CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This research is about literature review and theories of the research. It's explained about literature, definition of poem, definition of stylistic, definition of figurative language, and kinds of figurative language.

A. Literature

Literature is a work that results from the reflection and experience of the author, which contains stories and feelings experienced by the author. Literature is usually arranged in aesthetic and meaningful language. Teeuw (1988:23), states that literature comes fromthe word "literature" and gets the prefix "su". Literature itself consists ofthe word "sas" which means "to direct, to teach", and "tra" denotes 'tool or means'. Therefore, literature means 'tool'for teaching, manuals, agency or teaching books'. The prefix "su" means good or beautiful. Therefore, literature is a tool for teaching that is good or beautiful.

As a work of art that has a medium, literature contains the deep thoughts, expressions and feelings of its creator. These expressions can be in the form of ideas, views, feelings, and the results of the author's reflection on his observations of human behavior and the environment around him which are expressed in beautiful language. Meanwhile, if viewed in terms of its potential, literature is compiled through reflection of one's experience as a result of contemplation of the behavior of humans around him who have various forms of representation of life. Literature can also be understood as a form of meaning to human behavior events and human life that has a variety of events.

Teeuw explained that literature can be seen from two aspects, namely in terms of language and languageart. As the art of language, literature can be approached through aspectslanguage and its contradiction with the use of internal languageother forms, whereas as a work of art, literature can be approachedthrough the artistic aspect. As a reflection of the valuesof life, literature can be interpreted as a redrawing of the basic problems that occur in human life, including: death, romance, tragedy, power, hope, devotion, purpose and meaning of life, as well as things that commonly happen. in human life.

The problems of life that occur are concretized by writers into the form of language structures in the form of short stories, poetry, and drama. It can be concluded that reading a literary work also means reading the reflection of life's problems in the form of language art.

The classical opinion on the function of literature, according to *Horatius*, philosopher in Greek, literature has the function of *dulce et utile* (entertaining and useful).In different words, Edgar Allan Poe states that the function of literature is didactic heresy:entertaining as well as teaching something. So, besidegiving pleasure to its readers literature is also usefulor beneficial to the inner life. In short, useful literatureto provide entertainment as well as being useful for spiritual enrichment or adding to the inner treasures. That is understandable, considering. Literature is a vehicle for providing personal feedbackabout issues in life.

Thus literature can be interpreted as a result of a work of art, both spoken and written, which generally uses language as its medium and provides an overview of life with all its complexities, problems, and uniqueness in human life. Literary works are the ideas of the authors related to the nature and values of human life and existence which include the dimensions of humanity, socio-culture, morals, politics, general education and divinity or religiosity. As a work of art that puts forward aesthetic values (beauty), literary works not only contain wisdom or valuable lesson about life which is vast but also provide entertainment as well as enjoyment for difficult readers found in other works. Thus, literary works that literal weight can serve to clarify, deepen, and broaden human insight and appreciation of the nature of life. In short, a good literary work can enrich the inner treasures of the reader, not only providing entertainment and mere pleasure which is sometimes profane.

B. Poem

Etymologically poem comes from the Greek word poesis which means means to make or create. In the Indonesian dictionary, poem interpreted as a variety of literature whose language is bound by rhythm, mantra, rhyme, and arrangement of lines and stanzas. Poem is one of the literary genres which

contains an expression of the poet's feelings, contains rhymes and rhythms, and expressed in a careful and precise choice of words.

Poem is one of the literary genres that has received a lot of attention from the general public. Poem is also often referred to as rhyme, until now the definition of poem is very much because it is influenced by the times and the increasing insight of literary experts. Poem is defined as the result of the author's reflection on the events that occur to him and his surroundings which is then reflected in the form of a writing that uses aesthetic words and has a deep meaning according to the author's heart.

Poem is any kind of verbal or written language that is structured rhythmically and is meant to tell a story, or express any kind of emotion, idea, or state of being. Poem is used to achieve this artistic expression in several ways. There are certain forms and patterns that poets follow in the composition process of their work. These different forms were birthed out of separate artistic and cultural movements. Most of these forms coincide with the previously mentioned definition of poem; and, the most popular of these forms are elegy, narrative, ode, ballad, sonnet, villanelle, sestina, free verse, and epic.

