

**FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE AND THE ESSENCE OF HOPE IN *SEE IT THROUGH*
BY EDGAR ALBERT GUEST AND *HOPE IS THE THING WITH FEATHERS* BY
EMILY DICKINSON**

Haya Hassan Khan

Lecturer of English at University of Poonch Rawalakot
Department of Humanities

Email: haya.ajk121@gmail.com

Abstract

This research aims to analyze the use of figurative devices, particularly tropes, in the poems *See It Through* by Edgar Albert Guest and *Hope is the Thing with Feathers* by Emily Dickinson. It explores the meanings generated through these figurative elements and the similarities in how meaning is constructed in both poems. Figurative language involves descriptive expressions and sentences that convey implicit messages through an artistic blend of devices. The study examines the figurative devices that function as tropes, the process of meaning construction, and the thematic similarities in both poems using the Knickerbocker and Reninger theory of figurative language (1963). This theory categorizes figurative devices such as simile, metaphor, personification, synecdoche, metonymy, hyperbole, irony, paradox, dead metaphor, imagery, symbol, and allusion, which all contribute to conveying specific meanings. The research adopts a figurative analysis method, employing Leech and Short's (2007) model to examine the selected poems. The analysis reveals the presence of various figurative devices, including similes, metaphors, personification, symbols, and imagery. The study concludes that both poems share a central theme: the importance of hope and courage in overcoming life's challenges.

Key words: Figurative devices, Language, Simile, Metaphor, Personification, Symbol, Imagery, Hope, Strength

Introduction

Language is a system of communication which is structured and is used by humans to communicate. The communication through language can be done either through spoken discourse or through written process. In both these ways of communication, language plays an essential part because the communication process cannot be successful if it lacks language. According to Bloomfield (1993), language is an important tool for communication and this tool distinguishes man from animal. A poet of language uses different knowledge and abilities in language, the poet uses his knowledge and abilities to deliver his ideas, thoughts, desire and emotions through language. These systems of knowledge are well study in the branch that is linguistics. Linguistics is the scientific study of language. It deals with how a specific language functions. According to Abrams (1999), Linguistics is used in order to systematically study the aspects in detail. These aspects includes the fundamentals that are used in language and the principles that manages their combination and association. There are three categories or subfields in to which linguistics can be divided. These categories includes: language in context, 2) language meaning, and 3) language form and in linguistics, the study of meaning is called semantics.

Moreover, Semantics is the branch of linguistics which studies meaning. Linguistic itself has brought to the topic of semantics a certain degree of systematic rigor which is mutually shared with a view of studying meaning as an cohesive constituent within the idea

of how language works (Leech, 1981). Moreover, semantics is the that branch of linguistics which studies the meaning of word, phrases and sentence The aim of semantics is to describe and explain the meaning in ordinary language. People may even say in ordinary practice more clear and obvious that the objective of semantics is to explain what causes the use of the word means and related term for example sense, nonsense, signify, antonym, synonymy, etc. in English and other language. The language which uses the unreal meaning is called figurative language in semantic analysis. Figurative language can be best understood through studying semantics. By studying semantics, one can best understand the figurative language. (Leech, 1969)

Figurative language is an influential language. To attract reader's attention, figurative language is best used by poets and writers to add some additional dimension to language. The role that figurative language plays includes the conveying of meaning, giving more meaning to the words, adding beauty in the words and stressing their meaning. This is because of these reasons, figurative language is one of the important features of poem. Figurative language also known as figures of speech used in the poems are more central and fundamental element in a poem as compared to other elements. That is why the use of figurative language make the poem sound more beautiful, and the uses of such figures also make poems attract the reader's attention. Moreover, to entertain readers and to attract readers attention, figurative devices are beautifully used in the poems with some meanings in them. Poem is the mixture of sound and sense. The language used in the poems is more intense and deep than the ordinary language and the purpose behind the use of the figurative language is to make poem interesting for readers to add in the beauty of the poem (Knickerbockers & Williard 1963). The language which is rich with figurative expressions includes the speaker's wishes to touch the emotions, causes shocks and to motivate into action (Peter, 2002). Verdonk (2003) states that figurative language is a kind of stylistics which is used when someone wanted to convey different meanings.

