

**A STUDY OF STRUCTURAL, SENSE AND SOUND
DEVICES IN SAMUEL TAYLOR COLERIDGE'S
SELECTED POEM: A FORMALISTIC APPROACH**

THESIS



By:

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**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
PUTERA BATAM UNIVERSITY
YEAR 2018**

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**Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for the Degree of
Sarjana Sastra**



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Hereby declare that the term paper entitled:

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Is the real work of myself and I realize that thesis has never been published in other media before, partially or entirely, in the name of mine or others.

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The thesis has been approved to be examined on the date as indicated below

Batam, 09th August 2018

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini menganalisa tentang tipe dari perangkat struktur, perangkat rasa, dan perangkat suara yang ada dalam dua puisi karya Samuel Taylor Coleridge yang berjudul “The Rime of The Ancient Mariner” dan “Frost at Midnight”. Untuk mengatasi analisis, peneliti menggunakan pendekatan Formalistic. Penelitian ini adalah penelitian kualitatif deskriptif. Peneliti mengumpulkan data melalui metode documentation oleh Sugiyono (2012) dengan teknik analisa data dengan metode content analysis. Hasil data analisis menunjukkan bahwa ada ketiga perangkat yang di temukan dalam puisi karya Coleridge. Terdapat 46 data dari perangkat struktur dalam puisi pertama dan 10 data dalam puisi kedua. 37 data perangkat rasa dalam puisi pertama dan 6 data dalam puisi kedua. 60 data perangkat suara pada puisi pertama dan terdapat juga rhyme dan rhyhtm dalam setiap barisnya. 12 data perangkat suara dalam puisi kedua, dimana juga terdapat rhythm dalam setiap barisnya. Ketiga perangkat ini di gunakan penulis untuk membentuk suatu kesatuan puisi yang indah.

Kata kunci: *perangkat struktur, perangkat rasa, perangkat suara, puisi*

ABSTRACT

This study analyzes the type of structural devices, sense devices, and sound devices in the two poems by Samuel Taylor Coleridge entitled "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner" and "Frost at Midnight". The researcher used a Formalistic approach. This research is descriptive qualitative research. The researcher collected data through documentation method by Sugiyono (2012) data analysis used techniques content analysis method. The results of the analysis data show that there are three devices found in Coleridge's poetry. There are 46 data from structural devices in the first poem and 10 data in the second poem. 37 sense devices data in the first poem and 10 data in the second poem. 60 sound devices data in the first poem, there are also rhyme and rhyhtm in each line. 12 sound devices data in the second poem, where rhythm is also found in each line. These three devices are used by the poet to form a beautiful unity of poetry.

Keywords: *Structural devices, sense devices, sound devices, poetry*

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

*I can do all this through him who gives me strength.
Philippians 4:13*

*This thesis is dedicated to my dearest family:
Papa, Mama, Phanie, Natan and Samuel.*

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All praise to Lord God for His mercy and grace so that the researcher is able to complete this thesis that submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of sarjana sastra (S1) in English Department of Putra Batam University.

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Maria Christine
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Research

Literature is a work of creative art in the form of writing created from the author's imagination. Literature uses language as a medium to express the hearts and emotions of the author. Literature becomes a tool to tell and reflect what is going on in the environment and make it immortal in a work. Not all writings can be categorized as literary works, only writings that contain artistic and authentic value are included in the literature. Literary works can be fiction, drama, film and poetry.

Poetry is a literary work that expresses human thoughts and feelings. The expression of the feeling is written in a line of words using beautiful language. In contrast to the use of everyday language, poetry uses imaginative and meaningful language. Words that written in poetry can bring the reader to explore and feel the feelings of the poet. Poetry is the spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings. It takes its origin from emotions recollected in tranquility: the emotion is contemplated till by a species of reaction the tranquility gradually disappears and an emotion kindred to that which was before the subject of contemplation is gradually produced and does itself actually exist in the mind' (Wordsworth's in Khan, 2013)

Poem is a medium that can express the feelings of the poet which is packed in imaginative language and compiled using the structure of a solid language full of meaning. A poem consists of stanzas that are tied to the beauty of the language and its meaning. It also tied to other elements such as rhythm, diction, rhyme and others.

