

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter explains about literature, definition of poem, figure of speech, and definition of metaphor.

A. Literature

Literature refers to any kind of composition in prose or versa which has for its purpose not the communication of fact but the telling of the story or the giving of pleasure through some use of the inventive imagination in the employment of words. Literature is the human activity that takes the fullest and most precise account of variousness possibility, complexity, and difficulty.¹

Literature cannot be separated from language. Literature has relationship between literary and language. In modern society literary can be expression with other version as like prose, poem, and novel. Literature is something to do communication to read enjoy and to be valued so literary is writing.² Literature, in one sense, is a product of, and a commentary on, the life process, and we can only get some sense of the meaning of experience by living through it.³

¹ Lionel Trilling, *The Norton Introduction to Literature*, (New York, London: W.W. Norton and Company 2006) page 2

² Edward H. Jones Jr., *Outline of Literature, Short Story, Novel and Poems* (New York: The Macmillan Company, 1968), Page 1.

³ Brooks Cleanth, *An Approach to Literature, Forth edition*. Prentice-Hall, Inc. Englewood Cliffs (New Jersey, 1964), Page 1.

Literature needs to be identified by searching the bibliographic database from a variety of disciplines not just nursing. Frequently literature in related disciplines is helpful in defining a concept and sometimes the bodies of the literatures that can contribute to concept development and definition seems distant indeed.⁴

Literature, in its broadest sense includes all written materials. General grouping fall history books, philosophical works, novels, poems, plays, scientific article, dictionaries, instructional manuals, travel folders, magazines, and school text books. According to one dictionary as “writing in which expression and form in connection with ideas of permanent and universal interests are characteristic or essential feature are poetry, romance, history, biography essay etc. not all good book are literature but all of literature is good, interesting, significance, well written etc. and the people who decide that it is good are the people who read it.”⁵

According to Edward John “Literature is simply another way we can experience the world around us through our imagination.”⁶ As like some author stated in the sense perhaps literature means simply the written records

⁴Walt Carolyn faher, *Nourishing and health research*(new york: Spinger publishing company), page 36

⁵William Long, *English Literature* (New York: Ginn and Company Boston), Page 1.

⁶Edward H.John, *Outline of Literature* (New York: The Macmillan Company, 1968), Page 1.

of the race including all its history and science as well as its poem and novel in the narrow sense literature is artistic.⁷

B. Definition of Poem

Poetry is a kind of language that says more and more intensely than ordinary language does. A poem is composed with the desire to communicate an experience especially one expressing deep feeling or noble thought in beautiful language. Poetry has a pattern that gives us pleasure as we listen to it. Poets repeat and echo sounds to please our ears. They also use these effects to hold our attention and mirror or reinforce the meaning word have rhythm or beat, as well as sound, and the rhythm of poetry is usually more regular than we hear in ordinary language. Often a poem is divided into sections of lines that follow the same pattern of sound and rhythm, so that we quickly learn the pattern as we read or listen, and enjoy knowing what to expect.⁸

A poem is a form of words that contains a meaning. This is the text that expresses thoughts and feelings of the writer to set the mood, it can be happy or sad, simple or complex. In just a few words, poetry can have many meanings or have a wide range of meaning. It can inspire and could be a welcome

⁷William Kenny, *How to analyze fiction* (New York: Monarch Press, 1996), Page 3.

⁸Hiqma Nur Agustina, *An Analysis of Meaning of Wordsworth's Poem Strange Fits of Passion Have I Known* (Tangerang: FKIP UNIS, 2012), <http://hiqmanuragustina.blogspot.co.id/2012/07/my-masterpiece-1.html>, accessed on August 28, 2015

escape into something really beautiful. In poem, it uses symbols and has lines and stanzas that have sentences, fragments of sentences or both.

Poetry is a beautiful word in the writings and have a sense in every word. Poetry as a general definition has many definition that depends on the every people's mind. According to *James and Jeffrey*, they state that "poetry is a form of writing in which few lines run to the edge of the page".⁹ From the

James and Jeffrey statement, the poetry can be conclude that poetry is part of the writing and make a few line run to the edge to make every sentences. In other opinion, from according to definition of *Plato* that "poetry is an art".¹⁰ From the statement of *Plato* above that poetry is a beautiful word that has an art to influence the readers feel that contain in the poetry. The reader will be know what the writer sense of words in the poetry.

The importance of poetry does not only lie on the pleasure it gives the readers when they read it or listen to it, but also on the value of life implied in it. Poetry has been regarded as something central to each man's existence, something having unique value to fully realized life, something that he is better off for having and spiritually impoverished.¹¹

⁹H. Pickering, James H & Hoepfer, Jeffrey D, *Concise Companion to Literature*. 2nd ed. 866 (Third Avenue, New York: New York 10022, 1981), Page 95

¹⁰Gerrad Casey, Hopkins: *Poetry and Philosophy*, <https://www.ucd.ie/philosophy/staff/gerardcasey/casey/Hopkinsfinal.pdf>, accessed on August 28, 2015.

