

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

When it comes to love, it will never end. When a person has a feeling of liking for anything that is attractive and it lasts a long time in the heart, it is called love. Love is an abstract feeling that is difficult to define correctly because love has many meanings, for example love can be felt from the beginning of birth to the moment we end everything. Robert Stenberg said "Love is a story written by everyone". The story has existed in humans and the process of its formation was formed through experience and love. One of God's gifts is love. Where this feeling makes you love someone sincerely people who are truly sincere are even capable of doing good and leaving everything for the sake of their loved ones.

Romance and love are closely intertwined. Romance is often associated with all love stories. Poetry often pours out feelings of love and romance because they are closely related to emotional expression and emotional experience. In poetry, love can be expressed with beautiful words to describe the beauty of relationships, whereas romanticism means expressing the beauty of nature and idealism. These two elements complement each other to create a colorful and touching work of poetry.

In literature, romanticism in poetry is often the most captivating and sought-after focus among various literary movements. To convey romantic thoughts, the

author uses a form of expression that is as beautiful and perfect as possible to convey romantic ideas.

Cummings was recognized as one of the foremost love writers of his era. Love consistently held a central place in Cummings' interests. The traditional poetry scenario, where the lover expresses love to his lady, was given a unique flavor and emphasis by Cummings. In his works, love was compared to various concepts such as happiness and growth, establishing a relationship with its origins. In Cummings' early years, he grew up in an atmosphere filled with love. Love serves as the motivating force behind a significant portion of his poetry. Cummings often connected love, as a theme, with the landscape, the changing seasons, different times of the day, and with the concepts of time and mortality—as artists have consistently done throughout history.

A deconstructive theory was applied to E.E. Cummings's poetry to facilitate better comprehension and resolve issues related to cultural concepts, semantics, rhetorical style, and literary meanings for non-English students (Pishkar & Nasery, 2013, p. 225). The forms, main themes, and style of Cummings were thoroughly analyzed through his various poems, leading to the conclusion that Cummings's writing style is more similar to that of Gertrude Stein.

The main themes deduced in his poetry include love, the season of rebirth, sexuality, romanticism, partially social satire, and social issues, utilizing intentional

misspelling, a unique composition of compound words, and representation of certain dialects through discrete phonetic spellings (Pishkar & Nasery, 2013, p. 227).

For some reason, romanticism, which emerged as a movement in art, literature, and intellectuals at the end of the 18th century, strongly prioritized emotions. This shift in focus was a response to rationalism and the exclusion that occurred during the Enlightenment era. Romanticism prioritized emotion as a way to celebrate individualism, challenge Enlightenment rationalism, connect with nature, express passion, challenge convention, and explore admirable things. and deepening human psychology Emotions are seen as a rich and authentic source of inspiration in artistic and intellectual endeavors.

The researcher chose three selected poems by Edward Estlin Cummings, namely “[i carry your heart with me(i carry it in]”, “[love is more thicker than forget]”, and “[somewhere i have never travelled, gladly beyond]”. The three selected poems are poems that discuss about romanticism. Therefore the researcher want to analyze the characteristics and the romanticism potrayed by revealing it through the literary works such as poems. “[i carry your heart with me(i carry it in]” is one of the well-known works of the American poet Edward Estlin Cummings, commonly known as E. E. Cummings. It was first published in his collection of poems titled "Complete Poems, 1904-1962," which was released in 1952. However, the exact date of composition is uncertain.

In the historical context, this poem reflects the atmosphere of its time, where human relationships, love, and intimacy were significant themes in art and literature.

Furthermore, Cummings' works often explore the use of innovative language and experimental writing styles, which can be seen as responses to the cultural and linguistic changes occurring during his era. He also often uses lowercase letters at the beginning of sentences or for nouns that are usually capitalized. This may be because he wants to focus on the meaning of the words rather than the rules of grammar. Cummings is also Cummings using punctuation in an unusual way. For example, he may place a comma or period in an unexpected place.

This can make us read his poems with a different rhythm. Punctuation marks are sometimes used to form images or patterns on a page. This adds visual beauty to his poems. And Cummings often breaks down words or lines of his poems in unusual ways, creating empty space on the page. This makes us have to think deeper when reading it. The blank space around the words and lines of his poem provides pauses and emphasizes certain meanings.

