**CHAPTER II**

**REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

This chapter presents the results of reviewing of some theories that are relevant to the problems. The reviewed theories related to literature, poetry, figurative language, meaning, theme, and message.

1. **Literature**

According to Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary (1995: 687), literature is writings that are valued as works of art, such as fiction, drama, and poetry (in contrast with technical books and newspaper, magazines, etc). Jones (1968: 1), states that literature is simply another way we can experience the world around us through our imagination. Literature, in its broadest sense, includes all written materials. Into this general grouping fall history books, philosophical works, novels, poems, plays, scientific articles, dictionaries, magazine, and school textbooks.

On the other hand, Wellek and Waren (1990: 3), stated that literature is a creative activity and an art. Meanwhile Bailey (1965: 239), defines literature as an art form, like painting, sculpture, music, drama, and the dance. Literature is distinguished from other art forms by the medium in which it works: language. Insofar as speech forms occur in other arts, sung words in music, speaking as well as action in drama, these other arts have literary aspect.

Literature springs from our inborn love of telling story, of arranging words in pleasing patterns, of expressing in words some special aspect of our human experience. It is usually set down in printed characters for us to read, though some forms of it are performed on certain social occasions, (Moody, 1968: 2)

From the explanations above, it can be conclude that, literature is a literary work which there is a beautiful art that comes from human life. Literary work is the result of the expression of feelings and describes imagination of the author's.

Literature is a description of human experience that has personal and social dimensions at once and the knowledge of humanity that equal with the shape of life itself. Important literature studied as a means of sharing experiences (sharing) in the search for and finds the truth of humanity. There is not much literature related to writing, but with the language used as a vehicle to express certain experiences or thoughts.

A new creation can be said to have literary value in it if there is equivalence between form and content. The form of language is good and beautiful, and its structure and its contents can cause feelings of emotion and impressed in the hearts of readers. The form and content of literature must complement, which can cause a deep impression in the hearts of his readers as the realization the values ​​of works of art. If the content is good but the way to express the language is bad, these works can not be as a creation literary, and vice versa.

There are a number of different branches of literary works such as drama, novel, short story, and poetry. In this study, the writer chooses poetry because poetry is a literary work full of imagination which is very entertains.

There are several approaches that can be used in the research of literature. It is important for the writer to know what types of approaches used in research related to the characteristics of the object to be studied. Some basic approaches literature includes the following:

1. Expressive Approach

It is an approach in literary studies which focused study on the expression of feelings or temperament of the author, (Siswanto, 2008: 181).

1. Mimetic Approach

It is an approach of study literature that emphasizes study the relationship of literature with the reality outside literature. This approach sees that literature as imitation of reality, (Siswanto, 2008: 188).

1. Pragmatic Approach

It is an approach that emphasizes the study of literature on the role of readers in accepting, understanding and appreciating literature. The reader are involved in determining a work is literary or not, (Siswanto, 2008: 190). Ratna (2009: 72), also states that by considering indicators of literature and readers, then the problems can be solved through a pragmatic approach, including specific community responses to a literary work.

1. Objective Approach

It is an approach the study of literary that on the emphasize study in literature. Discussion of literature would not exist if there is no literary works, (Siswanto, 2008: 183). Objective approach is the most important approach because any approach that is essentially based on works of literature itself, (Ratna, 2009: 72).

Based on the approach above, in this study the writer chose an objective approach because the writer only studies about literature itself, not about the life of the poet or the relationship between literary works with readers.

From the explanations above, it can be concluded that human beings use art as the expression aspects of life. This is a man who is able to present creative ideas and life experiences with literary art form. In reading literature we can know and understand the thoughts, feelings, experiences, ideas, spirit of trust and others from the author. All of them are expressed through language that are arranged and assembled for a language and they produce beautiful work.

1. **Poetry**

Poetry is the expression of ideas and feelings through a rhythmical composition of imaginative and beautiful words selected for their sonorous effects, (Tomlinson, 1999: 38).

