CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURES

In this chapter, the researcher presents the review of related literature which is based on relevant theories. It covers the explanation about literature, poem, types of poem, elements of poem, figurative language, kinds of figurative language, and meaning.

2.1 Literature

Literature has been understood and characterized as any written which is dealing with the readers’ feeling or emotion. According to Kirszner and Wallen (2001), literature begins with a writer’s need to convey a personal vision to the readers. Imaginative literature is more likely than other types of writing to include words chosen not only because they communicate the writer’s ideas, but also because they are memorable. Moreover, Roger (2006) stated that in nowadays literature is generally taken to be imaginative compositions, mainly printed but in some cultures was still in oral, dramatic or prose in form. Literature is a part of language, and language is an important tool to study literary works. It is the artistic representation of language. It is simply another way we can experience the world around us through our imagination.

Referring to the definition above, it can be concluded that literature is an oral or written language which describes with feeling or emotion and it entertains or give pleasure to the readers. It is about facts or fiction.
2.2 Poem

Poem is as universal and almost as ancient as language. Poem has been written and eagerly read or listened by all kinds and condition of people (Arp and Johnson, 2006: 647). According to Macmillan (in Eka Yusriansyah 2014), poem is a concentrated kind of writing in which imagery, figurative language, rhythm and its combine to create a special emotional effect. It is usually arranged in lines and groups of lines known as stanza.

Several aspects of poems give the definition which is viewed from several sides. Samson (in Waluyo 2013) says that “poem is form of rhyme sound of language that expresses imagination and emotional intellectual experience”. On the other hand, Dutton and Abercrombie (1986: 7) have different opinion of definition of poem. According to Dutton, poem is a concrete expression and artistic from human thought in emotional and rhythmic language. While Abercrombie states that poem is imaginative expression of experience.

Referring to the definition above it can be concluded that poem is widespread and has been use from long time ago. It is the arrangement of words that contain meaning. Poem is a piece of writing that expresses the writer’s thought and feeling in order to set a mood; it can be sad or happy and simple or complex. In just a few words a poem can say a lot. It is the poet’s expression of life, feeling, experience, imagination, and emotion.
2.3 Types of Poem

According to Macmillan (1984: 196, 205, 209), poems can be divided into three basic categories; they are narrative poem, lyric poem, and dramatic poem. Each type is explained as follows;

2.3.1 Narrative Poem

Narrative poem is a poem which tells story in verse. It more concentrated than short story and focuses on the crucial parts of an experience. Narrative poem can come in many forms and styles, complex and simple, short and long, as long as it tells a story. It may not follow the recognizable plot structure and sequences of events as in narrative prose. The poet who tells a story is usually more concerned with creating vivid and complete emotional effect.

2.3.2 Lyric Poem

Lyric poem is the poem which expresses private feeling of emotions or thought from the poet. Lyric poem is generally short and marked by intense emotion and musical language. It also has rhyming schemes, but not always set to music or beat. In ancient Greece, lyric poem was performed by individual poet who sang private feeling.

2.3.3 Dramatic Poem

Dramatic poem is a type of poem that uses one or several of the techniques associated with drama. It is also known as dramatic verse or verse of drama. It tells a story and connects the reader to the audience through emotions. All dramatic poems present character, often in tense situation, speaks to silent listeners, themselves and directly to the readers.
2.4 Elements of Poem

There are several elements of poem which is used by the poet to constrict a good poem in order to feed the sense, stir the emotion, and fire the imagination. Each element will be explained as follow;

2.4.1 Diction

Since poem is contracted from the compact and intense language rather than ordinary language, the poets are keenly aware of diction. According to Meyer (in Eka Yusriansyah 2014) diction is the style of selecting the words in constructing the poems. In writing the poem, the poets use the diction to create and convey a typical mood, tone, and atmosphere to the readers. The poets’ choice of words not only affect readers’ attitude but also conveys the poets’ feeling toward the literary works. Moreover, poem is known for its unique diction that separates it from prose. Poetic diction is marked by the used of figurative language.

Referring to the explanation above, it can be concluded that diction is the selection of words in order to convey the intended meaning of the poet. A good diction begins with process of selection.