“*[love is more thicker than forget]*”, was first published in Cummings' collection titled "95 Poems" in 1939. In historical context, this poem reflects the post-World War II period in the United States, where many poets and artists faced challenges in capturing the complexities of human emotions and experiences in the

aftermath of the war. The themes of love and longing in this poem may reflect the need for comfort and hope during this difficult time.

Additionally, the experimental style and unconventional structure often used by Cummings in his work can also be interpreted as a response to the cultural and technological changes of that era.

The poems “[*somewhere i have never travelled, gladly beyond*]”, was published in 1931, in the middle of the period between the two world wars and in the heyday of the modernist movement in literature. This era greatly influenced the writing of the poem, with an emphasis on experimenting with form and structure, exploring existential themes, and reflecting on uncertain social and economic conditions. Cummings' innovative style and techniques reflect the spirit of modernism, which rejects traditional norms and seeks new ways to express the human experience.

Poems by E. E. Cummings, including [*i carry your heart with me(i carry it in)*], “[*love is more thicker than forget*]”, and “[*somewhere i have never travelled, gladly beyond*]”, are perfect for discussing romanticism because they explore themes of love and relationships deeply and intimately. These poems display the complexity of emotions involved in romantic relationships, using experimental writing styles, strong use of language, symbolism, and rich metaphors to express the message of romance. And the author's rationale for selecting these three poems to analyze in his

thesis research on romanticism will provide an opportunity to explore different aspects of love and relationships in the works of Cummings, understanding how he celebrates romanticism through literary works.

The researcher selected three Cummings poems as the object of research, because all three of Cummings' poems are famous for their strong emotional depth. For example, "*[i carry your heart with me (i carry it in)]*", depicts a very deep and lasting love, which is interesting to analyze in the context of a romantic thesis. "*[love is more thicker than forget]*", discusses the complexities of love that is not only about happiness, but also sadness, memory, and loss. This poem provides space for exploration of how love can transcend logical and emotional boundaries. "*[somewhere i have never travelled, gladly beyond]*", captures the mysterious and indescribable essence of love, taking readers on a deep emotional journey.

Although Cummings is categorized as part of the modernist movement, some elements in his work are very much in tune with the characteristics of romanticism, especially in these three poems that strongly reflect the intense and deep emotions of love, which are characteristic of romantic works.

1.2 Statement of Problem

Based on the background described above, the researcher raised two main problems as follows:

1. What are the characteristic of romanticism reflected in three selected poems by E.E Cummings?
2. How does the romanticism reflected in three selected poems by E.E Cummings?

1.3 Scope of The Research

Based on the two statements of the problem above, researchers only focused on three selected romanticism poems by E.E Cummings entitled “*i carry your heart with me(i carry it in)*”, “*[love is more thicker than forget]*”, and “*[somewhere i have never travelled, gladly beyond]*”. The researcher focused on analyzing the characteristics and the romanticism portrayed by revealing it through the literary works such as poems.

1.4 Objective of The Research

In accordance with the statement of the research, the purpose of this research are:

1. To describe the characteristics of romanticism that reflected in three selected poems based in E.E Cummings.
2. To identify romanticism portrayed in the three selected poems by E.E Cummings.

1.5 Significances of The Research

In this research, there are two significances that can be achieved by the researcher, both theoretical significance and practical significance. Signification of research such as:

1.5.1 Theoretical significance

With the results of the research on selected poems by E.E Cummings, the researcher expected that it can be a reference or review to understand and contained the romanticism in this poems. This research is also expected to help other students in doing similar research.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

From the results of the research of these three selected poems, the researcher hopes that readers can more easily identify the romanticism in these poems by E.E Cummings and take from the positive side. This research can also help the readers to discover the meaning of details , develop writing abilities, and find additional information about the romanticism in the poems.

1.6 Review of Literature

In this section, there are results of previous studies that have relevance and similarities with current research. A review of the studies that have been conducted

and related to this research is useful to assess its originality to prevent plagiarism.

There are several studies or journals related to this research:

The first research related by Devi Merdeka Wati (2020) entitled "*The Elements Of Romanticism in Jane Austen's Sense and Sensibility*". This study was conducted to analyze elements of romanticism and explain the characteristics of romanticism in the novel *Sense and Sensibility* using theories from William Wordsworth. The method used is a descriptive qualitative method. The data analysis technique in this study uses data analysis theory in accordance with the theory of William Wordsworth. And based on the research he has done, he found an element of intelligence that refers to elements of romanticism in the novel *Sense and Sensibility*. And there are seven characteristics of romanticism in novels such as *Back To Nature, Sentimentalism, Longing for The Past, Primitivism, The Revolutionary Soul and Humanity, Romantic Melancholy, Individualism and Exotism*.