Poem has many definitions, whether put forward by poets or by experts. Samuel Taylor Coleridge suggests, that poem is the most beautiful words in the most beautiful arrangement, where the poet chooses words that are appropriate and arranged in the best possible way, for example balanced, symmetrical, between one element and another very closely related and so on. William Wordsworth defines, poem as the spontaneous overflow of strong feelings. Watt Dunton argues, that poem is a concrete and artistic expression of the human mind which is expressed in emotional and rhythmic language. Shelley argues that poem is a recording of the most beautiful moments in our lives. the most beautiful seconds to record.

So from these definitions, it can be seen that there are differences of opinion with each other regarding the definition of poem. However, as stated by Shahnon Ahmad (1978) that if the elements of these opinions are combined, an outline will be found about the true meaning of poem. These elements are:

emotion, imagination, thought, tone, rhythm, five sense impressions, word order, figurative words, density, and mixed feelings. It can be concluded that there are three main elements. First things include thoughts or ideas or emotions; second, the shape; and the third is the effect. All these things are revealed through the medium of language in poem.

C. Stylistic

Stylistics is the study of language style. The term stylistics is absorbed from English stylistic which is derived from the word style which means style. Etymologically, the term style or style itself according to Shipley (1979) and Mickis (2007) comes from the Latin stylus, which means stem or stalk, suggesting the tip of a pen used to make signs (writing) on coated clay wax (an ancient method of writing). So, simply stylistics can be defined as the science of language style. The style in question concerns the problem of using language, in this case literary works are considered as the main data source and the latest developments in literature show that style is limited in poem analysis because it is generally seen that poem has a distinctive use of language besides that style basically exists and is used. in daily life. In general, the scope of Stylistics includes diction or word choice (lexical choice), sentence structure, figure of speech, imagery, rhyme patterns, and dimensions. To bridge the appreciation of literary works with language, a study known as the study of language style is needed (Zhang, 2010).

Theoretically, many literary experts have provided a definition of stylistics. Some in of them as described below. Verdonk (2002) views stylistics, or the study of style, as as the analysis of distinctive expressions in language to describe certain purposes and effects. The language in literary works is a distinctive language so that it is different from the language in the works nonliterary. For this reason, an analysis of literary language also requires a special analysis. In this requires stylistics as a theory that specifically analyzes the language of literary texts (Mills, 1995). Stylistics is a science that examines the use of language and language styles in literary works (Sudjiman, 1990). Stylistics is very important for the study of linguistics as well as the

study of literature. Stylistics can contribute to language style research to be the main element to achieve various forms of meaning of literary works, because literary works cannot be separated from the use of style beautiful language.

The use of language in literary and scientific works is very different and opposite. The use of language in scientific works generally uses good and correct language, using the right choice of words in clear sentences, this is so as not to cause ambiguous meanings and confuse the readers. While the style of language in literary works has more freedom of expression that comes from the thoughts and creativity of the author, because this is intended so that literary works have a broader and deeper meaning to represent the expression of the soul and thoughts of the author.

Mustafa (2008) argues that stylistics is a style of language used by someone in writing express ideas through writing. A fairly comprehensive and representative understanding of stylistics as stated by Tuloli (2000), stylistics or stylistics in general talk about the use of a distinctive or special language, which is the hallmark of a writer, literary genre, or also deviations from everyday language or from normal or standard language, etc. Thus, it can simply be concluded that stylistics (stylistics) is a science that specifically reveals the use of distinctive language styles in literary works.

It can be interpreted that stylistics is the study of language style, word choice, and language use, which suggests the form of a science or at least a methodical study. The study of stylistics focuses on forms of figurative language expression and sound aspects. However, the term stylistics is generally known as the study of language use in a literary work. Meanwhile, the reason for using language in literary works is because language is able to present deeper and broader meanings, which can cause endless mysteries, and can cause emotional effects for the reader or listener, as an illustration of a certain atmosphere. This disclosure is done by an author so that the reader knows the nature of his creativity and expresses ideas that are individual and personal that cannot be imitated and there are always updates.

