

IMAGERY STRUCTURE OF *MILK AND HONEY* POETRY BY RUPI KAUR

STRUKTUR CITRAAN PUISI *SUSU DAN MADU* OLEH RUPI KAUR

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ABSTRACT

Qomariyah, Ika. 2022. *Imagery Structure in the Book of Milk and Honey Poetry Collection by Rupi Kaur*. English Language Education STKIP PGRI Jombang. Advisor: Banu Wicaksono, S.S., M.Pd

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This study intends to analyze the imagery of Rupi Kaur' anthology entitled *Milk and Honey* which is published in 2014. The researcher established three objectives of the study: to analyze imagery structure, the domination and the function of imagery structure used by Rupi Kaur in her poem.

This research uses a descriptive qualitative design as the research design and the approach that is used is stylistic approach. The source of the data is "Milk and Honey" Poem by Rupi Kaur, while the data is the text inside the poem that contains imagery structure. The researcher observed by reading poetry repeatedly, exploring the data by putting it in the table, concluding and interpreting data, and then extracting the moral values and how prevent it.

The results show that there are seven imageries found in visual, auditory, olfactory, tactile, kinesthetic, gustatory and organic. The most dominant imagery that used is visual imagery. The visual imagery gives an effect in the mind much like that produced by our perceiving a visible object through the eye, the optic nerve, and the appropriate regions of the brain. The researcher found that there are several functions of imagery; as impression formation, emotion representation, and persuasion.

ABSTRAK

Qomariyah, Ika. 2022. *Struktur Pencitraan dalam Buku Kumpulan Puisi Susu dan Madu karya Rupi Kaur*. Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris STKIP PGRI Jombang. Pembimbing : Banu Wicaksono, S.S., M.Pd

Kata kunci : *Milk and Honey*, Struktur Citra, Stilistika

Penelitian ini bermaksud untuk menganalisis citraan dalam antologi Rupi Kaur yang berjudul *Susu dan Madu* yang diterbitkan pada tahun 2014. Peneliti menetapkan tiga tujuan penelitian: menganalisis struktur citraan, dominasi dan fungsi struktur citra yang digunakan oleh Rupi Kaur dalam karyanya. puisi.

Penelitian ini menggunakan desain penelitian kualitatif deskriptif dan pendekatan yang digunakan adalah pendekatan stilistika. Sumber datanya adalah puisi "Susu dan Madu" karya Rupi Kaur, sedangkan datanya adalah teks di dalam puisi yang mengandung struktur imaji. Peneliti mengamati dengan membaca puisi berulang-ulang, menggali data dengan meletakkannya dalam tabel, menyimpulkan dan menginterpretasikan data, kemudian menggali nilai-nilai moral dan cara pencegahannya.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat tujuh citraan yang terdapat pada citraan visual, auditori, olfaktorius, taktil, kinestetik, gustatory dan organik. Citraan yang paling dominan digunakan adalah citraan visual. Pencitraan visual memberikan efek dalam pikiran seperti yang dihasilkan oleh persepsi kita terhadap objek yang terlihat melalui mata, saraf optik, dan daerah otak yang sesuai. Peneliti menemukan bahwa ada beberapa fungsi citra; seperti pembentukan kesan, representasi emosi, dan persuasi.

Introduction

Imagery is a figurative language using descriptive vocabulary to engage the reader's senses. Good imagery may use color, light, and texture words to conjure up a reader's mental image. Besides that, in literature, it is a series of techniques that appeal to the senses and offer characters or settings a life-like quality in a written work, helping the reader's imagination. As it is stated by Arp & Perrine (1991: 24 - 26), imagery defines as the representation of sense experience through language. They also categorize imagery into seven types. They are visual, auditory, olfactory, gustatory, tactile, organic, and kinesthetic imagery. From those types, visual imagery is the type of imagery that frequently appears in the poem since almost all words represented in the poem are most likely visible than the other senses received. Moreover, each imagery has its function and implies the meaning.