The reason the researcher took this thesis as a review is because the research by Devi Merdeka is very related to the research that the researcher took. Starting from the theory used, namely the theory of romanticism from William Wordsworth and the method used. So that this thesis becomes a reference for researchers as a foundation for this research.

The difference between this study and the research that researchers have is the difference in the research used. Here she uses novels as material for research, while researchers use poetry as research analysis material.

Second, the next study is "*Romanticism In Lord Byron Selected Poems Entitled It Is The Hour, So We Will Go No More Roving, She Walks In Beauty, The First Kiss Of Love And Remind Me Not Remind Me Not*" by Zulfikar Lubis (2022). This study aimed to identify the characteristics of romanticism in some of Lord Byron's selected poems, such as "*It is the Hour,*" "*So We Will Go No More Roving,*" "*She Walks in Beauty,*" "*The First Kiss of Love,*" and "*Remind me not, Remind me not*". The main source of data in this study is poetry, and the research method used is qualitative descriptive. The data were analyzed using a romanticism approach to literary works, and researchers classified the characteristics of romanticism in five of Lord Byron's poems with reference to William Wordsworth's theory. The study identified seven characteristics of romanticism in theory, and researchers found six characteristics of romanticism in five of Byron's poems, for a total of 26 data on characteristics of romanticism and five data on depictions of romanticism. Most lines of Byron's poems intensively use the characteristics of romanticism to express emotional feelings and their connection to nature.

The similarity of the study with research conducted by researchers is that it has similarities in its focus that explores romanticism in poetry and poetry analysis

methods to identify elements of romanticism. However, the difference is in the title of the research and the writer who is the object of analysis.

Third, a journal entitled "*A Comparative Analysis of the Selected Romantic Poems of Ahmad Faraz and E.E Cummings*" by Rubab Ali and Anna Khalil (2023). This study aims to identify similarities in romantic poems by Ahmad Faraz and E.E Cummings and differences from each other. In this analysis only a few poems were selected from both poets, and the selected poems show that these two poets shared the same vision of the perception of beauty and romanticism despite their different ways of expression. This research uses qualitative descriptive method as a research method. To achieve the purpose of this study is divided into five parts in analyzing, the first part discusses previous research on both poets. The second part focuses on the introduction, analysis, and themes of Ahmad Faraz's work, while the third part deals with the same for E.E. Cummings.

The next section presents a comparison between the two poets to reveal their respective goals. And the last part is to summarize the whole study. The difference between this study and the researcher's research is that there are differences in the objects studied, in this study it focuses on the poems of two poets, namely Ahmad Faraz and E.E Cummings, while the object of the researcher is only the poetry of E.E Cummings. In terms of similarities, this journal and the research that the researchers reviewed both discuss poetry with the theme of romanticism.

1.7 Theoretical Bases

In the theoretical base, the researcher used romanticism approach and explain the romantic aspects.

1.7.1 Definition Romanticism

Romanticism is frequently utilized as a theme in the works of authors. Romanticism is a literary movement that prioritizes emotion. This movement emerged as a reaction to rationalism, which posited that all mysteries of nature could be investigated and explained by human reason. Romanticism is considered a movement that places a greater emphasis on the use of beautiful language. According to Albert Beguin (1963) “The greatness of Romanticism lies in its acknowledgment and affirmation of the profound connection between the state of being of the poet”.

Romanticism is considered a movement that prioritizes the use of beautiful language, drifting into the realm of dreams. The experience of romanticism is one that occurs solely in the imagination, akin to the daydreams of young individuals with their loved ones.

This artistic movement emphasizes the expression of emotions as the foundation of an author's thoughts, aiming to evoke emotional responses in readers after encountering these expressions.

To convey their thoughts, authors in the romantic movement utilize forms of expression that are as beautiful and perfect as possible. Romanticism is often associated with themes related to love because love tends to evoke strong emotions. However, such an assumption is not always accurate. Romanticism prioritizes feelings, in contrast to the realism movement.

