

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

Language is a means of communication among human being. We cannot live alone, so we need to communicate with others to fulfill our necessities. Since every nation and tribe has its own language, there are so many different languages that are used in this world. The languages are used as simple as communication tools and also as crucial as an identity of a nationality. This difference is seen as the sign of the existence and the power of Allah the Almighty, as it is stated in the Holy Quran, at Suraah Ar-Ruum, verse 22, as following:

وَمِنْ آيَاتِهِ خَلْقَ السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ وَأَخْتَلَفُ السِّنِّكُمْ وَالْوَانِئِكُمْ
 إِنَّ فِي ذَلِكَ لَآيَاتٍ لِّلْعَالَمِينَ ﴿٢٢﴾

To express the ideas or situations which are happening, there are many ways for human to do it. Those things can be expressed directly by using the communication or by the writing media. To show what someone thinks or feels, writing is also known the effective one. Literature is the one of the way to express the ideas by writing media. Literature is an imagination of fact to express human feelings. There are many literature definitions. One of them according Rene Wellek and Austin Warren (1956) “Literature is a creative activity and art

without artistic values literature would be just another kind writing, along with scientific, works, reports, etc”(p.15). Literature helps us grow, both personally and intellectually. It provides an objective base for knowledge and understanding. It links us with the broader cultural, philosophic, and religious world of which we are a part. Literature has three main classifications, they are drama, poetry and prose. In this thesis the writer focuses on analyzing poetry.

Firstly, it is necessary to know the definition of poetry. Perrine (1992) stated that, “Poetry might be defined as a kind of language that says more and says it more intensely than does ordinary language “(p. 553). It means that there is special meaning in language used in poetry . Meanwhile, Charles Barber (1985) stated, “poem is written in verse”(p. 4). A poem is a piece of creative writing in verse, the special one is expressing deep feelings. Poetry expresses a conversation or interchange that is grounded in the most deeply felt experiences of human beings.

There are many parts need to know in studying poetry, they are the characteristic, the kinds, the aspects, the appreciation of poetry, and rhetorical devices such as figure of speech (tropes), metaplastic figures, figures of omission, and figures of repetition. In this thesis the writer concerns only in analyzing figure of repetition. Figure of repetition is the simple repeating of a word, within a sentence or a poetical line, with no particular placement of the words, in order to provide emphasis (Wikipedia). Richard Nordquist states that the figure of repetition is divided into some parts which has name and function each of those such as anaphora, epistrophe, alliteration, rhyme, etc.

Faye Diane Kilday also uses some rhetorical devices in her poems such as tropes and figure of repetition. Faye Diane Kilday is an author who wrote many popular poems. She was born in 1973. She is from New Zealand. She wrote her first poem when she was 5 years old. She calls her poetry by calling “Angel-Inspired Poetry” because those poems flowed through her with love and after they were written she just knew they were a gift from the angels. Faye Diane Kilday in writing a poem uses the words that are easy to understand and modern poems. Her poems talk about love. Those are really beautiful, strength, and clear to read. Thus, it makes the writer interested to choose the topic which is figure of repetition as subject in writing this thesis.

Actually almost in each poem written by Faye Diane Kilday have repetition as one kind of rhetorical devices. It seems that the figure of repetition becomes special characteristic in those poems.

Based on above explanation, the writer is intended to analyze the use of figure of repetition in Faye Diane Kilday’s selected poems. The writer choose it because the poems was full of kind of figure of repetition. This study will be written in a thesis which entitles: THE ANALYSIS OF FIGURE OF REPETITION IN FAYE DIANE KILDAY’S SELECTED POEMS.

B. Statement of the Problems

The study is conducted to address the following problems:

1. What kinds of figure of repetition are found in Faye Diane Kilday’s selected poems?

2. What are meaning and function of the kinds of figure of repetition that appear in Faye Diane Kilday's selected poems?
3. What kinds of figure of repetition are most frequently found in Faye Diane Kilday's selected poems?

C. Objective of Study

Based on the problem above, the purpose of the research can be set as follows:

1. To find out the kinds of figure of repetition that appear in Faye Diane Kilday's selected poems.
2. To analyze the meaning of figure of repetition found in Faye Diane Kilday's selected poems.
3. To find out the kinds of figure of repetition that most frequently appear in Faye Diane Kilday's selected poems.

D. Significance of the Study

The result of this research is expected to contribute to the field as follows:

1. Enriching the writer's knowledge and experience about figure of repetition in poetry.
2. This study adds the vocabulary of literary study in terms of figure of speech. Then, this thesis maybe used as a reference for further study of literature.

3. This study is directed to students of literature to find out the insight of literature which is different from kinds of figure of speech used in other poetry.
4. Enriching literary source of the IAIN Antasari's library.

E. Research Method

1. Subject and Object of the Study

The subject of this research is 10 Faye Diane Kilday's selected poems. While the object of this research are figure of repetition with its kinds, meanings and functions that appear in those 10 poems.

2. Data and Sources of Data

The data which will be gained in this research are:

- a. The kinds of figure of repetition that appear in 10 Faye Diane Kilday's selected poems.
- b. The meaning and function of the kinds of figure of repetition that appear in the 10 Faye Diane Kilday's selected poems.
- c. The kind of figure of repetition that most frequently appear in the 10 Faye Diane Kilday's selected poems.

The source of those data is:

- a. 10 Faye Diane Kilday's selected poems.

3. Techniques in Collecting the Data

In collecting the data, the writer uses documentation method which is according to Arikunto (1998), "documentation method is searching data

about things or variable in the form of notes, transcripts, book, newspapers, magazines, meeting notes, ledger, agenda, and any other written media”.

The data collected is a qualitative data, which is the data that draw with words and sentences, clustered follows its category to gain conclusion.

The technique in collecting the data in this analysis involves several activities:

a. Reading the poems

The first step of data collection procedure was reading 10 Faye Diane Kilday’s selected poems.

b. Identification

After the first step was done, the next step was identification. The writer identified the figure of repetition appeared in the 10 Faye Diane Kilday’s selected poems.

c. Classification

The next step was classification. The data which have been identified was then classified based on their kind and pattern.

d. Analyzing

The last step was analyzing the data. The writer analyzed in what stanza the repetition appeared in 10 Faye Diane Kilday’s selected poems. The writer searched the meaning of those repetition. After that, the writer found the most frequently appeared kinds of

repetition in 10 Faye Diane Kilday's selected poems. The complete analysis will be presented in the chapter IV as the result of this research.