2.4.2 Imagery

Imagery is the first quality that must be considered in discussing a poem. Imagery can be defined as a picture or sensation that is created with sequence word or imagery is image, fictive which is found in poem (Macmillan, 1984: 187). It is one of the poem’s elements which are able to visualize the poets’ imagination through words constructed in the lines of poem. It is usually called as mental
picture, fantasy or illusion picture which comes from the readers’ reaction in reading a poem. Imagery comes from the process of poets’ imagination contemplation through arranging words into lines. In addition, Macmillan states that imagery is a picture or sensation that is created with sequence word or image which is fictive that found in poem.

In conclusion, imagery is some image that will increase sensory images of emotion, imagination, and thought in the readers’ mind. By knowing the imagery they will know what the poet exactly want to show.

2.4.3 Rhythm and Meter

The word rhythm comes from Greek word which means "flow" and refers to any repeated pattern. It is also called as one of the condition of speech because the voice alternately raises and falls as words are stressed or unstressed and as the pace quickens or slackens. Rhythm is another useful tool in the puzzle-building craft of poem. On the other word, rhythm is the recurrence of stressed and unstressed sound of words in poem. It is also a beat which gives a musical effect by the stressed and unstressed syllable.

Meter is kind of rhythm which follows the definite pattern. The rhythm or repeating pattern chosen for a particular poem is called meter. As Pradopo said that meter is the definite rhythm (2010: 40). It means that rhythm has been determined by the strict pattern such definite syllable. In addition Meyer (1990: 624) stated that meter is rhythmic pattern of stressed recurs in poem.
There are 5 rhythms in poem:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Foot Type</th>
<th>Pattern</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Rhythm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iamb</td>
<td>unstressed/ stressed</td>
<td>To day</td>
<td>buh BUH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trochee</td>
<td>stressed/ unstressed</td>
<td>Tro chee</td>
<td>BUH buh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spondee</td>
<td>stressed/ stressed</td>
<td>Hip hop</td>
<td>BUH BUH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anapest</td>
<td>unstressed/ unstressed/ stressed</td>
<td>Me ta phor</td>
<td>buh buh BUH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dactyl</td>
<td>stressed/ unstressed/ unstressed</td>
<td>Terr I bel</td>
<td>BUH buh buh</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Referring to the explanation above, it can be concluded that poems often have a rhythm pattern in the syllables and meter signifies the recurrence of regular rhythmic unit in a poetic line.

2.4.4 Sound

Poem should be read as well as heard. Therefore, the reader must learn to use his ears as well as his ayes if they want to understand and enjoy the poem.

Frederick (1988: 56) says that the sound patterns of poems maybe classified into three kinds; they are alliteration, assonance, and rhyme.

1. Alliteration is repetition of the same consonant sound at frequent intervals. They are usually but not necessarily at the beginning of the words.

   Example : But a better butter makes a batter better.

   A big bully beats a baby boy.

   Both sentences are alliterative because the same first letter of words (B) occurs close together and produces alliteration in the sentence. An important point to remember here is that alliteration does not depend on letters but on sounds. So the phrase not knotty is alliterative, but cigarette chase is not.
2. Assonance takes place when two or more words, close to one another repeat the same vowel sound, but start with different consonant sound. Assonance can be detected by ears because it depends on sound rather than spelling. Example: Men sell the wedding bells. The same vowel sound of the short vowel “-e-” repeats in almost all the words. The words do share the same vowel sounds, but start with different consonant sounds unlike alliteration, which involves repetition of the same consonant sounds.

3. Rhyme can be defined as the repetition of the same or similar sounds occurs in two or more words, usually at the end of lines in poems or songs. Rhyme can be divided into three parts; they are single rhyme, double, and dactylic rhymes. Single rhyme is a rhyme in which the stress is on the final syllable of words (“mind and behind”). Another part is double rhyme which is the rhyme has the stress on the penultimate or second-to-last syllable (“toasting” and “roasting”). The last part is dactylic rhyme that relatively uncommon in English, has the stress on the antepenultimate, or third-from-last syllable (“terrible” and “wearable”).