Definition of poetry is also stated in according to Wikipedia (2010), that poetry (from the [Latin](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Latin) *poeta*, a poet) is a form of [literary](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Literature) [art](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Art) in which [language](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Language) is used for its [aesthetic](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aesthetics) and evocative qualities in addition to, or in lieu of, its apparent [meaning](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Meaning_%28linguistics%29). Poetry may be written independently, as discrete poems, or may occur in conjunction with other arts, as in [poetic drama](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Poetic_drama), [hymns](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hymn), [lyrics](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lyrics), or [prose poetry](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prose_poetry). It is published in dedicated magazines (the longest established being [*Poetry*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Poetry_%28magazine%29) and [*Oxford Poetry*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oxford_Poetry)), individual collections and wider anthologies. Poetry and discussions of it have a long [history](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_poetry). Early attempts to define poetry, such as [Aristotle](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aristotle)'s [*Poetics*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Poetics_%28Aristotle%29), focused on the uses of [speech](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Speech_communication) in [rhetoric](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rhetoric), [drama](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Drama), [song](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Song), and [comedy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Comedy).Later attempts concentrated on features such as repetition, [verse form](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Line_%28poetry%29) and [rhyme](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rhyme), and emphasized the aesthetics which distinguish poetry from more objectively informative, [prosaic](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prose) forms of writing, such as [manifestos](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manifesto), [biographies](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Biographies), [essays](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Essay), and [novels](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Novel) .From the mid-20th century, poetry has sometimes been more loosely defined as a fundamental creative act using [language](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Language).

Poetry is as one of the pieces of literature that can be studied from various aspects. Poetry can be studied from its structure and its elements, given that the poem is a structure composed of various elements and means of allegory. Throughout the era, poetry always experienced changes and developments. This is because the essence as works of art that always happen the tension between convention and innovation. Poetry is always change according to the evolution of taste and aesthetic concept of change, (Pradopo, 2000: 3).

Watts-Dunton says that poetry is the concrete expression and artistic nature, while Lescelles Abercrombie said that poetry is the expression of the experience that is imaginative, which is just as well apply in a speech or statement that is expressed with a language community, who take advantage of every plan with a mature and efficient. Therefore, each poem is an imaginative expression of human experience, the first time that we got, when we read a poem, is experience. More people read poetry so the reader will get more experience, particularly experience of imagination, (Tarigan, 1986: 7-8).

1. **Figurative Language**

In expressing or describing something, an author conveys a way that is different. An author in conveying feelings and thoughts also uses language in different way too. It makes expression of varied thoughts and feelings. Variations in the use of the word, the wording or language, are called figurative language.

Tjahjono (1988: 201), defines that figurative language is a matter of choosing and using words in accordance with the contents of which would be submitted. Figurative language also comes to how to compose sentences effectively and aesthetically, and it can give a concrete description in mind of the reader. On the other hand, Tarigan (1986: 32), explains that everyone will want to issue thoughts and opinions with others as clearly as possible. Sometimes only use words are unclear to explain something; therefore the equation uses comparison, allusion, and other words.

Zainuddin (1992: 51), explains that figurative language is the use of variety of language that ​​represents or describe something by choosing and arranging of the words in the sentence to obtain a certain effect. The existence of this figurative language causes rhyme becomes attractive attention that causes the freshness of life. This figurative language makes an analogy or likening something to something else so that image becomes clear, more interesting, and more life. Siswantoro (2002: 24), states that figurative language is a departure from the ordinary form of expression or the ordinary course of ideas in order to produce a greater effect.

Frost also explains that figurative language uses “figures of speech” a way of saying something other than the literal meaning of the words. For example, “All the world's a stage” Frost often referrers to them simply as “figures”. Frost says, “Every poem I write is figurative in two senses. It will have figures in it, of course; but it's also a figure in itself a figure for something, and it's made so that you can get more than one figure out of it”, (Frost Friend Online: 2010).

