

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Life is both intricate and confusing. Not everyone has the same assumptions about life. Every human being has a target they want to achieve in their lives. The way they use is also different. In the process of building their dreams, certainly many things and lessons they can take. Everything in our life today will bring impact on our future lives. Whether it is fun, painful or even desperate.

Human nature is different, making them have the behavior in solving the problem. It all depends on how they control themselves. Even a small problem can be great when we do not think about the solution carefully.

In one or another condition a person, conflict will be happened when someone feels an anxious as danger signal of internal or external side. The most basic of human nature is their id, ego, and super ego. If one of the basic elements is not controlled then his life would not end well. Anxiety can be distinguished subjectively by a person from experiences of pain, depression and tension, which are also important to build of any problems in every life's cycle.

In analyzing this poem, scope of study is necessary to explain the discussion about the role of id, ego, super ego and anxiety aspect of life. Moreover from the poem "what is life" by Samuel Taylor. Some symbols will also be discussed in the poem by the English born poet.

Based on Laurence Perrine, figurative languages is a language that have meaning of saying something other than ordinary way. It is more narrowly definable as a way of saying one thing and meaning another. Besides of the symbol, in this poem, the writer also uses two types of figurative language such as metaphor and hyperbole.

2. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Intrinsic Theory

Based on Laurence Perrine tells that figurative languages are defined as any way of saying something other than ordinary way. It is more definable as a way of saying one thing and meaning another.

In this poem, the writer uses three types of figurative language such as metaphor, hyperbole, and symbols to analyze intrinsic elements.

2.1.1 Metaphor

Based on Laurence Perrine in his book "Sound and Sense, An Introduction to Poetry", Metaphor is similar with simile which is both

comparisons between things essentially unlike. In metaphor the comparison is implied that the figurative term is substituted for or identified with literal term.

Metaphor is a kind of analogy between two things directly, but it is more briefly. It is a word or expression that used of different kind of without asserting a comparison.

2.1.2 Hyperbole

Hyperbole is figurative language which express about something with exaggerated, so it does not a real meaning to the actual reality. Based on Laurence Perrine in his book “Sound and Sense, An Introduction to Poetry“, Hyperbole or overstatement is simply excessive of saying the truth. Its means that hyperbole is style that reveals something with excessive of its actually meaning.

2.1.3 Symbol

According to Carl Jung, he defined a symbol as “a term, a name, or even a picture that may be familiar in daily life, yet that possesses specific connotations in addition to its conventional an obvious meaning.” Symbols can be based on culture, religion or other things. It is depend because of the condition that the topic of poems.

2.2 Extrinsic Theory

Based on Sigmund Freud, human's psychology or human's behavior is the result of the interactions between three component parts of the mind: The Id, Ego, and Superego. Dynamic interactions between the fundamental parts of the mind has five distinct psychosexual stages of development. However, Freud's ideas have some criticism in his era because of his focus on sexuality as the main part of human personality development.

Freud developed the psychoanalytic theory of personality development, which argued that personality is formed through conflicts among three fundamental structures of the human mind: the id, ego, and superego.

2.2.1 The Id

The Id will not change with the passage of time, because it is not in contact with the external world. However, it can be controlled and regulated by the Ego. According to the dictionary of psychology, Id is entirely controlled by the principle of pleasure and unrelated to the external world, because all the actions are based on the person itself. The id seeks to force the ego which is dominated by the principle of reality to grant all its desires regardless of consequences.

2.2.2 The Ego

Freud says, the ego is executive of the personality, controlling and governing the Id and the Superego. Instead of the pleasure principal the Ego is governed by the reality principal. Reality means that which exist.

In a psychological dictionary, ego's strength is an important factor in determining whether a person will break mentally under the pressure of unfavorable conditions or just the opposite. Analysis of ego, contrasted with id. It focuses on the relative strengths and weaknesses of the ego, less attention to the process of the id.

2.2.3 The Superego

The psychological rewards and punishments employed by the Superego are feelings of pride and feelings of guilt or inferiority, respectively. The superego which is focus in social rules and morals or similar to conscience, it develops as an environment considers right or wrong.

Based on a psychological dictionary, the Superego is part of the soul or personality that evolves from the merging of moral standards and prohibitions. The superego can also be called a measure of consciousness.

2.3 Anxiety

Anxiety is a painful emotional experience which is made by internal problems in human feeling. It is synonymous with the emotion of fear because fear is usually thought when someone afraid of something.

When someone feeling afraid unconsciousness the ego may institute measures to deal with the danger. According to psychological dictionary, Anxiety is a feeling of fear or worry that something will come without any special reasons.

Psychology dictionary says that anxiety is a strong sympathetic reaction, replacing unconscious anxiety. Ego anxiety is caused by the demands of the ego, the id and the superego which are all contradictor.

3. METHOD

The writer uses two kinds of methods to analyze the study. There are intrinsic and extrinsic aspects as a method of research. It will be very useful for collecting data related to the topic. Poetry as Research develops an approach that allows poetry writing to be used as a research method for exploring questions relating to second language learners and more broadly for studies within the humanities and social sciences (David I. Hanauer, 2010:166). Therefore this study obtains the necessary data through both books and digital sources.

The writer uses an intrinsic aspect to analyze the poem. Besides that, the writer uses psychological theory as a literature approach that will cover up more aspects social and morals to analyze the study.

4. ANALYSIS

4.1 The Poem

WHAT IS LIFE?