Romantic authors wander into the realm of imagination, creating picturesque scenes that transport readers into dreamlike landscapes. While what is depicted may indeed be plausible, everything is portrayed with a focus on appealing to the emotional sensibilities of readers. If someone is in a joyful state, then the surroundings in the literary work should also reflect a joyful, vibrant, and lively atmosphere. The choice of words is adorned with elaborate comparisons.

The romantic movement is further divided into active romantic and passive romantic. It is termed active romantic if the portrayal instills a spirit of struggle, motivating a desire for progress. Conversely, it is termed passive romantic if the work indulges in fantasies, melancholy, and weakens the spirit of struggle. In essence, romanticism is an artistic movement that places human emotions as the most dominant element. Since love is a captivating aspect of emotions, the term gradually narrowed in meaning. Romantic literature is thus interpreted as a literary

genre containing beautiful and intoxicating love stories filled with evocative words.

1.7.2 Romanticism Approach

Romanticism emerged as a response to the Industrial Revolution (1800-1850), which harnessed the technological and scientific progress introduced during the late 17th-century Enlightenment in Europe. It also stood against societal and political norms enforced by the aristocracy, resulting in capitalism, technological exploitation, and social disparities.

A significant outcome of the Romantic movement, especially in England, was the widespread adoption of the Byronic Hero characterization. This symbolized a rejection of the industrialization of the 18th century, presenting human behavior and considerations as unpredictable and beyond precise mathematical calculation due to the influence of emotions and moods detached from rationality. The creation of the Great Romantic Lyrics that Abrams describes represents a major shift in poetic thought up to the Romantic period.

As Abrams describes it: "*[Greater Romantic Lyrics] begin with a description of the landscape; an aspect or change of aspect in the landscape evokes a varied but integral process of memory, thought, anticipation, and feeling which remains closely intervolved with the outer*

scene. In the course of this meditation the lyric speaker achieves an insight, faces up to a tragic loss, comes to a moral decision, or resolves an emotional problem. Often the poem rounds upon itself to end where it began, at the outer scene, but with an altered mood and deepened understanding which is the result of the intervening meditation."

In other words, poetry takes the speaker to a very specific environment. The setting creates mixed feelings and the speaker reflects on this fact. But soon, meditation reaches its climax, and the speaker is again confronted with a scene that creates internal conflict. Only now the landscape seems to be changing because of the solution. It seems to reflect the landscape that inspired him. So, these great romantic lyrics bridge the dichotomy of mind and nature through a personal spiritual journey that a particular landscape seems to facilitate and need.

The term "Romantic," derived from English (Romantic), was employed in the mid-17th century during the zenith of romantic heroism. In addition to conveying the sense of ancient romanticism, the term also denotes something elusive and challenging to find in reality due to adventures that diverged from ordinary life in the 17th century. While romantic stories were indeed enjoyable and embellished facts, by the 18th century, Romanticism had acquired a connotation of being fictional or exaggerated.

Romanticism is often centered around the experience of sensation. Noyes (1967: 51) mentioned that "The sensation of a sense of love for beauty, which perceives nature as a visible expression of the mind. The human approach to nature is based on the notion that every existence has a natural portion of the truth, and one of the characteristics of romanticism is the belief in the goodness of human nature—an idea that posits humans in the universe will thrive if not impeded by human civilization."

Based on the definition above, it can be concluded that discussing romance involves focusing on feelings and emotions. In this context, there is a prioritization of readers and people's emotional experiences.

1.7.3 Characteristics Romanticism

In Romantic literature, there are some characteristic that are usually found as the main discussion. Based on the characteristics of romanticism by Wordsworth (1790:20) there are seven characters such as:

1.7.1.1 Back to Nature

This characteristic emphasizes the connection between humans and nature as a source of inspiration and truth. Romantic poets yearn for the authenticity of nature, believing that a simpler life close to nature can bring happiness and wisdom.

1.7.1.2 Sentimentalism

Sentimentalism refers to the emphasis on feelings, emotions, and personal expression in art. Romantic poets tend to authentically and deeply express their emotions.

1.7.1.3 Longing for the Past

This trait reflects the Romantic tendency to yearn for a past considered simpler, purer, and unaffected by modernity. Romantic artworks often attempt to depict the beauty of bygone eras.