Therefore, it can be said that imagery is an essential part of poetry because it is related to the diction used in poetry itself. Through imagery, the readers feel the physical world in their imagination because it also conveys emotions and moods. That statement is in line with Daniel's (1973), which states that imagery is words and phrases which produced

the experience to the readers and poet. Without imagery, the abstract idea in poetry could be challenging to understand which also will confuse the readers. The abstract idea is more comfortable to identify within imagery because it uses the words to represent our sense. From the explanation above, the writer chose imagery as the study's subject because imagery itself invites the readers to critically think when they go into poetry or other literary works. Then, the chosen object for this study is a famous anthology of poems by Rupi Kaur entitled *Milk and Honey*.

Rupi Kaur is a Canadian writer, who became popular by her Instagram posts and first publication, *Milk and Honey* in 2015, which was then hailed as a number one best seller by New York Times. She is a Liberal feminist writer who boldly exposes the exploitation done by men. As its in in the book *Milk and Honey*, which makes the book becomes a collection of poem specifies for women and teenage girls.

Her career as a writer starts when she was a 5 year old child and her mother handed her paint brush and asked "to draw her heart out" (Kaur, 2015). Since the, through her illustrations and poem, she has opened her heart out and set on an artistic journey. To be more specific, the title of the book are replete with a search for Milk and Honey in the land of Canada which has always been termed as the 'land of milk and honey' by men who find it as a land of opportunity and growth. Meanwhile, based on her experience as a women, the land it is just a pain in the posterior (Tikkha, 2018).

Furthermore, *Milk and Honey* was originally published on November 2014, its success is due to its large part to the universality of its themes, which appeal to readers everywhere and directly address issues that all women face. It is divided into four chapters namely "The Hurting", "The Loving", "The Breaking", and "The Healing". *Milk and Honey* by Rupi Kaur is also written in style which is very distinctive than any other poems. Kaur's poem has a very strong sense of visual imagery. It can be found by seeing her drawing the body of woman in her poem. She is not only deliver her meaning through rhythmic stanza and words but also by using illustration to sharpen meaning of her poems.

There are several previous studies that has relevancy with this study. The first is the study conducted by Tikkha (2018) entitled "Lonely Voice Of A Goddess- A Critical Analysis Of Rupi Kaur's Collection Of Poems "Milk And Honey." The result shows that in India, every temple speaks of a story a story of oppression and glorification of woman to suppress the lonely voice. . Rupi Kaur's lines also translates the same story—"Your body is a museum of

natural disasters” and “our backs tell stories no books have the spine to carry,” strike with powerful and deft stroke presenting the history and suffering of women.

The second is the study conducted by Arbi (2018) entitled “Analysis Of Imagery In Five Selected Poems By Maya Angelou.” The result shows that there are four types of imagery that Maya Angelou used in his poem “I Know Why the Caged Bird Sing, Still I Rise, Phenomenal Woman, When I Think About My Self and the last is Alone” Those are visual imagery, auditory imagery, tactile imagery, gustatory imagery and last is kinesthetic imagery, but the kinds of imagery that very dominant used is auditory imagery.

The third is the study conducted by Jindal (2017) entitled “Going beyond the narrative: Rupi Kaur’s Milk and Honey as a modern text.” Milk and Honey, has often been dubbed as simplistic, or trying too hard to attain modernist obscurity. Yet it is imbued with a far deeper meaning as it comes out after digesting its meaning, comprehending its contours and patterns, understanding its nuances. Kaur adapts to the fluidity of the modern age whilst retaining a sense of heritage, culture, and power.

The fourth and fifth previous studies are previous undergraduate theses, which the object of the study is Rupi Kaur’s anthology *Milk and Honey*. The fourth study is conducted by Putri (2020) entitled, “An Analysis of Woman Representation in Milk and Honey Poetry by Rupi Kaur.” In this study, the writer focuses on how the poems in the anthology represent woman’s struggle, position, etc based on the context of the poem itself. Meanwhile, the fifth previous study is conducted by Susilo (2020) with the title, “Woman Representation in Milk and Honey Poetry Rupi Kaur based On Reader’s Perspective.” Similar with fourth previous study, this one also analyzes woman representation in the poem. Yet, instead seeing it from the context, Susilo put the perspective on the reader’s eyes.

To ease the analysis process, the writer uses the last two previous studies as the main references. However, there are still differences between those previous studies and the current one. Since the previous studies focus more on the extrinsic of the poems while the current one analyzes the intrinsic elements, the scope of the study are different. Besides, with the fifth previous study, there is a difference on how the writers gets the data. The previous one takes the data from the readers, while the current writer uses the poems and analyzes the imagery in it.

