

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents The Background of the Research, Questions of the Research, Objectives of Research, Significances of Research, Scope and Limitation, and Definition of Key Terms.

1.1 Background of the Research

Literature expresses the feelings of the people. Literature can be the story of man love, grief, thought, dreams and aspirations in beautiful language. Lombardi (2012:1) states literature is a term used to describe written or spoken material and creative writing to more technical or scientific works. He further states that the term is most commonly works of the creative imagination. There are poetry, drama, fiction, and nonfiction in literary work.

A literary work uses special language media to form imaginative work. Poetry, prose, and novel are the genres of literary. One of literary work uses special language. Language is used in poetry is deferent term the language our daily activity.

Poetry is the most condensed and concentrated form of literature. In Cuddon view's (2013:543) that poetry is something made or created which a work art. He argues that verse and rhyme is a composition of poetry. In any his view there is the different compositions a poem from any other kinds of literature work. It is a species of magic, for example: the secret to which lies in the way the words lean upon each other, are linked and interlocked in sense and rhythm.

Reading poetry over comes from musical, qualities, or from the striking way a poet uses words. It is necessary to learn how to recognize these special qualities. Alexander (1963:14) argues that the special qualities are called devices. It can be found when analyzed a poem. He also states that devices can be divided into three group: structural (contract, illustration, repetition), sense (simile, metaphor, personification) and sound (alliteration, onomatopoeia, rhyme, assonance, and rhythm).

Metaphor is implied comparisons of things that are not really alike. According to Salmon (2005:1) metaphors are like similes. Both of them are used to compare something, if similes use “like” or “as” to compare something, but metaphors sometime not. He also states that the difference of metaphor is a simple comparison that has two subjects the same or equal and the effect that give one object attribute of the other.

Lakoff and Johnson in Sulistiani (2012:5) also defines metaphor is the imagination of poetic has ordinary language. Moreover, typically the characteristic of language is as metaphor because metaphor is usually used in everyday life.

Alfred Tennyson was born in 1809 at Somersby, Lincolnshire, England. His early education was received at home from his father. His father was rector of Somersby and vicar of Bennington and Grimsby. When he was twenty years old until he died, he has many best poems which get a medal in his poem. “Crossing the Bar” is one of best poem which he made before he was died (See Baldwin, 1892:1).

Based on two statements above Alfred Lord Tennyson is a poet from England. He has many best poems and gets a medal in his poem. And “Crossing the Bar” is one of the best poem. He made this poem before he died. Because metaphor is the imagination of poetic has ordinary language and usually used in everyday language. And this poetry has ordinary language from the imagination of Alfred. So the researcher chooses to analyze some metaphor in “the crossing the bar” by Alfred Lord Tennyson as subject of this research.

As far as the researcher’s knowledge, analysis about the metaphor, especially in the poem “Crossing the Bar” by Alfred Lord Tennyson is still difficult to find. Indeed, this kind of analysis will offer some contribution to the study of literature through poem in particular. In general, this research will also offer some contribution to the study of literary works.

1.2 Questions of the Research

Based on the background of the research stated above, the questions of the research are formulated as follows:

1.2.1 What are the metaphors used in “Crossing the Bar” by Alfred Lord Tennyson?

1.2.2 How do the metaphors contribute to messages conveyed in “Crossing the Bar”?

1.3 Objective of the Research

Based on the problems of the research mentioned above, the purposes of the research are formulated as follows:

1.3.1 To identify the metaphors used in “Crossing the Bar” by Alfred Lord Tennyson.

1.3.2 To describe how some metaphors contribute to the message conveyed in “Crossing the Bar”.

1.4 Significance of the Research

This research is important because it will offer some contribution in the study of literature in general and study of metaphors of poetry in particular.

In general, the research will offer some contribution to study about the literary especially in poetry. This research also offer some new information for further study about literary in poetry.

In particular, this research is expected to provide additional knowledge for students or people to know the metaphors used in “Crossing the Bar” by Alfred Lord Tennyson. This research also is expected to provide additional knowledge for people to know some metaphorical contribution to the message conveyed in “Crossing the Bar”. The result of the study would become a basis or reference for those who want to make analysis in the same poem or other poems by metaphorical analyses.

1.4 Scope and Limitation

The scope is specified in analysis metaphor in the Alfred Lord Tennyson’s poem. Limitation of the study to prevent aberration the study, the limitation of the study is necessary, because it reveals about:

1.5.1 The research will be limited to identify the metaphors used in “Crossing the Bar” by Alfred Lord Tennyson. Thus it is limited in the use of the theory of metaphors.

1.5.2 At the same theory, the research will be limited to describe some metaphors contribution to the message conveyed in “Crossing the Bar”. Thus, the data one obtained from the poem “Crossing the Bar”.

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

Based on the title of this analysis, the researcher defines of the special terms. They follow:

1.6.1 Poetry

Mackail (1911: 322) defines poetry as a creative life process should cease. Furthermore, poetry is only supposed if the creative instinct was to cease likewise. He also states that writing poetry is so difficult to be made great poem in different language. Although difficult, many people can make a good poetry and be a good poet.

1.6.2 Metaphor

Hawkes in Youseffi (2009: 4) states that metaphor, a figurative trope, etymologically originating from the Greek “metaphora” which means transference of a word to a new sense. According to his statement with metaphor can transfer the means of word to a new sense.

Nordquist (2015:1) also states that metaphor is a figure of speech to compare two things that actually have something things. Tenor and vehicle is expressed by a metaphor. Tenor is the unfamiliar and vehicle is the terms of the familiar. For the example: life is love (“love” is the vehicle for “life”, the tenor).

Based on the two views above that metaphor is a figurative trope. Further metaphor can transfer the means of word. Metaphors also compare two things which express tenor and vehicle.