4. Techniques in Analyzing the Data

After finish collecting the data, the next step is analyzing the data.

There are three steps in analyzing the data as follow:

- a. Searching the kinds of repetition in the poems.
- b. Analyzing the patterns of the repetition that appeared in the poems.
- c. Analyzing the meaning and function repetition that appeared in the poems.
- d. Searching the kind of repetition that most frequently appeared in the poems.

5. Research Procedure

There are some steps that are passed through in completing this research, as follow:

a. Preliminary Step

To make a research design proposal to be submitted to the Tarbiyah Paper Bureau to approve it.

b. Preparatory Step

To hold a seminar on the research design proposal.

c. Research Step:

- 1) To study and analyze all kinds of repetition from each poems.
- 2) To collect all the data.

3) To process the data in procedural way, and then analyze them properly.

d. Organization Step:

Being all the obtained data is complete. The writer soon organizes them in form of this study based on continual guide and consultation with writer's counselor.

F. Definition of Key Terms

In avoid any misinterpretation toward the title of this study, the writer here by feels necessary to explain some terms in regard of the title as follows:

1. The analysis is a study conducted on a language, in which the structure of the language is examined in depth. In this study the structure of language used in poems will be analyzed which is repetition as the main structure of language. Some parts of repetition will be analyzed the pattern, meaning, and function in depth.
2. A figure of repetition is a major rhetorical strategy for producing emphasis, clarity, amplification, or emotional effect. Within the history of rhetoric terms have been developed to name both general and very specific sorts of repetition.
3. Faye Diane Kilday is an American author who wrote many popular poems. She wrote her first poem when she was 5 years old. She calls her poetry "Angel-Inspired Poetry".

4. Selected poems is the poem which is taken some of all poems written by Faye Diane Kilday. The poems are:
 - a. Do You Hear The Angel Speaking?
 - b. Because Of You
 - c. Follow Your Heart
 - d. Fear Not God Or Love
 - e. Where Is Heaven?
 - f. An Unfamiliar Path
 - g. The Universal Language Of Love
 - h. Especially For You
 - i. His Legacy
 - j. Questions and a Prayer For a New Born Baby

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL REVIEW

A. Definition of Poetry and Poem

You write poems. Or at least you want to write them. Why? It can't be the money because there isn't any, or at least not much and I expect you knew that. Fame, then? I've been on television (late at night when nobody is watching), and on radio too, but no heads turn when I walk down the street. I once talked about poetry to a hall full of French schoolchildren – someone in the question-and-answer session said that it was obviously an absorbing hobby. But it isn't a hobby: poetry is my life (John Whitworth, 2006, p. 1).

Based on the quotation above, poetry is an experience that is made into a text, which is arranged with beautiful words, and there is a message meaningfully which it is not only delivered but also can be felt. The experience can be interpreted broadly i.e. the entirety of life experiences that has been felt either nature, or human life as John Whitworth (2006) says that “the poetry world is much like those other worlds – academic, political, business, etc.” (p. 4). The feeling is put into an arrangement of compact and rhythmic writing which there are pieces of sentences with beautiful words arrangement and having deep meaning. Rani and Maryani (2004) state in their book that “*puisi adalah bentuk karya sastra yang menggunakan kata-kata indah dan kaya makna.*” (poetry is a form of literature that use beautiful words and rich in meaning). (p. 76)

Richards (1976, cited in Ali, et. al. (2001) tells that “*hakikat puisi menggantikan bentuk batin atau isi puisi dan metode puisi menggantikan bentuk*

fisik puisi. Bentuk batin meliputi perasaan, tema, nada, dan amanat. Bentuk fisik atau metode puisi terdiri atas figurative language, rima dan ritma.” (the essence of poetry stands for the inner form or content of the poem, and the method of poetry stands for the physical form of poetry. The inner form of poetry includes feeling, sense, tone, and intention. The physical form of poetry includes figurative language, rhyme, and rhythm). According to them, poetry is divided into two parts, content and structure which play of feeling, meaning, tone, and sense happens in content of poetry. Then, play of writing style, rhyme and rhythm happens in structure of poetry. Both content and structure of poem is an undamaged unity. Content is like two football teams that are ready to take a match and they need a field or stadium. Field is like structure of poem, the better field, the better they play the game.

B. Understanding Poetry

BOSWELL: What is poetry?

JOHNSON: Why, Sir, it is far easier to say what it is not.

John Whitworth (2006) says that “Most of us are of Johnson’s opinion. We know it when we see it but we can’t describe it.” Then, Whitworth adds the example:

“Let us try the *Oxford English Dictionary*, the one you read with a magnifying glass. It says poetry is ‘composition in verse or metrical language’ which is ‘the expression of beautiful or elevated thought, imagination or feeling’. Obviously true of some poems – Keats’ ‘Ode to a Nightingale’, for instance – but not all verse is poetry, as Johnson himself pointed out with this quatrain (a quatrain is a four-line verse):

I put my hat upon my head
And walked into the Strand,
And there I met another man

With *his* hat in his hand.

Not all verse is poetry and, conversely, not all poems are verse.” (p. 7)

In writing poetry, or as a poet, or willing to be a poet which creates a good poetry, it does not have to be like William Shakespeare. We cannot write like him because we do not live in his world anymore.

Why does the poetry need to be written? This question appears with an opinion from Judith A. Stanford who state that originally, “poetry was entirely an oral form passed from a speaker to a listener (who often then become a speaker for new listeners)” (p. 59). Some poems are usually created spontaneously when you're contemplating something and spoken by itself unconsciously. Certainly it will not happen without a strong feeling. Wordsworth repeatedly described all good poetry as, at the moment of composition, “the spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings.” Thus, poem is usually first created through the mouth. All the beautiful words are spoken spontaneously, some people who hear it may be amazed by the beauty of the language, however there are some who do not get the point. Such a figure “Edgar Allan Poe” played by actor John Cusack in his film titled “The Raven”, he continually kept talking to people with beautiful languages and meanings that are difficult to understand, so when his words were ignored then it will be forgotten soon by both poet and listener. Here the poem is important to write, a very beautiful work contained a strong message in it that is able to give the impression for the reader so that is not easily forgotten. Message contained in a poem is not always obtained easily. There are some poems that need to be read many times because its meaning is very deep.

C. Elements of Poetry

1. Theme

Theme is a central idea or an idea about something, especially in making a writing. Theme can also be regarded as the controlling idea. a poet in writing poems, theme serves as a subject which control the direction of poetry, thus they focuses just on one subject or the intended purpose. Diana Lyn Lopez (litera1no4.tripod.com) says that “The controlling idea of a poem is the idea continuously developed throughout the poem by sets of key words that identify the poet's subject and his attitude or feeling about it.”

