

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents the result of reviewing some related theories that are relevant with this study. The literature review consists of concept of literature, poesy, figurative language, meaning, messages, life of John Keats and the previous study.

A. The Concept of Literature

Literature is a term used to describe written or spoken materials. The term is most commonly used to refer to works of the creative imagination, including works of poesy, drama, fiction and nonfiction. According to the third edition of Cambridge Dictionary, literature is “written artistic works, especially those with a high and lasting artistic value”. Literature itself does not have a unified definition, because in the past century, its formation is as complicated and natural as life itself. Some experts have different views on the literary definition of time and social conditions. According to Meyer (1988: 1), literature is a term used to describe written text marked by careful use of language, including features such as creative metaphors, thoughtful phrases, beautiful syntax, rhyme, alliteration, etc. These features have been read or intended to be used aesthetically. The author should read from an aesthetic point of view and deliberately be open in interpretation. Based on the above definition, it can be concluded that literature has been regarded as a profound human creation expressing thought or thought. It is also regarded as human wealth. While, Jones (1968:1) believes that defining literature is just another way for us to experience the world around us through imagination.

Based on the definition above, it can be concluded that literature has been regarded as profound human creation to express ideas or thoughts. It is also regarded as human treasure. Literature, in its broadest sense, includes all written material. In the general classification fall history book, novels, poems, philosophical work, plays, scientific article, dictionaries, school text books and magazines. Literature has some benefit such as, when someone reading literature, they can enrich their vocabulary and the knowledge within them.

B. Poetry

According to Oxford Advanced Learner Dictionary of Current English, poetry is the quality that produces feelings as produced by poets. While poem is a piece of creative writing in verse form, especially one expressing deep feeling or noble thought in beautiful language, composed with desired to communicate an experience. In general, the essence of poetry is related with the beautifulness, compression, divergence of expression. Poetry is one kind of literature which its main function to show the aesthetics of language. Poetry can be thought of as a verbal, written art form that uses a heightened sense of language to convey experience, feeling, or modes of consciousness. There is no concrete definition for poetry. It means many different things to different people.

What distinguishes poetry from fictions like short novels is the form and use of the language. there is freedom of form in poetry that is not found in a short story or novel. If in a short story or novel a sentence must be written intact and end with punctuation, poetry has the free form. Poetry does not have to finish a sentence directly, but can be cut and continued in the next paragraph, ended with punctuation

or not which is called an enjambment. Meanwhile, the use of language the elements of the language the elements of the language used in poetry are used as much as possible terms, intensity and rhythm and also sound. The language in poetry is a language used in short story or novel that can lead to one meaning as desired by the author.

Poetry have many different kinds of forms, such as:

- Free verse

This type of poetry does not follow a set formula or style. It is totally up to the author, and does not have to follow regular rules of grammar like using complete sentences, rhyming is optional.

Example: “The Birds on A Cold Night,” By Leila, Grade 3

Cold night

The little birds huddle up close.

The birds, fluffy as a kitten.

Trying to keep warm, the birds snuggle up on a branch.

The branch is small but no bird will fall,

Still trying to keep warm.

- Acrostic poetry

The first letter in each line, when read vertically, spells out the name of something, or gives some other kind of message.

Example: (tree)

Towering

Reaching

Extending

Embracing the sky.

- Haiku

Haiku is a Japanese form of poetry that consists of three lines: the first has 5 syllables, the second line has seven, and the third line has five again. The third line often contains a surprising or tension element.

Example:

Kingfisher
Bird with spiky hair
Hovering over the stream
Does he see the fish?

- Cinquain

Cinquain is a poem have five lines, and each line has a specific purpose & number of syllables: (1) the title in two syllables, (2) a description of the title in four syllables, (3) a description of action in six syllables, (4) a description of a feeling in eight syllables, (5) another word for the title in two syllables

Example:

White swan
Large tundra bird
Swims and nests near our ponds
Graceful flight makes me feel peaceful
Qugruk

- Wind spark

Poems have five lines with the following pattern: (1) “I dreamed” (2) “I was...” something or someone (3) where (4) an action and (5) how.