There are many kinds of figurative devices for example allegory, allusion, antithesis, hyperbole, irony, metaphor, simile and personification etc. these figurative devices. The poems selected for this term paper also contain the figurative devices. Therefore, these figurative devices can change normal descriptions into evocative events, enriches the expressive meaning of passages, and turn prose into a form of poetry. As figurative devices plays major role in beautifying the text and to gain readers attention. Therefore, the purpose of this term paper is also to point out figurative devices which are tropes and the meanings that are generated using these figurative devices in the selected poems that are "See it through" by Edgar Albert Guest and "Hope is the thing with feathers" by Emily Dickinson. Edger Albert Guest was a British American poet who was famous for his poems. One of his poems "See it through" is analyzed figuratively in this term paper. Emily Dickinson who is writer of the poem "Hope is the thing with feathers", is also an American poet who wrote many poems and this poem is one of her popular poems.

Research Objectives

1. To find out the figurative devices that are tropes used in the poems *See it through* by Edger Alan Guest and *Hope is the thing with feathers* by Emily Dickinson.
2. To explore the meanings represented by the application of figurative devices in the poems *See it through* by Edger Alan Guest and *Hope is the thing with feathers* by Emily Dickinson.
3. To find out the similarity in the meaning representation of the poems "See it through" by Edger Albert Guest and *Hope is the thing with feathers* by Emily Dickinson.

Research Questions

1. Which figurative devices that are tropes used in the poems *See it through* by Edger Albert Guest and *Hope is the thing with feathers* by Emily Dickinson?
2. What meanings are represented by the application of figurative devices in the poems *See it through* by Edger Alan Guest and *Hope is the thing with feathers* by Emily Dickinson?
3. How the poems *See it through* by Edgar Albert Guest and *Hope is the thing with feathers* by Emily Dickinson are similar in their meaning representation?

Statement of the problem

Figurative language serves as an effective communication tool and is something which we widely use in our spoken discourse and writings that helps in expressing compound descriptions, feelings or sentiments quickly and efficiently. In the selected poems for this research: “See it through” by Edgar Albert Guest and “Hope is the thing with feathers” by Emily Dickinson are also enriched with figurative devices with the meanings which are not explicitly stated. Therefore, this term paper aims to point out the figurative devices that are tropes used in the poems, to explore the meanings generated through these devices and to point out the similarity of meaning representation in both selected poems using the method of figurative analysis for the selected poems.

Literature Review

There are many researches done on the figurative devices used in the poems. Below are few reviewed articles on the figurative language used in different poems.

A research was conducted with the aim to analyze the stylistics features of the poem ‘The Onset’ written by Robert Frost. This poem was analyzed through diction, imagery and sound devices to clarify the themes. The method of Stylistic analysis was used. The findings revealed that apparently the poem was about seasons but when it was explored stylistically then it was found that theme of life and death is also the major theme of this poem. The theme of this poem was explored by the writer through diction, imagery and metaphor (Khan et al., 2014). This research provides a good understanding of the poetic devices used and the theme that was explored in the poem. But if a theoretical was to be added then it may give more strength to the research.

A research was conducted on J. P. Clark-Bekederemo's poetry to find out the figurative language used and the stylistic function. The purpose of this study was to explore the stylistic value of figuration as semantic signifiers or reinforces in the poetry. For this purpose, M.A.K. Halliday's three meta functions of language viz: ideational, interpersonal, and textual, as the analytical model is used. This study focuses on the use of figurative devices such as imagery, metaphorization, rhetorical operations, humor, and figures of sound, to foreground features of meaning in the texts, in relation to context of situation and textual function. This study concluded that figuration is an important feature of poetry, and that the author has intentionally organized this device to efficiently encode the meaning of the texts under study and also to achieve aesthetic value, in relation to context of situation and textual function (Yeibo, 2012).

