



## **PERSONIFICATION AND SIMILE ON CHRISTINA ROSETTY'S SEVEN SELECTED POEMS**

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### **ABSTRAK**

Penelitian ini mengkaji tentang penggunaan bahasa kiasan dalam ketujuh puisi karya Christina Rossety. Penelitian tentang bahasa kiasan yang sangat penting untuk dilakukan karena dengan menggunakan bahasa kiasan karya sastra akan lebih indah. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk menunjukkan personifikasi yang tergambar dalam Christina Rossety dan untuk menemukan perbandingan yang tergambar dalam Christina Rossety. Jenis penelitian yang dipakai adalah kualitatif dengan metode analisis. Dasar pelaksanaan metode analisis adalah penafsiran. Teknik pengumpulan data dengan menggunakan metode Mengumpulkan, Mengklasifikasikan, Menganalisis, teknik analisis data dalam penelitian ini meliputi: membaca, mendaftar, mengidentifikasi, menganalisis, dan menyimpulkan. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian dapat disimpulkan bahwa dalam ketujuh puisi karya Christina Rossety ini terdapat beberapa bahasa kiasan yaitu: ulang tahun memiliki satu personifikasi, and tiga perbandingan. sebuah studio artis memiliki tiga bahasa kiasan: dua untuk personifikasi, dan satu untuk perbandingan. pertengahan musim dingin yang suram juga memiliki 3 bahasa kiasan: satu untuk personifikasi, dan dua untuk perbandingan. Kebangkitan yang Lebih Baik memiliki delapan bahasa kiasan: empat untuk personifikasi, dan empat untuk perbandingan. Sebuah Studi memiliki empat bahasa kiasan: satu untuk personifikasi, dan dua untuk perbandingan. Tiga serangkai hanya mempunyai empat bahasa kiasan dalam perbandingan, tidak memiliki personifikasi. Dan puisi terakhir adalah Sepupu Kate mempunyai tiga bahasa kiasan: satu untuk personifikasi, dan dua untuk simile.

**Kata kunci : Personifikasi, Perbandingan, Puisi**

### *ABSTRACT*

This research examines the use of figurative language in the seven poems by Christina Rossetys. Research on figurative language is very important to do because by



using figurative language literary works will be more beautiful. The aim of this research is to show the personification depicted in Christina Rossety and to find the simile depicted in Christina Rossety. The type of research used is qualitative with analytical methods. The basis for implementing the analytical method is interpretation. Data collection techniques using the Collecting, Classifying, Analyzing method, data analysis techniques in this research include: reading, registering, identifying, analyzing and concluding. Based on the research results, it can be concluded that in these seven poems by Christina Rossety there is several figurative language, namely: A Birthday has one in personification, and three in simile. In An Artist's Studio have 3 figures of speech: two for personification, and one for simile. In the Bleak Midwinter also have 3 figures of speech: one for personification, and two for similes. A Better Awakening has eight figures of speech: four for personification, and four for similes. A Study has four figures of speech: one for personification, and two for similes. The triad only has four figurative languages in the simile. It has no personification. And the final poem is Cousin Kate. It has three figures of speech: one for personification, and two for similes.

***Keywords: Personification, Simile, Poems***

## 1. INTRODUCTION

According to Chaer (2014:33) Language takes the form of system, in the form of symbols, in the form of sounds, arbitrary, meaningful, conventional, unique, universal, productive, varied, human, dynamic, functions as the speaker's identity, and used as a tool social interaction. Chaer explained more Language as a communication tool has special characteristics that differentiate it with the language that other creatures of God have, it means language is a human right as a human being who is able to communicate and communicate because humans can develop and survive.

Noermanzah (2017:2) explains that language is a message conveyed in the form of expression as a means of communication in certain situations in various activities. In this case the expression relates to elements segmental and suprasegmental whether verbal or kinesics so that a sentence will can function as a communication tool with different messages when conveyed with different expressions. Tarigan (2015:10) explains that there are six functions of language as a tool of human communication, namely reference function, emotive function, conative function, metalinguistic function and phatic function.