In contemporary literary studies, a theme is the central topic a text treats. Themes can be divided into two categories: a work's *thematic concept* is what readers "think the work is about" and its *thematic statement* being "what the work says about the subject" (Kelley Griffith, 2010, p. 40). A theme of poetry gives or explains the readers about poet's subject or vision clearly. The readers can understand what poems is about, and they can find the meaning of them exactly. For example: the subject is about love and the readers must find out from the poem what poet thinks about love and wrote it down in a complete sentence. Thus, theme is the message, point of view and idea of the poetry.

2. Diction

According to Oxford Advance Learner Dictionary (oald8.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com), “Diction is the choice and use of words in literature”. Richard Nordquist also has an opinion that “diction is the choice and use of words in speech or writing.” In literature, the word choosing is very important, especially in writing poetry. Diction determines whether a poem is good or not in terms of meaning, arrangement of sounds, even the relationship between one word to others. Supratman, Rani, & Maryani (2004) states that:

“diksi yaitu kata-kata yang digunakan dalam puisi merupakan hasil pemilihan yang sangat cermat. kata-katanya merupakan hasil pertimbangan, baik makna, susunan bunyinya maupun hubungan kata itu dengan kata-kata lain dalam baris dan baitnya.” (diction that the words used in the poem is the result of a very careful selection. The words is the result of consideration, it be meaning, arrangement or relationship saying that word with other words in lines and stanzas (p.76).

Here are three reasons why word choice is important in writing poetry:

- a. Poetry is a concentration of ideas. Proper word choice is necessary for presenting the exact idea.
- b. In some cases word choice is necessary for maintaining rhyme.
- c. Symbolic significance of a particular aspect is presented through proper word choice.

Thus, the diction in writing poetry makes it balance, with the right choice of words, also helps rhythmic and rhyme poetry. diction is an inherent in making poetry.

3. Denotative and Connotative Meaning

Nicole Palada (2010) states that “the denotative meaning is essentially cognitive: it conceptualizes and classifies our experience and names for the listener some objects spoken about”. Denotative Meaning is the meaning of an symbol that is shared by a group of people. A denotative definition is the dictionary definition. It's the solid, concrete definition you'll find if you open up a Webster or go to dictionary.com. For example, the denotative definition of the word "home" might be "a place where one lives or resides.

A connotative definition is the meaning that people have attached to the word over time - the meaning that a word suggests or implies. It entails a subjective and often cultural association. According to Gordon Marshall (1998) Connotative meaning refers to the associations, overtones, and feel which a concept has, rather than what it refers to explicitly (or denotes, hence denotative meaning). Two words with the same reference or definition may have different connotations.

Thus, for example, the denotative definition of the word "home" might be "a place where one lives or resides." By connotation, it might suggest family, security, love, and comfort.

4. Figurative Language

According to one internet site (*yourdictionary.com*) states that: “Figurative language is language that uses words or expressions with a

meaning that is different from the literal interpretation.” When a writer uses literal language, he or she is simply stating the facts as they are. Figurative language, in comparison, uses exaggerations or alterations to make a particular linguistic point. Figurative language is very common in poetry, but is also used in prose and nonfiction writing as well.

Judith A. Stanford (2002, p. 709) also explains that “language can be classified as either literal or figurative. When we speak literally, we mean exactly what each word conveys; when we use figurative language, we mean something other than the actual meaning of the words.” The point is whenever you describe something by comparing it with something else, you are using figurative language.

Philip Martin (languagearts.mrdonn.org) gives some example of figurative languages often use in poetry:

- a. A *simile* uses the words “like” or “as” to compare one object or idea with another to suggest they are alike.

Example: busy as a bee

- b. *The metaphor* states a fact or draws a verbal picture by the use of comparison. A simile would say you are like something; a metaphor is more positive - it says you are something.

Example: You are what you eat.

- c. *Personification* is a figure of speech in which human characteristics are given to an animal or an object.

Example: My teddy bear gave me a hug.

- d. *Onomatopoeia* is the use of a word to describe or imitate a natural sound or the sound made by an object or an action.

Example: snap crackle pop

- e. *Hyperbole* is an exaggeration that is so dramatic that no one would believe the statement is true. Tall tales are hyperboles.

Example: He was so hungry, he ate that whole cornfield for lunch, stalks and all.

- f. *Idiom* is defined as: peculiar to itself either grammatically (as no, it wasn't me) or in having a meaning that cannot be derived from the conjoined meanings of its elements.

Example: Monday week for "the Monday a week after next Monday"

5. Style

Style in poetry involves the method which a poet uses to convey meaning, tone, and emotion in his/her poem. For instance, the meaning and significance can be conveyed through the form of a poem. Musical devices such as rhythm and rhyme are part of a poet's style. Words, too, are often chosen for sound as well as for meaning. An essential element is repetition which reinforces meaning while variation invites interest. In fact, all things people enjoy have these two elements.

6. Mood

The mood is the feeling or atmosphere of a piece. The mood can be many different things. Some examples included such as a feeling of love, doom, fear, pride, an atmosphere of chaos, and peace.

Kate Prudchenko says that:

“poetry has the power to evoke emotions and feelings in its readers and audience members, if it is read out loud. These emotions and feelings help establish a certain atmosphere or mood. The writer of the poem creates the mood using a number of elements such as setting, tone and theme. To define the mood of a poem, the reader should analyze how these different elements interact and what feeling or atmosphere they evoke.”(classroom.synonym.com).

7. Tone

According to Kate Prudchenko (classroom.synonym.com), the tone of a poem is the style, or manner or expression, of its writing. Though tone may be conveyed and expressed in a variety of ways, it is generally either through the attitude of the narrator or writer, subject matter, characters or events. The tone comes through from the poem’s syntax and vocabulary and helps evoke the mood or establish the atmosphere of the poem.

There is a relationship between tone and mood. The writer of a poem creates tone using particular syntax, setting and structure, and the mood is the feeling that the tone evokes in the reader. Though tone and mood are closely related, the tone tends to be associated with the poem’s voice. The narrator of the poem creates the voice of the poem, and voice is associated with the writer’s attitude toward the poem. In other words, the tone relays something about the writer’s attitude toward the subject of the

poem. This attitude, in turn, creates some sort of atmosphere or mood, which then evokes a certain emotion or frame of mind in the reader.