Padillah et al., (2016) conducted research on the novel *If I Stay* by Gayle Forman to find figurative devices which includes simile, metaphor, hyperbole and personification. For this purpose descriptive qualitative method was used. This research concluded that clear similarity has the characteristic like there are vehicle, tenor, connector, (like, as such, etc) and contain the details of the similarity. While unclear similarity has the characteristic which there are vehicle, tenor, connector (like, as such, etc), and do not contain the details of the similarity. Hyperbole has the characteristic that is overstatement or say something much bigger than the real. And the personification has the characteristic that is human being or gives human attributes to nonhuman. And the last the characteristic of metaphor, there are vehicle and tenor but there is not connector (like, as such, etc). Furthermore, it was also found

that after analyzing the figurative devices in the novel, it was easy to understand the real meaning of the sentences enriched with figurative expressions. It was also found that the particular novel contains 74 similes, 72 hyperboles, 12 personification and 11 metaphors and from all the figurative devices used the most used figurative device in the novel is simile.

The poem selected for this term paper is “Hope is the thing with feathers”. An article was found on this poem with the aim to explain the relation of hope and bird. For this purpose author used the objective theory of Abrams and the theory of symbol. The finding of this study was that the relation between hope and bird is that bird is used to symbolize the hope (Amini, 2020). This research is authentic but if Emily’s any other poem along with this poem were to be analyzed symbolically using the theory of symbols than it might have become more effective research.

Another research was conducted with the aim to analyze the metaphors used in the poems “Hope is the thing with feathers” and “Because I could not stop for death”. For this purpose descriptive qualitative approach was used following the theories of Lakof and Jhonson. The findings of this study revealed that in the poems 40% of ontological metaphors, 20% structural metaphor and 0% complex metaphors are used (Astuti, 2019). This research study is informative but if both the selected poems were to be analyzed in comparison with metaphors used or the schemes were to be analyzed than it might be more authentic study. Secondly, this research study lacks a proper model for analysis. Adding model to the study can make it more authentic.

Another research was conducted with the aim to analyze the figurative language in Emily Dickinson’s poem. The study concluded that the figurative devices used includes simile, metaphor, personification and imagery (Hadayanto & Nur, 2004). This research work lacks a proper theoretical framework for analyzing the figurative language. Secondly, the model to support the method is lacking in analysis. This research could be made more effective by adding a specific theoretical framework and a model.

After the reviewed articles, it is to be concluded that there is some research work done on the poem “Hope is the thing with feathers” but the proper theoretical framework in those researches is lacking and secondly, the model used for analyzing the figurative language also lacks. As the second poem for this research is “See it through” but no research work was found on this poem. As the focus of this term paper is on both these poems to find out which figurative devices (specifically tropes) that are used and what meaning is represented. Moreover, the focus is also to explore the similarity of meaning representation in both these poems. The theoretical framework used is Knickerbocker and Reninger’s theory of figurative language and the model used for analysis is the model proposed by Leech and Short. In any of the research work the theoretical framework proposed by Knickerbocker and Reninger is not used along with the model given by Leech and Short, Moreover, the similarity in meaning representation of poem “Hope is the thing with feather” with any other poem specifically “See it through” has been not be explored before. Therefore, this is the research gap.

Theoretical Framework

This research has used the theory of figurative language by Knickerbocker and Reninger. This theory was proposed in 1963 in book *Interpreting Literature*. This theory of figurative language is also called metaphorical theory or metaphor. This is because its Greek ancestor ‘Metapherein’ means to convey meaning other than its literal meaning. According to this theory of figurative language, there are different types of figurative devices and these devices used contain some meaning which is indirect and is communicated using the figurative expressions (Knickerbocker & Reninger, 1963). The strong effect of figurative language that is used helps in making language extensively applied in several types of

communication. Figurative language can be stated as figurative expression since mainly they deliver the same meaning: a word or expression is not meant to be taken literally. Figurative expressions affects the intellectual aspect of the addressee of the communication. It is commonly used in written communication in which the receiver and the readers receives the messages from the authors who want to convey their message through written texts (Ekasani, 2015).