Poetry is one of the oldest genres in the history of literature. Its early examples go back to ancient Greek literature. Despite this long tradition, the genre is more difficult to define than others. Poetry is closely related to the term "lyrics" which etymologically comes from the Greek musical instrument "lyra" ("lyre" or "harp") and points to the origins of the field of music. In classical times as well as in the Middle Ages, singers recited poetry, accompanied by lyres or other musical instruments. The term poetry, however goes back to Greek word "poieo" ("to make" "to produce"), indicating that the poet is the person who "makes" verse. Although etymology sheds light on some of the aspects of the lyric and the poetic, it can not offer a satisfactory explanation of the phenomenon as such. Poetry is a form of written language structured and able to tell a story a person's ideas, expressions and opinions (Rahayu, 2018: 123).



Figurative language is a marked deviation from what users of a language understand to be the standard meaning of words, or the standard order of words, to achieve a special meaning or effect. Figures are sometimes described as something poetic, but figures are an integral part of the function of language and are indispensable in all ways of discourse. Figures of speech are proverbs in the form of sentences or groups of words. In line with that, proverbs can also be interpreted as an indirect but implicit expression conveying something that the reader or hearer can understand.

Many things can be discussed in a poem, but the writer here concentrated only on the analysis of the figurative language used in Christina Rossety's poems. That is the reason why the researcher chooses the seven selected poems by Christina Rossety. Based on the problems found by the researcher, the researcher decided to examine the problem regarding "Personification and Simile on Christina Rossety's seven Selected Poems". The aims of this research are to show personification are there depicted in Christina Rossety and to find simile are there depicted in Christina Rossety.

## **2. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

Based on the introduction in chapter I, in this chapter, the researcher describes some theories related to the theory of poetry, the element of poetry, old poem and new poem, figurative language.

Poetry is a rhythmic composition of words that expresses an attitude, designed to surprising and delightful, and to evoke an emotional response (Wiharja, 2015).

The differences between poetry and other literature is one only of degree. It means that the language used in poem is more condensed that the language of prose or drama in the way it sends the message. The poetry and poem describe a wide variety of spoken and written forms, styles, and patterns, and also a wide variety of subjects.

### **A. The Elements of Poetry**

There are some elements in poetry that makes the poetry be a beautiful art work. Those elements cannot be separated each other. There are several elements in a poetry. They are tone, form, language, and sound.

#### **1) Tone**

The tone in literary works often conveys an attitude towards the person being addressed. In poetry, it indicates how the speaker feels about himself/herself.

#### **2) Form**

Form is the design of a poetry as a whole, the configuration of all its parts. The parts of form are; rhythm, meter, scansion, and stanza. Rhythm is the repetition of stress and pauses in a poem. Furthermore, stress (or accent) is a greater amount of force given to one syllable in seeking than is given to another. The rhythm is the music made by the statement of the poem, which included the syllables in the line. Though, matter is the pattern of stressed (accented, long) and unstressed (unaccented, short) syllables in poetry.



The scansion is the analysis of meter and its variations in poetry. The last part of form is stanza. It is a group of lines whose pattern is repeated throughout the poem. In another way, stanza is patterns of rhyme are organized into verse paragraphs. In short, a stanza is a group of lines and is therefore a recognizable unit in a poem.

3) Language

Poetry usually uses special and unique language that makes it more beautiful and meaningful. Thus, language of poetry is divided into three kinds, they are diction, imagery, and figurative language.

4) Sound

For readers, the sound of words have a magical spell, most powerful when it points to meaning. Furthermore, there are four parts of sound; they are onomatopoeia, alliteration, assonance, and rhyme (rime) Onomatopoeia is an attempt to represent a thing or action by a word that imitates the sound associated with. Alliteration is a succession of similar sounds. Furthermore, alliteration occurs in the repetition of the same consonant sound at beginning of successive words. While assonance is the opposite of alliteration. If alliteration occurs in the repetition of the same consonant, assonance occurs in the repetition the same sound of vowel.

## B. Old Poem and New Poem

The ongoing discussion for more than a century concerns the virtues of traditional forms of poetry compared to more modern free verse. Ignoring styles such as forms, acrostics, and other forms of novelty, many contemporary poets write in free verse. Therefore, here the focus is on free poetry as opposed to many traditional forms. In short, traditional forms have a fixed structure, “rules” in terms of rhyme, meter, syllabification, line length, lineation, and number of lines. On the other hand, free verse ignores traditional “rules.” Although some general characteristics such as rhyme may appear in a work, none are mandatory.

