

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter discusses about the related literature that support this thesis. It begins with the theory of literature, theory of imagery, the kind of imagery, theory of meaning, and the last is review previous study. All of the theory which the writer use is mentioned in this chapter.

1.1 Review of Related Literature

2.1.1 Literature

Literature's definition in the case come from some experts, according to Klarer etymologically, the Latin word "litteratura" is derived from "littera" meaning (letter), it is the smallest element of alphabetical writing. Klarer also said that literature has additional adjectives such as "aesthetic" or "aristic", literature to distinguish literary work from texts of everyday use such as telephone books, newspapers, legal documents, and scholarly (2004:01).

Another statement come from Kennedy, he said that although the literature is a widely recognized genre of scholarly writing, she also said there is no clear understanding of what constitutes a body of literature (2007:139). In Abrams view Literature is the term that applied to a number of works in drama and prose fiction which have in common the sense that the human condition is essentially absurd, and that this condition can be adequately represented only in works of

literature that are themselves absurd (1999: 01). Wellek and Warren (1978:176) stated literature is related to all aspect of language. A work of art is , first, a system of sounds, hence a selection from the sound- system of a given language.

In Pickering and Hoepfer's view:

Literature is a universal one, answering a number of psychological needs that all of us, in certain moods and on certain occasions, share. Such needs, to be sure, vary greatly from individual to individual, for they are, in turn, the products of our separates tastes, experiences, and education (1990:1).

Based on those satements above the researcher concludes that literature is expression that has a limit of written, sometimes literature can be from written document, literature is not easy to be understood. Literature also applied in prose and drama which have same meaning that condition of human can be convey in literature because condition of human is absurd. Literature related to language and sound system which sound can express humans feeling and humans moods, literature is anything about expression, it also relates language, experiences, and education, with language the humans can express their experience of education.

2.1.2 Poetry

According to Pickering and Hoepfer poetry is not always rhymed, not always metrical, not always concerned with beauty, not always high-toned and moral, also not always profound (1990:622). So it can conclude as poetry is word that can be rhymed, metrical, concerned with beauty, high toned and moral, and can be profound, but sometimes not.

Besides Pickering and Hoeper, Klarer stated poetry is one of the oldest genres in literary history. Its earliest examples go back to ancient Greek literature. In spite of this long tradition, it is harder to define than any other genre. Poetry is closely related to the term "lyric" (2004:27). The researcher can conclude that poetry is one of many artworks that comes from Greek culture. Any other statement about poetry. According to Pickering and Hoeper 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 (1990:628). According to Holman and Harmon poetry is a term that applied to the many forms in which humans beings have given rhythmic expression to their most imaginative and intense perceptions of the world and themselves (1986:384). Furthermore, based on the theory of Holman and Harmon, this research can conclude as term that used by the author of poetry or poet in rhythmic expression to the poet imaginative and intense perception of the poet itself and world.

Like wise in Holman and Harmon's statement, Sansom states that poetry is a rhythmical form of word which expresses an imaginative, emotional and intellectual experience of the poets and stuff that poets write (1960:08). According to Burton poetry is nature and objectives, have been formulated, and although no single all-embracing and wholly satisfactory definition exist, much can be learnt by an examination of the theories put forward by the great poets and critics (1974:13). Another definition taken from Lewis in Sansom's book, he says that poetry all the ways of using words to say things which could not possibly be

said in any other way (1960:33). Based on several statements above the researcher conclude that poetry is expression of the author feel, by using poetry the reader can be learn many lesson in the poem that has been create by a poet. Poetry is the oldest genres relating to the lyrics so that lyrics always in the poetry to complete the literary except that poetry as a object that used the author to analyze their ideas about the author life experience in the world also expresse and imaginative of the poets.

2.1.3 Imagery

Abrams (1999:121) stated that:

imagery is one of the most common in criticism, and one of the most variable in meaning. Its applications range all the way from the "mental pictures" which, it is sometimes claimed, are experienced by the reader of a poem, to the totality of the components which make up a poem.