Knickerbocker and Reninger further illustrated that figures and symbol are images that are used in a specific way with the purpose to explore what is unknown from the unknown. An example was given that Joseph Conrad defines an old Chinese ship-owner as having “a face like an ancient lemon”. The first is known and the second one is not known. Our imagination will be required to transfer the relevant characteristics of the ancient lemon to the face, and we can see it as wrinkled, jaundiced, dried-up, oval-shaped, and toughened by time – but the irrelevant characteristics of the lemon we will allow to drop away. That is why we must make the proper association between the face and the lemon. If we transfer a figure into the purpose object it means we have reached one level in order to understand the figure of speech but for the people who have no any ability in interpreting figurative meaning it means that he has ‘an empty art’ to understand it and cannot reach one level to understand it. We need to learn-even a few of figure of speech to enlarge our understanding and enjoyment of poetry.

According to Knickerbocker Reninger, figurative devices are used to convey meaning which is literal. The literal meanings are used in the form of figurative devices. It can be repetition, organization or operation of words with lexical meaning or a phrase with a specific meaning not centered on exact meaning of the word. Figurative language adds into the meaning of the words, helps in beautifying them and emphasize their meaning. So, figurative language is rooted within and closely related to our cultures actions and representations of the world. The two experts have given different types of figurative devices which includes simile, metaphor, personification, synecdoche, metonymy, hyperbole, irony, paradox, dead metaphor, imagery, symbol and allusion. According to Knickerbocker and Reninger, metaphor is a figure of speech that directly mentions to one thing by revealing another. This figure of speech may provide clearness and helps in identifying hidden likenesses between two ideas. It is basically an indirect contrast, or an expression that is used in a novel sense, on the basis of resemblance between its literal sense and the new thing or situation to which it is applicable with the absence of “like or as”. This figure of speech is also used to draw comparison between two things. It associates those two things not for the reason that they are similar but to compare or provide symbolism. In short, this figure of speech directly compares one thing with another Simile is another figure of speech in which a comparison is shown by using specific words or phrase such as: like, as. This figure of speech is used for indirect comparison. Simile is different from metaphor in a sense that in any poem, novel or a text, similes are used to show similarity of one thing with the other. Whereas, metaphors are used for direct comparison and similes are used for indirect comparison. Personification is the figure of speech which is used to give human qualities or characteristics to non-human objects. It is used for the representation of nonconcrete quality in human form. Personification is basically used in which a motionless object, an animal or nonconcrete thoughts are made to perform like a person and gives colorfulness and closeness to those things which are usually thought of as impersonal and indifferent from human affairs. In short, this figurative device is used by poets to give human features to a thing, animal, or an abstract idea. Synecdoche is the figure of speech in which a term or a part is used for the representation of whole or a anything. Metonymy is the figure of speech which refers to a thing for which it is closely related or simply it can be the concept which is

denoted to by the name of something which has close relation with that thing or concept. Hyperbole. Hyperbole is that figure of speech which is used for exaggerating a statement or a claim. This figure of speech is used with the purpose to provide more information of the claim or the concept. Irony is a figure of speech which is most widely used to show strong emotion or raise a point. Moreover, irony is also used with the purpose to convey opposite meaning of what is uttered. Paradox is a statement of which the apparent or understandable meaning seems to be unreasoned, even strange but when it is examined closely it makes a good sense. This figure of speech contains some contradictory or incompatible elements but when they are investigated closely, they seems to be true. Dead metaphor is also a figurative device it is a called dead metaphor because when it is excessively used in any text, then it actually losses it value. That is why, this figurative device is called dead metaphor. Allusion is also a figurative device which is used as a reference for any person, place or thing. Not a contrast in the particular sense, but a figure in the sense that it suggests more than its narrow meaning (Knickerbocker & Reninger, 1963).

This theory of figurative devices is helpful in pointing out the figurative devices from the poem or any text. Therefore, this theory of figurative language is used with the aim to analyze the figurative devices (tropes) that are used in the poems and the meanings that are generated which are not explicitly stated.