From the explanation above with the chosen subject and object, the final title of that research is “Imagery Structure of Milk and Honey Poetry by Rupi Kaur”.

Research Methods

This research uses a descriptive qualitative design as the research design. The researcher uses because the data were not in the form of number and did not need statistical analysis, but in the form of description of words. Flick (2009) states that qualitative research is analyzing a concrete case in the temporal and local particularly and initiating from people expression, perception, and activities in their local context of some social phenomena.

The approach that is used in this research is stylistic approach. Stylistics is a branch of study, which deal with the study of varieties of language, its properties, principles behind choice, dialogue, accent, length and register. The language style is part of the words or diction choices that question the suitability of a particular use of words, phrases or clauses, to deal with certain situations. Then the scope of the language style covers all linguistic hierarchies; individually the choice of words, phrases, clauses, and sentences or includes the whole discourse, is Stylistic. Basically, Stylistics is a branch of linguistics that studies the language of literature and language habits (styles) from several authors and their writing patterns. According to Verdonk (2002:6), "conceptualizes stylistics as the techniques of explication which allow us to define objectively what an author has done, (linguistic or non-linguistic), in their use of language".

Results and Discussion

A. Imagery Structure Used By Rupi Kaur in Her Poem

1. Tactile Imagery

Tactile imagery is an imagery which relates to tactile sense such as cold and warm. This imagery has relationship with the temperature like heat and cold or our touch sense. Tactile imagery relates to the sense of touch. It is one of the seven types of sensory images used to create description in writing. In writing, the ability of the author to use imagery effectively will determine the reader's impression. It is the writer's job to stimulate and form the reader's experience. Imagery helps out by forming a picture, eliciting emotions and creating an experience. Rupi Kaur uses this kind of imagery in her poet anthology, precisely in The Hurting poem.

(1) that we're so soft yet rough and jungle wild (The Healing- page 162)

From the data above, the word “soft” and “rough” indicates the feeling of touch. In that case, Rupi Kaur wants the reader to image the softness and the roughness at the same time.

2. Olfactory Imagery

Phrasing that makes use of the sense of smell is olfactory imagery; for example, “He smelled like the ocean, salty and fresh.” Because smell is heavily linked to memory, writers may use olfactory imagery to recreate a certain mood or feeling for readers. Because imagery involves the five senses, it allows readers to feel as if they are experiencing what the writer is describing. Therefore, readers can better connect with the characters and situations, as well as reflect on their own lives and experiences. This makes reading feel more vivid, active, and personal. Writing that uses strong imagery ensures readers will keep paying attention.

Olfactory imagery is described as the ability to experience the sensation of a smell when the appropriate stimulus is absent (Lin, Cross, Laczniak, & Childers, 2017). In her poem, Rupi Kaur uses this kind of imagery three times.

(1) he had the smell of starvation on his lip (The hurting- page 2)

The line above describes that Rupi Kaur wants to describe what she smell from her boyfriend. The passage of that line is actually describe about her first kiss with her boyfriend, in that moment, she can tell that he kiss her with strong desire that she describe as the smell of starvation.

(2) you smell of honey and no pain (The Loving- page 61)

In the line above, the smell of honey indicates the smell of sweet and no pain.

(3) my favorite thing about you is your smell you smell like earth herbs gardens a little more human than the rest of us (The loving- page 45)

In the line above, Rupi Kaur also uses olfactory in that can be identified by the term “smell”. Smell is the identification of olfactory sense. It can be uses to enhance the feeling that she felt. She wants the reader know what she felt at the time. She describe it as the smell of earth herbs garden.

3. Kinesthetic Imagery

Kinesthetic imagery is called as an imagery which conveys a sense of movement, or tension in the muscles or joints. Like in the haunted house, can be studied how the poet describes the kinesthetic imagery. (i.e. the black bats tumble

and dart) which impresses us about its sense of movement or tension in the muscles or joint of ours. For instances: "Hanging on the ceiling waiting for preys", "The black bats tumble and dart". There are several kinesthetic imagery found.

(1) our knees pried open by cousins and uncles and men (The Hurting- page 33)

From the data above, Kinesthetic dealing with movement, the clause indicates the movement of knees, reader can image that they are they had to open the leg to be "hurt" by the uncles and cousins.

