

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter presents the review of metaphor appropriate in type of metaphor in “Crossing the Bar” poetry which consist Review of Related Theory and Review of Previous Study Literature, Poetry, Metaphor and “Crossing the Bar”.

2.1 Review of Related Theory

2.1.1 Literature

Literature creative written works includes the basic of element. Hirschberg and Stuart (2004:1) state that literature stands of imaginative writing that a term has come of high quality. They also argues that an evaluative designation should be recognized the term, and it is not an absolute category.

Literature has four types or genres which are usually classified in literature works. Drama, prose, poetry, and fiction are the genres of literature works. And more specific types of literature are comedy, tragedy, epic, poetry, or science poetry (See Asmaradhani, 2009:9).

In Cuddon’s (2013:404) view literature is a board term usually denotes works which belong to major genres. According to him epic, drama, lyric, novel, and short story is major genres. Furthermore, the term carries with literature qualitative connotations which imply that the work in question has superior qualities. It describes something as literature as opposed to anything else.

Bajuber (2013:2) states that a literary work uses special language media. A literary work forms imaginative work. ^Δ literary work consists of poetry, prose,

and novel. Poetry is one of literary work uses special language which different language used in everyday life.

2.1.2 Poetry

Stead in Coyle et al (1860: 164) state that in the Concise Oxford Dictionary's, the definition of poetry is the art or the poet work. They also define that poetry is the expression of thought or feeling in metrical or rhythmical form. Traditionally, poetry is enjoyed. It gives pleasure and represents beautiful things.

Based on his statements above that poetry is a way to express something with another word to form new meaning. In poetry, there is a beautiful things represented.

In Mackail's (1911:4) view some poets give definition about the poetry, Wordsworth writes poetry is the breath and finer spirit of all knowledge. Shelley writes poetry is the best and happiest moment of the happiest and best mind. Arnold writes poetry is nothing less and the most perfect speech of man, that in which he comes nearest to being able to express the truth.

Barnes (2006:2) states that the most highly thinking poems is struggle to movements. The romantic and symbolic are the most highly thinking poems. According to her the union of the human mind is exploring the idea of a higher or important self. In Fletcher (2004:2) notes that the romantic claim obscures an artistic problem in the truth. He also states that a more truly underlying melody of English poetry is a deeper. According to him precedes and grounds English romanticism and later subtends for us what Emerson called the grateful and the extraordinary in our American poetic.

In Stanford's (2006:68) view there are two major types of poem. According to him the major types are narrative and lyric. Furthermore, he defines that narrative poems tell story, which often present a significant episode in the life of one primary character. And lyric poems express the feelings, musings, or emotions of a single character. According to Alexander (1968: 23) there are five types of poetry. He argues that they are descriptive, reflective, the lyric, and the sonnet. Knowing the types of poetry is very important because will help us understand more readily what a poet's intentions are.

Based on their statement above there are some types of poetry. Narrative and lyric are types of poetry. But alexander gives different argument not only narrative and lyric but also descriptive, reflective, and sonnet is the types of poetry. The types poetry is very important to understand more readily and a poet's intentions.

Siswanto (2014:47) argues that there are two types of poetry. They are conventional and non-conventional. In conventional, the form still has many rules. Normative and prescriptive are the characteristic of conventional poetry. Ballad, sonnet, the stave of six, heroic couplet, limerick, Ottawa rhyme are the form of conventional types. Difference in non-conventional type, there aren't many rules. Because there aren't many rules, the form is called free verse or contemporary poetry. From this view poetry has two types are conventional and non-conventional.

In Siswanto's (2005:99) view there are two elements of poetry. They are Extrinsic and intrinsic elements. Form of poetry is the extrinsic poetry. Foot, verse, rhyme, imagery, figure of speech, etc. are the intrinsic poetry.

According to Abdi (2010:1) two elements of poetry are there. First, the intrinsic of poetry includes imagery and figure of speech. Then the extrinsic element includes author biography, social background, religion, education the author, and also circumstances when the poem was made. Jarrote (2010:1) also states that figurative language, tone, rhyme, rhythm and meter, poetic diction, point of view, setting, and also theme are the intrinsic elements of poetry.

Based on several definition quotes above the elements of poetry are the intrinsic and extrinsic poetry. Imagery, Rhyme and also figure of speech are the element of intrinsic of poetry.

2.1.3 Metaphor

Midgey et al (2013:1) state that metaphor will be useful in education research. It is useful because of explaining and illustrating a concept in a way that will be effective communication to the audience. The fundamental to communication, action, and also every thought is as the role of metaphor whether it will be written, spoken or symbolic. Gibbs in Midgey et al (2013: 24) also state that for studying metaphor cross inter disciplinary limitation must be growing recognition that metaphor results from complex interaction from the brain, bodies, language and also culture.