8. Poetic Sounds

Poets use sound in a variety of ways to enhance their poems. Here are some examples of sound techniques poets use to create mood, tone and images.

a. Rhyme

A rhyme is a repetition of similar sounds in two or more words, most often at the end of lines in poems and songs. Here is an example of rhymes:

“Trees” by Joyce Kilmer (aabb)

I think that I shall never see (a)
 A poem lovely as a tree. (a)
 A tree that may in summer wear (b)
 A nest of robins in her hair. (b)

b. Rhythm

John Timpane (www.dummies.com) states that “rhythm is the pattern of stresses in a line of verse. When you speak, you stress some syllables and leave others unstressed. When you string a lot of words together, you start seeing patterns.”

Jennifer Landry (2009) says that there are five basic rhythm in English poetry:

- 1) Iambic (made up of units of : one stressed syllable and one unstressed syllable, or “x /”) e.g. duh-DUH, as in *collapse*

- 2) Trochaic (made up of units of: one unstressed stressed and one stressed syllable, or “/ x”) e.g. DUH-duh, as in *pizza*
- 3) Spondaic (made up of units of: two unstressed syllables, or “/ /” e.g. duh-duh, as in *mayday*.)
- 4) Anapestic (made up of units of: two stressed syllables and one unstressed, or “x x /”) duh-duh-DUH, as in *but of course!*
- 5) Dactylic (made up of units of: one unstressed syllable and two stressed syllables, or “/ / x”) DUH-duh-duh, as in *honestly*.

c. Onomatopoeia

Richard Nordquist (grammar.about.com) states that “onomatopoeia is the use of words (such as *hiss* or *murmur*) that imitate the sounds associated with the objects or actions they refer to.

For example:

"Hark, hark!
Bow-wow.
The watch-dogs bark!
Bow-wow.
Hark, hark! I hear
The strain of strutting chanticleer
Cry, 'cock-a-diddle-dow!'"
(Ariel in William Shakespeare's *The Tempest*, Act One, scene 2)

d. Enjambment

According to Linda Alchin (poeticterminology.net), “Enjambment is the continuation of a sentence form one line or

couplet into the next.” Enjambment is the way of writer to write a long sentence in poetry by dividing it in some lines. Be aware of enjambment is be carrying over meaning and sound from one line to the next with no pause between lines. Here is the example of poetry from Joyce Kilmer “Trees”:

I think that I shall never see
A poem lovely as a tree.

A tree that may in summer wear
A nest of robins in her hair.

Although there are two lines, there is only one sentence in each stanzas. Poets use enjambment lines because they want the reader to pause (but only for an instant) so that the next words (those that begin the next line) will be particularly noticed. Using enjambment also lets the poet emphasize a phrase or idea or (sometimes) surprise the reader with the thought on the next line.

D. Figure of Repetition

The Princeton Handbook of Poetic Terms (cited in Mazur, 2005, p. 1) defines repetition as “the basic unifying device in all poetry”; it helps to organize, ornament, associate, and emphasize elements in a poem. According to the handbook, repetition of similar endings in rhyme “binds lines together”; the repetition of words, and the repetition of phrases, lends unity and/or emphasis.

Silva Rhetoricae (rhetoric.byu.edu) states that repetition is a major rhetorical strategy for producing emphasis, clarity, amplification, or emotional

effect. Within the history of rhetoric terms have been developed to name both general and very specific sorts of repetition.

Repetition is the simple repeating of a word, within a sentence or a poetical line, with no particular placement of the words, in order to provide emphasis. This is such a common literary device that it is almost never even noted as a figure of speech. It also has connotations to listing for effect (Wikipedia).

Richard Nordquist (grammar.about.com) states that “the figure of repetition is divided into some parts which has name and function each of those.”

Here are lists of them quoted from *Silva Rhetoricae* (rhetoric.byu.edu):

1. Repetition of Letters, Syllables, and Sounds

- a. *Alliteration* is the repetition of the same sound at the beginning of two or more stressed syllables. Example: **W**hy not **w**aste a **w**ild **w**eekend at **W**estmore **W**ater Park?
- b. *Assonance* is the repetition of similar vowel sounds, preceded and followed by different consonants, in the stressed syllables of adjacent words. Example: The seargant asked him to **o**mb the **o**awn with **o**tpots.
- c. *Homoioptoton* is the repetition of similar case endings in adjacent words or in words in parallel position. Example: “To no avail, I ate a snail”
- d. *Paroemion* is an alliteration taken to an extreme — every word in a sentence begins with the same consonant. Example: The **p**owers of **p**runes are **p**rudent to **p**rovide **p**otent **p**allitive**p**rophylaxis of

potential **p**ooper **p**roblems, **p**riming you for **p**urging —Rob Bohnenberger.

- e. *Paramoiosis* is Parallelism of sound between the words of adjacent clauses whose lengths are equal or approximate to one another. The combination of isocolon and assonance. Example:

In **granite** *tombs*, on walls of silent *stone*,

With **frantic** *runes*, where falls the sharpened *bone*.

- f. *Rhyme* is the repetition of words similar in ending sound but not necessarily in sense or origin. Example:

“Annabel Lee” by Edgar Allan Poe

It was many and many a year ago, (a)

In the kingdom by the sea, (b)

That a maiden there lived, whom you may know (a)

By the name of Annabel Lee; (b)

And this maiden she lived with no other thought (c)

Than to love, and be loved by me. (b)

2. Repetition of Words and Phrases

- a. *Anadiplosis* is the repetition of the last word of one clause or sentence at the beginning of the next. Example:

The love of wicked men converts to fear,

That fear to **hate**, and **hate** turns one or both

To worthy danger and deserved death.

—Shakespeare, *Richard II* 5.1.66-68

- b. *Anaphora* is the repetition of the same word or group of words at the beginning of successive clauses, sentences, or lines. Examples:

This royal throne of kings, **this** sceptred isle,
This earth of majesty, **this** seat of Mars,
This other Eden, demi-paradise,
This fortress built by Nature for herself
 Against infection and the hand of war,
This happy breed of men, **this** little world,
This precious stone set in the silver sea,
 Which serves it in the office of a wall,
 Or as [a] moat defensive to a house,
 Against the envy of less happier lands;
This blessed plot, **this** earth, **this** realm, **this** England,
This nurse, **this** teeming womb of royal kings [. . .]
This land of such dear souls, **this** dear dear land,
 Dear for her reputation through the world,
 Is now leas'd out — I die pronouncing it —
 Like to a tenement or pelting farm.