(2) my heartbeat quickens at the thought of birthing poems (The Healing- page 194)

The word "quickens" describe about the kinesthetic since it shows that her heart (Rupi Kaur) is beating faster than usual. It represents her passion and her interest in passion. Usually, someone will experience that their heart beating faster when they see their loved ones, so in this case, Rupi Kaur wants to express her love in producing poem by saying that her heartbeat quickens.

4. Gustatory Imagery

Gustatory imagery is considered as an imagery that relates to the taste such as sweet and briny and others relate to the flavor. (i.e. she is as sweet as red apple), the word "apple" represent sweet taste to our imagination. For instances: "She is as sweet as red apples", "Night glow touched the heart inside". There are several gustatory imagery found as follows:

(1) They must be wanting of something sweet (The Healing- page 201)

The term sweet refers to the taste. In this line, Kaur wants to inform the reader that "they" here are women who wants to experience goodness in life that is represent by "sweet."

(2) but that still could not make him sweet (The Breaking- page 93)

The term sweet refers to the taste. In this line, Rupi Kaur wants to illustrate woman who wants to change a man to be better person, the change of man to be a better person, in this case is represent by the word "sweet."

(3) you'll taste the bitter state (The Breaking- page 93)

Bitter is linked to the sensory of taste. Rupi Kaur talks about the bitter taste of coffee, she illustrate a difficult life journey as bitter taste.

- (4) I am homemade jam thick enough to cut the sweetest thing your lips will touch (The Breaking- page 91)

The word "sweetest" refers to the sensation of taste. You in this case refers to Rupi lover, as a man, her lover say sweet words lie but Rupi illustrate that she has a strong figure like thick homemade jam.

5. Auditory Imagery

Auditory imagery is used to explain things, ideas and actions using sounds that appeal to our sense of hearing. It is intended to invoke up sound images in the minds of the readers. In literature, it means to use words and literary devices in a way that they make readers experience sounds when reading poetry or prose.

It gives the writers a tool to make their texts vibrant and gripping with the use of the words targeting to the sense of hearing of the readers. In her poem, Rupi Kaur uses this kind of imagery:

- (1) Nothing is safer than the sound of you reading out loud to me (The loving- page 41)

In the passage above, Rupi Kaur wants to tell the story of her peaceful and lovely memories when she and her boyfriend read book together. In the poem the loving, she tells about her happiness and all the things she experienced from her boyfriend and her family that is loving and joyful. The poem describe her relationship with her boyfriend that there is a time when she enjoy her time with him because it felt serene and peaceful. Even, the voice of her boyfriend when he read out loud is peaceful for her.

- (2) it humbles me calls out and says I have a universal duty (The Healing- page 178)

The phrase "calls out" shows the sense of hearing. In this case, the one which call is the name, the name Kaur calls out Rupi Kaur and remind her that she has universal duty.

6. Visual Imagery

Readers tend to imagine about things they are reading. When they are able to construct their imagination to be alive, the process of comprehending messages is on-going. Since reading comprehension is a mental dialogue between writer and reader, the reader needs to interpret and process what is being read in accordance

with what is already known. Thus, instructing students to create visual images of text might be a potential strategy to interpret and process message.

External experiences are perceived through the stimulation of our various sense modalities, including the visual, auditory, haptic, gustatory, and olfactory sense modalities. In the one hand, the visual imagery exists within verbal codes (visual language/writing) and nonverbal codes (visual objects) (Sadoski & Paivio, 2001). She uses several visual imagery in the form of illustration that can be seen below:

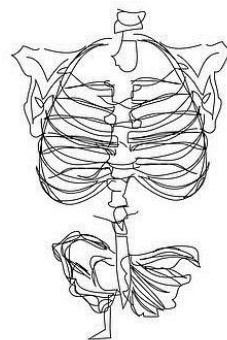
(1) The Hurting- Page 3



The first picture that visualized in the anthology is the picture of a woman's leg. The picture and the poem inside talks about two main problems. The first is, woman is a tool to comfort a man and the second is the powerlessness of a woman to disobey a man.

