

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

This chapter presents a review of related literature about based on literature based on the poetry and figure of speech.

#### **2.1 Literature**

Literature is imaginative and creative act that can make the readers enjoyed, literature usually focused on writing. Wallek and Waren state that literature is creative act, a literary works (1977:3). The study of Literature is one of the things can lead to discovery of new dimensions of the self. Klarer states,

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. The definitions, therefore, usually include additional adjectives such as “aesthetic” or “artistic” to distinguish literary works from the texts of everyday use such as telephone books, newspapers, legal documents, and scholarly writings (Mario klarer, 1962:1).

From the statements above, the researcher can conclude that all of creative act including expression written, can called literature. Based on that explanation, it can be concluded that literary works is difference with other texts of everyday use. The texts of everyday use such as newspaper, legal documents, and so on. The difference between literary works and texts of everyday use is literary work uses artistic words. Sometime, the idea of literary works based on the writers experience and their feelings, while other text uses daily words and so many facts.

## 2.2 Poetry

Poetry is a kind of literary work. According to Jeffrey D. Hoeper, poetry is fundamentally metaphoric and capable of communication in very few word thoughts and emotion of great complexity. Poetry provide a traditionally accepted format (in ballads, lyric, odes, sonnets) for the publication of short but independent pieces of narration, description, or reflection. (1990: 22).

Based on Abrams's opinion to poetry is composed and transmitted by singers or reciters. Its origins are prehistoric, yet it continues to flourish even now among populations which for the most part cannot read or write. Oral poetry includes both narrative forms (see *epic* and ballad) and lyric forms see folk songs (1999: 200).Based on Jeffrey and Abrams poetry is Poetry that is composed and transmitted by singers or recites.

## 2.3 Figure of speech

A lyric of poetry or song has figurative language to convey intended meaning. According to Abrams figurative language is a conspicuous departure from what users of a language apprehend as the standard meaning of words, or else the standard order of words, in order to achieve some special meaning or effect (1999: 96). On the other hand, Little (1966:212) states that figurative language is the main force of expression in poetry and religion where concrete images, symbols, parables and so on, convey so much more than can be conveyed by the corresponding abstract statement.

Figurative language has several forms and types, and the figure of speech that has a hidden meaning that is usually interpreted in writing. There many form

use figure of speech like in song or poetry. The researcher concludes from that definition figurative language is main force of expression in poetry and religion where concrete images, symbols, parables and so on convey in order to achieve some special meaning or effect.

In addition, brogan states that, Figure of speech is common currency today have been reduced to seven: Synecdoche, metonymy, simile, metaphor, personification, allegory, and a different but related device symbol.( 1994:114). Based on Abrams and brogan figure of speech which is the departure from standard usage is not primarily in the meaning of the words, but in the order or syntactical pattern of the words. This distinction is not a sharp one, nor do all critics agree on its application.

### **2. 3. 1 Assonance**

Assonance is the repetition of identical or similar vowels—especially in Stressed syllables—in a sequence of nearby words.(Abrams, 1999: 9). Example Assonance:

*Thou still unravished bride of quietness,*

*Thou foster child of silence and slow time....* by Keats' "Ode on a Grecian Urn" (1820).

From that definition, the researcher concludes if assonance is a repetition word at the beginning of the sentence.

### **2.3.2 Allegory**

An allegory is a narrative, whether in prose or verse, in which the agents and actions, and sometimes the setting as well, are contrived by the author to

make coherent sense on the “literal,” or primary, level of signification, and at the same time to signify a second, correlated order of signification (Abrams, 1999: 5). Example:

*Can Honour's voice, provoke the silent dust*

That line is quote from Thomas Gray's poem. From that definition, the researcher concludes if allegory is a figure of speech comparing mesh and the other one in the unified whole.

### **2.3.3 Hyperbole**

Hyperbole is the figure of speech, or *trope*, called hyperbole (Greek for “overshooting”) is bold overstatement, or the extravagant exaggeration of fact or of possibility (Abrams, 1999: 120). Example of Hyperbole :

*His voice boomed splitting the sky.* . by Samuel Johnson's

From that definition, the researcher concludes if hyperbole is a figure of speech that described a case by replacing it with understandable words.

### **2.3.4 Personification**

According to Abrams says figure related to metaphor is personification, or in the Greek term, *prosopopeia*, in which either an inanimate object or an abstract concept is spoken of as though it were endowed with life or with human attributes or feelings (compare *pathetic fallacy*) (1999:99) For Example :

*My car was happy to be washed.* . by Samuel Johnson's

From that definition, the researcher concludes if personification is a figure of speech that comparing the write inanimate objects to be alive, could do, or move.

### 2.3.5 Metaphor

According to Little (1966: 165) metaphor is a comparison omitting the words like and as so that one object is likened to another by being said to be that other. Example of metaphor: *He is the apple of my eye* - There is, of course, no real apple in a person's eye. The "apple" is someone beloved and held dear.

From that definition, researcher concludes if metaphor is figure of speech that expresses a thought or action directly, usually in the form of analogical comparison.

### 2.3.6 Symbol

According to Abrams Symbol in the broadest sense a symbol is anything which signifies something; in this sense all words are symbols (Abrams, 1999:311). Example of Symbol: *Using an apple to represent education*. From that definition Symbol occurs when a word which has meaning in itself but is used to represent something entirely different.

## 2.4 figurative language and meaning of poem

According to Abrams Figures of speech, or *rhetorical figures*, or schemes (from the Greek word for "form"), in which the departure from standard usage is not primarily in the meaning of the words, but in the order or syntactical pattern of the words. in which words or phrases are used in a way that effects a conspicuous change in what we take to be their standard meaning. Meaning, as opposed to its meaning in the figurative use, is called the literal meaning. (Abrams, 1999: 97).

From that definition figurative language is in which words or phrases are used in a way that effects a conspicuous change in what we take to be their

standard meaning. Meaning, as opposed to its meaning in the figurative use, is called the literal meaning.

## 2.5 previous of study

I chose a thesis entitled *The Analysis of figure of Speech in Emily Dickinson's "Success is Counted Sweetest", "I Had no Time to Hate", and "Have you Got a Brook in Your Little Heart"* because this is different from the other thesis. The first thesis, belonging Anjar Dwi Cahyo, 2014 entitled *An Analysis of Figurative Language in Born For this, That's What you Get and The Only Exception songs by Paramour* This thesis analyzed using a figure of speech with the title song of Paramour *Born For this, That's What you Get and The Only Exception* whereas in my thesis using a figure of speech with the object Emily Dickinson poem's "Success is Counted Sweetest", "I Had no Time to Hate", and "Have you Got a Brook in Your Little Heart".

The second thesis, belonging Melisa, 2010 entitled *The Figure of Speech in Emily Dickinson's love poem's "I cannot Live with you", "Heart, we will forget him!", "That I did always love"* This thesis analyzes figure of speech, but the object under study is different with my thesis, Melisa, 2010 thesis uses title object poetry "I cannot Live with you", "Heart, we will forget him!", "That I did always love", whereas in my thesis using the object Emily Dickinson's poems entitled "Success is Counted Sweetest", "I Had no Time to Hate", and "Have you Got a Brook in Your Little Heart".