—John of Gaunt in Shakespeare's *Richard II* (2.1.40-51; 57-60)

- c. *Antanaclasis* is the repetition of a word whose meaning changes in the second instance. Example: Your argument is **sound**...all **sound**.
- d. *Diacope* is the repetition of a word with one or more between, usually to express deep feeling. Example: "All lost! To prayers, to prayers! All lost!"
- e. *Epistrophe* is ending a series of lines, phrases, clauses, or sentences with the same word or words. The opposite of anaphora. Example: What lies behind **us** and what lies before **us** are tiny compared to what lies within **us**." —Emerson

E. Biography of Faye Diane Kilday

Faye Diane Kilday is an author and also a poet from New Zealand. She was born in 1973. She wrote her first poem when she was 5 years old. She calls her poetry by calling “Angel-Inspired Poetry” because those poems flowed through her with love and after they were written she just knew they were a gift from the angels.

Faye Kilday published her first book of inspirational poetry, *With Love xxx*, in 1996.

In 1999 she started publishing products that featured her inspirational poetry under the business name, Faye Kilday Inspirational Poetry.

Her first products were mini posters and greeting cards which she sold at craft fairs and then in gift shops.

In 2000 Faye was inspired to change the name of her business to Angel-Inspired Poetry and in the same year she published her first book of angel-inspired poetry, *Angels Speaking*. (Faye later realized that the poems in *With Love xxx* were also inspired by angels!). Over the next few years Faye increased her product range to include bookmarks, wallet cards, Angel Guidance Cards and another book, *Poems For Funerals & Those Who Grieve*.

She was also a feature writer (poet) for an Australian-based spiritual magazine, *Deja Vu*, until the magazine ended in July 2003. In August 2003 Faye

decided to become an ePublisher and turn Angel-Inspired Poetry into an eBusiness.

She wanted to spend more time writing poems, and after reading a book about ePublishing she decided this was the direction her business should take (once again she heard the angels speaking and followed their guidance!). ePublishing allows Faye to make her much-loved poems available to an international audience. It also allows her to sell her books as eBooks for a lot less than she could sell her books as paperbacks. And it allows her more time to fulfill her life purpose - writing angel-inspired poems!

Here are the list of famous poems created by her:

1. A Birthday Wish
2. A Creation Of Our Love
3. A Special Friend
4. An Unfamiliar Path
5. Because Of You
6. Do You Hear The Angel Speaking?
7. Especially For You
8. Fear Not God Or Love
9. Follow Your Heart
10. His Legacy It's Good To Have a Friend Like You!
11. Mothers Are a Special Gift
12. Questions and a Prayer For a New Born Baby

13. The Universal Language Of Love

14. Where Is Heaven?

Here are the list of famous books that she created:

1. *Poems For Funerals & Those Who Grieve* (Oct 16, 2006)
2. *Love Poems For Love's Sake* (May 27, 2007)
3. *Seaside Fun: Fun Poems for Kids* (Jun 16, 2013)
4. *Poems For Funerals & Grief* (Aug 1, 2013)
5. *It's Good To Have a Friend Like You!: Friendship Poems and Photos* (Mar 30, 2013)
6. *Follow Your Heart: Motivational Poems* (Jun 29, 2013)
7. *Never Lose Hope: Inspiring Poems and Photos by* (Jun 5, 2013)

CHAPTER III

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

A. Findings

In this chapter the writer had found the kind of repetition in Faye Diane Kilday's ten poems. The repetition that was found in each poem is classified into two kinds. The first is repetition of letters, syllables, and sounds, then the second is repetition of words and phrases.

Table 3.1

No	Repetition of Letters, Sounds, and Syllables	Frequency
1	Alliteration	23
2	Assonance	15
3	Rhyme	16
Total		54

In the table 3.1, it shown that there are 3 kinds of repetition of letters, sounds, and syllables that consists of 23 alliterations, 15 assonances, and 16 rhymes. Thus, the repetition had appeared 54 times.

Table 3.2

No	Repetition of Words and Phrases	Frequency
1	Anadiplosis	2
2	Anaphora	17
3	Antanaclasis	1
4	Epistrophe	4
Total		24

In the table 3.2, there are 4 kinds of repetition of of words and phrase that consists of 2 anadiplosises, 17 anaphoras, 1 antanaclasis, 4 epistrophe so that the repetition had appeared 24 times.

B. Discussion

1. Repetition of Letters, Syllables, and Sounds

a. Do You Hear The Angel Speaking

Do you hear the angel speaking?
 Do you hear her heavenly voice?
 Do you hear the song she's singing?
 Will you help her to rejoice?
 Do you hear her when you're weary
 and find it hard to cope?
 Do you hear her inspiration and
 her messages of hope?

Do you hear her voice of wisdom...
 as timeless as the sun,
 The messages she speaks today
 she's spoken since time begun.

Angels are more than fairy tales,
 They're messengers from above,
 Sent by our creator to guide us
 with their love...
 And although I've never seen one,
 I hear them all the time...
 Within each poem I write...within
 each verse and rhyme;
 Because you see, I'm just a channel
 that they use to speak to you
 To give you inspiration and to give
 you guidance too...

For angels really do exist and they
 are always near,
 And if you read these poems aloud
 then you will truly hear...
 Messages from heaven...messages
 from above...
 The beautiful voices of angels
 guiding you with love!

For the repetition of letters, there were two kinds of repetition in each stanza; i.e. *alliteration* and *rhyme*.

For the *alliteration*, it was in first stanza, line 2 - 12; i.e. repetition of the letter 'h' in line 2, 4, 5 and 7, and the repetition of the letter 's' in line 3, 11 and 12. In the second stanza was found the repetition of the letter 'th' in line 10, and repetition of the letter 'g' in line 11.

The *rhyme* was found with formula 'a b a b c c d e d' in the first stanza, formula 'a b b c c d d' in the second stanza, and formula 'a a b b' in the third stanza.

b. Because of You

Because of you,
 The world is a much nicer place.
 Because of you,
 I have faith in the human race.
 Because of you,
 I know what it means to love
 unconditionally.
 Because of you,
 I know what it means to give
 unselfishly.
 Because of you,
 I believe in magic and mystery
 and worlds unseen.
 Because of you,
 There is joy - wherever you are
 and have ever been.
 And all because of you!