I cannot eat but little meat,
My stomach is not good;
But sure I think that I can drink
With him that wears a hood.
Though I go bare, take you no care,
I am nothing a cold;
I stuff my skin so full within
Of jolly good ale and old

I cannot eat but little meat,
My stomach is not good;
But sure I think that I can drink
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Though I go bare, take you no care,
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Of jolly good ale and old
From the poem above, we can find some examples of rhymes. Line 1 “Eat-Meat”, Line 2 and 4 “Good-Hood”, Line 3 “Think-Drink”, Line 5 “Bare-Care”, Line 6 and 8 “Cold-Old”, and Line 7 “Skin-Within”.

2.5 Figurative Language

According to Abrams, ‘Figurative language is a conspicuous departure from what users of a language apprehend as the standard meaning of words, or else the standard order of words, in order to achieve some special meaning or effect’ (1999: 96). Thomas and Johnson (2006: 715) has stated, ‘Figurative language; the language that using figures of speech is language that cannot be taken literally (or should not be taken literally only)’. Additionally, ‘Figure of speech is expressions that suggest more than their literal meaning, present implied or direct comparison that give readers the experience of abstraction or of an emotion’ (Schmidt, Bogarad, and Crockett, 2006:1399).

Based on the statements above, it can be assumed that figurative language is a language that employs one or more figure of speech. It is the way of saying something which has meaning different from the actual meaning of the words. It uses connotative meaning which does not mean exactly what it says in order to enable readers get experience through their imagination of one thing as if were something else. Furthermore, it is the variation of language that depart from the ordinary meaning, structure, and significance that allows the reader to associate the real meaning with the abstract information.
2.6 Kinds of Figurative Language

According to Quinn (2006), figurative language is divided into fourteen kinds. The following are thirteen kinds of figurative language:

2.6.1 Personification

Personification is a figure of speech in which human qualities are attributed to an inanimate or abstract entity. It describes animals, objects, ideas, human qualities as if they could act and perform the actions like human beings. For example, “Lightning danced across the sky”; from that sentence, we can see personification sentence because that sentence considers the “lightning” as human beings which “dance across the sky”.

There are many reasons for using personification. It can be used as a method of describing something so that others can more easily understand it. It can be used to emphasize a point. It can be used to help paint a picture in your mind. You may in fact use personification without even knowing it.

2.6.2 Simile

Simile is a comparison between dissimilar things, usually connected by the word like or as. In this respect, a simile is very close to a metaphor, with which it is frequently paired. For example, "My love is like a red, red rose" is a simile, whereas "My love is a red rose" is a metaphor.

From that definition, it can be concluded that simile is used through connecting words, the most frequently used are “like” and “as”.
2.6.3 Metaphor

Metaphor is a figure of speech which makes an implicit, implied or hidden comparison between two things that are unrelated but share some common characteristics. For instance, “He is the black sheep of the family” is a metaphor because he is not a sheep and is not even black. We can use this comparison to describe an association of black sheep with that person. A black sheep is an unusual animal and typically stays away from the herd, and the person who are describing shares similar characteristics.

2.6.4 Metonymy

Metonymy is a device of letting one word stand for another closely related word. Metonymy is a figure of speech in which a word is used to apply to something conventionally associated with it. For example, “The white house has decided the new constitutions”. In this sentence, white house is associated or closely related to “the president”. Another example of metonymy is “The pen is mightier than the sword,” the “pen” stands in for “the written word” and the “sword” stands in for “military aggression and force”.

2.6.5 Synecdoche

Synecdoche is a figure of speech in which the part stands for the whole or the whole for a part. It means that the name of a thing is substituted for that of another closely associated with it. For example of the part stand for the whole is the word “wheels” can refers to “vehicle or car” and the example of the whole represent a part is at the Olympics, you will hear that the “United States” won a
gold medal in an event. That actually means “a team from the United States”, not the country as a whole.

2.6.6 Litotes

Litotes often takes the form of a negative phrase or statement used to express the opposite. As an ironic figure of speech, litotes achieves its effects by appearing to understate the case which implies a large figure.

Thus, it can be concluded that litotes is a figure of speech which employs an understatement by using double negatives or, in other words, positive statement is expressed by negating its opposite expressions. For example, using the expression “not too bad” for “very good” is an understatement as well as a double negative statement that confirms a positive idea by negating the opposite. Similarly, when saying “She is not a beauty queen,” means “She is ugly” or saying “I am not as young as I used to be” in order to avoid saying “I am old”. Litotes, therefore, is an intentional use of understatement that renders an ironical effect.