According to Roberts and Jacobs, he stated that imagery refers to words that trigger your imagination to recall and recombine image to fuse together old and new memories or mental pictures of sight, sound, tastes, smells, and sensation of touch (2002:603). In Perrine's view imagery may be defined as the representation through language of sense experience (1993:569). Different with Ricards stated in Wellek and Warren (1924:187) too much importance has always been attached to the sensory qualities of image. What gives image

efficacy is less it is vividness as an image than it is character as a mental event peculiarly connected with sensation.

Based on some statement above the researcher conclude that imagery is representation of sense experience of the poets in the poem, there are some sense that contain in the poem: sight, sound, tastes, smells, and touch. Imagery can help reader to imagine about something happened in the poem so that the reader know about the meaning of the poem that written of the poet.

Except that image also as a effect in the thought of the reader from obyek that the reader see, feel, and listen. With image the reader easier to understand the meaning of the poem, with image the reader also feels something happend as a real although the reader never seen.

2.1.4 Kinds of imagery

In Perrine's view Imageries divided into some kind there are : (1) visual imagery, (2) Auditory imagery, (3) olfactory imagery, (4) gustatory imagery, (5) tactile imagery, (6) organic imagery, (7) kinesthetic imagery. (552-553).

2.1.4.1 Visual imagery

Visual imagery is the kind of imagery that occurs most frequently in poetry. Perrine (552-553). Robert and Jacobs (2002;604) also stated that:

Visual image is the most significance of our sense for sight is the key to our remembrance or recollection of other impressions. As might be expected, therefore, the most

frequent imagery in literature is to things we can visualize either exactly or approximately.

Based on those statement above the researcher concludes that visual imagery is something that can be seen the mind's eye which author described in a poem. Visual imagery can give impuls to visualisation so that something that can not be seen will be seen as a real although in the fact the reader never seen it. So visual imagery as a effect of a poem that the reader seen with eyes. For example: in "Birches" poem by Robert Frost, *Across the lines of straighter darker trees*. It's really can be seen with eyes because trees is concrit of the shape, the reader can see the shape of the trees, the color of the tress in across so that why the researcher called it included visual imagery.

2.1.4.2 Auditory imagery

In Robert and Jacobs's view auditory imagery reference to sound are frequent (2002:605). Based on the Robert and Jacobs's view can be concluded that auditory imagery it means that image of sound that contained in a poem. Auditory imagery is an image that prodeded by ears. Auditory Imagery is anexpression of the author in a poem by sound. Auditory Imagery is something that relation with image of heard so that the reader know about idea of the poet that contained in a poem and the reader can imagine and listen about situation or something happend as a real. For example: in "Mowing" by Robert Frost, *The*

scythe whispering to the ground. It means that whisper scythe describes about the sound of the scythe can be heard and the ground can heard it because scythe produces sound when it is whispered so the reader can imagine as a real when the scythe whisper.

2.1.4.3 Olfactory imagery

Olfactory imagery refers to smell, often includes observations about the fragrance (Robert, Jacobs, 2002:607). Based on the statement above the writer concluded olfactory imagery is representation of the author in a poem that derived from a smell. The reader can imagine about something happened in the poem with read a words that refers to smell. Olfactory imagery will be the strength of the meaning in a poem. For example: in "Out, Out - the sticks of wood" by Robert Frost, *Sweet scented stuff*. It's clear that sweet scented is smell of something and sweet is part of the smell.

2.1.4.4 Gustatory imagery

Robert and Jacobs said that gustatory imagery derived from and referring to taste (2002:607). Based on the Robert and Jacobs opinion it can be concluded as gustatory imagery is imagine something that can be taste as a food and drink. So the reader can feel the taste like sweet, salty, bitter, and sour. For example: in "Blueberries" by Robert Frost, *The blueberries as big as your thumb...with the flavor of soot*. It describes that big blueberries have a good taste. As the researcher know

blueberries is one of the fruits, it small looks like grape, and the colour is dark. Generally the flavour is sour, so blueberries can be sampled with the tongue and the reader can imagine that she taste the blueberries as a real although the researcher never eaten, it the function of the auditory imagery that created of poets to the reader.

