

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE**

#### **2.1 Review of the Related Theory**

The theory of this research is literature (Wellek and Waren, 1978: 94). Poetry (Cuddon, 1998: 682) and figures of speech. Literature refers to the creative work as poetry, drama, fiction and et cetera. This research applied poetry to analysis by figures of speech.

##### **2.1.1 Definition of Literature**

All of you might think of short story, drama, poetry and much other creativity in the world when hear the word of literature. Follows as to scientific there are many definition of literature. Literature—at least in Wellek and Waren’s view—is a social institution, using its medium language, a social creation (1978: 94). They further state that all such traditional literary devices as symbolism and meter are social in their very nature. They concluded that literature has usually arisen in primitive social and also has a social function, or ‘use’, which cannot be purely individual.

Mean time in Pickering and Hoepfer’s view (1990: 1) Literature is a universal one. They further explain that is answering a number of psychological needs that all of us, in certain mood and on certain occasions, share. Pickering and Hoepfer conclude that literature is to be sure, vary greatly from individual to individual, for they are, in turn, the products of our separate tastes, experiences, and educations.

Based on the theory above one can say that literature is universal and social institution which have creation and function in the individual. The substance of literature is our feel or mood, some experiences and education. We can combine the substance above to make short story, lyrical poetry, drama, poetry and many others.

Furthermore, there are three categories of literature it mean that genres of literature. According to Isaac Ade and Okunoye's view there are three broad types of literature, these are drama, poetry and prose (2008: 6). Whereas, literature is everything we feel, mood, and our experience. So, the purpose of the three type of literature above to entertain, stimulate and interest the reader or viewer.

### **2.1.2 Poetry**

Poetry is category of literature. There are many definition of poetry, poetry—at least in Sutton-Spence view—is a matter of fashion in social construction as well as that is an elevated art form (2005: 15). Sutton-Spence further states that style in poetry alters with time and social group, just as fashion in clothes and music change. As in Cuddon's view the definition of poetry is a comprehensive term which can be taken to cover any kind of metrical composition. Thus, the metrical composition is usually employed with reservations, and often in contradiction to verse (1998: 682). It can be conclude that poetry is social contraction to elevated art form, imaginative awareness of experience through meaning or emotional response by human in community. Poetry is better instrument to help the human expressed they feel in verse.

### 2.1.3 Figures of Speech

When discussing about “figures of speech”, Potter states that figures of speech convey shades of meaning that cannot be expressed exactly any other way (1967: 56). Potter further explains that figures of speech convey a great deal in a shorter time than would otherwise be possible, and they are immediate because they embody the meaning in imagery instead of expressing it abstractly.

Similarly, according to Bonn, a figure of speech is form of expression in which words are used out of their literal meaning or out of their ordinary use (2010: 62). Bonn further states that figures of speech add beauty or emotional intensity, to transfer the poet’s sense impressions by comparing or identifying one thing to another that has a meaning familiar to the reader. He concluded that there are some important figures of speech, such simile, metaphor, personification, hyperbole and symbol.

A poem usually contains more than one figure of speech as metaphor, personification, simile, hyperbole and etc. Figure of speech that employed in that poem has a function each other. There are many figures of speech devices. In Brogan’s view figures of speech have been reduced to seven ways (1994: 114). He clarifies that kinds of figures of speech are: synecdoche, metonymy, simile, metaphor, personification, allegory, and symbol. Furthermore, Little’s view, figures of speech divided in to three categories. He further states that the categories of figures of speech are comparison, association, and other figures of speech. They are as Follows:

### 2.1.3.1 Comparisons

Comparison is figures of speech which comparing one person or thing to something else. The kinds of comparisons are:

#### 2.1.3.1.1 Simile

Stephen and Waterhouse (1990: 220) state that Simile is a statement of similarity by the presence of its introductory preposition, “like” or “as”. As in Damon et al, simile is an explicit figurative comparison; it is mean that statement that one thing is like another (1966: 77). They clarify that the word comparative are; “like” and “as”.

Odle (2012:3) gives example about simile, such as in Elizabeth Bishop’s poem “The Fish”(1946):

*... Here and there  
His brown skin hung in strips  
Like ancient wallpaper*

It can be seen that simile is comparison figure of speech which used preposition “like” and “as” to compare one thing to another.