D. Figurative Language

Figurative Language is a language expression technique whose meaning does not show literally the meaning of the words but the meaning given is an implied meaning. The presence of this figurative language causes the rhyme to attract attention, causes misery in life, and especially gives clarity to the imagination. This figurative language explains or equates something with other things so that the picture becomes clearer, more interesting, and alive (Pradopo, 1987).

According to the Ministry of National Education (2005), language style or figure of speech is the use of the wealth of language, the use of language certain variety to obtain certain effects, the overall characteristics of the language of a group of writers literature and a distinctive way of expressing thoughts and feelings both orally and in writing. According to Moeliono, there are three styles of language. These language styles include: (1) comparisons which include parables, metaphors, and sensations; (2) contradictions which include hyperbole, litotes, and irony; (3) linkage which includes metonymy, synecdoche, flash, and euphemism.

Meanwhile, Ade Nurdin, et al (2017) argue that the style oflanguage is divided into five groups, namely: (1) affirmative language style, which includes repetition, parallelism; (2) comparative language style, which includes hyperbole, metonymy, personification, simile, metaphor, synecdoche, alusio, simile, association, euphemism, pars pro toto, epithet, eponym, and hypalase; (3) contradictory language styles include paradox, antithesis, litotes, oxymoron, hysteron, prosteron, and occupation; (4) satire language styles include irony, cynicism, innuendo, melosis, sarcasm, satire, and antifarsis; (5) repetitive language styles include alliteration, antanaklasis, anaphora, anadiplosis, assonance, simploke, nisodiplosis, epanalipsis, and epuzeukis." Language style based on conveying meaning consists of two groups, namely rhetorical style and style figurative language style.

Rhetorical language style is a style of language whose meaning is interpreted literally literally according to the meaning of birth. The language

used contains continuity of meaning. For example asindeton, polysindeton, litotes, hyperbole, anastroph and so on. Meanwhile style Figurative language is a style of language whose meaning cannot be interpreted according to words that formed it.

Figurative language style is obtained by comparing or equating one thing with another. Figurative language is a language expression technique that its meaning does not refer to the literal meaning of the words that support it but to the meaning implied. This discontinuity of meaning is one of the author's tactics to draw reader's attention (Nurgiyantoro, 2005).

E. Kinds of Figurative Language

In this research, the researcher defined figurative language based on the theory ofKeraf (2009). Keraf states that "figurative language consists of 16 types, namely simile, metaphor, allegory, personification, allusion, eponym, epithet, synecdoche, metonymy, antonomasia, hipflask or hypalase, irony, satire, innuendo, antiphrasis, and paronomasia.''

a. Simile

Simile is a figure of speech which means like. Explicitly this type of language style is marked by the use of words: like, as, like, such as. The term simile comes from the Latin simile which means like. Simile figure of speech is a figure of speech that describes a situation by comparing one thing with other things which are essentially different but are intended to be the same (Ducrot and Todorov, 1981: 279). This is compared explicitly with the use of words such as, like, for example, and so on.

b. Metaphor

Metaphor comes from the Greek metaphora which means to move. Metaphor terms derived from the word meta which means above and pherein which means to carry (Tarigan, 1993: 141). A figure of speech that often gives rise to added strength in a sentence. Metaphors can be helps a poet who speaks or writes to describe things clearly, in a way comparing one thing with other things that have the same nature and characteristics.

c. Allegory

Allegory often contains spiritual moral qualities. Usually the allegory builds a story that complicated with hidden meanings. Fables and parables are short allegories. Allegory is a basic style that shows a complete comparison, which forms The singleness of kang plenary, is a series of stories that are used as symbols to educate or explain something (Suprapto, 1991: 10).

