

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

This chapter describes about background of study, statement of the problem, purpose of study, scope and limitation, Significance of study

### **Background of Study**

Literature is the literary work which is usually created in an expression. It can be proved by Klarer that 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 most exact sense of the word. (Mario Kaler, 1962:1)

The other opinion is also explained by Susan Basnett. Basnett states,

literature is the study of literature beyond the confines of one particular country, and the study of the relationship between literatures on the one hand and other areas of knowledge and belief, such as painting, sculpture, architecture, music. Philosophy, history, the sociology the sciences,(e.g politics, economics,sociology) religion, etc. In brief, it is the comparison of literature with other spheres of human expression. (1988:30)

Based on two theories above, it can be concluded that literature is referred to as the entirety of written expression, the study of literature beyond the confines of one particular country, and the study of the relationship between literature one the one hand, and other areas of knowledge and belief. Hooper says,

Poetry is fundamentally metaphoric and capable of communication in very few word thoughts and emotion of great complexity. Poetry provides a traditionally accepted format (in ballads, lyric, odes, sonnets) for the publication of short but independent pieces of narration, description, or reflection. One of the elements in the poetry is figure of speech. (1990:22)

One of the elements in the poetry is figure of speech. Figures of speech, or *rhetorical figures*, or schemes (from the Greek word for “form”), in the view of

M. A. Abrams (1957:97), figure of speech is the way in which the departure from standard usage is not primarily in the meaning of the words, but it is in the order or syntactical pattern of the words. This distinction is not a sharp one, nor do all critics agree on its application. For convenience of exposition, however, the most commonly identified tropes are treated here, and the most commonly identified figures of speech are collected in the article *rhetorical figures*.

This study discussed about Emily Dickinson's poems, those are "Success is Counted Sweetest", "I had no time to hate", and "Have You Got a Brook In Your Little Heart". Those poems are very interesting to be discussed because Emily Dickinson is a very famous poet who creates so many poems. Emily Dickinson was born on December 10, 1830, in Amherst, Massachusetts. These Three poems of Emily Dickinson have a wide variety of languages, such as metaphor, simile, and many others. These three poems are "Success is Counted Sweetest", "I had no time to hate", and "Have You Got a Brook in Your Little Heart" those poems by Emily Dickinson have a very deep meaning and very poetic. In this research, the researcher analyzes three poems. The poems of Emily Dickinson are much appreciated by the public. She used figure of speech in her love poems and she creates them with beautiful words and it has a deep meaning, but some of readers do not concern and notice about this beautiful and deep meaning or message in these three poems. Thus, it needed to be revealed throughout this research. In fact, Emily also had romantic feeling for someone view of her love poems.

If talking about poetry, Emily Dickinson is one of the greatest poets. She had written many famous poems which were known over the whole world. Dickinson had graduated from Amherst Academy and completed a year of study

at Mount Holyoke. The experience at Mount Holyoke may well have brought to the surface an independence that fueled Dickinson's writing and led her to cease attending church by the time she was thirty. Following her return to Amherst in 1848 and after the religious awakening that peaked there around 1850, she began to write seriously. The magnitude of her output was not clear until after her death, when her sister Lavonia discovered a cherry-wood cabinet containing some 1,147 poems in fair copy.

## **1.2 Statements of the Problem**

Based on the background of the study above, the statements of the problem for this study can be formulated as below,

- 1.2.1 What is figure of speech used in Emily Dickinson's poems "Success is Counted Sweetest", "I Had No time to Hate" and "Have You Got a Brook In Your Little Heart"?
- 1.2.2 What are the possible meaning of the figure of speech used in Emily Dickinson poems "Success is Counted Sweetest", "I Had No time to Hate" and "Have You Got a Brook In Your Little Heart"?
- 1.2.3 What is the contribution of the overall figure of speech to the meaning of poems "Success is Counted Sweetest", "I Had No time to Hate" and "Have You Got a Brook In Your Little Heart"?

## **1.3 Purpose of Research**

The purpose of study must be clear, so there are some points of to display this research's purpose as below,

1.3.1 To identify the figure of speech used in Emily Dickinson's poems

“Success is Counted Sweetest”, “I Had No Time to Hate” and “Have You Got a Brook In Your Little Heart”

1.3.2 To describe the possible meaning of the figure of speech used in Emily

Dickinson's “Success is Counted Sweetest”, “I Had No Time to Hate” and “Have You Got a Brook In Your Little Heart”

1.3.3 To explain the contribution of the overall figure of speech to the meaning

of poems “Success is Counted Sweetest”, “I Had No time to Hate” and “Have You Got a Brook In Your Little Heart”

#### **1.4 Significance of Study**

This study analyzes the poems “Success is Counted Sweetest”, “I had no time to Hate” and “Have You Got a Brook In Your Little Heart”. The result of this analysis will be a good reference for the readers to understand more about the meaning of the words in the poem” Success is Counted Sweetest”, “I had no time to hate” and “Have You Got a Brook In Your Little Heart”. The figure of speech inside these poems can reveal the all deep meaning.

#### **1.5 Scope and Limitation**

The scope of this research is about the analysis of figure speech in three poems by Emily Dickinson, ”Success is Counted Sweetest”, “I Had No Time to Hate” and “Have You Got a Brook In Your Little Heart”. The researcher gives limitation of the study just concern to these three poems; ”Success is Counted

Sweetest”, “I Had No Time to Hate” and “Have You Got a Brook In Your Little Heart.