#### 2.1.3.1.2 Metaphor

According to Little, metaphor’ is a comparison omitting the words “like” and “as” so that object is likened to another by being said to be that other (1966: 164). Similarly in Bonn (2010: 98) metaphor is a one of the kind of figures of speech that makes a comparison between two unlike things, with omitting the word “like” and “as”. He exemplifies in Macbeth view that life is a “brief candle”, its mean that life is a like brief candle. Because that statement is not simile, so word “such”, “like” and “as” was not used.

### 2.1.3.1.3 Personification

Baldick states that personification is a figure of speech by which animals, abstract, idea, or inanimate things are referred to as if they are human (2001: 190). In Pickering and Hoeper's view personification is portrayal of an idea, object, or animal as having human traits (1990: 676). Thus, personification constitutes a form of implied comparison and allows the poet to describe with energy and vitality what make otherwise has remained in animate or lackluster. For instance, in Edward FitzGerald:

Then to this earthen Bowl did I adjourn  
 My lip the secret Well of Life to learn  
 And Lip to Lip it murmur'd—"while you live  
 Drink! For once dead you never shall turn."

Personification of earthen wine bowl enlivens the line and makes his message about enjoying life clear and forceful.

### 2.1.3.1.4 Analogy

Holman (1985: 18) states that analogy is a comparison of two things, a like in certain aspect; particularly a method used in exposition and description by which an unfamiliar object or idea is explained or described by comparing it with more familiar object or idea. Holman further states that in argumentation and logic, analogy is frequently used to justify. He concludes that analogy is widely used in poetry and other forms of imaginative writing; a simile is an expressed analogy, a metaphor implied one.

### 2.1.3.1.5 Hyperbole

Hyperbole—at least in Cuddon's view—is a figure of speech which contains an exaggeration for emphasis (1998: 406). Cuddon also exemplifies in Hotspur's rant Henry IV, pt I (I, iii, 201):

By heaven methinks it were an easy leap  
To pluck bright honour from the pale-fac'd moon,  
Or dive into the bottom of the deep,  
Where fathom line could never touch the ground,  
And pluck up drowned honour by the locks.

Furthermore, in Baldick (2001: 119) hyperbole is a figure of speech not means literary which exaggeration for the sake of emphasis the statement. In short, hyperbole is a figure of speech which over expression. It means that is over statement and expression from the reality.

### 2.1.3.1.6 Understatement

In Holman's view understatement is form of irony in which something is intentionally represented idea or statements as less than in fact it is (1985: 455). Whereas, Little (1966: 165) states that understatement is the opposite to hyperbole in which something is said to be less than it is.

In summary, understatement is a figure of speech that opposite from hyperbole. The statement or expression in understatement's figure more descent than reality.

### **2.1.3.2 Association**

These figures are not comparisons, but they are substitutions of one term stands for or represent another. The associations are:

#### **2.1.3.2.1 Metonymy**

Metonymy—at least in Odle’s view—is a figure of speech in which something is referred to by something commonly associated with it (2012: 3). John also exemplifies as “the crown” referring to the monarchy or to the executive branch of the United State government as “the white house”.

Mikics states that metonymy is almost similarly associated with synecdoche, the substitution of a part of the whole (1961: 186). Mikics further states that metonymy involves the substitution of an adjacent item or an attribute of a thing for the thing itself. He also exemplifies as “a bunch of hardhats” denote the workmen wearing the hardhats.

To sum up, metonymy is a figure of speech in word or phrase that substituted for another with a closely associated. It means metonymy is a describing something by referring to things in tends or associated whit word or phrase itself.

#### **2.1.3.2.2 Symbolism**

Abrams (1999: 311) states that symbol is anything which signifies something; in this sense all words are symbols. He further states that the term “symbol” is applied only to a word or phrase that signifies an object or event which in its turn signifies something, or has a range of reference, beyond it. Abrams also exemplifies about symbol such as: “rose” in literal use signifies a kind of

flower. In Robert Burns' line "O my love's like a red, red rose", so rose is symbol of love, and "O, my love's like a red, red rose" is a form of simile one.

In Odle's view, symbol is an object or image that represents to something else (2012: 5). John also exemplifies as flags to represent nations, and colors to present ideas or qualities.

In conclusion, symbol in poetry is an important ways. Symbol makes the object more meaningful, imaginatively and not monotonous. Thus, that is helpful to interpret and identify the meaning of the poem.

### **2.1.3.3 Other Figures**

Other figure is commonly figures that have given effect sound well in the creative work. The other figures are:

#### **2.1.3.3.1 Apostrophe**

In Brogan's view, apostrophe is a part of figure of speech. Apostrophe consists of addressing an absent or dead person, a thing, or an abstract idea as if it were alive or present (1994: 19). He also gives example in Shakespeare's "O judgment! Thou art fled to brutish beasts".