According to Alfiah and Santosa (2009: 27), figurative language is the use language style by the poet to describe, issue, and express feelings and thoughts in writing poetry. Figurative language of poetry is causing a lot of meaning. Because figurative language to produce the imagination in poetry so that it becomes clear. Figurative language is not to make confusing, but to make clear, (Jones, 1968: 95).

There are many kinds of figurative language, such as simile, metaphor, personification, hyperbole, Irony, personification, etc. According to Tjahjono (1988: 201), in general figurative language is divided into four types: a comparison, assertion, innuendo and contradiction. All the styles of language are already known by many people. And in fact, figurative language is also used in education to teach language. Starting from elementary school through high school, and university levels.

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that, every person uses language that shows the style of his or her own language. Figurative language is language which employs various figures of speech. It is the way that reveals thoughts through a specific language and it shows inner feelings of the writer or language user. Figurative language is not intended to be interpreted in a literal sense.

The followings are presented the explanation of each of figurative language:

1. Metaphor

A figure of speech which compares two things that are not alike, but the metaphor does not use the words "like" or "as.

Example:

*Life is a hard road*, (Ehow Online: 2010).

1. Simile

A figure of speech of a comparison made between two objects of different kinds which have, however, at least one point in common, (Siswantoro, 2002: 24). It uses word or phrase such as: like, as, than, seems or as if.

Example:

*Mary is as beautiful as a rising sun*.

1. Personification

A type of metaphor in which it distinct human qualities, e.g., honesty, emotion, volition, etc., are attributed to an animal, object or idea, (Frost Friend Online: 2010). The writer gives human qualities to something that is not human.

Example:

*The sharp teeth of the cold wind bit through my overcoat*.

1. Apostrophe

A figure of speech in which someone absent or dead or something nonhuman is addressed as if it were alive and present, (Frost Friend Online: 2010). Siswantoro (2002: 32), states that this figurative language is still related to the personification because of depictions of things or abstract objects are treated as human beings. Only in apostrophe, things, object or idea is called, talked to a person like us.

Example:

*Milton! Thon shoudst be living at this our*.

1. Hyperbola

It is a figure of speech which states something or situation excessively. This figurative language is used by the poet in an effort to describe the object, idea, etc. and to give weight excessively pressure to obtain an intense effect, (Siswantoro, 2002: 34)

Example:

*I am able to fill it with tears*.

1. Symbol

A figure of speech which describes something with other objects as symbols, because there are similarities between both of them, situation, and actions, (Hayati & Adiwardoyo, 1990: 4).

Example:

*Some dirty dogs stole my wallet in the bus*.

1. Metonymy

A figure of speech which equates a thing with another things to replace it, (Tjahjono, 1988: 203). Acording to Pradopo (2000: 77), this figurative language is the use of an attribute of an object or use something closely connected with him to replace the object.

Example:

*Sceptre and crown must tumble down*.

1. Synecdoche

Figurative language that states an important part of a things (matter) to things or the thing itself, (Pradopo, 2000: 78). This figure of speech is divided in two kinds: pras pro toto (part for whole) and totem pras pro parpte (whole for part).

Example:

*A hundred wings flashed by*.

1. Paradox

It is figure of speech which the use of words opposed between one to another, with the intention of smoothing the meaning, (Tjahjono, 1988: 213).

Example:

*And forthwith found salvation in surrender*.

1. Irony

A figure of speech when an expression used is the opposite of the thought in the speaker's mind, thus conveying a meaning that contradicts the literal definition, (Frost Friend Online: 2010).

Example:

*"Oh, that's beautiful", when what they mean (probably conveyed by their tone) is they find "that" quite ugly*, (Wikipedia: 2011).

1. Understatement

It is figure of speech that in the expression states something positive with negative form or form that are contrary, (Djajasudarma, 2009: 25-26).

Example:

*The results did not disappoint*.

1. Parable

It is figure of speech that uses a parable or allegory in life. This figure of speech is contained in the whole essay and is summed in the form of life. In general, any work of literature contains a parable, (Tjahjono, 1988: 206).

