

CHAPTER II REVIEW OF LITERATURE

This chapter focuses on the discussion of some theories related to the research.

The discussion begins with the definition of literature, poetry, figurative language and the symbol of nature that related with this problem.

1.1. Literature

Literature from Latin *litterae* (plural); letter is the art of written works, and is not bound to published sources (although, under circumstances they can be exempt). Literally translated, the word *literature* means acquaintance with letters as in the arts and letters. Literature introduces the people to new worlds of experience.

<http://en.wikipedia.org/2011/03/12/wiki/Literature>

Literature is closely related to linguistics. Especially in terms of analyzing the meaning or significance in the literature itself. If we analyze the meaning in a literature,

we must pay attention to theory and methods developed in linguistics.

In literary writing, however, one constantly comes across sentences which would not be generated by an English grammar but which are nevertheless interpretable.

(1975:14). Literature is thought of as embodying a static, convoluted kind of language, far

removed from utterances of daily communication. It is sometimes tarred with an 'elitist'

brush and reserved for the most advanced level study.

And Kenneth Quinn also says literature is experience reorganized as a structure of

words that can be perceived both as artistic creation and as a representation of life that is

essentially true. Therefore, in the literature texts have much fine language expression

with the symbols that have large meaning according to what is the really aim of the poet,

then if we want to understand the literature meaning both denotative meaning or connotative meaning which is in the language structure that need to understand meaning

on the whole not only on the figurative language or symbols but the research of literature

must be exact method in interpretation of literature, especially poetry.

Literature is like all art, is one of essential things that make human beings human, in one way or another, everyone is touched by it. Technically, anything spoken or written

down is literature (Edgar, 1977:3).

One of the important to study literature is study literature is authentic material because the most works of literature can transcend the passing of time and culture to

speak directly to the reader in another country or a different period of history (Collie &

Slater:1987:7).

Study literature can enrich culture in foreign territory. Literature is perhaps best seen as a complement to other materials used to increase the foreign learner's insight into

the country whose language is being learnt (Collie & Slater:1987:4). Engaging imaginatively with literature enables learners to shift the focus of their attention beyond

the more mechanical aspects of the foreign system. When poetry or drama play is explored over a period time, the result is that reader begins to in habit the text, they can

drawn into the book, pinpointing what individual words becomes less important than pursuing the development of the story

The conclusion is literally translated, the word *literature* means acquaintance with letters as in the arts and letters. Literature introduces the people to new worlds of

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a static, convoluted kind of language, far removed from utterances of daily communication. One of the important to study literature is study literature is authentic material because the most works of literature can transcend the passing of time and culture to speak directly to the reader in another country or a different period of history.

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2.2. Poetry

Poetry (from the Greek "ποίησις", *poiesis*, a "making") is a form of literary art in which language is used for its aesthetic and evocative qualities in addition to, or in lieu

of, its apparent meaning. Poetry may be written independently, as discrete poems, or may

occur in conjunction with other arts, as in poetic drama, hymns, lyrics, or prose poetry.

Poetry is published in dedicated magazines (the longest established being *Poetry* and

Oxford Poetry), individual collections and wider anthologies, although it is rare to see anything other than lyric poetry outside of collections. en.wikipedia.org/wiki/poetry

Poetry is a genre that is very different from prose and drama. Poetry is distinguished by moving us deeply. A poem is an expression of a vision that is rendered in

a form intelligible and pleasurable to others and so likely to arouse kindred emotions.

As Perrine notes, “ *Poetry is the most concessive an concentrated form of literature, saying most in the fewest number of word.*” this verbal economy give poetry its

distinctive intensity and denseness. The poet craft language skillfully in order to communicate the desired message with maximum force. The poet’s purpose it not simply to relate a concept to the readers mine. If that were the case, extended exposition

could be used. Instead, the poet endeavors to evoke in the readers an accurate reproduction of the experience.(1995:423)

Poetry is *the record of the best and the happiest moments of the happiest and best minds.*” *Poets are the emotional state more sensitive to feelings, emotions and ideals and*

they can color all of them with the divine colors of imagination. Poetry thus makes

immortal all that is best and most gorgeous in the world. It catches the vanishing moments of the beauty. <http://www.buzzle.com/editorials/2011/03/12.asp>

Poetry like all literature, attempts to communicate an author's emotional and intellectual responses to his or her own existence and to the surrounding world based on

(1982:22). It is an expression of what is thought and felt, rather than what is known as

fact. Halliday (1966:59) also says: *The only other type of writing I can call to mind in which this feature is found at such a high density is in tourist guides and, sometimes, exhibition catalogues*

Poetry is a broad term that includes a great number of separate sub-types such as sonnet, lyric, pastoral, ballad, song, ode, drama, epic, mock epic, and dramatic monolog.

Essentially, poetry is compressed and often highly emotional form of expression. The basic arrangement is separate lines rather than paragraphs, although stanzas correspond to paragraph and cantos (1977:4).

Poetry, and discussions of it, has a long history. Early attempts to define poetry, such as Aristotle's *Poetics*, focused on the uses of speech in rhetoric, drama, song, and comedy. Later attempts concentrated on features such as repetition, verse form and rhyme, and emphasized the aesthetics which distinguish poetry from prose. From the mid-20th century, poetry has sometimes been more loosely defined as a fundamental

creative act using language. Digital poetry is a modern form.

www.thefreedictionary.com/poem

Poetry often uses particular forms and conventions to suggest alternative meanings in the words, or to evoke emotional or sensual responses. Devices such as

assonance, alliteration, onomatopoeia, and rhythm are sometimes used to achieve musical

or incantatory effects. The use of ambiguity, symbolism, irony, and other stylistic elements of poetic diction often leaves a poem open to multiple interpretations.

