synesthetic metaphor.

2.1.1. Anthropomorphic metaphor

Anthropomorphic metaphor is a natural phenomenon. An entire organization might be described through an anthropomorphic metaphor if its various members were thought of as body parts. For example, the brains of the organization would be its leader, the muscle would be a tough henchman; and the eyes and ears would be the organization's spy network.

2.1.2. Animal metaphor

Animal metaphor is used to explain a condition or the reality in the nature based on the experience using of language. The metaphor by the animal's elements is common to use for a plant. Metaphor is bases on the animal's would Lakoff and Johnson (1980) considered that we use constructions for motion in physical space to express changes in state-space as when he say "human have risen above animals" For example: My boss is a dragon. My aunt Jane is house - faced and body.

2.1.3. Metaphor from concrete to abstract

Metaphor from concrete to abstract is the metaphor that can be informed by experience. The experience is transferred from abstract. For example: We use vertical spatial terms to talk about

positive and negative emotional valence (example: She was feeling up) or talk about relationships in terms of physical journeys (example: They are at a crossroads).

2.1.4. Synesthetic metaphor

Synesthetic metaphor is the metaphor which is created by the transfer of response. For example: I could hear a funny rustling and clicking.

It is undeniable that metaphor is used in poetry to explain and educate emotions, feelings and relationship of other elements which cannot be described in ordinary language. To find out the kind of metaphor and the meaning, the researcher needs some theories to accelerate include literature, poetry, structuralism, figurative, language and metaphor. The references are essential for the researcher to study to find out the kinds of metaphor and the meanings of metaphor.

2.2. Poem

Poem is as universal as language and almost as ancient. The most primitive people have used it, and the most civilized have cultivated it because it has given pleasure. People have read it, listened to it, or recited it because they liked it and give them enjoyment. Poem might be defined as a kind of language that says more and says it more intensely than ordinary language. It means that poem certain language is not ordinary language that people use every day. Meanwhile, Perk and Martin (1984) defined poem as the spontaneous overflow of powerful feeling. It takes its origin from emotion recollected in tranquility. The certain language used in the poems due to the beauty. This is necessary because when the poems written in ordinary language, it will make no strong impression to the readers. In the real life, death, pain and suffering are not pleasurable, but in poems, they may be. For good readers, they will be enjoyable when transmitted through the medium of art. Poem can be recognized only by response made to it by a good reader; someone who has acquired some sensitive to poem, but there is a catch here, in reading the poem. To know more about it, there are some ways such as:

a. Read a poem more than once. Reading twice may be necessary simply to let you get your bearings, a poem is not like newspaper, to be hastily read and cast into the wastebasket.
b. Keep the dictionary by your side and use it.
c. Read to hear the sounds of the words in your mind.
d. Always pay carefully attention to what the poem saying.

3. Methodology

In this research, the researcher uses documentation techniques in collecting the date. This method is attempted to trace the source of information in the form of document which are relevant to the object of the research. The data of this study is two poems written by Anne Bradstreet to analyze metaphorical expression such as anthropomorphic metaphor, animal metaphor, metaphor from concrete to abstract and synesthetic metaphor. The instrument of this study is the writer. The writer spends time reading and understanding the selected poems of Anne Bradstreet.

The researcher applies content analysis that focuses on analyzing metaphorical expression. The document used in this research is two poems written by Anna Bradstreet. The study was mainly carried out through the documentary analysis and descriptive study with the support of qualitative and quantitative approach. Based on the data collecting techniques, the data is analyzed qualitatively by using flow model analysis, data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing.

4. Findings and discussions

The data used in this research is the poems of Anna Bradstreet. All the song lyrics are read carefully. The researcher takes 38 lines which contain metaphor taken from two poems; *To My Dear and Loving Husband and A Letter to Her Husband Absent upon Public Employment***.** The data is classified according to Larson's categories of the metaphor: anthropomorphic metaphor, animal metaphor, metaphor from concrete to abstract and synesthetic metaphor. The researcher analyzes the lyrics in each poem. All lyrics will be attached. After reading each poems of Anne Bradstreet selected poems, in this part the researcher tries to find the kinds of metaphor used in the selected poems as follows:

4.1.To My Dear and Loving Husband

Referring to the first selected poem above, its metaphors are summarized in the following table:

Table 1. *The metaphor used in the first poem*

Line	The Poem	The kind of metaphor
1	If ever two were one, then surely we.	-
2	If ever man were lov'd by wife, then thee.	-
3	If ever wife was happy in a man,	-
4	Compare with me, ye women, if you can	-
5	I prize thy love more than whole Mines of gold	concrete to abstract
6	Or all the riches that the East doth hold.	anthropomorphic
7	My love is such that Rivers cannot quench,	concrete to abstract
8	Nor ought but love from thee give recompetence	-
9	Thy love is such I can no way repay.	concrete to abstract
10	The heavens reward thee manifold, I pray.	concrete to abstract
11	Then while we live, love let's so persever	-
12	That when we live no more, we may live ever.	-

In this poem the researcher found two kinds of metaphor: concrete to abstract metaphor and anthropomorphic metaphor. Concrete to abstract metaphor was found in the fifth, seventh, ninth and tenth line whereas anthropomorphic metaphor was found in the sixth line. In a word, there were five metaphors in this poem.

