

THE IMAGERY TYPES ANALYSIS OF "VERSES UPON THE BURNING OF OUR HOUSE" POETRY INTRINSIC ELEMENTS BY ANNE BRADSTREET

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ABSTRACT

In Literature, Poetry is one of various literary works that usually can become a medium to express the expression, emotions, thoughts, imaginations, visions, and whatever the poet feels. By using poems as a form of feeling expression, famous poets often add supporting elements of poetry in order to give an element of beauty to each line of poetry that makes semantic meaning and includes rhymes and rhythms. One of the many famous poets who can express her feelings and thoughts into a poem is Anne Bradstreet, one of the earliest American poets. One of Anne Bradstreet's poems inspired by her thoughts, visions and feelings is her poem entitled "Verses Upon the Burning of our House". The poem has chosen between the others to be analyzed because it consists of her real-life experience that she has passed through when alive. This research aims to find out the intrinsic element especially in imagery context that contains the poem titled "Verses Upon the Burning of our House" by Anne Bradstreet. The poem is about the experience of Anne Bradstreet losing her house into a flame on July 10, 1666 and describes the emotional impact of watching her material possessions, including her house, go up in flames. This research is used library research because researchers need data from various sources such as undergraduate thesis, articles, books, and internet sources in order to obtain a theoretical basis regarding the problem to be researched also descriptive qualitative method with Kennedy (1995) intrinsic elements concept as the theory to describe all the elements that found in the poem. As the result, from 7 types of imagery that exist there are 4 types found in the poem that consist 8 stanza with 54 lines. They are visual with the most type that appear with 17 lines, auditory with 8 lines, kinesthetic with 8 lines, organic with 9 lines and the other 12 lines without any imagery classification types.

Keywords: Anne Bradstreet, Imagery, Intrinsic, Poetry

I. Introduction

In Literature, Poetry is one of various literary works that usually can become a medium to express the expression, emotions, thoughts, imaginations, visions, and whatever the poet feels. By using poems as a form of feeling expression, famous poets often add supporting elements of poetry in order to give an element of beauty to each line of poetry that makes semantic meaning and includes rhymes and rhythms. One of the many famous poets who can express her feelings and thoughts into a poem is Anne Bradstreet, one of the earliest American poets Bradstreet was one of the first poets in America and is often considered the first significant female poet in the New World. The collection includes a variety of poems on different themes, such as love, nature, and religion.

Anne Bradstreet was an English-born American poet who lived from 1612 to 1672. She is considered one of the most important early American poets and is known for her introspective and personal poetry. Bradstreet's work often explored themes of love, religion, and the struggles of Puritan life in the New World. Bradstreet's writing reflects her experiences as a woman, a mother, and a devout Christian in the colonial American context. Her work continues to be studied and celebrated for its insight into early American life and its enduring literary quality.

One of Anne Bradstreet's poems inspired by her thoughts, visions, and feelings is her poem entitled "Verses Upon the Burning of our House". The poem has choose between the others to be analyzed because it consists of the real-life experience that she has passed through when alive. In the poem, Bradstreet describes the emotional impact of watching her material possessions, including her house, go up in flames. She acknowledges the natural human attachment to worldly possessions but also reflects on the transitory nature of material things. Despite the grief and shock of the loss, the poem takes a turn towards spiritual contemplation and acceptance. Bradstreet draws on her Puritan faith to find solace in the belief that her true home is in heaven. She reflects on the impermanence of earthly belongings and emphasizes the importance of placing faith in God rather than in material wealth. The poem concludes with a message of resignation to God's will and a reminder of the eternal home that awaits in heaven.