Methodology

This research is qualitative research. Qualitative research is the study which examines the non-numerical data. In the same way, in this research qualitative approach is used in order to get in depth and deep understanding of the text. To be more specific, this research is descriptive qualitative research. Descriptive qualitative approach is the approach which is used in qualitative research which only describes the data and does not show the detail mathematics calculation and measurement (Moleong, 2009). This research has used the descriptive qualitative approach because the data which are poems are analyzed with the aim to study the figurative devices that are used in the selected poems and the meanings that they convey to understand the main idea of the poems. Analysis of both the poems have been done qualitatively with the needed description. Therefore, this research is descriptive in nature. Moreover, the method which is used to analyze the selected poems is the figurative analysis. With the help of this method one can analyze the figurative language of the text. As the focus of this term is on the figurative language used in the selected poems so, the method of figurative analysis has been used to analyze the figurative devices in the poems. Moreover, the model that is used to analyze the figurative devices in the poems and the meanings that is created through these devices follows three steps that are 1) Grammatical and lexical 2) Phonological Schemes 3) Tropes. Grammatical and lexical categories are concerned with any kind of repetition in devices such as anaphora and parallelism etc. This repetition can be formal and structural. Phonological schemes are concerned with assonance and alliteration etc. to see how vowels and consonants are used in any specific way and to check the interaction of these phonological features with the meanings. Tropes is concerned with the traditional figurative devices for example simile, metaphor, irony, paradox and personification etc. The use of tropes indicates the special interaction of metaphor or simile with personification. In tropes the most widely used figurative devices are included which contain any specific meaning in the poem or any other text As the focus of this term paper is on figurative devices which are tropes. Therefore, from the model discussed in the above lines, only last step that is tropes is used to analyze the figurative devices and the meanings that are produced in the poems. (Leech & Short, 2007)

Significance of the study

Figurative language can be used to convince, influence, involve and connect with an audience and give the intended message. In the same way in the selected poems “Hope is the thing with feathers” by Emily Dickinson and “See it through” by Edgar Albert Guest may be significant for the readers that they can get in depth and deep understanding of the selected poems that are analyzed figuratively. This study may be significant for the readers to develop their deep understanding of the figurative devices and the meaning constructions through the use of figurative language. Moreover, this paper may be fruitful for linguistic students because they can use this study as a referential material following the same theoretical framework and model and can apply on other poems enriched with figurative devices.

Analysis

The first poem which is be analyzed is *See It Through* by Edgar Albert Guest. Below is the poem:

See It Through

When you're up against a trouble,
Meet it squarely, face to face;
Lift your chin and set your shoulders,
Plant your feet and take a brace.
When it's vain to try to dodge it,
Do the best that you can do;
You may fail, but you may conquer,
See it through!

Black may be the clouds about you
And your future may seem grim,
But don't let your nerve desert you;
Keep yourself in fighting trim.
If the worst is bound to happen,
Spite of all that you can do,
Running from it will not save you,
See it through!

Even hope may seem but futile,
When with troubles you're beset,
But remember you are facing
Just what other men have met.
You may fail, but fall still fighting;
Don't give up, whate'er you do;
Eyes front, head high to the finish.
See it through!

Literary devices are tools that writers use to deliver their feelings, thoughts, and themes to make the texts attractive for the readers. Albert Guest has also employed some literary devices in this poem which are analyzed using the theory of figurative devices and the model by Leech and Short. According to the theory of figurative language by knickerbocker and Reninger, figurative devices includes Simile, metaphor, personification, synecdoche, imagery, metonymy, hyperbole, irony, symbol, allusion, paradox and dead metaphor.

Imagery

In this poem, the figurative device that is imagery is used in the first stanza of the poem. The purpose of this device is to make readers understand the things using their five

senses. In the same way in this poem also, imagery is seen in the lines: “Plant your feet and take a brace” (Guest, 2013, line, 3) and “Keep yourself in fighting trim” (Line, 4) Here the use of imagery indicates the readers to be strong enough and fight the difficult situations. This use of figurative device is conveying the message that in difficult situations one should be ready to face the problem and should fight to be successful.

Personification

In the poem ‘See it through’ another figurative device that is personification is seen. As this device is used with the purpose give human qualities and attributes to objects which are lifeless. This figurative device helps in adding beauty to the poem. In the same way, in this poem in the opening lines of the first stanza the word ‘troubles’ which is personified as in the lines : “ When you’re up against a trouble” (line, 1) and “Meet it squarely, face to face” (line, 2). In these lines the word ‘troubles’ which is a personification because whenever one is in any kind of problem or trouble one should be courageous enough to face that trouble. To fight the trouble face to face which means instead of running from your hardships and miseries one should face them without avoiding. So, facing the trouble is a personification because face to face is used mostly for humans and here this used for ‘troubles’. In the second stanza: “But don’t let your nerve desert you” (line, 11) is also an example of personification. ‘Nerve’ is our bravery and it means that our bravery will abandon us which can’t actually happen. However, this gives us lesson because when we face any problem or hardship we feel like we are courageous and steps back to face that because we think we have no courage and we give all the control to the problem which controls us.