Example:

I dreamed of flight
I was a swallow
Riding currents of air
Coming back to my Alaskan summer home
Swiftly

- Diamante

Poems are diamond shaped and consist of seven lines with the following pattern:

Noun - adjective adjective - participle participle participle - noun noun
 noun noun - participle participle participle - adjective adjective – noun

Example:

ducks
 small, colorful
 arriving, mating, nesting
 egg, baby, juvenile, adult
 eating, growing, leaving
 natural, lively
 ducks

C. Figurative Languages

Figurative language is a language in which the meaning of words or expressions is different from the interpretation of words. It cannot be understood literally, because these words are in a non-literal sense. Reaske (1966: 33) pointed out that “figurative language is a kind of language, which uses various expressions in language types, which is different from the traditional language that describes people or objects in words.” Image language can also be used to express themes, ideas and feelings of the author. Usually, it is used for factual situations and conditions. The author uses language as a tool to write literary works. Language can influence readers and have a positive impact.

The use of figurative language in poems have major roles in building the aesthetics of poetry literature. People can be attracted by unusual language that written by the writer.

Theoretically there are some types of figurative language, they are:

1. Simile

This comparison is usually made between two things that are essentially unlike. Booth, et. al., (2006:195) say when a figure is express as an explicit comparison, often signaled by like or as, it is called a simile.

And Richards, et. al., (1992: 139) define a simile is an expression in which something is compared to something else by the use of fiction word such as like or as.

There are some examples of simile:

- a. Mary is as beautiful as a rising sun.
- b. In Tom eats like a horse.
- c. As still as a brooding dove.

2. Metaphor

A metaphor is an implied simile. It compares two things that are not alike, similar with simile, but the metaphor does not use the words —like or —as. Booth, et. al., (2006:195) explain an implicit comparison or identification of one thing with another unlike itself, without a verbal signal but just seeming to say —A is B is called metaphor.

Meanwhile, Richards, et. al., (1992: 139) describe in metaphor, no function words are used. Something described by stating another thing with which it can be compared.

The examples of metaphor as follow:

- a. Life is a hard road.
- b. Man is a crocodile.
- c. You are the flowers in a desert.

3. Personification

It is a figure of speech in which an inanimate object or abstraction is endowed with human qualities or abilities. According to Stanford (2003:49) personification means giving inanimate object the characteristics of a person or animal.

And Reaske (1996:39) states it is simply metaphor whose tenor is abstraction, which is represented by the vehicle human being.

In addition according to Random House Webster's College Dictionary (1999:918) personification is the attribution of a human nature or character to inanimate objects or abstract notions.

They are the examples of personification:

- a. The sharp teeth of the cold wind bit through my overcoat.
- b. The lettuce was lonely without tomatoes and cucumbers for company.
- c. My car was happy to be washed.

4. Hyperbole

In hyperbole a statement is made emphatic by overstatement. Seems to have a different perception on hyperbole, it is simply an exaggeration, but exaggeration in the service of truth, not just to dramatize or emphasis an idea. This type of figurative

language is used by poets and writers for special effect. According to Hornby (1995: 586) hyperbole is language that is deliberately and obviously exaggerated effect.

Reaske (1996:34) explains hyperbole is figurative speech which employs exaggeration. Hyperbole differs from exaggeration in that it is extreme or excessive. Something it is used for comic purpose, but more of then it used seriously. Hyperbole can produce a very dramatic effect.

Another definition of hyperbole is defined by Random House Webster's College Dictionary (1999:606) hyperbole is an extravagant statement or figure of speech not intended to be taken literally.

For examples of hyperbole, such as:

- a. I will die if I miss that game.
- b. I tried a thousand times.
- c. I would give my right arm for a piece of pizza.

5. Symbol

According to Standford (2003:50) a symbol in a literary work, an object, action, person, or animal that stands for something more than its literal meaning.

Meanwhile, Reaske (1996:40) states symbol is something that stands for suggest something else by reason or relationship, association-convention, and accidental resemblance for visible sign of something to invisible. In short a symbol may is basically a kind of image. It is different from other images in the use to which it is put, because symbolism often proves a stumbling block for

inexperienced readers, we shall approach the subject of the literary symbol indirectly.

In addition, according to Random House Webster's College Dictionary (1999:1239) affirm symbol is something used for or regarded as representing something else, especially material object representing something immaterial.

The examples of symbol they are:

- a. Like the American flag is a symbol of our freedom.
- b. Lion symbolize royalty.

6. Idiom

A common expression understood figuratively, as the literal definition makes no sense is call idiom. Richards, et. al., (1992:172) say idiom is an expression which functions as a single unit and whose meaning cannot be worked out from its separated parts.

In addition, according to Hornby (1995:589) idiom is a phrase or sentence whose meaning is not clear from the meaning its individual words and must be learn as a whole unit.

