

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of the background of the research (1.1), the statement of the problems (1.2), the purpose of the research (1.3), the significance of the research (1.4), the scope and limitation (1.5), definition of related terms (1.6), and design of the research (1.7). Each part is described as follows :

1.1 The Background of the Research

We as a human being can not live without someone's help. We need communication device to interact each other. In this world, an important communication device is language. Language is universally accepted by a culture to easily facilitate common ideas, expressions, and thoughts. In Damon, *et al's.*, view state that language—the systematic use of symbols, vocal and written, for purpose of communication—is probably the most distinctively human activity we engage in (1966: 2). Based on Damon, *et al's.*,view it can be concluded that language is the most important communication device which is used in human activity. It is important to understand what someone speak is.

Literature has a related to language because it deals with language which is used to express a particular experience or thoughts. There are many judgements or opinion about literature. We should recognize that literature is something sounds beautiful, imaginative, comes from our thoughts and feelings. When discussing about “Literature”, Wellek and Warren state that the criterion of literature is either aesthetic worth in combination with general intellectual

distinction. They further explain that literature within lyric poetry, drama, and fiction, the greatest works are selected on aesthetic grounds (1978: 21). Almost similarly, based on Cuddon's view, literature is a vague term which usually denotes works which belong to the major genres: epic, drama, lyric, novel, short story ode. He clarifies that something as "literature", as opposed to anything else, the term carries with it qualitative connotations which imply that the work in question has superior qualities (1992: 472). Based on these definitions above, it can be concluded that literary works has an aesthetic value because these are contain the emotions and thought in relation with their sense of beauty in literature. Therefore, many kinds of genres of literature, but in this research chooses poetry .

Poetry is related to something that comes from human's imagination, background of knowledge or experience. According to Ann.(n.d.)'s view, poetry is a genre that is very different from prose and drama. He further explain that 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 (2009: 5). Based on According to Ann.(n.d.)'s statement above, it can be seen that poetry is a creative expression of language. It is the rhythm of one's soul, shared with the world of imagination and it is rich of connotative meaning to contribute a harmonious and beauty.

The discussion in this research will be focused on three poems "If You were Coming in the Fall," "I cannot Live with You," and "I'm Wife, I've Finished That" by Emily Dickinson through the figures of speech. Emily Dickinson is an American famous poet comes from Amherst, Massachussetts. She never gives a

title on each her poem, so the title is put from the first line in each poem. Tate (1963: 16) states as follows:

Her poetry is not like any other poetry of her time; it is not like any of the innumerable kinds of verse written today. It is a poetry of ideas, and it demands of the reader a point of view—not an opinion of the New Deal or of the League of Nations, but an ingrained philosophy that is fundamental, a settled attitude that is almost extinct in this eclectic age. It requires also, for the deepest understanding, which must go beneath the verbal excitement of the style, a highly developed sense of the specific quality of poetry—a quality that most persons accept as the accidental feature of something else that the poet thinks he has to say. This is the reason why Miss Dickinson's poetry has not been widely read.

Usually poem uses figures of speech because it does not contain the real meaning. Abrams (1999: 96-97) states as follows:

Figurative language has often been divided into classes: (1) Figures of thought, or tropes (meaning “turns,” “conversions”), in which words or phrases are used in a way that effects a conspicuous change in what we take to be their standard meaning. The standard meaning, as opposed to its meaning in the figurative use, is called the literal meaning. (2) Figures of speech, or rhetorical figures, or scheme, in which the departure from standard usage is not primarily in the meaning of the words, but in order to syntactical pattern of the words.

According to Flood's view, figure of speech is used to make a thought more descriptive and imaginative. It is the same as figurative language; it paints a more lucid picture for you with the use of poetic words or words that do not portray their literal meaning (2012).

Based on this statement above, it can be seen that figures of speech of poem is very important because it shows that poet has meaning on that poem. It concretes and touch the feelings.

As far as the researcher's knowledge, there are not researches about these poems that has chosen through the figure of speech theories. Finally, the result of

the research as it can be used as a reference for further research on poems. This is the reason why this research will be conducted.

The researcher is interested to analyze this research because several reasons. The main reason has already described above. The supporting reason is language is always uses in all the time in our life. We as a human being is using a language to express our thought and feelings. It deals with this research which is analyzed about figures of speech in poems. Poet writes a poem by using their creative ideas. Figures of speech explain the meaning of word and it carries the message of the poem.