This poem only has one stanza. For the repetition of letters, syllables, and sound, it was found the alliteration; i.e. repetition of the letter ‘h’ in line 4, and the letter ‘m’ in line 12. And it was also found rhyme with formula ‘**a b a b a c a c a d a d a**’

c. Follow Your Heart

Although it's been said many
 times before
 It's a powerful message, so I'll
 say it once more...
 Follow your heart, go wherever
 it may lead,
 Follow your heart and you're
 sure to succeed!
 For when you follow your heart
 and do what you love,
 God gives you guidance and help
 from above...

And things start to happen that
 you never thought could,
 And dreams come true...that you
 never thought would!

For God's given each of us a
 special part to play...
 So follow your heart and you
 won't be led astray!

For kind of repetition of letters, sounds, and syllables, it was found alliteration; i.e. in the first stanza there were repetitions of the letters 'y' & 's' in line 7 & 8, letter 'y' in line 9, and letter 'g' in line 11. For the second stanza there were repetitions of the letters 'g' and 'p' in line 1 & 2, and letter 'y' in line 3.

Then, there was assonance; i.e. in first stanza there were repetitions of the sound 'o' in line 5, sounds 'u' in line 10, and sound 'o' in line 5. In second stanza there was a repetition of the sound 'o' in line 3.

And the last was found rhyme with formula 'a a b b c c d d' in first stanza, and formula 'a a' in second stanza.

d. **Fear Not God Or Love**

God is love and love is not
 something you should fear.

Respect love? Yes!
 Honour love? Yes!
 Embrace love? Yes!
 But fear love? No!

For when you fear love you
 fear life.
 And when you fear life what
 do you have but death.
 Death of all that is good and pure
 and wonderful in the world...
 In the universe.

So fear not God or love.
 For God is love and love is ALL.

In this poem, for repetition of letters, sounds, and syllables was only found *alliteration* in third stanza, i.e. repetitions of the letter ‘f’ in line 1 & letter ‘w’ in line 3.

e. Where is Heaven?

Where is Heaven?
 Is it somewhere in outer space?
 Where does my loved one now dwell...
 In some far and distant place?

Heaven is all around you...
 It's as close as the air and love that surround you.
 Heaven is everywhere...it's not just in the skies,
 It's a spiritual dimension that can't be seen
 through human eyes.

How do I know my loved one is safe?
 How do I know they are well?
 How do I know that they made it to Heaven?
 Is there any way that I can tell?

Your loved one is well in heaven because
 they're surrounded by God's love and care,
 And I can promise you that they made it to
 Heaven, because an angel guided them there!

Is there any way that I can tell them how
 much they meant (and still mean) to me?

I'm not sure how to contact them, do you
know what Heaven's address could be?

Just talk...and know that they hear you,
Because you'll never be truly apart;
And Heaven's address? Well now, that's simple...
Just send your thoughts care of your heart!

In this poem, for the repetition of letters, sounds, and syllables, first, there was found *alliteration*; i.e. repetition of the letter 's' in first stanza line 2, letter 'h' & 'th' in third stanza line 3, letter 'th' in each fourth stanza line 3 & fifth stanza line 1. The second, there was found *assonance*; i.e. repetition of the sound 'e' in sixth stanza line 4. The last was found rhyme with formula 'a b c b' in first, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth stanza, and formula 'a a b b' in second stanza.

f. An Unfamiliar Path

Walking an unfamiliar path that you've
never trod before,
Or knocking on a strange and unfamiliar
door,
Can be extremely scary as you never
really know
Exactly who's behind the door or where
the path will go.

Yet these are things we all must do
to excel in life and grow,
To find ourselves a better job and have
riches to bestow...
So although your heart is beating fast -
you must do what you must do,
And remember you are not alone - God
is watching over you!

In this poem, for the repetition of letters, sounds, and syllables, first, there was found *assonance*; i.e. repetition of the sound ‘e’ in the second stanza, line 3-4. Then there was rhyme with formulas ‘a a b b’ in both first and second stanza.

g. The Universal Language of Love

There is a universal language that is spoken by all -
Both on earth and in the heavens above.
It's a beautiful language that flows from the heart
and it's universal name is love.

The language of love uses thoughts and feelings
to express what it wants to say,
It's the language that God uses all the time when
He speaks to you each day.

It's a heavenly language that communicates with
smiles, affection and tenderness,
And its unspoken words will touch your heart and
fill your soul with bliss.

The language of love is a gift from God that is truly
an inspiration,
And it's the only language you'll ever need to
communicate with all of creation.

In this poem, for the repetition of letters, sounds, and syllables, first, there was found *alliteration*; i.e. repetition of the letter ‘f’ in first stanza line 3, letter ‘l’ and ‘w’ in second stanza line 1 & 2, letter ‘w’ in third stanza line 3, and letter ‘l’ & ‘g’ in line 1, letter ‘c’ in line 4, fourth stanza. The second, there was found *rhyme* with formula ‘a a’ in each stanza.

h. Especially For You

This poem is a special gift especially
for you,
All I ask is that you read it often
and every time you do
I want you to see the person who
gave you this special gift...
And I want their image to fill you
with love and give your heart a lift.

Then I want you to hear their lovely
voice and feel their warm embrace,
And I want you to hear their laughter
and see their smiling face.

And there's one more thing I need
you to know - one more thing
I have to say...
I want you to know that they love
you and think of you every day!

In this poem, for the repetition of letters, sounds, and syllables, there was found first, *alliteration*; i.e. repetition of the letter ‘g’ in line 6, letter ‘I’ in line 8, first stanza, then, letter ‘s’ in second stanza line 4, and letter ‘th’ in third stanza line 4. The second, there was found *rhyme* with formulas ‘a a b b’ in first stanza, ‘a a’ in second stanza, and ‘a b b’ in third stanza.

i. His Legacy

At an early age he started to
create beauty.

The kind of beauty that could

reach in and touch your heart.

The kind of beauty that could
open your eyes - and bring a
tear to them at the same time.

He had vision - he could see the
future - even his own, I think.

And that's why, at an early age,
he started to create beauty.

His was to be a passionate life,
a creative life,
a meaningful life...

And a short life.

At an early age he started to
create beauty.

And that beauty is his legacy to
the world.

In this poem, for the repetition of letters, sounds, and syllables, first, there was found *alliteration*; i.e. repetition of the letter 'th' in third stanza line 3. The second, there was found *assonance*; i.e. repetition of the sound 'I' in fourth stanza line 1-2.

j. Questions and a New Prayer For a New Born Baby

So, here you are once more - in a brand new perfect body;
An old soul with a brand new life to explore.
And my mind is filled with so many things I want to ask you,
So many questions that I've forgotten the answers to.

I don't want to ask you about your future, because who can

honestly say what lessons the school called life will bring
to you each day.