## C. Figurative Language

According to Marnetti (2018:38) figure of speech is a language style used for declare something. The figures of speech conveyed are in the form of figures of speech, similes and similes with the aim of beautifying the message or sentence. However, sometimes companies can used for the purpose of insulting, belittling, even humiliating other people. Sunarjo (2018) stated that exposure is a technique for expressing language, utilization whose meaning does not refer to the literal meaning of the words support it. According to Santoso (2016) figure of speech is figurative language or the arrangement of words used by writers in literary works to create a certain effect or meaning in the heart of the reader or listener. Fadila (2016:2) states that understanding is needed a deeper understanding of figures of speech so that someone can put words together beautiful and interesting.



#### D. Personification and Simile

According to Tarigan (2013: 17) personification is a type of language style that attaches human characteristics to objects that are not animate and abstract ideas. Personification is describe inanimate object as if they have human nature. Personification makes nonhuman creatures capable of acting, speaking, and having emotional feelings like humans. Simile is a comparison between two distinctly different things is explicitly indicate by the word “like” or “as”. Like the following simple example from Robert Burns, "O my love is like a red rose".

### 3. RESEARCH METHOD

Type of research design is a plan for collecting and analyzing the data in order to answer the questions research. The research method refers to the general strategy followed in gathering and analyzing the data. The researcher in this study used qualitative method, and descriptive qualitative method to describe the kinds, messages and the general meaning of figurative language used in some poems by Christina Rossety.

According to Sugiyono (2018) qualitative research methods are research methods based on philosophy, which are used to research scientific conditions (experiments) where the researcher is the instrument, data collection techniques and qualitative analysis emphasize meaning.

This research was carried out by analyzing figurative language in the seven poems by Christina Rossety, so the research was carried out only and the location of the research was uncertain. Data is a collection of recorded information obtained from deep reading that still require processing or analysis to ensure the truth. This research takes library research. The subjects of this research were seven selected the poems of Christina Rossety. The researcher analyzed the figurative languages of those poems.

The researcher uses descriptive qualitative to solve the problem by collecting, classifying and analyzing a certain situation objectively. The technique of collecting data in this study is carried out with the analysis step. There are a number of steps that researcher must work on to collect this data.

#### a) Collecting library techniques.

The first step is collecting seventh poems by Christina Rossety from the references and read all the poems.

#### b) Take notes.

The second, the researcher had finished collected the poems, the research writing down all the data according to research need each poem based on the kind of figurative language.

#### c) Analyzing.

The third as the last step, the researcher analyzed the contextual meaning of each figurative language. It was qualitative research because the researcher analyzed the data in the form of word. The researcher used descriptive method because she analyzed the data and then described the finding to answer the statements of the problem. In qualitative research, the researcher was the primary instrument to gather the data. In this study the researcher was the



main instrument in collecting the required data by applying the theories, interpreting the data based on the general meaning with semantically and contextually of the poems, interpreting the data based on the way of Christina Rossety expressed figurative language and the last making conclusion based on data analysis.

The whole processed of content analysis can follow few steps, defined the statements of the problem to be addressed by the content analysis defined the population in analyzing the data, the researcher only carried out several steps of content analysis as follows:

1. Reading.

The first step of collecting data was reading seventh selected poems by Christina Rossety. It was the beginning step to understand the poems about and found out the figurative language in the poems.

2. Listing.

After the writer had finished read the poems, the writer listed the figurative language found in some poems by Christina Rossety.

3. Identifying.

In this step, the writer categorized the figurative language that found in some poems by Christina Rossety into some types of figurative languages.

4. Analyzing.

After the third step above, then the writer tried to find the meaning of each figurative language that found in some poems by Christina Rossety.

5. Inferring

In this step the researcher makes conclusions based on the research results.

## **4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

### **Result**

This chapter focuses on explanation about personification and simile in the seven selected poems by Christina Rossety. The explanation of each type of figurative language that appears in the poems: A Birthday, In An Artist's Studio, In the Bleak Midwinter, A Better Resurrection, A Study, A Triad, and the last is Cousin Kate. The figurative language saying one thing in terms of another". This means that figurative language is an expression used by a person or author indirectly by using comparisons. This cannot be interpreted literally because comparisons in figurative language expressions have meaning.