Quinn (2006: 33) states that apostrophe is a figure of speech in which speaker turns from the audience to address an absent person or abstract idea. He further states that are differ from a soliloquy in that the speaker of an apostrophe need not be alone on the stage. Quinn also exemplifies in lyric poetry William Blake's "Tyger":

*Tyger, tyger, burning bright  
In the forest of the night*



*What immortal hand or eye  
Could frame thy fearful symmetry?*

Based on the Brogan and Quinn view, we can sum up that apostrophe is addressing person or idea in creative work. We can see the some example above to more comprehend the figure.

#### **2.1.3.3.2 Irony**

Irony is refers to the contrast meaning from appearance and reality. Irony—at least in Pickering and Hooper’s view—is a discrepancy between appearance and reality (1990: 655). They clarify that the discrepancy can take on number of different forms.

Similarly in Holman and Harmons’s view that Irony is a broad term referring to the recognition of reality different from appearance (1986: 264). They also exemplifies about irony, as in lyric song, a farmer says to the wife who has abandoned him, “you pick a fine time to leave me, Lucille”. At a certain depart of irony, saying what do you do not mean gives way to being unable to say what you mean, as Mr. Prufrock’s outburst, “it is impossible to say what I mean!” (which ironically, seems to be just what he means).

All in all, irony is a figure of speech which has contrast meaning in reality. The statement, situation, and expression of irony usually are contradicted than reality. We can conclude that irony is opposite than hyperbole figure it means that a teasing allusion to someone.

### 2.1.3.3.3 Antithesis

In Cuddon's view antithesis is fundamentally contrasting ideas sharpened by the use of opposite or noticeably different meanings (1998: 46). Cuddon gives example as in Bacon's apophthegm: "crafty men condemn studies; simple men admire them; and wise men use them".

Antithesis—at least in Bonn's view—is the direct opposite of something (2010: 14). He clarifies that the use of antithesis as a figure of speech in literature is result in two statements that show a contrast though the balancing of two opposite idea. To sum up, antithesis is show the contrast though opposite statement and idea become the balancing one.

### 2.1.3.3.4 Climax

Holman (1985: 84) states that climax in rhetoric term used to indicate the arrangement of words, phrases, and clauses in sentences in such a way as to form a rising order of importance in the idea expressed. Holman further states that such an arrangement is called climactic, and the item of greatest importance is called the climax. He conclude that the originally term meant such an arrangement of succeeding clauses that the last important word in one is repeated as the first important word in the next, each succeeding clause rising in intensity or importance. Let see the example: *I came, I saw, I concurred*.

### 2.1.3.3.5 Alliteration

According to Brogan's view, alliteration is the repetition of the sound of an initial consonant or consonant cluster in stressed syllables close enough to each other for the ear to be affected (1994: 12). Brogan also exemplifies as in Poe's

“Lost Lenore,” where the weak second *l* affects the ear less than the long *o* followed by *r*, but this less direct patterning is arguable not of the same class as stress enhanced as a figure in rhet.

Quinn states that Alliteration is a distinctive feature of old English poetry (2006: 20). Quinn clarifies that alliteration is a repetition of stressed initial sounds in a group of words that are closely connected to one another.

Based on the theories above it can be seen that alliteration is repetition the same vocal in initial positions. To clear the explanation above we can see the example: “She sells seashore on the seashore”. From the sentence, there are some repetitions in initial consonant.

#### **2.1.3.3.6 Onomatopoeia**

Abrams (1999: 199) states that onomatopoeia sometime called echoism is used both in a narrow and in a broad sense. He clarifies that in narrow onomatopoeia designates a word, or combination of word, whose sound seems to resemble closely the sound it denotes: “hiss”, “buzz”, “rattle”, “bang”. Abrams further states that onomatopoeia in broad sense is applied to words or passages which seem to correspond to, or to strongly suggest, what they denote in any way whatever—in size, movement, tactile feel, or force, as well as sound.

#### **2.1.3.3.7 Assonance**

Assonance—at least in Holman’s view—is similar vowel sounds in stressed syllables that end with different consonant sounds (1985: 39). Holman clarifies that assonance differs from rhyme that rhyme a similarity of vowel and consonant. “Lake” and “fake” demonstrate rhyme; “Lake” and “fate” *assonance*.