2.1.4.5 Tactile Imagery

Tactile imagery is touch and texture, touch is internally that can be felt (Robert, jacobs, 2002:607). According to robert and jacobs the writer concluded tactile imagery is imagine the feelings of something that can be touch. With this image the reader can fell cold and hot because the reader imagine to touch. With tactile imagery the poets convey to the reader about the meaning of the poem by touch. For example: in “The Witch of Coos” by Robert Frost, *the bed linens might just as well be ice and the clothes snow*. It means that the bed linens and the clothes is very cool, although the reader never touch it she can imagine the condition of the bed linens and the clothes with tactile imagery and of course she felt it is really cold as a real.

2.1.4.6 Organic Imagery

In Perrine view that Organic imagery is an internal sensation such as hunger, thirst, fatigue, or nausea (552-553). Based on the perrine’s view, it can be concluded that organic imagery is imagine the feeling or desire to be in our body to be angry, calm, sad, happy, etc. For

example in “Spring Pools” by Robert Frost, *the trees drinking up the pools and along with it, the flowers*. The trees and the flowers felt thirsty so that why the trees and the flowers drinking up the pools. Here organic imagery comes from the feeling thirsty of the trees and the flowers. As the researcher know that feeling thirsty can be removed with drinking, it is same with the trees and the flowers because of it they drinking up the pools.

2.1.4.7 Kinesthetic Imagery

Robert and Jacobs stated Kinesthetic imagery referring to activities, writer concluded that kinesthetic imagery is described about human or animal activity. There are kinesthetic imagery in a poem, they are muscle activity and body activity because of those the reader can feel and see the activity in a poem as a real. Kinesthetic imagery makes image of a poem more dynamic, for example in “Ghost House” by Robert Frost, *the black bats tumble and dart*. In here tumble means that the black has been fly, the bats fly away on the air because the bats has wings so he can fly. It is kinesthetic imagery because tumble is an activity that has been black bats done.

2.1.5 Meaning

In Perrine’s (1993:651) view the meaning of the poem is the experience that expresses nothing less, he also said that finding it to useful to distinguish the total meaning of a poem the experience it communicates and which can be

communicated in no other way. Another different point of view from Lewis in Sansom book, he says that meaning of a poem is what it means to each reader when he translates it into the term of his own spiritual experience not what it would mean if translated into prose 1960:33). According to Wilsom the meaning of a poem is not something else but itself that self not the sum of the meaning of all the word but the blend, fusion of them. Based on two views above the researcher concluded that the meaning in a poem is a significance of message that contain in a poem except that the meaning in a poem is an experience of the poets that want to expressed in a poem so that the reader understand about the total meaning of a poem, also what poem means to the reader when he translates poem into his experience, every word in the poem has a different meaning so the meaning of a poem not only in all of the words meaning but also in word that have been blend or word in every line.

2.1.6 Review Of Previous Study

This poem "*The Road Not Taken*", and "*Stopping By Wood on a Snowy evening*" has ever been analyzed by Kartika, Meina (2011) entitled "*Theme Analysis Of Four Of Robert Frost Poemis Throught Diction*". Her research was focused on the theme in "*The Road Not Taken*", and "*Stopping By Wood on a Snowy evening*"

The difference of Meina and the researcher is in the title. Because the title of the writer's thesis "Imagery meaning in Robert frost poem entitle "*The Road Not Taken*", and "*Stopping By Wood on a Snowy evening*" and also in the

analysis of the data. Meina's thesis entitled describe about the Theme but the writer's thesis entitled describe about the imagery.

This study uses the similarities in the object between the data and the poets. Both of them use the art work of Robert Frost. Another article found is from Zhang (2010). Zang did research about on performing id, ego, and super ego identity in "*Stopping By Wood on a Snowy evening*". she adapted Freud theory to complete identify the poem, her research was focuses on analyze about the psychological of the Frost in "*Stopping By Wood on a Snowy evening*".

Based on two article concerning on the robert frost poem "*The Road Not Taken*", and "*Stopping By Wood on a Snowy evening*" it can be seen that those two article uses Robert frost poem but those article have different aspect to research, Meina was focused on the Theme of Robert frost poem but Zhang was focused on the psychological of the Author in the poem. Although actually the two of research is different, but the researcher stay to choose it, because the both of research same in object.