1.2 The Statement of the Problems

In the discussion in this research, there are two statements of the problems as follows:

- 1.2.1 What figures of speech are there in Emily Dickinson's poem "If You were Coming in the Fall," "I cannot Live with You," and "I'm Wife, I've Finished That"?
- 1.2.2 How do the figures of speech compose the significance in revealing the total meaning of these poems?

1.3 The Purpose of the Research

Based on this research, the purpose of the research are formulated as follows:

- 1.3.1 To analyze types of figure of speech in Emily Dickinson's poem "If You were Coming in the Fall," "I cannot Live with You," and "I'm Wife, I've Finished That."
- 1.3.2 To describe the significance of figure of speech in revealing the total meaning Emily Dickinson's poem "If You were Coming in the Fall," "I can not Live with You," and "I'm Wife, I've Finished That."

1.4 The Significance of the Research

This research may help the reader to be more interested to learn about literature especially poetry, increase reader's knowledge about it, especially kinds of figure of speech in Emily Dickinson's poem "If You were Coming in the Fall," "I can not Live with You," and "I'm Wife, I've Finished That." By understanding about figure of speech, the readers will know how beautiful these poems through the analysis of figures of speech.

1.5 The Scope and Limitation

This research is only focused on three poems "If You were Coming in the Fall," "I cannot Live with You," and "I'm Wife, I've Finished That" by Emily Dickinson through the figures of speech. The researcher try to analyze what the figures of speech in these poems are. It will be help to understand the significance of figure of speech in revealing the total meaning of these poems. The subject of this research are each stanza in these poems. The researcher chooses this research because there are not researches using these poems through figure of speech

theories and these poems has chosen in this research have the same theme, among them are about woman and love.

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

To help the readers understand about this research, there are some definition of key terms that would like be given:

1.6.1 Literature : In Childs and Fowler 's view, any literary work is literary by virtue of possessing certain qualities which are common to the arts as a whole aesthetics, balance, composition, structure, and so on (2006: 131). Similarly, based on Bonn's view, literature can be define as any written or spoken material, but the term most often refers to creative works. He further explains that literature includes poetry, drama, fiction and many kinds of non-fiction writing, as well as oral , dramatic, and broadcast compositions, not occasionally preserved in a written format, such as films and television program (2010: 93). Based on these statements above, one can say that literature is a term use to describe written or spoken material. It is most commonly used refer to words of the creative imagination including works of poetry, drama, fiction, and non-fiction .

1.6.2 Poetry : In Bonn's view, poetry is writing that aims to present ideas and evoke an emotional experience in the reader through the use of meter, imagery, connotative and concrete words and a carefully constructed structure based on rhythmic patterns (2010: 130). Almost similarly, according to Childs and Fowler 's view, poetry is commonly *constrasted* with verse, both in a quantitative way, as using more tropes,

more linguistic reverberations, and in a qualitative way, as using them more productively. They further explain that verse may also be considered ‘prosy’, that is characterization merges with the pre-twentieth-century idea of poetry as a metaphysical quality, an intangible, romantic, virtue (2006: 181). Based on these statements, it can be concluded that poetry is a form of literary art which is used forms and convections to suggest differential interpretation to words, or to evoke emotive responses. It consists largely of oral or literary works in which language is used in a manner that is felt by its user and audience to differ from ordinary prose.

- 1.6.3 Figures of Speech : Based on Kennedy and Gioia’s view, figures of speech is a treetop like a turkey-foot, words like daggers—such as comparisons (2005: 118). Similarly, according to Bonn’s view, figures of speech is a form of expression in which words are used out of their literal meaning or out of their ordinary use, in order to add beauty or emotional intensity or to transfer the poet’s sense impressions by comparing or identifying one thing with another that has a meaning familiar to the reader (2010: 62). Based on all definitions above, it can be concluded that figures of speech creates in reader or listener’s mind. It helps convey the meaning faster and more vividly than words alone. It interests and to awaken the imagination.

1.7 Design of the Research

This research is divided into five chapters. The first chapter is about introduction consisting of the background of the research, the statement of the problems, the purpose of the research, the significance of the research, the scope and limitation, definition of the related terms, and the last is design of the research. The second chapter is review of related literature consisting some theory about literature which is used to analyze the data. The third chapter is method of the research consisting of the nature of the research, the source of the data. the selection of the data, the data. and the steps of the data analysis. The fourth chapter is analysis of the data. It would be answered the statement of the problems. The last chapter or fifth chapter is conclusion of this research and the result of the analysis. Bibliography and appendix are also follow in the last part.