Symbolism

In the second stanza: “Black may be the clouds about you” (line, 9) words such as ‘Black’ and ‘Clouds’ or simply “Black clouds” is used as a symbol. Black cloud symbolizes the problems which a person faces in life. The problem or the hardships are symbolized using the word ‘Black clouds’.

Metaphor

As metaphor is the figure of speech which is used for direct comparison of one thing with the other. In the same way in this poem the fourth line of the first stanza: “Plant your feet and take a brace” (line, 4). In this line, the word ‘plant’ means to be ready for the problems and challenges. In the same way, in the second stanza: “Black may be the clouds about you” (line, 9) words ‘Black clouds’ directly indicates the challenges of life. So, this is the metaphor because here it shows the directly comparison of ‘Black clouds’ with the life challenges. ‘Black cloud’ is a metaphor for problems of life and it also symbolizes challenges of life.

Meanings generated through the use of figurative devices

As in this poem, different figurative devices such as imagery, personification, metaphor and symbolism are used. These figurative devices firstly enhance the beauty of the poem. Secondly, these figurative devices convey the deep message of the poem that when one is in problem or any kind of trouble he/she should not lose hope rather with firm belief, strength and courage one should face all the challenges of the life and hope for the best to happen. Moreover, one should not be hopeless in whatever the circumstances are and should never permit any trouble to underline the courage.

Hope is the Thing with Feathers

“Hope” is the thing with feathers –
That perches in the soul –
And sings the tune without the words –
And never stops – at all –

And sweetest – in the Gale – is heard –
And sore must be the storm –
That could abash the little Bird
That kept so many warm –

I've heard it in the chilliest land –
And on the strangest Sea –
Yet – never – in Extremity,
It asked a crumb – of me.

The poem “Hope is the thing with feathers” is one of the famous poems written by the writer Emily Dickinson. In the poem below are the different figurative devices.

Metaphor

In this poem, the metaphor is seen throughout the poem. So, this is called extended metaphor. In the first line of the first stanza: “Hope” is the thing with feathers’ (Dickinson, 2019, line, 1) here it is the direct comparison of ‘hope’ with ‘feathers’. The feathers are of bird. This metaphor has been used throughout the poem and shows that as birds sing in their beautiful voice and attracts the listeners by making them feel courageous. In the same way, hope is the thing which also make the person feel courageous and daring. When someone is the hopeless or upset, he finds meaning in his/her life through the positive energy of hope that resides inside the heart of a person.

Personification

Personification is also one of the figures of speech which is used to give human attributes to inanimate objects. In the second and third line of the first stanza: “Hope is the thing with feathers” (line, 2) and “That perches in the soul” (line, 3), ‘hope’ is personified here as feathers are wings which mostly birds have. But here ‘hope’ is being personified and ‘hope’ has been given the characteristic of having feathers which mostly birds have. Moreover, the second line shows that ‘hope’ is again personified because the word ‘perches’ shows that hope is such a beautiful feeling that fixes its roots in to the soul of the person. So, here ‘hope’ is given the qualities like it has feathers which birds have and secondly, roots are of trees and plants which are used here in this poem for hope. Therefore, the personified ‘hope’ beautifully conveys the power of hopefulness, courage and faith which helps the person to be courageous enough.

Symbol

In poems or other texts, the symbolism is mostly used to deliver any specific meaning and express the emotions to the audiences. In the same way, in this poem words such as “Chilliest Sea” and “storm” symbolizes struggles during hard times when hope is still there. Moreover, these words show the strong impact of hope in our lives. This is because life is full of problem and difficulties but the presence of hope encourages one to face all these difficulties and worries through power and strength.