Allegory is a style of language that uses symbols that are included in the allegory, including: fables and parables. Allegory is a style of language that expresses in another way, through figures of speech or depiction. Allegory is a figurative word in the form of a painting/figurative story, which is a metaphor that developed.

d. Personification

Personification is a style of language that attaches human traits to things or objects that are not animate or on an abstract idea. Personification is a disclosure with using human behavior given to something that is not human. Personification is a figure of speech that applies human characteristics to inanimate objects. Personification or cognition is a style of language that equates objects with humans, has properties, abilities, thoughts, feelings, as possessed and experienced by humans.

e. Alusio

Alusio is a style of language that refers indirectly to an event or character that hascommonly known / known to people. Alusio is a figure of speech that uses proverbs or expressions. Allusionis a figure of speech that indirectly refers to a character, place, or event.

f. Eponym

Eponym is a style of language that mentions someone's name that is often used with the characteristic so that the name is used to express that trait. Eponym: Making people's names as a place or institution. An eponym is a figure of speech where the name of a person is frequent associated with certain traits, so that the name is used instead of the character of the person.

g. Epithet

Epithet is a style of language in the form of information that states a characteristic or characteristic of a person or thing.

h. Synecdoche

Synecdoche is a figurative language that mentions a partial name as a substitute name for the goods themselves.Synecdoche is a figurative language by way of mentioning something can be partly to statethe whole (pars pro toto), or vice versa, the whole is used to refer to the part(totem pro parte). Pars pro toto: Partial disclosure of an object to show the wholeobject. Totem pro parte: Disclosure of the whole object even though it means only part of it.

i. Metonymy

Disclosure in the form of using names for other objects that become brands, characteristics, or attributes. When is a word or a name associated with an object used to definitely the thing in question. Metonemia is figurative language in the form of substitution name for something.

j. Antonomasian

Antonomasia is a style of language in the form of statements that use official titles or positions in lieu of a name. The use of traits as a personal name or another self-name as a species name. Antomasia is a figure of speech that uses the nature or characteristics of a person's body, title or position as substitute name.

k. Hipalase

Hipalase is a style of language in the form of a statement that uses the word to explain a word that should be more appropriate because of another word. Hipalase is a figure of speech in the form of a satire statement that has a different meaning than what was intended.

l. Irony

Irony is a style of language in the form of a statement whose content is contrary to reality actually. Irony is satire by hiding the truth and say the

opposite of that fact. It is one of the satire figures of speech that is said to be the opposite of what is really meant to be satirical and subtly expressed. Irony / satire is a style of language in the form of conveying words differently with the intent of actually, but readers / listeners, are expected to understand the meaning of the delivery.

m. Satire

Satire is a style of language that is a kind of argument or poem or essay that contains social criticism both physically and mentally overt or covert. Satire: Phrases that use sarcasm, irony, or parody, to criticize or ridicule ideas, habits, etc. Satire is a style of language that is a kind of irony which contains criticism of human weakness in order for goodness to occur. Not infrequently satire appears in the form of poem that contains bitterness but there is an awareness to improve

n. Innuendo

Innuendo that belittles the real facts. Innuendo is a satire figure of speech by reducing the actual reality.

o. Antiphrasis

Antiphrasis is irony language style in the form of the use of a word with the opposite meaning, which can be considered as irony itself, or words used to ward off evil, evil spirits, and so on.

p. Paronomasia

Paronomasia is a style of language in the form of a statement that contains the elaboration of words that sound the same, but have different meanings.

F. Previous Study

There have been some research conducted which deal with stylistics in a poem. In order to obtain authenticity, the researcher found two previous research findings which have similarity to the topic of discussion. The first similar analysis was done by Sarah (2011) from Yogyakarta State University.

Her research is entitled *An Analysis of Figures of Speech in Shakespeare's Work: Romeo and Juliet.* In her research, she explained the style of language was used figurative language. Her objectives are to find out the types, meanings, and functions of figures of speech.