1.7.1.4 Primitivism

Primitivism refers to the idealization of primitive or tribal life. There is a belief that primitive societies are closer to the source of truth and authenticity.

1.7.1.5 The Revolutionary Soul and Humanity

The revolutionary spirit of Romanticism seeks social and political change. They hope to create a more just, free, and compassionate society.

1.7.1.6 Romantic Melancholy

Romantics often express feelings of melancholy or sadness in their works. Through melancholy, they reflect on the beauty that has passed and the complexities of life.

1.7.1.7 Individualism and Exotism

This characteristic reflects the freedom of individual thought and expression. Appreciation for exotism, or the uniqueness of different cultures and environments, is also an essential aspect of the Romantic worldview.

1.7.4 Potrait of Romanticism

In the portrait of Romanticism is divided into four parts. Among them are expression of romanticism, lover's moment, admiration, and unforgettable moment. Here is the explanation:

1.7.4.1 Expression Of Romanticism

The portrayal of Romanticism in expressing Romanticism in poetry can be understood as the use of language, imagery, and themes that are characteristic of Romantic poetry. Romantic poetry often expresses deep emotions, imagination, and personal experiences in a profound and emotional manner. Here are some features commonly found in Romantic poetry:

- **Expression of Deep Emotions:** Romantic poetry tends to display strong expressions of emotions such as profound love, melancholic sadness, enthusiastic joy, or deep longing. Poets use rich and intense language to convey their feelings.

- Utilization of Strong Imagery: Romantic poetry is often filled with powerful and evocative imagery, especially related to nature and mood. Images of nature are frequently used to create captivating atmospheres or frame the emotions experienced by the poem's speaker.
- Idealization of Love and Nature: Love and nature are frequently elevated to central themes in Romantic poetry. Love is often regarded as an awe-inspiring and profound force, while nature is seen as a mirror of human feelings or a source of inspiration for emotional experiences.
- Sense of Freedom and Individuality: Romantic poetry often celebrates individual freedom and the uniqueness of human experience. Poetic speakers often express a struggle to free themselves from social norms or conventions that limit the expression of emotions and imagination.
- Bold Use of Language: Romantic poets tend to employ bold and experimental language styles, such as complex metaphors, personification, or powerful symbolism. These linguistic devices help create profound emotional effects and enrich the meaning of the poetry.

- Reflection on Human Uncertainty and Limitations: Romantic poetry often reflects on existential uncertainty and human limitations. Poets often explore themes such as life, death, and existence in ways that provoke thought and evoke emotions in readers. By employing the above elements, Romantic poetry creates vivid and profound portrayals of human experience, emotional expression, and the relationship between individuals and the natural world.

1.7.4.2 Lover's Moment

Lovers moment in the context of expressing romanticism in poetry refers to intimate moments between two individuals who are deeply in love. These are moments where intimacy, warmth, and profound feelings of love are expressed in their interaction. In Romantic poetry, "lovers moments" are often depicted in ways that reinforce the themes of romanticism, such as beauty, grandeur, and the eternity of love.

During these lovers moments, poets tend to express strong and profound feelings of love between the two individuals involved. Intense emotional expressions and beautiful imagery are used to highlight the power of love and the closeness felt by the couple. Romantic poetry often pays attention to every detail of these moments, creating captivating and profound depictions of deep love experiences.

In expressing romanticism in poetry, lovers moments are also often connected with nature or enchanting settings, creating a beautiful backdrop and adding a deeper dimension of beauty. Through these moments, poets construct portrayals of the wonders and beauty of love, as well as depict the most intimate and universal human experiences.

By depicting lovers moments in poetry, Romantic poets express romanticism in a captivating and emotionally evocative manner, capturing the essence of the deepest and most universal feelings of love.

1.7.4.3 Admiration

Admiration in the context of expressing romanticism in poetry refers to a deep sense of awe towards the beauty, grandeur, or uniqueness of an object or subject. In Romantic poetry, admiration is often conveyed through the use of beautiful language and evocative imagery to highlight the beauty of nature, the greatness of love, or things considered inspirational.

Romantic poetry often expresses admiration towards nature, which is often seen as an endless source of inspiration. Poets often use captivating descriptions of beautiful natural landscapes, such as majestic mountains, vast oceans, or mesmerizing sunsets, to depict the boundless wonders of nature.