Similarly,

metaphor, simile, and metonymy create a resonance between otherwise disparate images

a layering of meanings, forming connections previously not perceived. Kindred forms of

resonance may exist, between individual verses, in their patterns of rhyme or rhythm.

en.wikipedia.org/wiki/poetry

Some forms of poetry are specific to particular cultures and genres, responding to the characteristics of the language in which the poet writes. While readers

accustomed to

identifying poetry with Dante, Goethe, Mickiewicz and Rumi may think of it as being

written in rhyming lines and regular meter, there are traditions, such as Biblical poetry,

that use other approaches to achieve rhythm and euphony. Much of modern British and

American poetry is to some extent a critique of poetic tradition, playing with and testing

(among other things) the principle of euphony itself, to the extent that sometimes it deliberately does not rhyme or keep setting rhythms at all. In today's globalized world poets often borrow styles, techniques and forms from diverse cultures and languages.

en.wikipedia.org/wiki/poetry

Now clearly the way in which the poem as text exemplifies different nominal group structures is, as isolated information, of very slight interest and this aspect of Halliday's analysis, on its own, cannot be said to contribute anything to an understanding

of the poem as such. What is of interest is that these groups do not appear to function as

they most commonly do but in a way which is found in certain restricted uses of English.

Hoeper and Pickering (1990:16) said that a poem is *composition that makes you think about words and their arrangement*. It means that if we read or make poetry so we

thought it word for word that they will be a series of sentences threaded beautifully and

contains fulfill meaning. The poet must write carefully and reflectively in order to find words that not only fulfill the demands of meter and rhyme, but also express the meaning

in manner that complements the imagery and tone of the rest of the poem (1990:23).

2.3. The symbol

The word *symbol* came to the English language by way of Middle English).

Symbol, in the simplest sense, anything that stands for or represents something else beyond it usually an idea conventionally associated with it. Alfred Korzybski, S. I. Hayakawa says symbol is *one of those words that is often used in a confusing manner.*

The confusion is increased by different scholars using the word to mean very different things. A symbol is, like an image, something that stands for something else, but it is not merely descriptive (1984 : 31)

Symbol is neither an abstraction, not an act. It is always an object. It can be seen from this statement,

A symbol is not an abstraction. Such term as truth, death, love, and justice cannot work as symbols (unless personified, as in the traditional figure of justice holding a scale). Most often, symbol is something we can see in the mind's eye: a newspaper, a lightning bolt, a gesture of nodding good-bye(1983:603).

Symbol is the most interesting part to express the feeling of the author in the poem because there in symbol appear the ideas and emotion of the poet. It can be seen

from this statement: symbolism can therefore be defined as the art of expressing ideas and emotions not by describing them directly, nor by suggesting what these ideas and emotions are, by re-creating them in the mind of the reader through the use of

unexplained symbols(1971:2).

Symbol is always interesting to analyze, especially through hermeneutic theory because it will reveal many suggestion of meaning. The meaning of the symbols, then,

has contribution to determine the meaning of the whole poem. According to Robert and

Jacobs, "symbolism goes beyond the close referral word to thing; it is like the window

through which can be glimpse at the extensive world outside"(1989:772).

A symbol means what it is, but at the same time it represents something else, too.

For example, "the straw that broke the camel's back" is a symbol of a last, remaining bit

of patience with a difficult, ongoing situation.

http://www.mgccc.edu/learning_lab/writing/poetry/poetry.html

Symbol is one kind of figurative language used in poetry. Poets usually want to say some things, which they really want to say in symbolic way. Symbol, then, suggest

something else than its literal meaning

Whatever the means of its symbol, it works each other with another figure of speech such as tone and rhythm to reveal the meaning to the audience. It can be seen

from this quotation: " the whole poems help to determine the meaning of its parts, and, in

turn, each part helps to determine the meaning of the whole poem."(1969:216)

Symbolism can be defined as the refinement of the art of ambiguity to express the

indeterminate in human sensibilities and natural phenomena. Its symbol must be distinguished from the religious, anthropological, psychological, and semiotic uses of the word. (Brogan & Primenger, 1993; 1256).

Moreover, Symbolism is an image that expands in meaning through the friction of emphasis until it inflames the imagination. A symbol remains what it is as an image,

but it also takes on new and tenuous meanings that cast a flickering, magical glow over

the work as a whole. A symbol may be private (its meaning known only to one person),

original (its meaning defined by its context in a particular work), or original (its meaning

defined by our common culture and heritage) Example: Sword, Heart, Love, Peace (Hoepfer & Pickering: 1982:76).

2.5. The symbol in poetry

The 19th-century English writer William Hazlitt called poetry, "the universal language which the heart holds with nature and itself." Symbolism is *the technique of describing objects and imbuing them with new meanings*. Symbolism in poetry adds to

the effect of the universal language and provides multiple levels of meaning for interpretation by readers.

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takes on new and tenuous meanings that cast a flickering, magical glow over the work as

a whole (1982:76). A symbol is term which stands for another, whether in relationship is

one of similarity or not. Symbol is also the representation of an idea A by an object B (1991:35). the idea A is not mentioned at all. A symbol may be private (its meaning known only to one person), original (its meaning defined by its context in a particular work), or original (its meaning defined by our common culture and heritage) (1982:76).

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In this paper of the many theories about the symbol, the authors use the theory of n Hooper Pickering to analyze the symbol of nature in poetry Emily that said that symbolism is an image that expands in meaning through the friction of emphasis until it

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