The second resesarch is *Stylistic Analysis in Robert Frost's "Mending Wall"* was done by Kartika Nova Furya Anggadewi (2020) by Sanata Dharma University Yogyakarta. In this study, he explains the use of language features in Mending Wall's book to reveal the meaning of poetry. The problems in this research are answered using a stylistic approach. Her objectives are to find out the language features used in Robert Frost's poem entitled Mending wall and how are the language features used to express meaning in the poem.

From those previous studies, the writer tries to improve the research about stylistic analysis in the poem, in this study writer uses Sufi poems written by *Maulana Jalaluddin Rumi* as the object of the analysis.

CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter contains information about research design, object of research, source of data, research instrument, data collection, data analysis, and triangulation.

A. Research Design

In this study, the research is conducted by applying qualitative descriptive design. According to Bogdan and Taylor (1975), qualitative research also includes the methodology used for research procedures that produce descriptive data. Descriptive data is data written using words in detail. This study is called descriptive because it emphasizes on explaining the phenomenon of the use of language in its context by interpreting the data.

Moreover, this study is called qualitative because it provides a richer and more in-depth understanding (VanderStoep and Johnston:2009). Through a stylistic approach, researchers analyze the types and functions of figures of speech in a poem to give an explanation of the use of language and its artistic function as well as the meaning of the figurative language used in Sufi Poem written by*MaulanaJalaluddin Rumi*.

B. Object of the Research

The object of this study is the 3Sufi poems written by*Maulana Jalaluddin Rumi,* entitled (1) "*Did I not Say to You*" (2) "*I Close my Eyes to Creation*" and (3) "*Rise, Lover*". The form of the data used in this study is the stanzas of *Rumi* poems which contain figurative words that the writer will describe and interpret in this study.

C. Source of Data

The source of data was from Maulana Jalaluddin Rumi's poems which were translated into English by Poem Hunter website.

D. Research Instrument

The main instrument of this research is the researcher herself because the method used in this research is qualitative. There are two reasons why researchers use qualitative research methods as the main instrument, according to Croker's theory (in Heigham and Croker, 2009). First, because the researcher herself collects data directly by making observations, and second, because research instruments such as field notes, observations do not speak for themselves; researchers should examine it.

As the main instrument, researchers have key role in observing, collecting, analyzing and monitoring data finally come to a conclusion. The secondary instrument of this research sheet is data that is facilitated researchers to categorize and analyze the data. Besides, coding too used in data sheets to make it easier for researchers and readers to find data. The data sheet is a stanza of poem.

E. Data Collection

The data are collected by applying the documentary technique. According Bogdan and Biklen (2007) documents the informants write themselves or are written about them such as auto biographies, personal letters, diaries, memos, minutes from meetings, news letter, policy documents, proposals, codes of ethics, statements of philosophy, year books, news releases,scrap books, letters to the editor. Documents divided into three namely: personal documents, official documents, and popular culture documents. The procedures for the collecting the data were as follows:

1. Transcribes text of *Jalaluddin Rumi* poems taken from the PoemHunter website.
2. Read the text of the poem as a whole.
3. Underlines the figurative words contained in the text of 3 Sufi Poems by *Jalaluddin Rumi*.
4. Analyze the types and meanings of figurative words contained in 3 Sufi Poems by *Jalaluddin Rumi*.

F. Data Analysis

After collecting the data,were analyzed by using the following procedures:

1. Identify the stylistics contained in the poem by Jalaluddin Rumi entitled *"Did I not Say to You" ; "I Close my Eyes to Creation" ; and "Rise, over"*
2. Classifying text and classifying into types of figurative language.
3. Tabulate the types of figurative words found in the poem text.
4. Find the meaning of the figurative words contained in the poem text.

G. Triangulation

Triangulation is a using two or more methods to collect data in the study. Is is also defined as a way to check the data or in other words used to make the data valid. Triangulation is divided into several types such as data triangulation, investigator triangulation, theory triangulation, and methodological triangulation (Denzin, 2006). The technique that will be used in this research is investigator triangulation. The investigator triangulation technique is by utilizing research or other observations for the purpose of re-checking the degree of trustworthiness of the data. The use of other observations help reduce bias in data collection.