According to them in education research, metaphor is very interesting and important because with metaphor, communication with audients will be effective. And also from the brain, bodies, language, and also culture are metaphor come from.

Sommer and Dorrie (2001:9) state that “Whether poetic or colloquial, simple or complex, a metaphor compares two unlike objects or ideas and

illuminates the similarities between them. It accomplishes in a word or phrase what could otherwise be expressed only in many words if at all.” From this view, one can conclude that a metaphor is the comparison of two objects or idea and express the similarities even though in the poetic or colloquial, simple or complex. Further, they also state that without metaphor, poetry wouldn’t improve so indeed would all language. So metaphor is very useful in poetry to improvisation language.

Lazar (2003:3) defines metaphors are a comparison between two things which identifies one thing with another dissimilar thing. He also states that some of the qualities of the second are transferred to the first.

Goatly (1997:1) argues that metaphor is very important for common-sense in traditional teaching. Metaphor presents as anomaly, an unusual different way about use language. Metaphor is also as a minority interest or something you do in literature. Metaphor also supposes danger to clear thinking by the philosophers. Metaphor is basic to language and cognition. Studying and understanding metaphor is not just important for literature student but also to any students. In linguistic, metaphor is very useful, because to classification constructs a representation of experience on the basis of selective opinion and selective ignoring of aspects of the world.

Marks’ (2011:9) view that metaphors usually study about elements of language. But most people know the metaphors be used in fiction and poetry. That is way metaphors do more than in literary expression. Goatly (1997: 3) also states that there are difference between literal language and metaphorical language. In literature needs a conventional criterion for clarification. But in metaphorical

language needs the similarities, the criteria for interpretation as relatively unconventional.

A metaphor is a figure of speech in which an implied comparison between two things which actually have something important in common. Metaphor meaning is the transference of meaning from one word, image, or idea to another. Metaphor is one of figure of speech which perhaps the most intensely and variously studied instance. There are two important distinct aspects of metaphor a form and a power. A form includes a discrete, replicable linguistic structure, conceivable as extrinsic to thought. And a power includes a cognitive operation issuing from an intrinsic and inherently creative mental faculty (Hollingsworth, 2005:1430). From this view metaphor is a figure of speech to compare between two things. In common, there is something important, because metaphor meaning transfer one word, image, or idea in another meaning. Then form and power are something important aspects of metaphor.

In Radman's (1997:27) view that Figurative meanings recommend that the literal one that does not mean the actual way of connotative expression should realize the literal meaning and understand the figurative one. Furthermore metaphorical is either a product of some late stage in the development of language or does it simply play a figurative role. Than it is a natural way of articulating meaning as thoughtful as be called use of language.

Lakoff and Johnson (2003:4) state that metaphor is a device the poetic imagination as characteristic of language. In our everyday life, metaphor is not only in language but also in thought and action. They are called the conceptual system which fundamentally metaphorical in nature. Schon in Radman (1997: 44)

also states that in language, metaphors are explained as signs of concepts at various stages of displacement and as fossil are to be explained as signs of living in various stage of evolution.

Based on several definitions quoted above that metaphor is as characteristic language of the poetic imagination. In language, metaphors are as signs of concepts and fossil. Metaphors are not only in language but also in thought and action.

A part of sentence has lacking a metaphorical interpretation which need to classification to be clearer to know what it means: 1) Metaphor derived from part of sentence. For the example: Juliet is sun. This sentence contributes its literal meaning. But without knowing and understanding sun is as simply contributing its literal meaning. Thus localize the metaphorical (the content to sun and take Juliet literary) and such a case (sun receives a metaphorical interpretation, while Juliet does not). 2) Metaphorical interpretations of major lexical categories. There are categories: a) Noun (Girls are *sugar and spice*), b) Verb (he *hardened* his heart), and c) Adjective (My salad days, when I was *green* in judgment: *cold* in blood). 3) Determiners lack metaphorical interpretation. Every, some, most, few, etc., are the expression of determiner metaphorical. For example (Most heavy day and Make the most of it). The example is right for metaphorical interpretation of most, but either way, it is not occurring as a determiner. In literal meaning, most is as express to be great in degree (Glanzberg, 2009: 4-8).

2.1.3.1 Types of Metaphor

Sulistiani (2012:5) also argues that metaphors have two types. Common and uncommon are the various types. Dead metaphor, extended metaphor, mixed

metaphor, and also absolute metaphors are the common types. And un-absolute, active metaphor, complex metaphor, compound metaphor, dying metaphor, epic or Homeric simile metaphor, implicit metaphor, simple or tight metaphor, submerged metaphor, unconventional metaphor, and also synecdoche metaphor.

