

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter, the researcher will explain about literature, definition of poem, figure of speech, definition of symbol.

A. Literature

Literature refers to any kind of composition in prose or versa which has for it 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 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.¹ 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.²

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

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

²Brooks Cleant, *An Approach to Literature, Forth edition*. Prentice-Hall, Inc. Englewood Cliffs (New Jersey, 1964), Page 1.

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.³

According to Edward John "Literature is simply another way we can experience the world around us through our imagination."⁴ As like some author stated in the sense perhaps literature means simply the written records of the race including all its history and science as well as its poem and novel in the narrow sense literature is artistic.⁵

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.⁶

³William Long, *English Literature* (New York: Ginn and Company Boston), Page 1.

⁴Edward H. John, *Outline of Literature* (New York: The Macmillan Company, 1968), Page 1.

⁵William Kenny, *How to analyze fiction* (New York: Monarch Press, 1996), Page 3.

⁶HiqmaNurAgustina, *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

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 wide range of meaning. It can inspire and awe and could be a welcome 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 have 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".⁷ 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".⁸ 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

⁷H. Pickering, James H & Hooper, Jeffrey D, *Concise Companion to Literature*. 2nd ed. 866 (Third Avenue, New York: New York 10022, 1981), Page 95

⁸Gerrad Casey, Hopkins: *Poetry and Philosophy*, <https://www.ucd.ie/philosophy/staff/gerardcasey/casey/Hopkinsfinal.pdf>, accessed on August 28, 2015.

having unique value to fully realized life, something that he is better off for having and spiritually impoverished.⁹

C. Figure of Speech

Talking about figure of speech, it means that the definition will be concerned with the use of language devices, which are intended to stimulate the reader's imagination. It is very important to make the description on certain thing more vivid. In line with this statement, Abrican states that:

“Figurative language is used to describe many devices of language, that allow to speak non-literary, to say the thing and mean another. Since poetry is an intense of heightened use of language that explores the word of feeling it uses more varied figurative language then does ordinary language.”¹⁰

According to Nothrop Frye figurative language/figure of speech is language that communicates a meaning other than that conveyed by the literal since of the words. Although we speak of rose in girls' cheeks, we do not mean that she literary has plants growing out of the side of her face, similarly, other forms of figurative language require the reader or listener to maintain a double understanding balancing what we have said against that we have not said.¹¹

Figure of speech is any way of saying something other than the ordinary way, a way of saying one thing and meaning another.¹² Figures of speech play a big role in shaping literature; they refer to specific aspects of literature, by which authors create meaning through language, and by which readers understand and

⁹Laurence Perrine, *Literature: Structure, Sound and Sense*, Second Edition (New York, 1974), Page 554.

¹⁰Richard Abrican, *Human Experience* (New York: St. Martin Press, 1982), Page 1176.

¹¹Nothrop Frye, *The Practical Imagination* (New York: Horper and Row, 1987), Page 527.

¹²Laurence Perrine, *Sound and Sense an Introduction to Poetry* (USA: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, Inc., 1956), Page 61.

appreciate writer's works, and the language that uses figure of speech is called figurative language and its purpose is to add clarity and beauty to the speech.¹³

Figurative language is any use of language where the intended meaning differs from the actual literal meaning of the words themselves; it has some specific features which make it different from nonfigurative language; therefore, the figurative language includes exaggeration in speech.¹⁴ There are many types in figurative language including metaphor, simile, hyperbole, personification, irony, oxymoron.¹⁵ The most prominent devices in literature are simile, metaphor, irony, personification and oxymoron.¹⁶

1. Simile

Simile is a type of metaphor; it is an explicit comparison in which two different qualities are compared by using connecting words such as "like" or "as".¹⁷ In other words, simile is figure of speech in which one thing is compared in terms of another, this comparison is introduced by words such as "like" or "as", and we can recognize simile by these words.¹⁸ According to Aristotle:

"Simile is a metaphor, differing from it only the way it is put... beside, it does not say outright that "this" is "that", and therefore the hearer is less interested in the idea".¹⁹

¹³E. Fadaee, *Symbols, Metaphors and Simile in Literature*. In English and Literature. 2011. Page 20.

¹⁴Ibid. Page 22.

¹⁵<http://www.eserve.org/rhetoric>, accessed on September 15, 2015.

¹⁶<http://the.literarylink.com/metaphor.html>, accessed on September 15, 2015.

¹⁷M. Comac & R. Earle, *A Cognitive Theory of Metaphor* (London: Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1985).

¹⁸J. A. Cuddon, *The Penguin Dictionary of Literary Terms and Literary Theory* (England: Penguin Books, 1998).

¹⁹W. R. Roberts, *Rhetoric* (USA: The Pennsylvania State University, 2010), 173.