One of the genius English poets who was capable of communicating his sense through poem was Samuel Taylor Coleridge. Samuel Taylor Coleridge was born on October 21, 1772, in Devonshire, England. His father, a vicar of a parish and master of a grammar school, married twice and had fourteen children. He was the youngest child in the family. He was also a literary critic, philosopher and theologian. With his friend William Wordsworth, widely considered to be among the founders of the English Romantic movement. His best known poems are "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner" and "Kubla Khan," and the major prose work is *Biographia Literaria*.

There are some famous poems by Samuel Taylor Coleridge. First, the longest major poem entitled "The Rime of The Ancient Mariner" which is written in 1797–1798 and published in 1798 in the first edition of *Lyrical Ballads*. This poem tells of a sailing sailor who shot an albatross and to the sailor and his ship finally received a curse. Second, "Frost at Midnight" was written in February 1798 and published in 1817. Frost at Midnight has been well received by critics, and is seen as the best of the conversation poems. There are many things that can be studied in a poem such as figurative language, symbolic used in poetry,

imagery, etc. There are several ways to analyse poem, one of them is by using formalistic approach.

The formalistic approach is also known as the New Criticism. It emphasized close reading, particularly of poetry, to discover how a work of literature functioned as a self-contained, self-referential aesthetic object. In literary theory, formalism refers to critical approaches that analyze, interpret, or evaluate the inherent features of a text. According to L.G Alexander, in a poem there are three devices. It consists of structural devices, sense devices, and sound devices. The structural devices is used to form the structure of the poem; the sense devices is the comparison used by the poet in the poem; and the sound devices is the properties with purposely created when a poet arrange the poem. This devices are used by poet writers to make the poem into a whole series of words that have a value of beauty and also its own uniqueness.

The researcher wants to analyze three famous poems written by Samuel Taylor Coleridge by using formalistic approach. Analysis of these devices is very important to do to found, to know and to learn what and how the concepts, ways and elements used by the poet/poetis as the foundation base to form a poem that has artistic value. The researcher chooses this topic because in these poems there are poetry's devices that can be found and on the other hand, the poems are very interesting to be analysed more deeply.

This research is different with the previous research because this research will be analyzing the structural devices, sense and sound devices in Samuel Taylor Coleridge's selected poems. This research is important to do because it

analyse the devices that form the basis of the formation of a poem. The advantage of this research is the increasing amount of knowledge about the elements of poet forming.

1.2. Identification of the Problem

Based on the background of the research above, the identification of the problems are:

1. Structural devices found in Samuel Taylor Coleridge's selected poems.
2. Sense devices found in Samuel Taylor Coleridge's selected poems.
3. Sound devices found in Samuel Taylor Coleridge's selected poems.
4. Figurative language found in Samuel Taylor Coleridge's selected poems.
5. Imagery found in Samuel Taylor Coleridge's selected poems.

1.3. Limitation of the Problem

Based on the identification of the problem above, the problems are limited as following:

1. Structural devices found in Samuel Taylor Coleridge's selected poems?
2. Sense devices found in Samuel Taylor Coleridge's selected poems?
3. Sound devices found in Samuel Taylor Coleridge's selected poems?

1.4. Formulation of the Problem

In line with the identification and limitation of the problem, the formulation of the problem are as below:

1. What are the types of structural devices found in Samuel Taylor Coleridge's selected poems?
2. What are the types of sense devices found in Samuel Taylor Coleridge's selected poems?
3. What are the types of sound devices found in Samuel Taylor Coleridge's selected poems?

1.5. Objective of the Research

From the formulation of the problem above, the objective of the research are as the following:

1. To figure out the types of structural devices in Samuel Taylor Coleridge's selected poem.
2. To find out the types of sense devices in Samuel Taylor Coleridge's selected poem.
3. To reveal out the types of sound devices in Samuel Taylor Coleridge's selected poem.

1.6. Significance of the Research

Theoretically, the researcher hopes that by making this research, both researcher or reader will be have better knowledge about the structure, sense and sound devices contains in Samuel Taylor Coleridge's selected poem.

Practically, this research can be used as reference for teaching materials about the devices of poetry and also can be used as reference for further research.