Stevens in Nordquist (2015:1) states that metaphors are ways of thinking and also ways of form the thoughts of others. There are 13 types of metaphors. Here are a) absolute metaphor, b) complex metaphor, c) conceptual metaphor, d) conventional metaphor, e) creative metaphor, f) dead metaphor, g) extended metaphor, h) mixed metaphor, i) primary metaphor, j) root metaphor, k) submerged metaphor, l) therapeutic metaphor, and m) visual metaphor.

Based on two views above, there are many types of metaphor. Here are some definitions of the types:

2.1.3.1.1 Dead Metaphor

Cuddon (2013:203) defines that dead metaphor is a metaphor is used become lifeless and lost figurative strength. In Sulistiani's (2012:5) view that dead metaphor uses psychical action for understanding the meaning. Further, some people distinguish between a dead metaphor and a cliché. Weiss (2006:187) defines that dead metaphor follows potential imagination unnoticed in our everyday language.

Based on their statements above that dead metaphor is imagination with psychical action for understanding the meaning. Further in the language of dead metaphor also use in our everyday life that become lifeless and lost figurative. Here also for some examples 'to grass a concept', 'the heart of the matter', 'top dog', 'at one fell swoop'.

2.1.3.1.2 Primary Metaphor

According to Labhart (2002:4) primary metaphors are actions are motions and purposes are destination. And primary metaphors are highly embodied. Furthermore, primary metaphors are also as two domains (affection and warmth) connects together are separated out. E.g.: “a warm smile” and “a close friend”

Stevens in Nordquist (2015:1) also states that the primary metaphors is a basic, intuitively understand metaphor that maybe combined with other primary metaphors to produces complex metaphor.

Based on two definitions above that primary metaphors are the destination of motion and purpose that has two domains connects together. And primary metaphors produce complex metaphors.

2.1.3.1.3 Conventional Metaphor

Lakoff and Johnson (1980:10) state that the conventional metaphor follows events, activities, emotion, ideas, etc., as entities for various purposes. They also say that there are three kinds of Conventional metaphor which are Structural, orientation and physical. For the example: “cold-bloodedness”, “far-sightedness” and “strong-headedness”. Stevens in Nordquist (2015:1) defines conventional metaphor “a familiar comparison that does not call attention to itself as a figure of speech”.

In Radman’s (1997:430) view that the key highlights difficult to explain because the phrases of conventional have lost their dimension meaning this can be recalled only with some effort.

Based on three statements above can be concluded that conventional metaphors include events, activities, emotion, ideas, etc. conventional metaphor is a familiar metaphor, that the phrases of conventional are difficult to explain.

2.1.3.1.4 Extended Metaphor

Extended metaphor takes comparison between two unlike things that continues a series of sentence in poem's line (See Stevens in Nordquist, 2003:1). Sommer and Dorrie (2001:9) define that "extended metaphor is one that set up principal subject with several subsidiary subjects or comparison". Mahoney (2011: 50) states that in additional line, extended metaphor is needless that compare two things. This is manifestly a half-sighted objection and also for the converse of the proposition.

Based on their definitions that extended metaphor is needless that the comparison between two unlike things. It compares between principle subject and subsidiary subject. For the example in 'As you like it', it means the world describes as a stage and the men and women are subsidiary subjects then describes in the same context.

2.1.3.1.5 Root Metaphor

According to Stevens in Nordquist (2015:1) root metaphor is the shapes individual's perception of the world and reality interpretation which is a fact or image. For example: a man pitches upon some areas of common sense fact and tries to understand other areas in terms of this one (the original area become root metaphor).

2.1.3.1.6 Visual Metaphor

Stevens in Nordquist (2015:1) defines that “the representation of person, place, thing, or idea by way of visual image that suggests a particular association or point of similarity. Lakoff and Johnson (2003:26) also define that visual metaphor is a boundary of the territory, namely, the part can see.

Scoot and Rajeev (2003: 298) define that a visual metaphor is an ad use image to present two objects for comparison. They also give argument in the ad’s proposition is used to consider present advertising messages in unusual ways to gain attention and persuade.

According to their argument is visual metaphor is the comparison between to objects that use image to present it. Further, visual metaphor also is a boundary of the territory, namely, the part that we can see and the concept of this contain emerges naturally.

2.1.3.1.7 Submerged Metaphor

Submerged metaphor is one in the vehicle is as implied or indicated with the aspect one. For the example: “my winged thought”, it means we must image of bird (Sulistiani, 2012:8).

2.1.3.1.8 Mixed Metaphor

Based on Sulistiani (2012:6) mixed metaphor is one of the step to identifications one to second identification that the process the identification is not consistent with the first.