1. Personification Findings on seventh Selected Poems By Christina Rossety.

Personification makes non-humans able to speak, act, and have emotional feelings like humans. In other words, personification is the expression of language to create nonhuman life as if human. The example of personification is the moon is smiling, the mountain is singing, the bird is angry). There are several personifications in the seven selected poems by Christina Rossety that written in the table below:



**Table 1. Personification**

No	Poems	Personification
1	A Birthday	1. my love is come to me.
2	In An Artist's Studio	1. That mirror gave back all her loveliness. 2. when hope shone bright;
3	In the Bleak Midwinter	1. The Ox And Ass And Camel Which Adore;
4	A Better Resurrection	1. My Life is In The Falling Leaf; 2. Or cordial in the searching cold; 3. O Jesus, drink of me.
5	A Study	1. Her face is steadfast toward the shadowy land,
6	A Triad	-
7	Cousin Kate	1. Your love was writ in sand

**2. Simile Findings on seven Selected Poems By Christina Rossety.**

Simile is figurative language used to express something indirectly with an explicit comparison which can be expressed with conjunctions, like, or as. The word "simile" comes from Latin, which means like or as.

Simile comparisons can compare objects that are always essentially different in form. In this narrative, it can express something that has the same nature or character as something that came before or the object that is being compared. There are several simile in the seven selected poems by Christina Rossety that written in the table below:

**Table 2. Simile**

No	Poems	Simile
1	A Birthday	1. My Heart is like a singing bird, 2. My Heart is like an apple-tree, 3. My Heart is like a Rainbow Shell.
2	In An Artist's Studio	1. Fair As The Moon And Joyful As The Light;
3	In the Bleak Midwinter	1. Earth stood hard as iron, water like a stone.
4	A Better Resurrection,	1. My Heart within me like a stone, 2. My life is like a faded leaf, 3. My life is like a frozen thing, 4. My life is like a broken bowl,



5	A Study,	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. She Stands As Pale As Parian Statues Stand,</li> <li>2. Like Cleopatra when she turned at bay,</li> <li>3. She stands there like a beacon thro' the night,</li> </ol>
6	A Triad,	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. And One There Sang Who Soft And Smooth As Snow;</li> <li>2. Bloomed like a tinted hyacinth at a show;</li> <li>3. Who like a harp string snapped rang harsh and low</li> <li>4. One droned in sweetness like a fattened bee:</li> </ol>
7	Cousin Kate	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. He changed me like a glove</li> <li>2. He wore me like a silken knot</li> </ol>

## Discussions

The next step in research findings is analyzing the data. The researcher analyzes the data where the types of figurative language are determined here. Next, the figurative languages are analyzed for their meaning in common sense and with the context of the poem.

### 1) Discussion of Personification in the seventh Selected Poems

Personification makes nonhumans able to act, speak, and have emotional feelings like humans. In short, personification is a linguistic expression for creating non-human life as if it were human. Firstly, Look carefully to the seventh poems which contains personification analysis.

#### ➤ A Birthday

The figurative language in the poem “A Birthday” consists of a single personification “*my love is come to me*”. This diction which means that birthday directly compare to love. Here, the word love is non human but it has human nature, for example an action of “come”. We all knew together that love has its lexical meaning: strong liking or affection.

#### ➤ In An Artist’s Studio

The figurative language in the poem “In An Artist’s Studio” consists of two personifications.

a. The mirror restored all her beauty.

This sentence is personification because the word “loveliness”, shows that word “mirror” is given human-like Properties, where it can restore beauty. We all knew that the mirror is non human, so it has no properties of action, restore action.

b. When hope shone bright.

This sentence includes personification because in the example of word “Hope” is non-human, so bright cannot smile with human. In other words, hope is an



abstract noun which has no similarity in action like human being. The word hope is noun. It can act for example giving light. So functionally, the word hope is a diction of the poem's author.

➤ **In the Bleak Midwinter**

The figurative language in the poem "In the Bleak Midwinter" consists of a single personification.

"The ox and ass and camel which adore" Why this sentence is personification? Because, The word "Adore" is human act and the ox, ass and camel is and animal that is given human nature, namely the nature of "adore". Here is the author of a poem makes nonhuman can act, speak, and has emotional feeling like human. Her natural sovereignty is back to the nature when she compared between animal and adore.

➤ **A Better Resurrection**

The figurative language in the poem "A Better Resurrection" consists of two personifications.

a. Or cordial in the searching cold.