They are the examples of idiom:

- a. You might miss a day of school because you fell under the weather. (The meaning —under the weather| has nothing to do with the weather, it means fell ill)
- b. She washed her hands of matter. (The expression means she refused to have anything more to do with the matter)

7. Understatement

An understatement is a figure of speech employed by writers or speakers to intentionally make a situation seem less important than it really is. Lukens (2003:191) defines the reverse of exaggeration is understatement or playing down.

Meanwhile, Hornby (1995:1299) describes understatement is a statement that express an idea, etc in very weak.

The examples of understatement are:

- a. I will be there in second.
- b. We are in a bit of pickle

8. Rhetoric

Rhetoric is a figures speech that a question, but it does not need the answer, just to give emphasis. Hornby (1995:1008) says rhetoric is asked only to produce an effect or make statement rather than to get answer.

In addition, according to Random House Webster's College Dictionary (1999:1058) rhetoric is a question asked solely for effect and not to elicit a replay.

There are the examples of rhetoric:

- a. Who cares?
- b. What is as rare as a day in June?

9. Repetition

Repetition is a literary device that repeats the same words or phrases a few times to make an idea clearer. Reaske (1996:39) defines repetition is the word, phrase, or sentence repeated for emphasizing the meaning itself.

The examples of repetition as follow:

a. You will never be strong enough

You will never be good enough

b. A horse is a horse, of course, of course,

And no one can talk to horse of course

That is, of course, unless the horse is the famous Mister Ed.

10. Onomatopoeia

Onomatopoeia is naming an action or a thing according to what it sounds like. Richards, et. al., (1992:255) describe onomatopoeia is imitation of nature sounds by means of words or group of words as in English moo, baa, cuckoo.

There are several examples of onomatopoeia:

a. Thunk! Thunk! Went his feet...

b. Birds twittered and tweeted

11. Metonymy

Metonymy is figure of speech in which one thing used to stand for itself. It is uses one word or phrase substituted for another which is closely associated. Reaske (1996: 36) says metonymy is substitution of word closely associated with another word in place of that other word. In metonymy, we can find a close relationship

which uses the name thing, person, or characteristic as a substitute of something itself.

And according to Random House Webster's College Dictionary (1999:776) metonymy is a figure of speech in which the name of one object or concept is used for that of another to which it is related.

There are several examples of metonymy:

- a. He bought Nokia yesterday
- b. He bought a Chevrolet
- c. My sister is very keen on reading Harry Potter

D. Meaning

Based on the Third edition of Cambridge English Dictionary, "the meaning of something is what it expresses or represents". In linguistics, meaning is the content of the source or sender's message to the observer or receiver, conveying or conveying it, and the content that the receiver infers from the current context. Understanding meaning is very important for understanding the information in literature, in this case poetry, so many people must know its meaning. By understanding the meaning, people can understand the information conveyed by the literary works created by the writer. From the above explanation, meaning is an important quality, especially the implicit or special meaning. Ideas expressed in words or phrases. Al Farisi (2011:48) stated that reciting is transference, and translation is transference for the second time. Second method to get meaning is change the source language to be a target language.

Ruth (1977: 11) mentioned three methods for linguists and philosophers when they try to construct meaning in natural language.

1. By defining the nature of word meaning.

In the first way, the meaning of the word is used as the structure to explain the meaning and communication of the sentence.

2. By defining the nature of the meaning of the sentence.

Second, it is based on the meaning of the sentence and characterized by the systematic contribution of words to the meaning of the sentence.

3. Through explaining the communication process.

Third, the meaning of sentences and words are explained based on the way sentences and words are used in communication. As stated above, the researcher used this theory to analyse about the meaning in this literature, poetry so the readers can understand the meaning with ease.

E. Messages

Based on Third Edition of Cambridge Dictionary, “message is a short piece of information that you give to a person when you cannot speak to them directly”. Information is a small piece of information that is provided to you when you cannot directly talk to someone or the most important idea in a book, movie or other book. This message is used to understand what someone is trying to tell us when they cannot speak.

Based on Fourth Edition of Oxford Learners' Dictionary it stated that "message is written or spoken piece of information sent to somebody or left to somebody". In other words, a message is what the author wants to convey to readers or listeners. The message is sometimes inseparable from the communication. Communication and messages related to verbal and nonverbal communication can be expressed in oral or written language..

F. Life of John Keats

John Keats was an English Romantic poet. He was born on October 31, 1795, in London. He was one of the main figures of the second generation of romantic poets. He died because of tuberculosis at the age of 25, four years after his publication. His poems were not generally well received by critics during his lifetime, his reputation grew after his death. In the end of 19th century, he had become one of the most beloved of all English poets. He had a significant influence on a diverse range of poets and writers. Jorge Luis Borges, Argentine poet stated that his first encounter with Keats' work was a great experience that he felt all of his life.