No, I want to ask you about the world you lived in before
coming back here.
Not your body of course, but your spirit my dear.

You see, it's been a long time since I was in Heaven last,
Although I know that by Heaven's calender not much time
at all has passed.

But you've just arrived through Heaven's door, escorted
by an angel as you were before.
And I feel sure that if you could speak you'd enlighten me -
Reminding me of the splendour that's Heaven's beauty.

But then, if you did do that I guess it could be true
That I might desire to go back home before my time on
earth is through.

So yes, perhaps it's best that whilst our souls live on earth
They forget the beauty they dwelled in before their rebirth.

And one day baby dear, sad as this is to say, for you too
Heaven's beauty will slowly fade away.

And when this sad time comes I sincerely hope and pray
That faith replaces your memory and your light shines
bright each day.

In this poem, for the repetition of letters, first, there was found *alliteration*; i.e. repetition of the letter **'m'** in first stanza line 3, letter **'d'** in sixth stanza line 1, letter **'th'** in seventh stanza line 2, and letter **'d'** & **'s'** in eight stanza line 1. The second, there was found *assonance*; i.e. repetition of sound **'u'** in third stanza line 1, sound **'ou'** in fourth stanza line 2, sound **'e'** in sixth stanza line 1, sound **'I'** in seventh stanza line 2,

and sound ‘**ae**’ & ‘**I**’ in eighth stanza line 1. The last was found rhyme with formulas ‘**a b c c**’ in first stanza, ‘**a a**’ in third, fourth, sixth, seventh, and ninth, and ‘**a b b**’ in fifth stanza.

2. Repetition of Words and Phrases

a. Do You hear the Angel Speaking?

For the repetition of words and phrases in the poem “Do you hear the angel speaking?” there was found *anaphora*; i.e. the repetition of phrase ‘**do you hear**’ in the first stanza, in lines 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, & 9. The author repeats phrases to emphasize or indicate that the angel exists. In the second stanza, line 7, there was a repetition of word ‘**within**’, it explains that the voices are heard by the author are not only in every poem that he wrote but in every verse and rhyme. And there was a repetition of word ‘**to give**’ in line 11, this phrase also becomes an affirmation that the angel’s voices he wrote in his poem not only give an inspiration but also provide guidance. The last there was a repetition of phrase ‘**messages from**’ in the third stanza line 5.

Overall, The poem asserts that angels really exist. Although can not be seen clearly, but their wisdom voices can be heard. And the author who feels that experience put the voices in every poem he wrote, so the expectation is not only the author who feels it, but all those who read it.

b. Because of You

For the repetition of words and phrases in the poem “Because of you” there was found anaphora; i.e. the repetition of phrase ‘**because of you**’ in line 1,3,5,8,11, & 14.

In this poem, the meaning of word ‘**you**’ from the phrase ‘**because of you**’ is an angel. The author repeats phrase ‘**because of you**’ in that stanza because she believes that every good things happened in this world because of an angel. That is the way the author sees the world; i.e. to be sure that the angels really do exist.

c. Follow Your Heart

For kind of repetition of words and phrases in the poem “Follow your heart”, in first stanza there was found anaphora; i.e. repetition of the phrase ‘**follow your heart**’ in line 5 & 7, and repetition of the word ‘**and**’ in line 13 & 15.

In this poem, the author repeats the phrase ‘follow your heart’ because sometimes people forget what their purpose is, they are too hard to follow what they do not like, and ignore what they want is actually. The author explains that when we follow our hearts, we know that it is true for us. So God will provide guidance and help to reach what we want. The

conclusion is the last sentence of this poem, “*For God's given each of us a special part to play... So follow your heart and you won't be led astray!*”.

d. Fear Not God or Love

For repetition of words and phrases in the poem “Fear not God or love”, there was found *anadiplosis*; i.e. repetition of the word ‘**love**’ in first stanza line 1, repetition of phrases ‘**you fear life**’ and ‘**death**’ in third stanza. Then, there was also found *epistrophe*; i.e. repetition of the word ‘**love**’ and ‘**yes**’ in second stanza.

The author uses anadiplosis in this poem is to show that God is love vice versa. The author says that love is not to be feared, precisely with love, human can live happily. The author adds in third stanza “*when you fear love you fear life / And when you fear life what do you have but death*”. The reason is because life is all about love, we cannot live without love. “*So fear not God or love. / For God is love and love is all.*”

e. Where is Heaven?

For the repetition of words and phrases in the poem “Where is heaven?”, first, there was found *anaphora*; i.e. repetition of the word ‘**where**’ in first stanza, word ‘**heaven**’ in second stanza, repetition of phrase ‘**How do I know?**’ in third stanza, and repetition of word ‘**just**’ in sixth stanza. Then, there was *epistrophe*; i.e. repetition of word ‘**you**’ in second stanza.

The repetition of word ‘where’ is to show us where exactly heaven is so that she knows that her loved one is in heaven. Then for the repetition of word ‘**heaven**’ is an affirmative that it is in other dimension, and cannot be seen by human eyes. Then, there was an affirmative from the phrase ‘**how do I know**’, it is to show us how to know whether her loved one is in heaven. This poem looks like a conversation between two persons, it is such a question-answer. it is like the question from the human, and the angel answers the questions.

f. An Unfamiliar Path

For the repetition of words and phrases in the poem “An unfamiliar path”, there was only found one kind, that was *antanaclasis*; i.e. the repetition of the phrase ‘**you must do**’ in the second stanza line 6. The repetition of this phrase is to emphasize that we have to pass the unfamiliar path, the second phrase ‘**you must do**’ is to replace take a walking an unfamiliar path. It is like the first is the subject and the second is the object. This poem tells about a strange and unknown life journey, and we will not know what happens when pass it, however, that path must be passed by, so that for rich the life experience and get the better life. In this poem also adds when we pass the unfamiliar path, we are with God.

g. The Universal Language of Love

For the repetition of words and phrases in the poem “The universal language of love”, there was nothing found.

This is really interesting poem, it tells about universal language which is used both on earth and heaven. It uses thinking and feeling to express, it is communicated with smiles, affection, and tenderness, and it is the biggest gift from God, it is *love*.

h. Especially For You

For the repetition of words and phrases in the poem “Especially for you”, first, there was found *anaphora*; i.e. repetition of the phrase ‘**I want**’ in first stanza line 5 & 6, and phrase ‘**I want you to hear**’ in second stanza line 1 & 3. Then, there was found *epistrophe*; i.e. repetition of word ‘**you**’ in third stanza line 4-5.