1.7. Definition of the Key Terms

Based on what the researcher described in background of the research, the representative key terms that will be commonly encountered by readers are as following:

Structural	The properties which are used to form the structure or the
Devices	body of the poem. This device indicate the way a poem has been built and become apparent as soon as meaning begins to reveal itself to the reader. There are three types of structural devices: Contrast, illustration and repetition.
Sense	The property used to bringing comparison in the poem.
Devices	This device used words or phrase that can not be interpreted literally. It is also used to emphasize a deep sense in a poem and it can really affect the way the reader imagines things. There are three kinds of sense devices: Simile, metaphor and personification.

Sound Devices	Sound devices are resources used by poets to convey and reinforce the meaning or experience of poetry through the skillful use of sound. This device used to create sound effects and emphasize the meaning of the poem. It purposely created when a poet arrange the poem. There are the kinds of sound devices: Alliteration, onomatopoeia, rhyme, assonance, and rhythm.
Poetry	A literary work that expresses human thoughts and feelings which is packed in imaginative language and compiled using the structure of a solid language full of meaning. It consists of stanzas that are tied to the beauty of the language and its meaning. It also tied to other elements such as rhythm, diction, rhyme and others.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURES AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1. The Formalist Approach

The formalist approach is also known as the New Criticism. It began to achieve prominence in the late 1920s and was the dominant form from the late 1930s until about 1970. The formalist theory dominated by American literary criticism. The movement derived its name from John Crowe Ransom's 1941 book "The New Criticism". The New Criticism replaced the traditional literary approach by rejecting impressionism, moral tones, and philological studies rather than closely examining it by its form. Formalist approach emphasizes the work as an independent creation, a self-contained unit, something to be studied in itself, not as part of some larger context, such as the author's life or a historical period (Barnet, et al, 2008). Literary theory, formalism refers to critical approaches that analyze, interpret, or evaluate the inherent features of a text. These features include not only grammar and syntax but also literary devices such as meter and tropes.

The formalist critic embraces an objective theory of art and examines plot, characterization, dialogue, and style to show how these elements contribute to the theme or unity of the literary work. Moral, historical, psychological, and sociological concerns are considered extrinsic to criticism and of secondary

importance to the examination of craftsmanship and form. Content and form in a work constitute a unity, and it is the task of the critic to examine and evaluate the integrity of the work. Ransom called local texture and logical structure (World's Body 347). To follow discovery of form must embrace what Ransom called local texture and logical structure. The logical structure refers to the argument or the concept within the work; local texture comprises the particular details and devices of the work (Guerin, 2005).

L.G. Alexander has classified poetic devices in three categories: structural, sense and sound. Structural devices include contrast, repetition, and illustration. Simile, metaphor, and personification are sense devices. Sound devices include alliteration, onomatopoeia, rhyme, assonance, rhythm.

2.2. Structural Devices

The structural devices is the properties which are used to form the structure or the body of the poem. These devices are referred to as structural devices as they are woven into the structure of the poem. They indicate the way a poem has been built and become apparent as soon as meaning begins to reveal itself to the reader. There are three types of structural devices, as the following:

2.2.1 Contrast

Contrast is the two opposite pictures are juxtaposed side by side to have the effect of contrast. Sometimes contrast is direct and obvious but sometimes it is implied. It helps the reader to relate to the idea and feeling from the poet.

2.2.2 Illustration

The second type in structural devices is Illustration. According to L.G. Alexander (in Hanafi, 2011) Illustration is an example that usually takes the form of a vivid picture through which a poet may make an idea clear. Poets provide illustrations to illustrate to the reader a condition that is truly evident in the poem. The following is an example of an illustration in The Rime of The Ancient Mariner.

“Day after day, day after day,
We stuck, nor breath nor motion”
(The Rime of The Ancient Mariner: 115-116)

The poet gives an illustration of the conditions occurring in poetry. So that the idea creates that the ship is not moving; the screen goes down, the sun stands just above the mast.

2.2.3 Repitition

Repetition is a way used by poet writers to give affirmation or emphasis on the meaning of poetry by repeating single word or more. Repetition is to be found in poetry which is aiming at special musical effects or when a poet wants the reader to pay a close attention to something.

“**Day after day, day after day,**
We stuck, nor breath nor motion;
As idle as a painted ship
Upon a painted ocean.”
(The Rime of The Ancient Mariner: 115-118)

In the stanza, poet repeats the word "day after day", this repetition is done by poet to give the impression that the sailor has very long stuck in the sea, not just a day but for days and it gives the impression of suffering.