This sentence is personification in the example word "cordial in the searching cold cordial in the searching cold is a non-human. Cordial is non alcoholic sweet drink. So literally, for a long saving drinks like cordial, it should be placed at a cold machine. The contextual meaning of "searching cold " is a word that refers to searching the peace after life. Here is the context of the poem "A Better Resurrection".

b. Jesus, quicken me

The words "hurry me" are a personification. This is a biblical allusion because it alludes to the Christian Bible. Literally, the word "quick" refers to a command, loyalty so that Jesus will help us. This cannot happen biologically but is based on spiritual life.

➤ **A Study**

A poem "study" has only one personification.

"*Her face is steadfast toward the shadowy land*" This sentence is a personification because in the example the word "face" is a noun that gives human-like "steadfastness" to pass through the land or trials of "Shadow or Dark". The lexical meaning of Stead fast is firm and unchanging. Her face is steadfast is non human.

➤ **A Triad**

A triad has no personification.

➤ **Cousin Kate**

The figurative language in "Cousin Kate" consists of a single personification. '*Your love was writ in sand*' "Your love" is a noun word which means feeling of affection "writ" on a reality that can be erased because it is written on " sand". your love has no specific name, or things. Your love is like human's name or the name of things, so it is non human in other side. So other words, the researcher can conclude that why your



love should be written on sand? It has no name.

## **2) Discussion of Simile in the seventh Poems**

A comparison between two distinctly different things is explicitly indicates by the word “like” or “as”. Look on the simile description below.

### **➤ A Birthday**

The figurative language in the poem “A Birthday” consists of tree similes.

#### **a. My heart is like a singing bird.**

It explains that the heart of a writer is very cheerful like a bird that sings. The quotation above, the author wants to compare a birthday with singing like a bird. But actually, naturally singing bird has a variation of meaning. According to the researcher, first is happy, and secondly calling others (birds), and any other meaning of singing bird). Singing is the activity of making musical sounds with your voice. Here the author wants telling us that a happy hearth can be compared to a singing bird.

#### **b. My heart is like an apple-tree.**

The researcher can explain that the heart of a the poem’s author is very happy. Let us see the lexical meaning of apple tree, apple tree is any tree of the genus *Malus* especially those bearing firm rounded edible fruits. It is also the source of apple fruit. The fruit tastes sweet.

As an additional for this case is in ancient mythology, the Apple is one of the most sacred trees and symbolizes good health and future happiness. Since ancient times it has also been known as the 'Tree of Love's and is associated with Aphrodite, goddess of love. This tree has an important role in Greek mythology.

#### **c. My heart is like a rainbow shell**

The text of rainbow according to Oxford Dictionary (2010:1252) a curved band of different color that appears in the sky when the sun shines through the rain. For the Christians people, it is the symbol of promise between God and human being. Naturally when we saw at the sky during raining, we knew together that rainbow will be seen so beautiful. Here the context meaning of simile above is happiness of the author. Or in other words we can say that the comparison of “birthday” and “my hearth” is on “rainbow cell” a colorful feelings of happiness. A birthday is a heart which fully rainbow ( fully the color of happiness). The shell is bluish purple which can be used as a gift for the happy one. Although these colorful shells are not used for any bundles or recipes, they have several other uses such as gamers. which can be dyed with any color dye to complete the Rejuvenation mission.

### **➤ In an Artist’s Studio**

The figurative language in the poem “In an Artist’s Studio” consists of single simile. “*Fsair as the moon and joyful as the light* “ look on these fourth comparison words.



Fair and moon, joyful and light. For the first comparison of the couple words, fair and moon. Find their lexical meaning fair is just honest; quite good; fair of the weather (dry and fine); fair of the skin or hair (light in color); neat and clean (Oxford, 1995:200). Moon is the moves round the earth and shines at night; that moves round a planet other than the earth (Oxford, 1995:268).

➤ **In the Bleak Midwinter**

The figurative language in the poem “In the Bleak Midwinter” consists of single similes.

*Earth stood hard as iron, water like a stone* In the middle of the winter (midwinter) can be compared between two similes: earth stood as iron and water like a stone. This diction, earth as iron means the weather is very terrible or low temperature. For water like a stone means the water become a stone (no water just a stone ice) low under 100% cold.