By Samuel Taylor Coleridge

Resembles life what once was deem'd light,
Too ample in itself for human sight?
An absolute self an element ungrounded
All that we see, all colours of all shade
By encroach of darkness made?
Is very life by consciousness unbounded?
And all the thoughts, pains, joys of mortal breath,
A war-embrace of wrestling life and death

4.2 Intrinsic Elements

In every poem there are always words that may sound unnatural. Figurative language itself serves as a grammar to beautify poetry or animate poems in the poem. Figurative language will also produce things that abstract become concrete, convey meaning with a shorter language, and make the poet and reader more imaginative.

In Samuel Taylor's "what is life" poem, some words are also metaphors for poetry to be more alive. Below is the author review some style of language used poet and poetry.

4.2.1 Metaphor

Metaphor is formed from a comparison of two things in common, so one thing can take the place of something else. In poetry, the poet gives an allegory for his artificial poetry to have a sense of its own, so that the reader can be brought into the meaning of the poem.

The word "light" in the first verse is metaphor for the word meaning of "light" itself in poems like "easy or light". Light which means light as well as a symbol if the assumption of life that can easily get into the reader's thinking.

4.2.2 Hyperbole

Hyperbole is a figure of speech that works by giving meaning or describe a thing as excessive. The poet gives the metaphor for readers to remember the meaning of poetry more easily by likening something excessive. It also makes poetry more alive.

The word "a war-embrace" may be exaggerated if compared with the poet's max. Samuel Taylor wants to convey how volatile a conflict in a person

is when his life is faced with two difficult choices. This is like a war which in its true sense is a struggle between one group and another.

4.2.3 Symbolism

In every poems, there are many symbol that we can find including in the poem “what is life?” by Samuel Taylor Coleridge. The writer found that there is a symbol in this poem. Besides the metaphor and hyperbole, the intrinsic elements we can find in this poem are symbol. As the writer explained earlier that the life of the main element in this poem.

The symbol that we get in this poem is on line 4 “All that we see, all colors of all shade”. Color is a substitute for aspects of life. Life has many aspects such as emotions (sad, happy, sick and others) or also the development of human life (children, teenagers, adults, and becoming old).

As well as color, the colors itself has many types. Psychologically, color is also very closely related to human life, including psychology, emotions, personality and even health. For example, some aspects that we can use in life like, black is a symbol of fear, yellow is a happy symbol, green is a

symbol of calm, and red is a symbol of courage. All symbolic meanings above also exist in aspects of human life. Therefore, color is the right symbol of life.

4.3 Extrinsic Elements

4.3.1 Id

The id is concerned with the instant gratification of basic physical needs and urges. He refers more to the pure wishes of every human being. Desires that if not in control will destroy human life itself.

In the poem show how this id as the source of the problem. In the show on line 1 "life what once was deem'd light", the line was emphasized by the author at the beginning of the poem or as an opening poem, because the poet believes that a small assumption that is considered trivial can easily destroy human life itself later. The point of the line is, we think life is too easy; we will not have any effort to improve. Thought also affects our nature; indirectly we will tend to underestimate whatever happens in our lives. We will not be able to appreciate what we have and other people. It has an impact on future failures.

Id is also a basic component of human being that is satisfactory. One such satisfaction is also clearly in line 7 of the poem, the word "joys of mortal breath" is the eternal happiness that everyone desires. Because of that happiness one must try harder to achieve something. "Joys" is also an adjective described by the poet in addition to the word "pains". The reverse of the word is the poet's thought which is the result or effect of the effort we are doing. Will it end with happiness or pain.

4.3.2 Ego

Between id and superego, the ego must be in the middle. So the resulting decision is acceptable. In the poem "what is life" the poet tries to explain that the ego will put us in a choice that is backward against each other. Suppose, dead or alive, full or hungry and happy or sad.

In the poem, in the last line it says "a war-embrace" in which war or hostility is the result produced after the debate between id and super ego. The word represents the struggle of man in the end. Between life and death, as if the reader was led to reflect on their past actions. The word "war-embrace" is deliberately placed at the end of the stanza because it is also a cover and a pessimist of the poem. Like the title of the poem "what is life", the word "war-embrace" concludes that we ultimately also have to fight our life choices for the better future.

4.3.3 Superego

Super ego acts as a positive side of human nature. He is also commonly referred to as limits for controlling Id. Super ego will appear when things will be done later will deviate from social norms that exist in the community. It also serves as a reminder because often if man too follows his id, he will end up in misery.

And the poem "What Is Life" is also explained that these limits exist. In the 6th line of the poem, "consciousness unbounded" refers to the limitations of our consciousness. Sometimes the desire from the Id is the things that are too high or imaginary. This is where the role of the super ego is very important. He will make the excessive thinking that has restrictions so that our state or mind becomes stable.

4.4 Anxiety

Anxiety is an important element in psychoanalytic theory, when making a mistake, someone directly feels anxiety. This is natural because the ego and superego that are in him are in conflict. Also when someone feels excessive anxiety, it will cause him kind of traumatic to certain events.

In this poem, in the first line "Resembles life what once was deem'd light," the writer feels that the main character in poem feels anxiety. The word "was deem'd light" means that the main character thinks if life is considered easy. Whereas in

reality there is no life that is easy. This argument is supported by the fifth line of poem “By encroach of darkness made?”, which clearly states that life has a darkness side and full of evil.

5. CONCLUSION

In this poem, there is a lot of meaning on the essence of life. The author considers that life is consciousness for some people. Without consciousness, life would be meaningless. The author uses intrinsic and extrinsic elements to analyze and review the meaning of life in this poem. The most interesting aspect of this poem is tension. The author want to show us by used an opposite word to explain the real meaning of life. In fact, someone must fight hard against life and death. This explains that the main character feels an anxiety or fear to survive in the real life.

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