Example:

*Christ often spoke in parables such as the Good Samaritan, the Sower and seeds falling on rocky ground,* (www.hull.ac.uk.com, 2011)

1. Repetition

A figure of speech which repeats the words that have been referred to the words that coincide with the purpose of providing pressure or amplify the meaning, (Hayati and Adiwardoyo, 1990: 5).

Example:

*We do not want to suffer. We do not want colonized. We're not going to be suppressed. We must be freedom*, (Tjahjono, 1988: 208).

1. Association

It is a figure of speech which compares of something that have been mentioned, so it may cause the association or the response to the objects being compared, (Hayati and Adiwardoyo, 1990: 3). Tjahjono (1988: 203), in contrast to metaphor the comparison is expressed in association with the word like, like, alike, and so forth.

Example:

*His eyes were red like fire*.

1. Antithesis

It is a figure of speech which is conceived the charge of the opposition, the differences between the ideas expressed to each other and packed in one single sentence, (Siswantoro, 2002: 36-37).

Example:

*Give every man thy ear, but few thy voice*.

1. Oxymoron

A figure of speech that brings together ideas or terms that are opposites is an oxymoron, (Ehow Online: 2010).

Example:

*Life is full of misery, loneliness, and suffering and it's all over much too soon.*

1. **Meaning**

According to Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary (1995: 726), meaning is what is referred to or indicated by eg sounds, words or signals. Meaning as use refers to speaker meaning and particularly the intention of the speaker or the desired communicative effect of the utterance, (Mwihaki, 2004).

Language used for various activities and purposes in life, then the meaning of language is also a variety when viewed from different point of view. The meaning of a word or term is confusing. Each word is used sometimes to have wide meaning. That is why sometimes people are not satisfied with the meaning of words contained in the dictionary. These issues arise when people meet or deal with the idiom, figurative language, metaphors, proverbs, and phrases, (Pateda, 2001: 81).

From the explanation above can be conclude that the meaning is expresses of language by the writer or speaker to intention the reader or speaker in different point of view.

There are several types of meaning:

1. Conceptual meaning

According to Pateda (2001: 114), conceptual meanings are also called denotative meaning. Conceptual meaning is considered as a major factor in every communication. Conceptual meaning can be known after we connect or compare the level of language. Djajasudarma (2009: 21), states that the conceptual meaning is logical, cognitive, or denotative.

Example:

The word “horse” has a conceptual meaning “a kind of four-footed animals that can be driven”, (Chaer, 2003: 293).

1. Associative meaning

Associative meaning is the meaning of which has a lexem or words relating to the relationship that word with something that is outside of language. Associative meaning is actually the same as symbol used by a language community to express other concepts, which has some similarities with the characteristics, situation, or features that exist in the concept of the origin of the word or lexem, (Chaer, 2003: 293).

Example:

The word “jasmine” associated with something that is “sacred”; word “red” associated with “a brave or communism”, and the word “crocodile” associated with evil, (Chaer, 2003: 293).

1. Thematic meaning

Pateda (2001: 130-131), states that thematic meaning will be understood after being communicated by a speaker or writer, through a sequence of words, the focus of discussion and emphasis discussion.

Example:

1. Mrs. Smith donated the first prize
2. The first prize was donated by Mrs. Smith

In the first sentence “who gave away the prize”is more important, but in the second sentence “what did Mrs. Smith gave is important”. Thus the change of focus change the meaning also. The first suggests that we already know Mrs. Smith (perhaps through earlier mention) its known or given information while it’s new information, (Universe of English Online, 2011).

1. Connotative meaning

Connotative meaning is another meaning is added to the denotative meanings related to with the sense of the person or group of people who use the word, (Chaer, 2003: 292)SimBaca secara fonetik. Connotative meaning is communicated by virtue of what language refers to. Connotative meanings appear as a result of the language user associations feelings towards what was said or heard about the words, (Djajasudarma 2009: 22).

Example:

The word “envelope” means “the cover which has function place fill in a letter will deliver to others. But in the phrase “give him an envelope for your business is finished”, the word “envelope” into the connotative meanings is “give him money”. Envelope and money still has relationship because money can be filled in the envelope, (Pateda, 2001: 112).