Bonn (2010: 18) view, assonance is a figure that refers to the repetition of close together in vowel sound in poetry. He also exemplifies in Gerald Manley Hopkins's "God's Grandeur";

The world is changed with the grandeur of God.  
It will flame out, like singing from shook foil;  
It gathers to a greatness, like the ooze of oil Crushed.  
Why do men then now nor reck his rod?

To sum up, assonance means that "vocalic rhyme" is repetition of similar vowel sounds. The function of this figure's to give the reader or listener effect of euphony. As in Gerald Manley Hopkins above, the vowel sounds in every line having the similar vowel and make the sound beautiful.

#### **2.1.3.3.8 Repetition**

Pickering and Hoeper state that repetition is often introduced in the form of a refrain, or chorus (1990: 642). They clarify that the refrain generally occurs at the close of stanza, where it helps to establish meter, influence mood, or add emphasis.

Similarly, Cuddon (1998: 742) view that repetition refrain to assonance, rhyme, internal rhyme, alliteration, and onomatopoeia. It means that repetition is an essential element which applies in poetry and prose. He further states that repetition consists of sounds, particular syllables and words, phrases, stanzas, metrical patterns, ideas, allusions and shapes.

Indeed, repetition is a repeating rhyme in a creativity work as poetry or prose. The benefit of repetition in poetry or another work to force the meaning of the poet means.

### 2.1.3.3.9 Anaphora

Anaphora—at least in Baldick’s view—is figure of repetition in which the same word or phrase is repeated in beginning of successive lines, clause, or sentences (2001:11). Baldick also exemplifies of Emily Dickinson poem:

Mine—by the Right of the White Election!  
 Mine—by the Royal Seal!  
 Mine—by the Sign in the Scarlet prison  
 Bars—cannot conceal!

It can be seen that Emily Dickinson’s poem used anaphora in her poem by word “mine” is repeated three times in beginning sentences.

To sum up, figure of speech is element of poetry to makes the work beautiful and meaningful. There are 3 (three) classifications of figures of speech, they are; (i) comparisons contents of simile, metaphor, personification, analogy, hyperbole, understatement, (ii) association included metonymy and symbol, (iii) the other figures of speech is apostrophe, irony, antithesis, climax, alliteration, onomatopoeia, assonance, repetition and anaphora.

Finally, in explained theories above there are 17 (seventeen) figures of speech. Perhaps, the figures of speech above just a some figures that used in analyzes of Edgar Allan Poe’s Poem in Chapter IV (four), especially in “The One in Paradise”, “In Youth I have Known One” and “In the Forest Reverie”. The types and definitions of figures of speech above become references in study or research about figures of speech in future.

#### **2.1.4 How Figures of Speech Contribute to the Meaning**

Poems are full of interpretation meaning from the reader or listener, and figures of speech employed to give contribution meaning to the poems. In Odle (2012: 1) figurative meaning is generally conveyed through the use of figurative language. Odle also give exemplifies in Robert Burns's poem "O my love's like a red, red rose", he does not mean only that his love physically resembles a rose, but that his love has same of the same intangible characteristics that a rose has.

Meaning—at least in Cuddon view is—normal to distinguish between two things or relations (1998: 500). He clarifies that the relations are extension or denotation and connotation. Based on Cuddon view it can be seen that denotation and connotation are the basic terms of figures of speech. Between the denotation and connotation words the reader or listener can be interpretation the meaning of the poet means by figures of speech that employed.

#### **2.2 Review of the Related Research**

This research has found the other research by Permanasari entitled is Figurative Language in T.S Eliot the Love Song of J. Alfred Pufrock (2010). She was analyzed the types of figurative language, the effect and meaning of figurative language in J. Alfred Pufrock's poem. She has found 11 (eleven) figurative language in that poem.

She used qualitative method in her research. The data has taken from J. Alfred Pufrock entitled is T.S Eliot the Love Song. There are many figurative language that mentioned, but only simile, symbol, connotation, personification,

repetition, metaphor, alliteration, allusion, hyperbole, irony, and synecdoche commonly used in her analyzed.

There were some similarities, both of them analyzing about figures of speech by poems. But, there were some differences, Permanasari used one of the J. Alfred Pufrock's poems to analyze and the theory that researcher applied is figurative language by X. J Kennedy (1966), meaning by Charlotte (1977) and effect by Knickerbocker (1955).

The previous research becomes the researcher references to analyzing by the different object, theories, problems and concept. She gives the researcher contribution to get more knowledge about types of figurative language, effect and meaning.