2.3 Sense Devices

Sense devices related to the property used by the poet in bringing comparison. There are three kinds of sense devices:

2.3.1 Simile

According Miller et al in the book entitled Poetry: an Introduction (1981: 69), simile is a figure that makes an explicit comparison between two entities using words such as "like" or "as.". The elements being compared are essentially different in nature but come together in the poet's perception. In The Ancient Mariner, simile occurs in these stanza:

“I looked to heaven, and tried to pray;
But or ever a prayer had gusht,
A wicked whisper came, and made
My heart **as** dry **as** dust”
(The Rime of The Ancient Mariner: 244-247)

The poets compare the heart and the dust. As much as we know, dust is a very dry little particle. The poet enables the readers to imagine how dry the heart of the sailor.

2.3.2 Metaphor

According Miller et al in the book entitled Poetry: an Introduction. “Metaphor involves a comparison of two unlike elements, but it omits the linking word ("like," "as"), thus creating a more thorough identification between the two and giving rise to further implications”. Metaphor literally means a figure of speech in which an expression is used to refer to something that it does not literally denote in order to suggest a similarity (Scott et al in Elohim, 2017).

Based on definition above it can conclude, Metaphor used to equate something with something else. In comparing things, metaphor use direct comparison without the word comparison such as like or as, but it is described or compared by using another object. For the example: “He has a heart of stone”, there is a direct comparison between heart and stone, it is used to describe that the man has a hardened heart as hard as a rock. The word “stone” is used to replace the word “hard”.

2.3.3 Personification

Personification is a figure of speech in which an abstract idea, inanimate object, or aspect of nature is described as if it were human (Miller, 1981: 74). This kind of figurative language makes non-human can act, speak, and has emotional feeling like human. Gorys Keraf state the same thought in the book entitled diction and style (2001: 140), “personification is a kind of style of figurative language that describes inanimate objects or goods lifeless as if it has characteristics humanity.”

“All in a hot and copper sky,
 The **bloody Sun**, at noon,
 Right up above the mast did stand,
 No bigger than the Moon”
 (The Rime of The Ancient Mariner: 111-114)

As we know, the sun is not bleeding, the only bloody human. Poet writes bloody to give the impression that the sun is very red like blood and also poet describes the hot weather

2.4 Sound Devices

Sound devices is a properties that are purposely created when a poet arrange the poem. It can be considered as musical quality of a poem when it is read aloud. There are the kinds of sound devices according L.G. Alexander: Alliteration, onomatopoeia, rhyme, assonance, and rhythm.

2.4.1 Alliteration

Alliteration is the repetition of the same consonant at the beginning of words in a single line (Klarer, 2004: 40). According Abrams and Harpham (2009: 10), “Alliteration is the repetition of a speech sound in a sequence of nearby words. Usually the term is applied only to consonants, and only when the recurrent sound is made emphatic because it begins a word or a stressed syllable within a word”. The term is usually applied to consonants. Alliteration occurs in the same line, the purpose of this device is to give the impression through musical effect when the poem is read. The example of Alliteration in the

poem “The Rime of The Ancient Mariner”: “The **f**air **b**reeze **b**lew, the white **f**oam **f**lew”

2.4.2 Onomatopoeia

Onomatopoeia is one part of sound devices. Onomatopoeia designates a word, or a combination of words, whose sound seems to resemble closely the sound it denotes: “hiss,” “buzz,” “rattle,” “bang.” (Abrams and Harpham, 2009: 236). It means the words are associated with the sources of the sound.

2.4.3 Rhyme

Rhyme is sounds generated by letters or words in arrays and stanzas or equations of sounds in poetry. According Abrams and Harpham (2009: 316), standard rhyme consists of the repetition, in the rhyming words, of the last stressed vowel and of all the speech sounds following that vowel. It usually occurs at line endings in poetry and consists of words which have the same sound. Rhyme may occur in a regular pattern throughout the poem. When such a pattern is discernible the poem is said to have a rhyme scheme. Rhyme schemes may vary according to the poet's choice of line arrangement. Here, the example of the rhyme in a poem;

“The Sun came up upon the **left**,
 Out of the sea came **he!**
 And he shone bright, and on the **right**
 Went down into the **sea.**”
 (The Rime of The Ancient Mariner 25-28)

2.4.4 Assonance

Assonance is an imperfect rhymes. It occurs when a poet introduces imperfect rhymes. It is often employed deliberately to avoid the jingling sound of a too insistent rhyme pattern (Alexander in Hanafi, 2011)