(2) The Hurting- page 23

emptying out of my mothers belly was
my first act of disappearance
learning to shrink for a family who
likes their daughters invisible
was the second
the art of being empty is simple
believe them when they say
you are nothing
repeat it to yourself
like a wish
i am nothing
i am nothing
i am nothing so often
the only reason you
know you're still alive is
from the heaving
of your chest



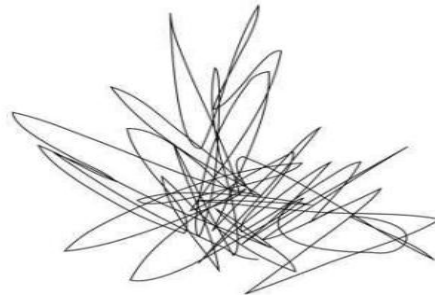
the art of being empty - rupi kaur

This poem deals with issues like the oppression of women. Oppression of women are to be found all over the world, due to patriarchy. Women has always had to be less in order for a man to be powerful. Women are constantly reminded of their “worthlessness” in this patriarchal structure, and eventually believe it. This is a form of conditioning and it teaches women how to be silent. It promotes a sense of “unbelongingness” amongst women and it attempts to make women weak.

The last few lines of the poem suggests that women lose their sense of identity and humanity, because of this oppression by men. When all humanity is taken from someone, it seems that their biology is the only thing that reminds them that they’re alive. Emotionally, they are numbed by men.

(3) The Hurting- page 31

i flinch when you touch me
i fear it is him



The term “I” in this poetry alludes to the female, whereas the word "you" refers to the man. This poem depicts a girl's relationship with someone who caused her trauma. On the other hand, consider a girl who is terrified and frightened after being touched by someone who has injured her or traumatized her.

(4) The Loving- page 41

nothing is safer
than the sound of you
reading out loud to me

- *the perfect date*



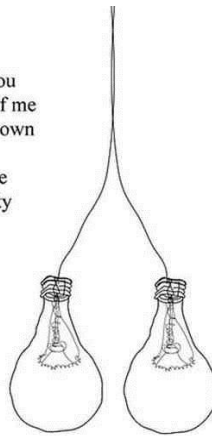
The anthology not only talks about bitter life of being woman, but also the happiness and the love felt by a woman. Woman sometimes feel the bitterness of life, the breaking, the hurting, but she is also can feel the love. This thing is the main message in the section the loving, one of which is a picture of a women and a book in front of it. In “the loving” section, she talks about the process of love she encountered, that there was a time that she consumed with love. The time she was reading book in her lover lap was a peaceful time for her, she called it as “perfect date.”

(5) The Loving-page 47

i do not want to have you
to fill the empty parts of me
i want to be full on my own

i want to be so complete
i could light a whole city
and then
i want to have you
cause the two of
us combined
could set it
on fire

- rupi kaur



In the loving, she also talks about self-love and how women should love themselves. She begin to realize that she have to depend on herself not someone else especially her lover. She does not want her lover to control her, to fill her life but she have to be full of herself. In the patriarchy world, sometimes women are portrayed as a half of her husband and a woman are not considered as a full human but as a half human. She does not want a woman to lose her identity, she wants a woman to be full of herself to be equal with man, to shine together.

(6) The Breaking-page 70

you were so distant
i forgot you were there at all



The poem above talks about the breaking process in a relationship. Sometimes the loved one can be so distant and she felt like she was left behind. She can feel the emptiness, the distance between them is like she is looking at the blank room, that is so and there is nothing she can be seen inside. The open door indicates that they still in relationship, they still together but their relationship just as black as an empty dark room.

(7) The Breaking- page 76

the next time you
have your coffee black
you'll taste the bitter
state he left you in
it will make you weep
but you'll never
stop drinking
you'd rather have the
darkest parts of him
than have nothing



The poem upon above illustration consists of 10 lines in one stanza, this poem tells us between a girl with her boyfriend and about when a girl is abandoned by her boyfriend, as like a bitter black coffee. It feels very sick when abandoned by a boyfriend and made her cry. Moreover, she still drank the bitter coffee, she ignored how sick it was left behind. Although her boyfriend has a dark side she still loves him.

(8) The therapist places the doll in front of you it is the size of girls (The Hurting- page 11)

The piece of the poem contains some images, some appeal of the senses such as doll and the size of doll. The reader can image that there is a doll in the size of girl, it is dealing with visual sensory.