4.2.A Letter to Her Husband Absent upon Public Employment

Referring to the second selected poem above, its metaphors are summarized in the following table:

Table 2. *The metaphor used in the second poem*

Line	The Poem	The kind of metaphor
1	My head, my heart, mine Eyes, my life, nay more,	-
2	My joy, my Magazine of earthly store,	anthropomorphic
3	If two be one, as surely thou and I,	
4	How stayest thou there, whilst I at *Ipswich* lye?	-
5	So many steps, head from the heart to sever	concrete to abstract
6	If but a neck, soon should we be together:	anthropomorphic
7	I like the earth this season, mourn in black,	anthropomorphic
8	My Sun is gone so far in's Zodiack,	anthropomorphic
9	Whom whilst I 'joyed, nor storms, nor frosts I felt,	-
10	His warmth such frigid colds did cause to melt.	synesthetic
11	My chilled limbs now numbed lye forlorn;	synesthetic
12	Return, return sweet *Sol* from *Capricorn*;	concrete to abstract

13	In this dead time, alas, what can I more	concrete to abstract
14	Then view those fruits which through thy heat I bore?	concrete to abstract
15	Which sweet contentment yield me for a space,	-
16	True living Pictures of their Fathers face	concrete to abstract
17	O strange effect! now thou art *Southward* gone,	-
18	I weary grow, the tedious day so long;	-
19	But when thou *Northward* to me shalt return,	-
20	I wish my Sun may never set, but burn	athropomorphic
21	Within the Cancer of my glowing breast,	concrete to abstract
22	The welcome house of him my dearest guest.	-
23	Where ever, ever stay, and go not thence,	-
24	Till natures sad decree shall call thee hence;	concrete to abstract
25	Flesh of thy flesh, bone of thy bone,	concrete to abstract
26	I here, thou there, yet both but one.	concrete to abstract

In this poem the researcher found three kinds of metaphor namely: abstract to concrete metaphor, anthropomorphic metaphor, and synesthetic metaphor. Concrete to abstract metaphor was found in the fifth, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, sixteenth, twenty- first, twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth line whereas anthropomorphic metaphor was seen in the second, sixth, seventh, eighth and twentieth line. In the tenth and eleventh line, the researcher saw synesthetic metaphor. In this poem, the researcher saw that concrete to abstract metaphor was found in the seventh, ninth, twelfth and eighteenth line. All in all, there were sixteen metaphors in the second poem.

5. Conclusion

Metaphor is not only a linguistic phenomenon which shows the usage of figurative language, but metaphor also shows the concept of thinking and used widely pervasive in everyday life. Therefore, the word choice of someone is not random, but it has a certain structure based on everyday experiences, background knowledge and culture. Metaphors that are found in poems by Anne Bradstreet show that the use of metaphor is flexible. The whole types of metaphor in poems are revealed through the analysis of metaphor theory by Larson. They are anthropomorphic metaphor, animal metaphor, metaphor from concrete to abstract and synesthetic metaphor. The types of metaphor are the most frequently used in the poems. The meaning of metaphors also revealed from the analysis process which shows the condition of the country that has a bad condition, criticism to the government, where they do not stand up for the society. It can be seen that metaphor has been used as a tool in communication in order to make such impression in the interpretation of the listeners. Metaphor also shows the concept and point of view from this band toward the actual situation.

In the two poems entitled *"To My Dear and Loving Husband" and "A Letter to Her Husband Absent upon Public Employment"* there are 21 lines that include metaphor. 13 lines belong to abstract to concrete metaphor, 6 lines belong to anthropomorphic metaphor and 2 lines belong to synesthetic metaphor.

From the analysis, it can be concluded that metaphor has important roles in the poem. Therefore, the poet uses words that have metaphor meaning in the poem. It makes the poem more interesting to read and helps the readers to imagine the poem that the author has already given in the poem (lines). Hence, the imagination created by the reader is still in context of the poem.

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Phân tích phép ẩn dụ trong thơ của Anne Bradstreet

Tóm tắt: Mục đích của bài viết này là phân tích phép ẩn dụ bằng cách xác định các từ hoặc cụm từ trong câu theo các kiểu ẩn dụ để có thể hiểu hàm ý có trong từ hoặc cụm từ trong bài thơ dễ hơn. Dữ liệu chính của nghiên cứu này là những câu chứa ẩn dụ trong các bài thơ của Anne Bradstreet. Khi phân tích dữ liệu, nhà nghiên cứu đã sử dụng lý thuyết ẩn dụ được đưa ra bởi Larson (1998). Căn cứ vào lí thuyết, ẩn dụ được chia thành 4 loại: ẩn dụ nhân hoá, ẩn dụ động vật, ẩn dụ từ cụ thể đến trừu tượng và ẩn dụ đồng cảm. Nghiên cứu chủ yếu được thực hiện thông qua phân tích tài liệu và nghiên cứu mô tả với sự hỗ trợ của phương pháp tiếp cận định tính và định lượng. Kết quả của nghiên cứu này cho thấy có 21 câu thơ có phép ẩn dụ được sử dụng để diễn đạt cảm xúc, đặc biệt cảm xúc tình yêu. Cuối cùng, nghiên cứu đã chỉ ra rằng phép ẩn đang tồn tại trong cuộc sống hàng ngày của chúng ta.

Từ khóa: ngôn ngữ; ẩn dụ; Larson; Anne Bradstreet; poems.