Furthermore, admiration in Romantic poetry can also be directed towards humans, especially in the context of love and interpersonal relationships. Poets may express their admiration for the beauty or goodness of their beloved, as well as the miraculous feelings of love they experience.

In expressing romanticism in poetry, admiration can also be directed towards abstract concepts such as dreams, freedom, or idealism. Poets use beautiful language and powerful metaphors to convey their admiration for these concepts, as well as their belief in the endless possibilities in life.

By using admiration in poetry, Romantic poets depict romanticism in a captivating and inspiring manner, capturing the beauty, grandeur, and mystery of the world around them.

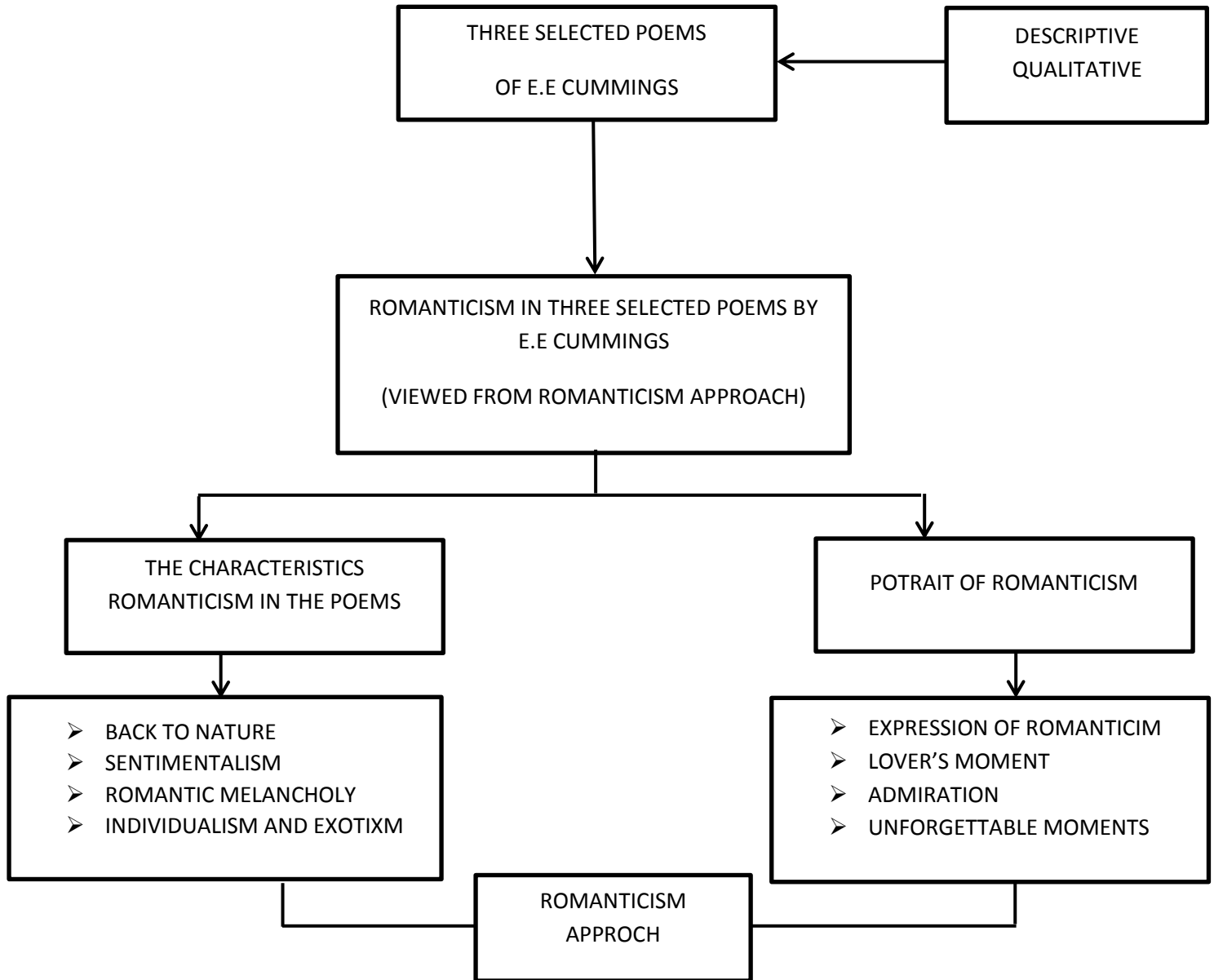
1.7.4.4 Unforgettable Moments

Unforgettable moments in the context of expressing romanticism in poetry refers to deeply meaningful and emotional moments that are characterized by the depth of love, warmth, and intimacy between two individuals who love each other. In Romantic poetry, unforgettable moments are often depicted as significant and emotional moments that illustrate the power and beauty of love. Romantic poetry often expresses unforgettable moments using beautiful language and powerful imagery to highlight pivotal moments in romantic relationships. These moments

