

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Chapter II of this study will provide a review of related literature which is necessary as the basic in formulating the research problem and the analysis that will be conducted next. The related literature provided in this chapter consists of theory of poetry, theory in analyzing a poem, stylistic.

2.1 Poetry

Poetry is a form of culture, a very old one, that already exist and used in many different ways since centuries ago. From time to time, the definition and the function of poetry has also change and evolve, and because of that, many different understanding to describe a poetry has came up but none of those are appropriate for everyone (Strachan & Terry, 2005:9). According to the Oxford English Dictionary (OED), poetry is defined as an art created by a poet. Strachan and Terry (2005:10) stated that:

"Poetry composed in verse or metrical language, or in some equivalent patterned arrangement of language; usually also with choice of elevated words and figurative uses, and option of a syntactical order, differing more or less from those of ordinary speech or prose writing".

Poetry is pronunciation with feeling as a base of every words written and spoken. Vital characteristics of poetry are related with elevation of language and

variation in syntactical compared with daily writing and language. Poetry as a direct expression of thought or the deepest of man's inner, pronounced with particular pattern (Strachan and Terry, 2005:10).

From overall definition of poetry mentioned above, it can be concluded that a poetry is an art of work of a poet, consisting beautiful arrangement of words in a systematic pattern, which is a communication media for the poet to express all about his perception of what he sees, think and live in. So, reading a poetry is like digging knowledge from a well beautifully arranged source. A sophisticated poetry will give the reader valuable information beside enjoyment as the main benefit gained from it.

2.2 Analyzing the poem

There are several points need to know when conducting an analyze of a poem, which will guide to facilitate an easy understanding about the poem (haverford.edu), which are:

1. Content of the poem

Analysing a poem means studying it contents, implicit and explicit one, to know what are the writer (speaker) attempt to deliver to the readers (audiences). The first step is to pay attention to the title of the poem, then its theme, the setting, the narrator, the characters, the mood of the poem, the scenario, and the allusions.

2. Structure of the poem

To understand the poem structure can be started from determining its genre, its rhyme scheme, the sections of the poem, the climax, the rhetorical of the poem, and the words or constructions repeated or varied in the poem.

3. Style of the poem

The style of the poem can be understood by determining its language, whether it is primarily literal or symbolic, the syntax of the poem, and any forms demonstrated by the poem.

4. Poetic effect of the poem

Poetic effect may occur in a poem as imagery or figurative language, symbolism, metaphor and simile, punning or word play, etc.

5. Hermeneutic circle of the poem

After going through all the four points above, it will come to a conclusion considered its content, structure, style and poetic effects, about the meaning of the poem, the purpose, and what are the values contained in the poem.

2.3 Stylistic analysis

The word stylistic is derived from the word style and ics. Style is originated from the Latin word "elocution", and it has various meanings, depending on the scope or context-related. In the discussion of literature, style can be understood as a

reflection from a man's thought, while ics means science, knowledge or study. Therefore, stylistic is an analysis method related with the style of the text of a literature. It is one of applied linguistic branch (Aslam et. al, 2014).

According to Peer (2008:117), stylistic analysis which is sometimes people call it as linguistic criticism or literary linguistics, can be understood as:

"An approach to the analysis of literary works which involves a detailed and systematic account of their linguistic properties, linked to what we know about the details of the reading process, in order to arrive at a detailed account of how readers understand particular texts in the ways they do."

Based on the statement above, it can be said that, according to Peer, stylistic analysis is a method to analyze literature works by examine through a series of processes consist of reading and understanding the properties of literature works. Supporting to Peer's (2008:117) definition, Simpson (2004:3) stated that the purpose of conducting stylistic analysis is to specifically and deeply understand the use of language in literary works. Conducting the stylistic analysis is an attempt to be able to obtained an understanding about literary works from wide perspectives of the literary text.

According to Simpson (2004:4), there three basic principles of Stylistic analysis, consist of:

1. Stylistic analysis must be rigorous, means that the analysis must be based on a exact analysis structure. Stylistic analysis is not conducted by giving the relevant comment, but it must follow the pattern or structure to know the meaning of the language variations used in literature.

2. Stylistic analysis must be retrievable, means that the analysis should follow the terms and criteria which are the other stylistics agreed.
3. Stylistic analysis must be replicable, means that the analysis must be transparent and applicable for other stylistics to use.

Similar definition of stylistic was provided by Khan and Jabeen (2015), which stated that stylistic is a technique of analysing a text of literary work through commentary based on data and specific test from the linguistic perspective. According to Wales (in Aslam et. al, 2014), stylistic is conducted to analyze a text in purpose of gaining deep understanding, through a series of explanations describing its formal features and interpretation of its content, and finally to connect it with relevant linguistic causes.

According to Yeibo (2011), stylistic is a kind of general linguistics that concentrated in analysing text, specially the text of literary works, by describing the linguistic expression of the writer. Stylistic is a method to analyze the structure of the text of the literary works in the scope of linguistic concept and techniques to gain understanding about its function and meaning (Opara in Yeibo, 2011). Supporting understanding of stylistic stated by Cluett and Kampeas (in Yeibo, 2011) which define stylistic as:

"A branch of linguistics which studies the characteristics of situationally distinctive use of language with particular reference to literary language and tries to establish the principles capable of accounting for the particular choices made by individuals and social groups in their use of language".