(9) you both have the same eyes (The Hurting-page 31)

The words same eyes refers to visual imagery. It makes reader imagine what shape of eyes, what colour of eyes that she resemble her mother.

(10) I've seen you in my mother's eyes when she tells me to marry the type of man I'd want to raise my son to be like (The Loving- page 42)

The phrase above contains visual imagery because it makes the reader visualize the shape of Kaur mother's eyes and the reflection of man behind it.

(11) we look less alive than we used to. less color in our faces (The Loving- page 72)

Colour is the term related to visual sensory. By saying less color in our faces indicates that they feel tired and pale. She used less color to describe her terrible condition because of love problems that visually reflected from her face.

(12) she looks at me with defeated eyes the way a parent looks at their child when they know this is the type of pain even they can't fix (The Breaking- page 76)

The verb look indicates the activity of visual sensory. She describe how she looks at her mother when they are argue about Kaur love life. She describe her mother as someone who at the time shows pain, sad and disappointed expression.

(13) there are no neon lights here no skyscrapers or statues (The Breaking- page 91)

The vibrant color of light can only be received from visual sensory sense. When she said about "there are neon lights" people will imagine the brightness of the lamp, and when she added "no skyscrapers or statues" it means to describe the condition of big city which full of tall building and bright light in the night sky.

(14) big hooked noses pointing upward to the sky like they're rising to the occasion (The Healing- page 163)

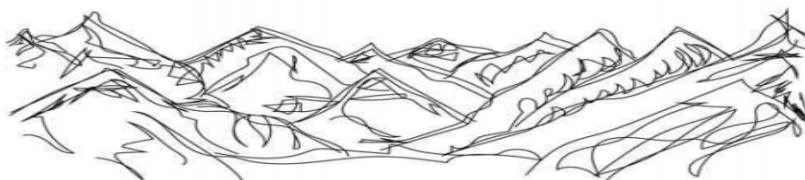
From the passage above, "big hooked nose" is description visual imagery. She describe the shape of nose with variety of words. She illustrate the nose as if it pointing toward the sky.

(15) women with thighs thick as tree trunks (The Healing- page 163)

The comparison between thighs and tree trunk can be categorized as visual imagery since it describe a visual thing and compare it with another visual thing. By saying that the thighs is thick as tree trunks the reader will visualize that the thigh is thick but it is not only thick it also strong, has the strength of a tree trunk.

(16) The Healing- page 164

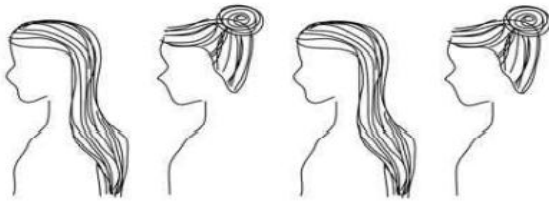
i want to apologize to all the women
i have called pretty
before i've called them intelligent or brave
i am sorry i made it sound as though
something as simple as what you're born with
is the most you have to be proud of when your
spirit has crushed mountains
from now on i will say things like
you are resilient or you are extraordinary
not because i don't think you're pretty
but because you are so much more than that



The poem above and the illustration above take the theme of female body strength. Specifically, it shows that women's strength does not lie in their physical, but it is in their spirit and soul, your spirit has crushed mountains. Through this line, the poetess shows that women's souls are extraordinary so it can crush mountains. Mountains here are not mountains in the literal meaning. It means the hatred towards woman which has been going on for a long time in society, and woman has crushed it. Women can destroy the hatred because of their spirit is strong, so they can turn it into affection and love.

(17) The Healing- page 155

i like the way the stretch marks
on my thighs look human and
that we're so soft yet
rough and jungle wild
when we need to be
i love that about us
how capable we are of feeling
how unafraid we are of breaking
and tend to our wounds with grace
just being a woman
calling myself
a woman
makes me utterly whole
and complete



In the Healing, Rupi Kaur wants to encourage women to be a better version of herself. She wants the reader to accept their body because they are beautiful no matter what skin color and shape there are in. The poem above writes by the poetess to convince women that they are beautiful as they are.