This research aims to find out the intrinsic element, especially in the imagery context that contains the poem titled "Verses Upon the Burning of our House" by Anne Bradstreet. The imagery in "Verses Upon the Burning of our House" is explored through various types, including visual, auditory, kinesthetic, organic, tactile, gustatory, and olfactory. The research employs both close reading and literary analysis techniques using library research also descriptive qualitative methods with Kennedy's (1995) intrinsic elements concept as the theory to describe all the elements found in the poem

The findings of this research found that from 7 types of imagery that exist, there are 4 types found in the poem that consist of 8 stanzas with 54 lines. They are visual with the most

types that appear with 17 lines, auditory with 8 lines, kinesthetic with 8 lines, organic with 9 lines, and the other 12 lines without any imagery classification types.

II. Methods

This research used library research because researchers need data from many sources variation such as undergraduate thesis, articles, books, and internet sources in order to obtain a theoretical basis regarding the problem to be researched related to this topic also the descriptive qualitative method with Kennedy (1995) intrinsic elements concept as the theory to describe all the elements that found in the poem. These methods were suitable related to this research because it was suitable to figure out the imagery intrinsic elements in “Verses Upon the Burning of our House” by Anne Bradstreet. The primary data used in this research is the poem itself and the secondary data namely the thesis, articles, books, and websites that discuss intrinsic elements also used to support the research. There are a lot of steps that have been carried out by the researcher during analyzing the data. The first step is reviewing the relevant information from the primary and secondary data. Then systematically searching and organizing the primary data in order to increase understanding of the data. Then, the second step is analyzing the data, the researcher does an Identification to find out the poem imagery types and then will classify the data collected from the primary and secondary data above to be analyzed. The last step is interpreting, the researcher will interpret the poem line by line to find the meaning deeply or understand more about the poem and then describe the meaning of the poem, and find out the imagery that is used in the poem. After all of those steps has done the researcher will conclude the result of the data collected in the discussion and close it with the conclusion.

III. Findings and Discussion

Imagery is the words generated by the mind to describe an event that aims to produce physical perceptions so that the reader has the experience or the sense-impression itself, Lonners (2003). In Anne Bradstreet 's poem " Verses Upon the Burning of our House " there is some imagery used by the author there are visual, auditory, organic, and kinesthetic imagery. This research data was all obtained and analyzed from the lines in the poetry. The analysis will be explained in each line containing the imagery context.

Visual

Based on Pradopo, (1990) stated that visual imagery appeals to the sense of sight by describing something the speaker of the poem sees. Poets will use other figurative language, including metaphor, simile, or personification to describe the experience of the senses of sight images.

Line 7 – “I, starting up, **the light did spy,**”

Line 12 – “**The flame** consume my dwelling place.”
Line 13 – “And when I could **no longer look**,”
Line 15 – “That laid **my goods now in the dust**.”
Line 22 – “My **sorrowing eyes aside** did cast”
Line 23 – “And **here and there the places spy**”
Line 24 – “**Where oft I** sate and long did lie.”
Line 25 – “Here stood **that trunk**, and there **that chest**,”
Line 26 – “There lay **that store** I counted best.”
Line 27 – “My pleasant things in **ashes lie**”
Line 28 – “And them **behold no more** shall I.”
Line 33 – “No Candle e'er **shall shine** in Thee,”
Line 42 – “That **dunghill mists** away may fly.”
Line 43 – “Thou hast **a house** on high erect”
Line 44 – “**Framed** by that mighty Architect,”
Line 45 – “With glory **richly furnished**,”
Line 52 – “Farewell, my pelf, farewell, **my store**.”

In this type there are 17 lines that consist visual imaginary meaning in this poem. The words in bold are defined as visual because they represent a place such as “that trunk, that store, that chest, a house, my store” or may define an author's sight such as “the light did spy, the flame, no longer look, my goods now in the dust, sorrowing eyes aside, here and there the places spy, where oft I, ashes lie, behold no more, shall shine, dunghill mists, framed, richly furnished, the light”. Those words can be sensed through our sight, therefore they can be classified as visual.

Auditory

Poets can also describe sounds that are heard, which is called auditory imagery based on Pradopo (1990). Poets might also use sound devices such as onomatopoeia, or words that imitate sounds, as a means of describing sounds.