➤ **A Better Resurrection**

The figurative language in the poem “A Better Resurrection” consists of four similes.

a. *My heart within me like a stone*

The denotation meaning of this simile is depends on the contextual meaning. For example of a context sin. Human being sometimes has no changing habits for making sin. Another context is married people sometime have another relation. Here is the meaning of simile *my heart within me like a stone*.

b. *My life is like a faded leaf*

Between life and faded leaf, the author of the poem felt pessimist against her way of life. The context of the poem is related to “A Better Awakening”. This simile shows that the author does not has a place on a better resurrection (after life). let us compare to *My life is like a broken bowl*.

c. *My life is like a frozen thing*

A better resurrection can be reflected as my life is like a frozen thing. The author of the poem at the moment was peacefully. So this simile became the message of the author to us, we have to be better man in life. The reason why, because living on earth is just a moment and do not forget to be happy.

d. *My life is like a broken bowls*

The distinction of this simile shows that the integrity of the poem’s author changes from one simile to another one. Deals to the poem’s title “A Better Resurrection” simile life and broken bowl are a different comparative words. Their meaning are also different. broken bowl means a bowl broke into pieces, life an abstract noun so it can not be touch and seen. Totally, the author explain through this simile that her life is formed in many different good or bad manner (broken bowl).



➤ **A Study**

The figurative language in the poem “Study” consists of three similes.

a. *She stands as pale as Parian statues stand;*

This simile alludes to historical monument made by marble. For example Soekarno Statue. Learning is like pale statue made by marble. Learning needs much energy and can make us pale. So here, want to tell us through this simile that learning should be more serious and needs more concentrations.

b. *Like Cleopatra when she turned at bay*

Cleopatra was a beautiful lady, and study is a part of beauty. Beauty here means knew more kind of things. For example linguistic competence of someone can be substituted by diction during speaking.

c. *She stands there like a beacon thro' the night,*

Beacon is signal light or flare at night. Study until the middle of the night, the author explains her learning habit like a beacon through the night. True because Christina Rossety’s poems are difficult to be analyzed. This simile compares to different things but they the same function. Beacon giving signal light at night, the author habit was studying until the midnight.

➤ **A Triad**

a. *And one there sang who soft and smooth as snow*

Snow is light white flakes or lying on the ground as a white layer. This simile wants to tell us that there was a famous musician from England who sang soft and smooth like snow. But the researcher does not know well about a specific singer.

b. *Bloomed like a tinted hyacinth at a show*

A tinted hyacinth is beautiful flower. It is water flower, and the poem’s author took simile comparative from the nature. At the time was a water flower. This flower also still alive until now. The contextual meaning of this simile is to be a singer can be measured when we ever sing at a show.

c. *Who like a harp string snapped rang harsh and low*

Singing at a show will be complete or perfect if it is accompanied by harp string. Triad has a completeness or perfectness as to harp string. In this simile, the researcher wants to give argumentation that sing harsh and low is depends on how better the musician tools accompanied.

d. *One droned in sweetness like a fattened bee*

One droned in sweetness like a fattened bee is a perfect comparative words to the triad. Literal meaning of this simile is singing sweetness has to compare to fattened. A fattened bee is a bee which is farmed. So the context of farming is serious maintenance and the quality of the bee is number one good. So triad is like a fattened bee (high quality).

➤ **Cousin Kate**



a. *He wore me like a silken knot*

Cousin Kate is the same victim on a forbidden love. So the author's diction "*He wore me like a silken knot*". We knew that capitalism can do anything without boundaries. He wore should be clothes not somebody else body. *He wore me like a silken knot* is compare to making sin or in other words prostitution.

b. *He changed me like a glove*

Forbidden love or prostitution on the researcher point of view is on this simile "*He changed me like a glove*". Sometimes in social practical life, do not you know prostitution place of Sorong "Malanu". The author of the poem critics on the British midnight life. We knew together that prostitution is there all over the world. So the case on this simile is the illness of human being in our social life. In this comparative, the author wants telling us that human being sometimes treated somebody else like clothes not as the highest value of all creator.

## 5. CONCLUSION

After the researcher deep analyzed on Christina Rossety's works like the seventh selected poems as follow: A Birthday, In An Artist's Studio, In the Bleak Midwinter, A Better Resurrection, A Study, A Triad, and the last is Cousin Kate. A Birthday has one in personification, and three in simile. In An Artist's Studio has 3 figurative language: two for personification, and one for simile. In the Bleak Midwinter also has 3 figurative language: one for personification, and two for simile. A Better Resurrection has eight figurative language: four to personification, and four to simile. A Study has four figurative language: one for personification, and two for simile. A Triad has only four figurative language in simile. It has no personification. And the last poem is Cousin Kate. It has three figurative language: one for personification, and two for simile.

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