The poetry of Keats is characterised by a style "... heavily loaded with sensualities", most notably in the series of odes. This is typical of the Romantic poems, as they aimed to accentuate extreme emotion through an emphasis on natural imagery. Today his poems and letters are some of the most popular and most analysed in English literature. Some of his most acclaimed works are "Ode to a Nightingale", "Sleep and Poetry", and the famous sonnet "On First Looking into Chapman's Homer".

G. Previous Study

Previous research is the research which were conducted by other researchers in same general theme. The research about figurative language in literature have been done before by some previous researchers. Wahyuni (2013) conducted a research under the entitle “Figurative Languages Found in Kahlil Gibran’s Selected Poems”. The research was concerned on the figurative languages that used in poems of Kahlil Gibran. The object of her research was Kahlil Gibran selected poems. The research used descriptive qualitative research design. The research used objective approach because the writer only directly analysed the poems. She found 9 language styles. There are (1) personification, (2) metonymy, (3) repetition, (4) symbolism, (5) understatement, (6) metaphor, (7) hyperbole, (8) pleonasm, and (9) simile. The dominant in her research is personification; there are 13 lines that found in Kahlil Gibran’s Selected Poem. Further, metonymy found 1 line, repetition found 4 lines, symbolism found 8 lines, understatement found 1 line, metaphor found 5 lines, hyperbole found 10 lines, pleonasm found 2 lines, and simile found 2 lines.

In another research, Ambarwati (2015) carried out a study that entitled by “Language Styles in Selected William Shakespeare’s Poems”. The research resulted about her study in the type of figurative language found in poems of William Shakespeare, the meaning and message in poem of William Shakespeare. In this previous study, the researcher applied document analysis with qualitative approach. Theory used by the researcher was Hall Donald, Lynch Brown and Agni Binar. The finding showed that the poem contains type of figurative language, meaning and message. The findings are: (1) alliteration, (2) repetition, (3) personification, (4) simile, (5) metaphor, (6) symbols, (7) synecdoche, (8) paradox,

(9) hyperbole, (10) understatement. The dominant is in alliteration. The second finding is found two kinds of meaning, they are: (1) connotative meaning, (2) denotative meaning. The third finding is found some message on the selected William Shakespeare poem. Ayu's study helped the researcher to get more understanding about figurative language.

Risalatunni'mah (2015) also conducted a research entitled "*Figurative Language Found in Christina Perri's Lyrics of Songs*". This research is about symbolic language and Christina Perri's "Song Lyrics" as the research object. The study uses a descriptive qualitative research design. The study used objective methods because the author only analyzed the lyrics of the song. The finding showed that the poem contains type of figurative language, meaning and message. The findings are 24 lines that consist of hyperbole. Moreover, there are 18 lines that consist of rhetoric, 14 lines for repetition, 2 lines for personification, 1 line for litotes, 1 line for paradox, 1 line for allegory, 1 line for parallelism and the last is 1 line for irony. From the explanation, the writer found suitable between Keraf's theory and explanation above that figurative language has beautiful language, and only some figurative language there are in Christina Perri's lyrics of song.

Yatma (2015) also conducted a researcher that entitled "An Analysis on Figurative Language Used in Short Stories written by O.Henry". Researchers analyzed the figurative language found in O.Henry's short stories, and found meaning and information in O.Henry's story. In this study, the theories used by the researchers are Katz, Littlemore and Kerafe. In her research, researchers used descriptive qualitative according to its purpose. The research finding that the short

stories contain type of figurative language, meaning and message. They are: (1) rhetoric, (2) asyndeton, (3) litotes, (4) metonymy, (5) metaphor, (6) repetition, (7) ellipsis, (8) antronym, (9) euphemism, (10) personification, (11) hyperbole, (12) simile, and (13) pleonasm. The second finding is meaning, every kinds of figurative language has different meaning based on the content the short stories. The last finding is message, they are: (1) moral message, (2) social message. Rina's study helped the researcher to get more understanding about figurative language.

Based on the researcher above, the researcher used this previous study to conduct a study with similar concept of figurative language. the researcher uses descriptive qualitative method with biography approach. In recent research, the research of figurative language explains figurative language in songs, so to differentiate between previous study, the researcher use poetry in his research. Poetry have beautiful language that contain broad vocabulary and deep full meaning and messages.