1. Affective meaning

Affective meaning is what is communicated about the feelings and attitudes of speaker or writer, (Djajasudarma 2009: 22). On the other hand, Pateda (2001: 97), says that affective meaning is meaning that arises due to the listener or reader reaction to the use of words or sentences. Therefore, affective meaning is associated with the reaction of the listener or reader sense dimension, then its meaning is also affective meaning associated with figurative language.

Example:

“You are a vicious tyrant and a villainous reprobation and I hate you”. We are left with a little doubt about the speaker’s feelings towards the listener. Here speaker seems to have a very negative attitude towards his listener. This is called affective meaning, (Universe of English Online, 2011).

1. Reflected meaning

Reflected meaning is what is communicated through association with another sense of the same expression, (Djajasudarma 2009: 22).

Example:

“Are limbs so dear achieved, are sides,

Full nerved still warm-too hard to stir”

Owen here uses “dear” in the sense of expensiveness. But the sense of beloved is also eluded, (Universe of English Online, 2011).

1. Collocative meaning

Collocative meaning is what is communicated through association with words which tends to occur in the environment of another word, (Djajasudarma 2009: 22). Pateda (2001: 110), also states that although some words have similar meanings, but its use must be agree with the objects and situations. Thus every word has its limitations in its use.

Example:

“Pretty” and “handsome” indicate “good looking”.

However, they slightly differ from each other because of collocation or co-occurrence. The word “pretty” collocates with girls, woman, village, gardens, flowers, etc. On the other hand, the word “handsome” collocates with boys, men, etc. so “pretty woman and handsome man”. While different kinds of attractiveness, hence “handsome woman” may mean attractive but in a mannish way, (Universe of English Online, 2011).

1. **Theme**

Theme is the subject of talk, a piece of writing or a person’s thoughts; a topic, (Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, 1995: 1273). Alfiah and Santoso (2009: 27), states that theme is the main idea (subject matter) presented by the poet. All the work of literature must have a theme which is the principal issues raised in the written works of literature.

According to Wikipedia (2011), theme is a main idea, moral, or message, of an essay, paragraph, movie, television program, book or video game. The message may be about life, society, or human nature. Themes often explore timeless and universal ideas and are almost always implied rather than stated explicitly. Along with [plot](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plot_%28narrative%29), [character](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Character_%28arts%29), [setting](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Setting_%28fiction%29), and [style](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Style_%28fiction%29), theme is considered as one of the fundamental components of [fiction](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fiction).

The controlling idea of a poem is the idea continuously developed throughout the poem by sets of key words that identify the poet’s subject and his attitude or feeling about it.  It may also be suggested by the title of a poem or by segment of the poem.  It is rarely stated explicitly by the poet, but it can be stated by the reader and it can be stated in different ways. The controlling idea is an idea, not a moral; it is a major idea, not a minor supporting idea or detail; and it controls or dominates the poem as a whole, (Tripod Online, 2010).

Based on the statement above, it can be concluded that the theme is the description of the soul of a poem. It is clear that in a poem a poet wants to express something to readers. The poet wants to describe his feelings, his thoughts, with a view or experience the events and write it into words.

1. **Message**

Message is a written spoken request, piece of information, etc. that is passed from one person to another indirectly, (Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, 1995: 733). In Longman Dictionary (1992: 227), message is stated as conveyed in speech or writing from one person to one or more other people, the message may not always be stated in verbal from but can be conveyed by other means, e.g. wink, and gestures.

Message or purpose is the thing that encourages poets to create poetry. Message can be found after knowing the theme of poetry. Message or advice is captured by readers as the impression after reading the poem. How the reader to conclude message poetry is closely related with the point of view of the reader toward something. Message is different from the theme. In poetry, the themes related to the meaning, while the message relating to the meaning of literary works, (Saefuzaman Online, 2011).

From the statement above, it can be concluded that the message is things to be conveyed to the reader by the poet through his poetry