Actually this poem is simple, it does not tell about anything, but it is the story itself. The repetition of the word ‘**I want**’ in this poem is to emphasize the means of this poem is written. The strong willing is conveyed through this poem, and keep repeating so the readers realized the good news they get, this is such in someone who send the letter to a friend to tell a good news.

i. His Legacy

For the repetition of words and phrases in the poem “His legacy”, first, there is found *anadiplosis*; i.e. repetition of word ‘**beauty**’ in stanza 1-2, and stanza 8-9. Then, there is found *epistrophe*; i.e. repetition of word ‘**life**’ in stanza 6-7.

The purpose of the anadiplosis above is to clarify the repeated word. The first word of beauty is just found as an object, then that word is repeated with explanation. This poem describes a legacy that was created by God, and it means a lot in this world. Without the legacy from the God, the world becomes a place that has no meaning. And the legacy that god created is *beauty*.

j. Questions and A New Prayer For A New Born Baby

For the repetition of words and phrases in the poem “Questions and a new prayer for a new born baby”, there was only *anaphora*; i.e. repetition of the phrases ‘**brand new**’ in line 1, and ‘**so many**’ in line 3, first stanza.

The repetition of phrase ‘brand new’ is to assert that, for a new born baby, they were born is not only have a brand new perfect body, but also have a brand new life to explore. It means that they have a new adventure in life. They can explore what they want to know with that perfect body. Overall, this poem told about welcoming the birth of a baby.

The figure of repetition analysis of poetry explained above can be concluded in a table below.

Table 3.3

No.	Repetition of Letters, Sounds, and Syllables	Poem	Sentence
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1.	Alliteration	Do you hear the angel speaking?	Stanza 1, line 2 – 8 Stanza 2, line 5 - 6 Stanza 3, line 2
		Because of You	Stanza 1, line 4 & 10
		Follow Your Heart	Stanza 1, line 4 – 6 Stanza 2, line 1 – 2
		Fear Not God or Love	Stanza 3 line 1 & 3
		Where is Heaven?	Stanza 1, line 2 Stanza 3, line 3 Stanza 4, line 2 Stanza 5, line 1
		The Universal Language of Love	Stanza 1, line 3 Stanza 2, line 1 Stanza 3, line 2 Stanza 4, line 1 – 2
		Especially for You	Stanza 1, line 3 – 4 Stanza 2, line 2 Stanza 3, line 3
		His Legacy	Stanza 3
		Questions and A Prayer for A New Born Baby	Stanza 1 line 3 Stanza 6 line 1 Stanza 7 line 2 Stanza 8 line 1
2.	Assonance	Follow Your Heart	Stanza 1, line 3 – 5 Stanza 2, line 2
		Fear Not God or Love	Stanza 3, line 3
		Where is Heaven?	Stanza 6, line 4
		An Unfamiliar Path	Stanza 2, line 2
		The Universal Language of Love	Stanza 1, line 2 - 3 Stanza 2, line 2 Stanza 3, line 2
		Especially for You	Stanza 1, line 2
		His Legacy	Stanza 4
Questions and A Prayer for A New Born Baby	Stanza 3 line 1-2 Stanza 4 line 2 Stanza 6 line 1 Stanza 7 line 2 Stanza 8 line 1		
3.	Rhyme	Do you hear the angel speaking?	Stanza 1, a b a b c c d e d Stanza 2, a b b c c d d Stanza 3 line a a b b
		Because of You	a b a b a c a c a d a d a

		Follow Your Heart Fear Not God or Love	Stanza 1, a a b b c c d d Stanza 2, a a
		Where is Heaven?	Stanza 1, 3, 4, 5, & 6, a b c b Stanza 2, a a b b
		An Unfamiliar Path	Stanza 1 & 2 a a b b
		The Universal Language of Love	Stanza 1, 2, 3, 4, a a
		Especially for You	Stanza 1, a a b b Stanza 2, a a Stanza 3, a b b
		Questions and A Prayer for A New Born Baby	Stanza 1, a b c c Stanza 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, a a Stanza 5, a b b

No.	Repetition of Words or Phrases	Poem	Sentence
1.	Anadiplosis	Fear Not God or Love	Stanza 1, line 1 Stanza 3, line 1
2.	Anaphora	Do you hear the angel speaking?	Stanza 1, line 1 – 6 Stanza 2, line 6 & 8 Stanza 3, line 3
		Because of You	Stanza 1, line 1,3,5,7,9, & 11
		Follow Your Heart	Stanza 1, line 3 - 4, 7- 8
		Where is Heaven?	Stanza 1, line 1 & 3 Stanza 2, line 1 & 3, 2 & 4 Stanza 3, line 1 - 3 Stanza 6, line 1 & 4
		Especially for You	Stanza 1, line 3 – 4 Stanza 2, line 1 – 2
		Questions and A Prayer for A New Born Baby	Stanza 1, line 1 - 2, 3 - 4
3.	Antanaclasis	An Unfamiliar Path	Stanza 2, line 3
4.	Epistrophe	Fear Not God or Love	Stanza 2, line 1 – 4
		Where is Heaven?	Stanza 2, line 1 – 2
		Especially for You	Stanza 3, line 2

		His Legacy	Stanza 6 – 7
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CHAPTER IV

CLOSURE

A. Conclusion

1. Figure of Repetition from some Faye Diane Kilday's selected poems.

In Faye Diane Kilday's poetry, first, there are three kinds repetition of letters, sounds, and syllables that consists of 23 alliterations, 15 assonances, and 16 rhymes. The second, there are four kinds of repetition of words and phrase that consists of 2 anadiplosises, 17 anaphoras, 1 antanaclasis, 4 epistrophes.

2. Kinds of repetition are most frequently found in Faye Diane Kilday's selected poems.

The most kind of repetition of letters, sounds, and syllables is *alliteration*, and the most kind of repetition of words and phrases is *anaphora*.

3. General point of figurative language meanings

All of the kinds of figure of repetition that are used in the poems are first, to make them become the beautiful work which the poems give

the unique thing so that the reader does not get bored to read it, the second is to emphasize a point or make something clear. The word or phrase that is repeated gives more explanation so that the reader understand clearly what the point is actually the author wants to tell.

B. Suggestion

1. The writer suggests English learners to read various kinds of literary work especially those teach morality and advise like poetry. Thus, you can get fun reading while studying.
2. The writer suggests to English teachers to motivate the learners to have reading literacy text and guide them to find the useful points in their reading, not just as a usual activity.