¹¹Laurence Perrine, *Literature: Structure, Sound and Sense*, Second Edition (New York, 1974), Page 554.

C. Definition of Metaphor

In poetry metaphorical statements are frequently used by the poet when he creates a poem. Metaphorical statements as a symptom of language in poetry are realized in the form of symbols. One reason why poetry is rich in symbols, that in the poem there is a mixture of the real world and the world figuratively, between the true meaning and figurative meaning. In that context Levin states that:

In the poem, there is a mixture of real word and imaginary world reference, or the world of the poem is entirely one of the imaginations; but some features, normally of the real world.¹²

Metaphor is the use of the words to show of something different from the literal meaning, as seen "she has a heart of stone"¹³. It does not mean that she has a stone heart, but she has an arrogant character. In that case Alan Ainsworth states that:

Metaphor is for more people a device of the poetic imagination and the rhetorical flourish, a matter of extra ordinary rather than ordinary language. Moreover, metaphor is typically viewed a characteristic of language alone, a matter of words rather than thought or action. For this reason, most people think they can get along without metaphor, but found the contrary that metaphor is pervasive in everyday life, not just in a language but in thought and action.¹⁴

¹²Samuel R. Levin, *The Semantic of Metaphor* (Baltimore: The John Hopkins University, 1977).

¹³Oxford, *oxford learner pocket's dictionary fourth edition* (New York : oxford university press, 2008) page ;277

¹⁴Ainsworth, alan. *75 arguments*, (new York:Mcgraw hill, 2008) page 24

The metaphors not merely the words we use. The language of arguments is literal. The most important claim is that metaphor is not just a matter of language that is a mere word. Metaphor is considered to be an ornament of language which conveys no new information. It is said that poetic language is beyond ordinary language that it is something different, special, with extraordinary tools and techniques like metaphor and metonymy, instrument beyond the reach of someone who just talks¹⁵. Metaphor as a regular term in cognitive linguistics, it involves a totally different interpretation. Metaphor is generally defined as a tool so ordinary that we use it unconsciously and automatically. It is suggested that metaphor is essentially an issue of conceptualization in cognitive linguistics ¹⁶ On the contrary, human thought processes are largely metaphorical. This is what we mean when we say that the human conceptual system is conceptually structured and defined.

Metaphors as linguistic expressions are possible precisely because there are metaphors in human conceptual system.¹⁷The Types of Metaphorical Expression Based on Human Perceptual System consists of nine types namely:

¹⁵ Lakoff & Turner, *more than cool reason :A field guide to poetic metaphor*,(USA. The university Of Chicago Press, January 1, 1989)

¹⁶ Hiraga,M, *A Cognitive Approach To Analyzing Text*:(USA,palgrave magmillan:2005)

¹⁷Ibid

1. Abstrac concept

The first metaphor is the category of *being*, language that is not directly represent things that are abstract with no or nominal predication that is abstract, such as truth, beauty, darkness, honesty, loyalty, honor, happiness, and so on.

2. Cosmos

The second metaphor is the category of *cosmos*. Cosmos are in the category universal semantic field and also occupy space in the universe that can be observed by the invisible to the eye senses, despite being in distant places, such as the sun, the stars, the moon, Jupiter, Saturn, and the other in the order of the solar system.

3. Energy

The third metaphor is an *energy* category. Energy is the category that not only exists and occupies space, but also has a predication moving and moving things, such as light, fire, wind, waves, and so on.

4. Substance

The fourth metaphor is a category of *substance*, which is a category that besides having existed predication, occupying space, and moves, he also has inert properties, such as water, ice, air, hydrogen, oxygen, carbon dioxide, and so on.

5. Terrestrial

The fifth metaphor is *terrestrial* categories, which are bound by the expanse of the earth, such as mountains, rivers, seas, lakes, and so on. Predication owned by this category is outspread.

6. Object

The sixth metaphor is the category of object. The properties of this category is to have a definite shape which includes all kinds of objects, such as stones, gold, silver, bronze, iron, ball, table and other mineral goods. All objects are included in this category has properties that can be broken.

7. Living

The seventh category is the category of *living*. This category besides exist, occupying the space, moving, stretching, have a definite shape, are also classified as living organic growth. All objects that represent plants fall into this category, such as fruits, flowers, vegetables, and the like.

8. Animate

The eighth metaphor is *animate*. This symbol has several characteristics, namely animate, predication walk and run. All objects that are included in this category include all types of animals, such as dragons, lions, tigers, cows, horses, buffaloes, goats, cats, and the like.

9. Human

The ninth metaphor is human category. Human with all behavior indicates a wide range of actions that may not be included in the previous categories. Categories human is a complicated category, because human experience as individual beings different from other individuals. Therefore, given predication categories of human thought as properties that is not on the categories in the previous order.¹⁸

¹⁸ Michael C. Halley, *Concrete Abstraction: The Linguistic Universe of Metaphors*. in Marvin K.L. Ching, Michael C. Halley and Ronald F. Lonsford (eds) *Linguistic Perspective on Literature*, (London: Routledge & Kegan Paul Ltd., 1980)