Line 1 – “**In silent** night when rest I took,”
Line 3 – “I wakened was with **thundering noise**”
Line 4 – “And piteous shrieks of **dreadful voice**.”
Line 5 – “That **fearful sound** of “fire” and “fire,”
Line 31 – “**No pleasant talk** shall ‘ere be **told**”
Line 32 – “Nor **things recounted** done of old.”
Line 34 – “Nor bridegroom’s **voice e’er heard** shall be.”
Line 35 – “**In silence** ever shalt thou lie,”

In this type, there are 8 lines that consist of auditory imaginary meaning in this poem. The words in bold are defined as auditory because they represent a sound or may be defined as what the author heard such as “silent, thundering noise, dreadful voice, fearful sound, no pleasant talk, things recounted, voice e’er heard, in silence”. Those words can be sensed through our sense of hearing, therefore they can be classified as auditory.

Kinesthetic

Kinesthetic imagery describes the sense of movement, and it could refer to the movement of the speaker or objects around the speaker of the poem based on Pradopo (1990)

Line 11 – “Then, **coming out**, behold a space”

Line 20 – “But yet sufficient for us **left**. “

Line 21 – “When by the ruins oft **I past**”

Line 29 – “Under thy roof no guest **shall sit**,”

Line 30 – “Nor at thy Table **eat a bit**.”

Line 36 – “**Adieu, Adieu**, all’s vanity.”

Line 46 – “**Stands** permanent though this be fled.”

Line 47 – “It’s **purchased and paid** for too”

In this type, there are 8 lines that consist of kinesthetic imaginary meaning in this poem. The words in bold are defined as kinesthetic because they represent a movement such as “coming out, stands, shall sit, eat a bit, adieu,” or may define an author's action such as “left, purchased and paid, I past”. Those words can be done by action, therefore they can be classified as kinesthetic.

Organic

Organic imagery is the type of imagery that emerges from our mind, and can be in the form of feelings or psychological context.

Line 2 – “For **sorrow** near I did not look,”

Line 6 – “Let no man know is **my Desire**.”

Line 8 – “And to my God **my heart did cry**”

Line 9 – “And not to leave me **succourless**.”

Line 10 – “To straighten me in **my Distress**”

Line 18 – “Far be it that I **should repine**,”

Line 37 – “Then **straight I ‘gin my heart** to chide,”

Line 53 – “The world **no longer let me love**,”

Line 54 – “**My hope** and treasure lies above.”

In this type, there are 9 lines that consist of organic imagery meaning in this poem. The words in bold are defined as organic because they represent a thought such as “my desire, my hope,

my distress, no longer let me love or may defined an author feelings such as “sorrow, my heart did cry, succourless, should repine, straight I ‘gin my heart”. Those words can be done as a mindful action, therefore they can be classified as organic.

As a result, from the 7 types of imagery that exist, there are 4 types found in the poem that consist of 8 stanzas with 54 lines. They are visual with the most types that appear with 17 lines, auditory with 8 lines, kinesthetic with 8 lines, organic with 9 lines, and the other 12 lines without any imagery classification types.

IV. Conclusion

In conclusion, Anne Bradstreet's "Verses Upon the Burning of our House" stands as the use of imagery to convey complex emotions and profound spiritual insights. The poem stands as a timeless testament to the power of language and imagery in conveying profound emotional and spiritual truths. Through a skillful blend of these imagery types, Bradstreet transforms a personal tragedy into a universal meditation on the impermanence of worldly attachments and the enduring strength found in faith. The imagery elements employed in the poem create a multisensory experience for the reader, making the narrative not just a reflection on personal loss but a meditation on the universal themes of impermanence and faith. Based on the data that have been discussed from the previous chapter the researcher found 4 types of imagery that are used in the poem from 7 types that exist. Those are 17 lines of visual, 8 lines of auditory, 8 lines of kinesthetic, 9 lines of organic, and the other 12 lines without any imagery classification types. Based on the data found by the researcher, it can be concluded that the most common type of imagery used is visual imagery.

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