Imagery

As this figurative device is used to make readers make a mental map in mind using their five senses. The purpose of using this figurative device is that while reading readers could perceive the situation or the idea through their senses. In the same way, in the poem some words such as ‘birds’, ‘feathers’, ‘storm’, ‘land’ and ‘sea’ are examples of imagery because these words shows the effect on readers by making themselves more indulged in the poem through imagining all these situations using sense of sight.

Meanings generated through the use of figurative devices

The poem “Hope is the thing with feathers” by Emily Dickinson has used different figurative devices and purpose behind this is to convey the beautiful message that hope exist in in the hearts of the people. It releases us from hopelessness and gives us the strength to move on in life. It motivates us to use our own strength and be the one who is powerful in every situation. But in return there is no demand of hope. In this poem, hope is compared with the bird whose melodious song originates life into even the most troubled soul. This shows how hope in one’s life helps to cope up through thick and thin and fight the situation without thinking how much problematic and hard the circumstances can be and this is seen in the poem which is beautifully portrayed through the use of epic metaphor, personification, and imagery.

This poems also makes us think that Dickinson has experienced several situations where she herself had faced the difficult stages of her life. Hope appears to be the only thing that gives her the power and aptitude to overcome such situations. This evaluation of hope to a bird gives hope a more usual characteristic which results in the dispersal of the personification in the whole poem. Dickinson’s ‘Hope’ is the thing with Feathers” exposes hope’s energetic nature and its competence to fight even in the most phases of life. Hope is a resource never gets tired and is always in the position to make the lives of people relaxed and more tolerable by encouraging them to be powerful. Briefly, as the solitary theme of this poem, hope has been personified to express its significance to the weak souls.

Similarity of meaning representation in poems

The poems are similar in the meaning representation in a way that the poem “See it through” conveys the message of hope and encouragement. Through analysis of figurative devices from the poem, this poems gives the message that whatever the challenges of life are and whatever the situation is one should fight these difficult phases of life with full courage and strength, life is full of difficult situations and miseries but one should neither lose hope nor feel helpless because to face the challenges with courage and strength is the real victory. One should always be ready to cope up with all the circumstances and future challenges and should always hold enough strength to face them with pride. I the same way the poem “Hope is the thing with feathers” also conveys the message as hope always exist in the hearts for good because it the feeling of hope which encourages one to move on and fight the struggles of life. It releases us from hopelessness and impossibilities and motivates us to move on with courage. This feeling of hope that lies in the hearts only empowers us and become the reason for the weak souls to know their strength and abilities in the most struggling stages of life. This poem gives the beautiful meaning on the positivity of hope which helps the one to survive in any kind of hardship or difficult moment of life.

Therefore, the poems “See it through” and “Hope is the thing with feathers” are similar because both the poems conveys beautifully the message of hope, power, encouragement and strength. From the above analysis of figurative devices in the poems the similar meaning is constructed which is that all the difficult phases and challenges are part of one’s life and these challenges and trials can only be fought if one is full of hope. Because hope in one’s life helps to generate strength, power and courage to face the problems and complications of life. Moreover, hope adds in to our pleasure and provokes to think and act positively. Then, other positive emotions such as bravery, strength and self-confidence emerge.

Conclusion

Figures of speech play a vital role in enhancing the beauty of writing. Through the use of figurative devices, a writer’s purpose in using language becomes clear. An analysis of the two selected poems reveals that *See It Through* by Edgar Albert Guest incorporates figurative

devices such as imagery, symbolism, personification, and metaphor. These devices effectively convey the inspiring message that encouragement and hope are essential in life, as they enable individuals to confront challenges and endure hardships.

Similarly, an analysis of Emily Dickinson's poem *Hope Is the Thing with Feathers* highlights the use of figurative devices like metaphor, personification, imagery, and symbols. These elements convey the idea that hope resides within the hearts of people, serving as a source of motivation and strength to face life's toughest situations and complexities. During difficult phases of life, individuals often lose courage and fall into despair. However, the presence of hope within the heart empowers them to overcome adversity and remain resilient in the face of every challenge.

In conclusion, both poems share a common theme of hope, strength, and encouragement. The figurative devices used in these works are significant as they emphasize the positivity of hope, which helps individuals confront challenges and navigate life's toughest circumstances.

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