From Overall definition of stylistic mentioned above, it can be concluded as below:

1. Stylistic is an interdisciplinary study of linguistic and literature.
2. Stylistic is an analysing method related with the use of language in literary works.
3. Stylistic is a language style study used in the literature.
4. Stylistic is a technique to analyze literature with linguistic orientation.

Stylistic analyze a text of literature in five level of analysis (Khan and Jabeen, 2015), which are:

1. Phonetic level

The first level of stylistic analysis that examining the characteristics and potential utility of sounds.

2. Phonological level

The second level of stylistic which studying the formal rules of correct pronunciation of the sound. According to Al Shawa (2015), Phonological level of the stylistics analysis is one of linguistics branch concerned with the sound utility of language, that arrange the material and vocal sounds into certain pattern to fulfills the function of language. Phonological level of analysis is devided into two types, that are sound analysis and literary anlaysis. The sound analysis is also known as musical devices that used by the poet to construct the poem as a literarty art. The sound analysis of

phonological level includes of alliteration, assonance, consonance, rhyme, onomatopoeia, repetition cacophony, etc.

3. Graphological level

The third level of stylistic which is the analogous study of writing system, or the formalized regulation of spellings.

4. Grammatical level

The fourth level of stylistic which discussed the syntactic and morphological level of literature to gain understanding of the internal structure of the text in a language and function of sequences, phrases, nouns, clauses, and words. There are several analysis in the grammatical level includes of analysis of the use of mark in the poem such as question mark, hyphen, exclamation mark, semi-colon, quotation mark, period, and comma (Al Shawa, 2015).

5. Lexical level

The fifth and the last level of stylistic, which study the pattern tend to be formed from individual words and idioms in many linguistic context. According to McIntyre (2012), lexical level of stylistic analysis is conducted by classifying the open class word founded in the poem into four categories, includes of nouns, main verbs, adjectives, and adverbs. Open class word can be understood as word that are carrying the main meaning of the language in

the poem, it is exclude word used for determining (such as this, that, the) and prepositioning (such as in, at, on).

2.4 Themes of Poems

Every poem has it fundamental concept underlying the meaning of overall words and sentences determined it. Whereas the concept is formed from a point, a dominant idea, as the subject-matter perceived called theme (Smith, 1990:55). A theme of a poem is an idea which underlie and runs though the poem (Burns and Edge, 2007:55). A poem usually does not present the themes directly, instead, it deliver the theme implicilty. Therefore, sometimes it is difficult to analyze the theme of a poem (Smith, 1990:55).

A poem is usually have more then one theme embodied in it, which sometimes it jostle one with another to create a dramatic momment of the poem. Themes of poems are connected with the poet who create it, because the theme is a representation of the poets mind and the way of thinking about a particular object (Smith, 1990:55). The theme of a poem is be presented through diction, symbols, imagery and metaphors inside the poem (Khan, Raffique, and Saddique, 2014). The theme of a poem can be one or more from many kind of themes, such as theme about love, wisdom and religion, war and raids, self-praise, invective, lamentation, elegy, praise, and description (Hussein, 2009:23-24).

2.5 Theory of Romanticism

Terminology and methods of the many romantic theories which turn on the concept that poetry is the expression of feeling, or of the human spirit, or of an impassioned state of mind and imagination. The ancient rhetorical theory incorporated a number of elements which can be traced, in a straight line of descent, to central components of romantic theory: the attention, for example, to "nature", or innate capacity in the orator and poet, in addition to his art and acquired skills: the tendency to conceive of the invention, disposition, and expression of material as mental powers and processes, and not only as the over-manipulation of words: and the common assumption that irrational or inexplicable occurrences, such as inspiration, divine madness, or lucky graces, are indispensable conditions of the greatest utterance (Abrams, 1953:70-71). So the flow of romantic emphasis on flavor. Romantic author brings the reader a nice dream. He described are possible, but all described with emphasis on the reader a sense of compassion.

It is equally apparent, however as a poet, and on his sights into his own process in the act composing. and not only words worth's theory, but romantic poetic poetics in general unmistakably took its special character, in considerable part, from the special character of the poems for which it served as a rationale. this survey of special character of the poems for which it served as a rationale. this survey of the roots of the expressive theory of poetry, accordingly, would not be complete, if we did not raise the question of the way in which this theory was related to contemporary poetic practice (Abrams, 1953:97).

2.6 Previous Studies

In conducting and finishing this research, the researcher reviews other people's studies as reference. There are two previous studies which are used by the researcher. The first is from Saima Aslam *et al'* study (2014). he is from The University of Sargodha. The title of her study is *Stylistic Analysis of the Poem "Bereft" by Robert Frost*. While, the second study is from Agemo, Stella (2011), she is from Faculty of Arts - Department of English – University of Illorin. The title of her study is *Stylistic Analysis of some Selected Poems of wole Soyinka*.

In Saima Aslam' study, The paper aims to analyze Robert Frost's Poem "Bereft" from the perspective of stylistic analysis. The analysis is made under the aspects of Graphological, Gramatical, Syntactical, and phonological patterns. In Agemo's study , The ultimate aim of this research is to explore ways in which language use has been integrated in the selected poems. It is also aimed at analyzing some of the distinctive features that give the selected poems their identity. This refers to the recurrent features of stylistics employed by the writer .