2.6.7 Irony

Irony is a broad term referring to the recognition of reality different from appearance. It is a figure of speech in which words are used in such a way that their intended meaning is different from the actual meaning of the words. It may also be a situation that may end up in quite a different way than what is generally anticipated. In simple words, it is a difference between the appearance and the reality. For example, “What a sweet coffee! You buy a sugar?” It means that the coffee is not sweet.
2.6.8 Hyperbole

Hyperbole is an exaggerated or extravagant expression not meant to be taken literally. Hyperbole is an intentional exaggeration or overstatement for an emphasis. It is a device that we employ in our daily speech. For instance, when you meet a friend after a long time, you say, “Ages have passed since I last saw you”. You may not have met him for three or four hours or a day, but the use of the word “ages” exaggerates this statement to add emphasis to your wait. Therefore, a hyperbole is an unreal exaggeration to emphasize the real situation.

2.6.9 Symbol

Symbol is a widely used term in many disciplines, referring to the process by which a person, place, object, or event comes to stand for some abstract idea or condition. In other words, symbol is a sign of some kind (a word or thing) that is used to something outside and beyond itself. For example, “A rose makes me get up from the long sleep.” It means that it symbolizes beauty and love.

2.6.10 Allusion

Allusion is a brief and indirect reference to a person, place, thing or idea of historical, cultural, literary or political significance. It does not describe in detail the person or thing to which it refers. It is just a passing comment and the writer expects the reader to possess enough knowledge to spot the allusion and grasp its importance in a text. For instance, you make a literary allusion the moment you say, “Don’t act like a Romeo in front of her,” Romeo is a reference to Shakespeare’s Romeo, a passionate lover of Juliet in “Romeo and Juliet”.
2.6.11 Paradox

Paradox is seemingly nonsensical or illogical statement; resolvable contradiction. Paradox is an apparent contradiction that asserts a truth. In a new critic, paradox represents a central feature of poetry. The purpose of paradox is to arrest attention and provoke fresh thought. The statement “less is more” is an example, or “It is always sunny after rainy day”. Paradox is a trope that can be effectively exploited.

2.6.12 Anaphora

Anaphora is repetition of a word or expression at the beginning of successive phrase, sentence, or verses. In rhetoric, anaphora is a figure of speech in which a word or words are repeated, usually at the beginning of successive sentences or lines of verse. For example:

In every cry of every man
In every infant’s cry of fear
In every vice, in every ban
The mind-forg’d manacles I hear.

2.6.13 Oxymoron

A figurative language in which apparently contradictory terms appear in conjunction is called oxymoron. Oxymoron is combination of incongruous words. It is deliberate pairing of two words with contradictory intents. For example: “open secret”, “seriously funny”, and “tragic comedy”. Therefore, it is a combination of two contradictory or opposite words.
2.7 Meaning

People have their own way of express the word or sentence; this way is used to make a good communication between speakers and listeners. Sometimes we cannot translate it literally. Therefore, we need an interpretation beyond the literal meaning to understand people’s speaking or writing.

Meaning is the characteristic of a linguistic form, which allows it to be used to pick out some aspects of the non-linguistic world. There are many kinds of meaning based on several opinions. Chandler (2002) stated that the distinction between literal and figurative language operates at the level of the signifier and that between denotation and connotation operates at the level of the signified. There are two kinds of meaning, they are denotation and connotation.

a. **Denotation meaning** means literal, obvious or common-sense meaning of sign. Denotation is natural meaning and could be found easily in dictionary. It illustrates something from what it looks like. For example: “The detective found greasy fingerprints across the lens”. This sentence could be interpreted that coated with oil or grease.

b. **Connotation meaning** is the communicative value from an utterance based on the reference. Connotation is a sign which derives from the signifier of denotation. It plays a major role in the language of advertising, politics, and literature. Some connotative meanings are purely personal or subjective. For example: “Our neighbour Parker is a greasy person”. This example could be connotatively interpreted as unappealing or undesirable person.