2. Metaphor

Metaphor is like simile, but it is more complicated.²⁰ It is a figure of speech in which one thing is compared in terms of another.²¹ Aristotle said that metaphors like epithets must be fitting, which means that they must fairly correspond to the thing signified: failing this, their inappropriateness will be conspicuous: the want of harmony between two things is emphasized by their being placed side by side.²²

3. Irony

Irony is when someone says or supposes something, but he means something else, i.e. what is said does not mean exactly the literal words of the speaker.²³ In irony, the meaning was contrary to the words.²⁴ Two basic kinds of irony are verbal and irony of situation; the first is what is said by someone is the exact opposite of what is meant,²⁵ such as when one says to an ugly person “how beautiful you are!”. The second kind or irony is irony of situation in which the result or the outcome of actions is the contrary of what the actor expected.²⁶

4. Personification

Personification is a figure of speech in which human thoughts, actions, perceptions and emotions are directly attributed to inanimate objects or abstract

²⁰M. Comac & R. Earle, *A Cognitive Theory of Metaphor* (London: Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1985).

²¹J. A. Cuddon, *The Penguin Dictionary of Literary Terms and Literary Theory* (England: Penguin Books, 1998).

²²W. R. Roberts, *Rhetoric* (USA: The Pennsylvania State University, 2010), 154.

²³<http://theliterarylink.com/metaphor.html>

²⁴J. A. Cuddon, *The Penguin Dictionary of Literary Terms and Literary Theory* (England: Penguin Books, 1998), 428.

²⁵Ibid.

²⁶Ibid.

ideas.²⁷ In other words, personification is where an abstract concept is represented as a person. Personification associated with metaphor; the Greek term is "*prosopopeia*", where an abstract objects or in animate was described as a human being or feeling. It refers to the practice of presenting the personality conscious fiction by abstract terms.

5. Oxymoron

Oxymoron is a figure of speech in which contradictory terms or verbal unites is combined together for a special effect.²⁸ It is a paradoxical utterance that correlates two terms that are contrary in meaning in ordinary usage. The most prominent example of oxymoron occurs in Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet*:

"Here's much to do with hate, but more with love"

"O anything! Of nothing, first create!"

D. Definition of Symbol

In poetry metaphorical statements are frequently used by the poet when he created a poem or poems. Metaphorical statement as a symptom of language in poetry is 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

²⁷J. J. Paxson, *The Poetics of Personification* (USA: Cambridge University Press, 1994)

²⁸J.A.Cuddon, *The Penguin Dictionary of Literary Terms and Literary Theory* (England: Penguin Books, 1998).

world of the poem is entirely one of the imagination; but some features, normally of the real world.²⁹

A symbol must be something you can hold in your hand or draw a picture of, while the idea it symbolizes must be something you cannot hold in your hand or draw a picture of; it is a kind of figures of speech used for increasing the beauty of the text and has figurative meaning besides its literal meaning.³⁰

Symbolism is the art of thinking according to the imagination. While the symbol is an appropriate expression and realized this is associated with the life and the main core. The symbols used in the expression of words need to know its meaning, especially the meaning of universality. Universal meaning is the meaning which can be received and understood by any culture. In that case, *Landrit* states that:

“Symbolisme is the science of the relation which unite the created world with God, the material world with the supernatural; the science of the harmonies existing between the diverse parts of the universe (correspondence and analogies), operating within the process of involution, that is of the materiality of all things.”³¹

According Cirlot there are three types of symbols with different levels, namely (a) the conventional symbol, (b) accidental symbol, and (c) universal symbol.³²In this study, the symbol that will be discussed is the universal symbol, the classification presented according to the results of the author's observation.

Universal symbol classification is a classification according to Halley which

²⁹Samuel R. Levin, *The Semantic of Metaphor* (Baltimore: The John Hopkins University, 1977).

³⁰P. Sadowski, *From Interaction to Symbol: A System View of Evolution of Sign and Communication* (Philadelphia: John Benjamins Publishing Company, 1957)

³¹J. E. Cirlot, *A Dictionary of Symbols*. Second edition (New York: Philosophical Library Inc, 1962)

³²Ibid.

includes nine categories, namely *being*, *cosmos*, *energy*, *substance*, *terrestrial*, *object*, *living*, *animate* and *human*.³³

1. Being

The first symbol is the category of *being* a symbol of 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 symbol 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 in visible 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 symbol is a symbol of *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 symbol is a symbol in the category of *substance*, which is a category that besides having existed predication, occupying space, and moves,

³³Michael 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)

he also has inert properties, such as water, ice, air, hydrogen, oxygen, carbon dioxide, and so on.

5. Terrestrial

The fifth symbol is a symbol of the *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 out spread.

6. Object

The sixth symbol is a symbol in 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 symbol is a symbol *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 symbol or the last symbol is a symbol of the 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.³⁴

³⁴Michael 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)