could be the first meeting, moments where both partners feel deeply connected, or moments of shared intimacy that leave an indelible impression. In Romantic poetry, unforgettable moments are often portrayed with careful attention to detail and with profound emotion. Poets use emotionally evocative words to express the intimacy, warmth, and strength of feelings experienced by the couple in these moments.

Furthermore, unforgettable moments in Romantic poetry can also symbolize the eternity of love or the beauty of the relationship built by two individuals who love each other. Romantic poetry often depicts these moments as turning points in the love story, where both individuals feel deeply connected and inseparable. By expressing unforgettable moments in poetry, Romantic poets create captivating and profound portrayals of the power, beauty, and depth of romantic relationships. These unforgettable moments become the focal point in Romantic poetry, reinforcing themes of romanticism such as the wonder of love, eternity, and the power of human connection.

1.8 Conceptual Scheme



1.9 Method of The Research

Descriptive qualitative is often chosen because it gives the poet greater freedom of expression to convey experiences, feelings, or concepts deeply and artistically. The focus on abstract qualities and properties allows the poet to use imagination and symbolism, creating creative and symbolic images to convey a profound message. In addition, qualitative poetry has great potential to influence readers emotionally and create an engaging and connected reading experience. The use of colorful, detailed descriptive language creates a vivid image in the reader's mind, while flexibility in writing style allows poets to explore a variety of language techniques and devices. The result is the creation of works that are unique, poetic, and provide a rich and meaningful literary experience.

1.10 Technique of Collecting Data

1.10.1 Library Research

The purpose of researchers collecting data from libraries is to obtain a complete theoretical basis. By reviewing the literature, researchers can build theoretical frameworks, support research methods, and enrich data analysis. Overall, the main objective is to provide a complete basis for discussion, conclusion, and research contribution to knowledge gaps in the literature.

1.10.2 Reading Comprehension

In this case, researchers use reading comprehension to cover the right selection of literature, evaluation of sources, and understanding of theory. Examining three poems by E.E. Cummings in the context of reading comprehension involves activating background knowledge, discussing historical contexts, and setting reading goals. The first reading is for general understanding, the second reading is for deeper analysis, theme identification, and structural analysis. Reflection, answering comprehension questions, and critical analysis. Write essays, create presentations, and creative projects. Monitoring understanding and problem-solving strategies. In this way, readers can understand and appreciate Cummings' poetry in depth and critically.

1.10.3 Internet Browsing

Internet browsing in this preparation has the main purpose, which is to provide quick and efficient access to various sources of information. This not only complements data collection from traditional libraries, but also allows researchers to obtain up-to-date information, diversify sources, and support interdisciplinary research. In addition, the Internet makes it easy to find references, update information, and open the door to access to global literature. The use of these online sources can enrich theoretical foundations and support thesis preparation with a broader perspective.

Examining three romantic poems of E.E. Cummings for a thesis via the internet involves several main steps: first, seeking background information about E.E. Cummings and the historical context of his poems, and then setting research objectives. Then search for the text of the poem online and do the first reading for general understanding. Re-read the poem carefully, using online sources for deeper analysis. Then identify the main theme using academic articles and essays. Analyze the structure of the poem with the help of online resources on Cummings' writing style. These steps help utilize the internet to effectively understand and analyze Cummings' poems for thesis.

1.11 Technique of Analyzing Data

1.11.1 Classification

In this step, researchers classify information into various categories so that researchers and readers can easily see the connections between concepts and support further research on related topics.

1.11.2 Interpretation

After the researcher classifies, the next step is for the researcher to interpret the data according to the topic of the related poem.

1.11.3 Analyzing

In this step, the researcher describes the data and explains all topics related to the analysis of poetry in full, then relates all aspects to the theory used in this study.