7. Organic Imagery

Organic imagery is known as an imagery that relates to internal sensation of human body, such hunger, thirst, pain, etc. Organic imagery / subjective imagery, pertains to personal experiences of a character's body, including emotion and the senses of hunger, thirst, fatigue, and pain. Phenomenological, pertains to the mental conception of an item as opposed to the physical version.

(1) My heart aches for sisters more than anything (The Healing- page 181)

The word that contains organic imagery in the passage is the word “aches.” The meaning of “aches” is a continuous pain that is unpleasant but not very strong. Rupi Kaur express that she get hurts because other women also get hurts.

(2) Everything hurts (The Healing- page 175)

Hurt indicates the sensory of organic. In this context, Kaur describes her dialogue with a broken woman. The women is sad and crying in desperate. She said to Kaur “everything hurts” it means that she was in pain because of all the hurting experience from her surrounding, it can be from her love relationship, and can be from her family relationship.

(3) accept that you deserve more than painful love (The Healing –page 144)

Painful express the organic sensory. It means that all the time, the women had experience toxic relationship and in pain because of her love. Rupi said that the women have to heal and let go the love that hurt her.

B. The Domination of Imagery Structure Used by Rupi Kaur in Her Poem

The most dominant imagery that used by the poetess is visual imagery. The domination of Visual imagery in the poem can be seen from the amount of pictures that functions as illustration and the texts that represents the visual imagery. Visual imagery is an experience of sight or something that can be seen by a person’s eyes in his mind. The illustration pictures along with the text creating a harmony in describing what the poetess want to convey. The visual imagery gives an effect in the mind much like that produced by our perceiving a visible object through the eye, the optic nerve, and the appropriate regions of the brain. For example, in the Breaking page 76, there is an illustration of a cup of coffee along with the words “coffee black”, illustrates a girl's feelings when a lover left behind and she experiences feelings of sadness, bitterness, and stress. Sadness and stress are categorize feeling the causes of depression. The picture of a cup of coffee is illustrating the image feeling experienced by the girl when she left her boyfriend. And the visual imagery found in the word darkest, it is illustrating the bad side of her beloved boyfriend. Since Rupi Kaur Milk and Honey is illustration anthology, there are so many pictures relates to the poem. The researcher found 17 visual imagery in the form of illustration that attached poetical words. The illustration function to strengthen the meaning behind the words attached in it. The meaning would not be so explicit and vivid without the illustration.

C. The Function of Imagery Structure Used By Rupri Kaur in Her Poem

In Rupri Kaur poem, based on the findings, the researcher found that there are several function of imagery in Rupri Kaur works; as impression formation, emotion representation, and persuasion. The use of impression formation can be seen in the datum (2) in section of Olfactory imagery that the imagery create the impression certain smell to make impression and enhance the meaning. This function is also can be seen from the auditory and the visual imagery found in the poem. Emotion representation can be seen in the datum (2) in section of Gustatory imagery when Rupri Kaur tries to represents women feeling in breaking up moment. The last is persuasion can be seen in the datum (5) in section of visual imagery. In the healing section, Rupri Kaur focuses to encourage women, in this case she said that women are outstanding quality within themselves.

Conclusion

Milk and Honey is divided into four sections – the Hurting, the Loving, the Breaking and the Healing, that focuses on love, loss, violence, abuse, and femininity. All of the types of imagery are found in the poem. The imageries found in Rupri Kaur Milk and Honey are; tactile imagery (1 data), Olfactory imagery (3 data), Kinesthetic imagery (2 data), Gustatory imagery (4 data), Auditory imagery (2 data), Visual imagery (17 data), and Organic imagery (3 data).

The most dominant imagery that used by the poetess is visual imagery. Visual imagery is an experience of sight or something that can be seen by a person's eyes in his mind. The visual imagery gives an effect in the mind much like that produced by our perceiving a visible object through the eye, the optic nerve, and the appropriate regions of the brain. Since Rupri Kaur Milk and Honey is illustration anthology, there are so many pictures relates to the poem.

The functions of imagery in her poem are to describe the feeling she felt when writing the poem and to strengthen her message. The researcher found that there are several function of imagery in Rupri Kaur works; as impression formation, emotion representation, and persuasion. For example, the visual imagery in her poem is in the form of illustration to strengthen the meaning behind the words attached in it. The meaning would not be so explicit and vivid without the illustration.

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