2.4.5 Rhythm

When read a poem aloud, it is nearly always possible to notice that the sound used follow a define pattern and are meant to appeal the ear (Alexander in Hanafi, 2011). According Abrams and Harpham (2009: 194) a rhythm is a recognizable although varying pattern in the beat of the stresses, or accents (the more forcefully uttered, hence louder syllables) in the stream of speech sounds

2.5 Review of Related Literature

As mentioned before from the previous chapter, the researcher also found that previous researches relating to analyzing Samuel Taylor Coleridge's poems. Third of them analyzes by Samuel Taylor Coleridge's poems. What differs them are the approaches that they use in analyzing the data

The first research is entitled "A Stylistic Analysis of The Rime of The Ancient Mariner". The purpose of this research is to show how subjective judgments or individual opinions about literary works can be brought to a common objective testing ground from where everyone can trace them and access

them. It is proposed here that the stylistics tool of interpretation may be given preference over 'ready-made' exegeses of and commentaries on literary compositions because it is equally handy to use but far-more beneficial than them. The study is descriptive in its nature therefore qualitative data has been integrated with and substantiated by the quantitative one (Khan et al, 2016).

The second research entitled "Coleridge's "The Rime of The Ancient Mariner" Rehabilitation Of The Feeling Function". This research is an attempt to show as to how Coleridge ventures through the story of the Ancient Mariner in order to put stress on valorization of the feeling function to tune love and sympathy for inner and outer harmony which is so essential for a healthy and peaceful society. This research used Jung's psychological theory that based upon the primary assumption that the human psyche has two aspects- conscious and the unconscious (Rehman, 2011)

Another study that related to this research is a research entitled "The religious symbolism in the work of S.T.Coleridge The Rime of The Ancient Mariner". This research aims to show a different approach, namely through the religious overtones. The theoretical part consists of a general introduction to the interpretation of the symbols and of the insight into the romantic period and life of the author. The research also compares the author's view on certain aspects with views of his contemporaries (Kudrlov, 2014)

2.6 Theoretical Framework

Researcher chooses structural, sense and sound devices as the topic of this research that found in Samuel Taylor Coleridge's poems. In addition, the researcher uses the formalistic approach as a tool in analyzing this research. Researcher makes the theoretical framework of this research in this following shape.

