

Chapter II

Review of Related Literature

This chapter focuses on the discussion of some theories related to the research. The discussion begins with Literature, Poetry, Poem and Figurative Language.

2.1 Literature

Art of written work can be called as Literature. Anything spoken or written down is a technic of literature. Literally itself has the meaning “acquaintance with letter”, from Latin “Littera” or letter. In western culture, the most basic written literary types include fiction and non-fiction. The kinds of literature are novel, prose, short story, essay, drama, poetry and etc.

According to Klarer, Literature is referred to as the entirety of written expression, with the restriction that not every written document can be categorized as literature in the more exact sense of the words (2004:1). Written expression means that expresses the writer's feelings and through in order to set a heart such as it can be happy or sad. Here the criterion is either aesthetic worth alone or aesthetic grounds; other books are picked for their reputation or intellectual eminence together with aesthetic value of a rather narrow kind: styles, composition, general force of presentation are the usual characteristics single out (Wellek and Warren, 1949:20-21).

2.2 Poems

Poem is a category of literature, the one of creative works in literature is poetry. Poem nearly always needs to be read aloud. Poetry is one of the oldest genres in literary history (Klarer, 2004:27). And genres itself is the combine poetic

language with linguistic element such as free verse and poem. Poem is contain of poetry. Poem is the arrangement of words that contain meaning. Also, contains the poem may be from the feelings and through of the writer.

In fact, poem describe a wide variety of spoken and written form, because of this variety, it is not possible to make single verse. So that, the other researcher can be interpret multiple meanings from the verse. According to Drew (1959:15), poetry is the earliest and remains the most concentrated and intense form of communication among the arts of language. And related to Drew, form communication in poetry its uses of word are finer, richer and more powerful than those of prose.

In poem, the poet that usually used to communicate her or him experience of life, emotion, sense and imagination. The one of element of poetry is imagery, can be applied to any component of a poem. Imagery is used in figurative language to represent an object, an action and an idea. According to Morisot, imagery is details that appeal to the five senses: sight, hearing, touch, taste and smell (1869:802). It means that, appealing to readers can more easily communicate an experience.

To be better understanding about poem, we need to know about what in the part of poetry: intrinsic and extrinsic element. Intrinsic and extrinsic element is related to each other function. Intrinsic element of poetry such as theme, rhythm, images, rhyme and figure of speech they are very important to good poetry because, can make a poem beautiful word and also to convey the experience.

2.3 Figurative Language

The figurative language is any way of saying something and meaning the words, which cannot be mean literally.

According to Perrine (1992:67) figurative language can be described into three.

The first figurative language affords us imaginative pleasure. Imagination might be described in one sense as that faculty or ability of the mind that proceeds by sudden leaps from one point to another, that goes up a stair by leaping in one jump from the bottom to the top rather than by climbing up one step a time. Second, figures of speech are a way of bringing additional imagery into verse, of making the abstract concrete, of making poetry more senseous. Third, figures of speech are a way of adding emotional intensity to other ways merely informative statement and of conveying attitudes along with information.

In addition, Rifki(2013:19) said that the figurative language is the way that is used by an individual as the user of language. The culture can be also influence in the way we speak to the other people. Figurative language can be a general term for a group of linguistic devices called figures of speech.

According to Furniss, figure of speech is a word or phrase which cannot be, or is not meant to be taken literally (1996:106). It means that usually figures of speech occur in all kinds of language uses and situation. There are types of figures of speech such as:

2.3.1 Metaphor

Perrine said, metaphor and simile are both used as a means of comparing things that are essentially unlike. Between of them, in metaphor the comparison is implied that is, the figurative term. In simile the comparison is expressed (1969:61). In addition, Cuddon said, metaphor is a figure of speech in which one thing is described in terms of another(1999:507). It can be conclude this refer

comparison usually implicit. Example: library is the warehouse of science and the sky is roof of the house, the earth is a floor of the house. This can be concluded which implicit comparison is made two different things.

2.3.2 Simile

Simile is a figure of speech in which one thing is likened to another, in such a way as to clarify and enhance an image (Cuddon 1999:850). Basically, simile is similar to metaphor. Moreover, here, it references a comparison of two things using “like” or “as”. Example: She was happy as a lark and She is beautiful like a princess. It means that, simile is comparison dissimilar things by using word “like” or “as”.

2.3.3 Personification

Personification is consists in giving the attributes of a human being to an animal, an object, or concept (Perrine 1992:64). Abrams (1999:99) also states that another figure related to metaphor is personification, or in the Greek term, *prosopopeia*, in which either an inanimate object or concept is spoken of as though it were endowed with human attributes or feeling. It can be concluded this refers to the art of bringing to life nonhuman object, trait, and action, by associating it with a human quality. Example: Fear knocked on the door, faith answered.

2.3.4 Hyperbole

A hyperbole is a figure of speech used for the purpose of exaggerations. According to Perrine, exaggeration in the service of truth(1992:101). That hyperbole, it means thatexaggerate to express emotion or create a comical effect. Example: I'm so hungry, I could eat a crocodile.

2.3.5 Alliteration

According to Abrams (1999:8) alliteration is the repetition of a speech sound in a sequence of nearby words. Also alliteration is the repetition of an initial consonant sound. Usually the term is applied only to consonants, and only when the current sound begins a word syllable within a word.Example: in Peru, people can pay a parking ticket by phone.

2.3.6 Assonance

Assonance is a repetition of similar vowel sounds. Cuddon states assonance sometimes called “vocalic rhyme”, it consist of the repetition of similar vowel sounds, usually close together, to achieve a particular effect of euphony(1999:78).In addition, Abhrams states (1999:9) assonance is the repetition of identical or similar vowels especially in stressed syllables in a squence of nearby words. It can be conclude from Cuddon and Abrahams’s statements, the repetition of vowels and consonant in combination to ryhme. Example: I must confess that in my quest, I felt depressed and restless.

2.3.7 Anaphora

Anaphora is repetition the same word. Cuddon states a rhetorical device involving the repetition of a word or group of words in successive clauses (1999:57). Example : I need a drink and I need a vocation.