More specifically in Alm-Arvius’s view (2003:65) a mixed metaphor is the predicative string. The words in it draw on different source domains that are not naturally interconnected. All the same, they can be brought together in a

metaphorical way to convey a coherent semantic content. This is possible because the incompatible qualities of the different source senses have been suppressed in the metaphorical reading.

Meanwhile, based on their arguments that mixed metaphor is identification between two domains. Both of them are not interconnected. Though different, but a metaphorical way brings together with a coherent semantic content.

2.1.3.1.9 Therapeutic Metaphor

According to Stevens in Nordquist (2015:1) therapeutic metaphor is a metaphor used by therapist to assist a client in the process of personal transformation, healing, and growth. Joseph in Nordquist (2015:1) also state that in this metaphor also uses establish connection between emotion and past event. Burns (2007:4) defines:

Metaphor is thus a form of language, a means of communication that is expressive, creative, perhaps challenging, and powerful. As therapy is a language based process of healing, heavily reliant on the effectiveness of communication between client and therapist, it behooves the therapist to be familiar with language structures, such as metaphor, that best facilitate the client's process of change.

According to his statement above that therapeutic metaphor is a language to communication between client and therapist based process of healing that use expressive, creative, challenging and powerful to communication. Then, the conclusion of therapeutic metaphor is the process of healing, transformation and growth that use expressive, creative, challenging and powerful language to communicate between client and therapist. In this metaphor also there is connection between emotion and past even.

An example: from a modern fairy tale might be *The Wizard of Oz*.

2.1.3.1.10 Absolute metaphor

Based on Karthik (2012:1) absolute metaphor is a little connection between the metaphorical sense and actual entity. Absolute metaphor is also a figure or a concept cannot be reduced to or replaced with conceptual thought and language. This metaphor is usages to confuse the readers. Such as: a television set is the autobahn of a living room. In Sulistiani (2012:6) points of absolute metaphor is a concept which difficult to be reduced to, or replaced with solely conceptual thought and language. For the example: “light” (for “truth”) and “seafaring” (for “human existence”). These have distinctive meanings (unlike the literal meanings). So these functions are as orientations in the world, and as theoretic questions, such as presenting the world as a whole. Because they exist at the pre predicative level, express and structure pragmatic and theoretical views of Man and the World.

According to their statements above that absolute metaphor is a concept that cannot be reduced and replaced with conceptual though and language. In absolute metaphor has a little connection between the metaphorical sense and actual entity.

2.1.4 “Crossing the Bar”

According to Nick and Olivia (2000:1) that “Crossing the Bar” is a Tennyson’s poem which is wrote in 1889 when he was 80 years old. He wrote recovering from a serious illness at sea from Aldworth to Farringford on the Isle of Weight, off the Mainland England. Because of his illness and old age, so he was memorable meditation about death.

This poetry talks about death, home and old age. Even though the poetry takes place in a boat, on the water, at night but they actually takes place in a kinds of spiritual, mental netherworld, somewhere between death and life. “Crossing the Bar” is composed of four rhyming stanzas that have four lines each (Sminoff, 2010:1).

Based on their statements “Crossing the Bar” is a poetry made by Alfred Lord Tennyson 1889. When he makes this poetry he has serious illness in his journey at the Mainland England. He talks about death. He feels has old age so he meditation about death into this poetry. According to this poetry death and life can be separated. Just God know life and death.

2.2 Review of Previous Study

To make it easier to analyze the some metaphors are used in the “Crossing the Bar”, the researcher used several studies relevant to this research. The relevant studies are: First, the thesis entitled A Comperative Study of Suffering and Despair in Alfred Lord Tennyson’s Mariana and the Lotos-eaters is written by Nilasari Linda, Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Sastra, Universitas Negeri Jember, 2005. It uses descriptive qualitative methods. This research describes about suffering and despair in Alfred Lord Tennyson’s Mariana and the Lotos-eaters.

Second, the journal entitled Metaphor Used in Our Daily Life (A case study on The Jakarta Post and Kompas Newspaper articles) is written by Pricillia Sulistiani, Jurusan sastra, Fakultas Sastra, Universitas Gunadarma, 2012. It uses qualitative and quantitative descriptive method. This study describes about the types of metaphors are used in The Jakarta Post and Kompas Newspaper articles.

The cause and the resolution of this research is seven metaphors with different frequencies and percentages.

Based on the content description of those study, so the researcher uses it as reference in analyzing Some Metaphors in “Crossing the Bar” by Alfred Lord Tennyson, the cause and the resolution of ten types of metaphors. So the researcher is easier in analyzing it.