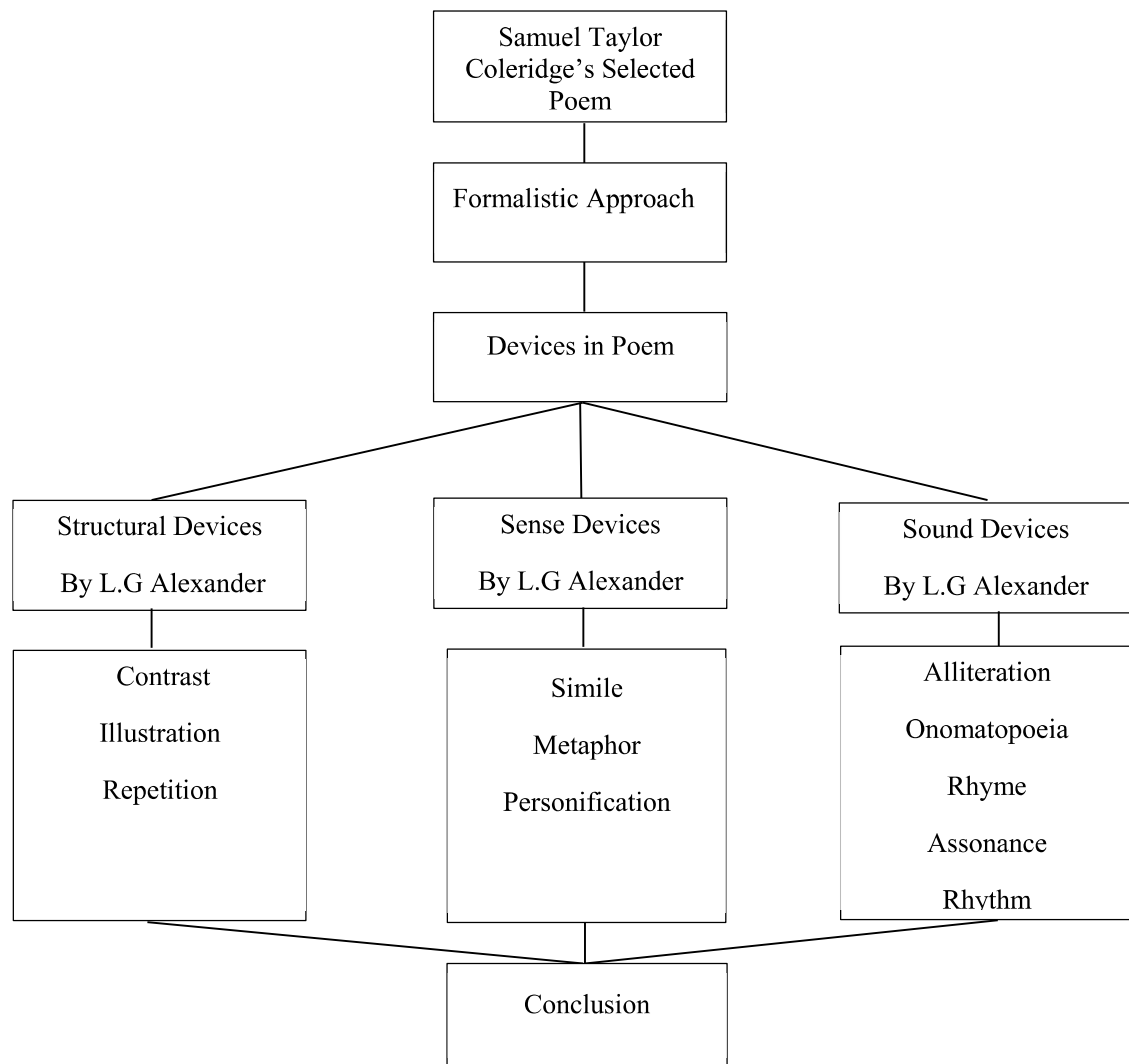


Figure 2.7.1. Theoretical Framework

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

Research design is a systematic inquiry that investigates hypotheses, suggests new interpretations of data or text, and poses new question for future research to explore. The research used qualitative method. The process of research involves emerging questions and procedures, data typically collected in the participant's setting, data analysis inductively building from particulars to general themes, and the researcher making interpretations of the meaning of the data (Creswell, 2014: 2)

The data of this research is Samuel Taylor Coleridge's selected poems. In Here, the researcher function as the instrument by having knowledge about data (object and theory) analysis process and collecting data such as collect the poem of Samuel Taylor Coleridge view and focus on the devices of the poem.

3.2 Object of the Research

The object of the study is the structural, sense and sound devices in Samuel Taylor Coleridge's poems. The data source found from the poems entitled "The Rime of The Ancient Mariner" and "Frost at Midnight". The researcher uses the poem as the primary data. The data found from each line in the poem.

3.3 Method of Collecting Data

The method of collecting data in this research is documentation. Documentation is a way of searching data about things or variables such as notes, transcripts, books, newspapers, magazines, inscriptions and so on. The primary source is Samuel Taylor Coleridge's selected poems. The secondary source are book, journal and some writings that has relation with the poem and the theory that researcher used. The researcher took some steps to collecting the data:

1. Selecting the primary source, selected poem written by Samuel Taylor Coleridge.
2. Read all the selected poem repeatedly
3. Underlying and classified the data based on the types of devices.

3.4 Method of Data Analysis

The method of analyzing data, the researcher used qualitative descriptive analysis. This qualitative descriptive data analysis technique is used because the data is qualitative and described descriptively. To answer the problem of the study, the data were analyzed with content analysis technique. According to Stone (in Maula, 2013), Content analysis is any research technique for making inferences by systematically and objectively identifying specified characteristics within text. The researcher took some steps to analyzing the data;

1. The researcher reads the data.
2. The researcher analyze and interpret the data based on formalistic theory.

3. Draw a conclusion the types of structural, sense and sound devices found in the poems.

3.5 Method of Presenting Research Result

In presenting the research result, the researcher use used informal method because the presentation will do only used verbal language. According to Sudaryanto (2015), the result of analysis data is explained by sign system or meta language. Meta language means that the analysis can be explained in language. This method is used because the results of analysis are presented and described in the forms of word and paragraph by using word descriptively.