CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is a system of communication which is needed in human life. Language is primary means for human beings to communicate. Hornby (2000:752) states that language is the system of communication in speech and writing that is used by people of a particular country. Based on that above statements we know that language is an important thing in humans life and make humans understand and can communicate easily with others in social life. To be able to communicate, humans must learn about the language and the meaning of every word in language. The content of communication is also organized in a system of language, what human beings want to talk about is in sounds that are heard or written in symbols that are read.

The study about language is called Linguistics. One of the branches in linguistics which concern with meaning is called Semantics. Leech (1981:1) states “semantics is the study of the meaning of words, phrases, or sentences in the language or semantics is the study of linguistics meaning”. The meaning of word can be defined based on the particular context and the particular discipline; for example:

- Her face become red when she looks on you
- Her mother give me light red to married her
In the sentences above, red may mean several different meaning, based on different context. First example “red” means that “she” become ashamed of a man. In second sentence “red” means that “her mother” doesn’t give a permission to a man. So the word “red” has different meaning, according to when we used it in different context and discipline.

There are two varieties of meaning in Semantics, linguistic meaning and speaker’s meaning. The linguistics meaning of an expression is simply the meanings of that expression in some forms of language. Meanwhile, speaker’s meaning is what a speaker means in producing an utterance (Leech 1981:8). Speaker’s meaning is divided in two different types, literal meaning and non literal meaning.

Lyons (1977:10) explained that if a speaker is always speaking literally based on the real or lexical meaning of utterances. For example, “she is a smart student”, this sentence have literal meaning. The sentence means that “she” is a smart or clever student and has good knowledge, it also showed an ability in study.

However, a speaker sometimes speak literally, therefore, means what his words means, but sometimes the speaker speak non-literally, therefore, means something different from what his words means and to tell the listener another meaning of his word. So, non literal meaning is very important to understand to avoid misunderstanding of meaning between speaker and listener.
Non-literal used in a language is traditionally called figurative language. In a case of non-literal meaning, there is a number of different ways the speaker or writer expresses their idea. Some of then are using figures of speeches such as, facetiously, exaggeratedly, hyperbole, simile, metaphor etc.

Based on the explanation above, we can say that non-literal meaning is one way to express our idea or thought by saying one thing means another. Non literal expression are often found in literary works such as novels, plays, short stories, poems or even in lyrics of song. In this thesis the writer wants to analyze about non-literal meaning in poems. In poems the authors often use the words which has non-literal meaning.

Poems is traditionally written art form in which human language is used for its aesthetic qualities in addition to, or instead of, its national and semantic content. Poems express a conversation or an interchange that is grounded in the most deeply feeling of experiences of human beings. Poems is often created from the desire to escape the logical, as well as expressing feeling other expressions in tight, condensed manner. Poems use of nuance and symbolism can make it difficult to translate. The poets create poems not only make a sentence but also to bring meanings because every word that they are creating his meaningful. They create the poems is to express their feeling or experiences in their life.

Poet usually makes poems to express their feeling about something. In this study the writer wants to discuss about poems of Anne Bronte. Anne Bronte (17 January 1820 – 28 May 1849) was a British novelist and poet, the youngest member of the Bronte literary family. The daughter of a poor Irish clergyman in the Church of England, Anne Bronte lived most of her life with her family at the parish of Haworth on the Yorkshire moors. For a couple of years she went
to a boarding school. At the age of 19 she left Haworth and worked as a governess between 1839 and 1845. After leaving her teaching position, she fulfilled her literary ambitions. She wrote a volume of poetry with her sisters (*Poems by Currer, Ellis, and Acton Bell*, 1846) and two novels. Anne's life was cut short when she died of pulmonary tuberculosis at the age of 29.

In this thesis the writer adopted figurative expressions which are found in Anne Bronte poems. Figurative (Hornby, 2000:494) is used in a way that is different from the usual meaning, in order to create a particular mental image. In this study the writer selected several poems of Anne Bronte and the writer will discuss and find out about the meaning every couplet in lyrics of Anne Bronte poems. There are five poems of Anne Bronte which selected by the writer.

1.2 Problem of the Study

According to the background explained above, there are some problems that appeared in this research. The problems are:

1. What are the types of non literal meaning found in Anne Bronte’s selected poems.
2. What is the most dominant type of non literal meaning found in Anne Bronte’s selected poems.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Concerning with the problem above, this analysis is intended to some objectives, namely:

1. To find out the types of non literal meaning in Anne Bronte’s selected poems.
2. To describe the types of non literal meaning are found in Anne Bronte’s selected poems.
1.4 Scope of the Study

In a research, it is important for the writer to limit the analysis in order to concentrate on a specific object that has been chosen in order to get the best result from it. This would help the writer to avoid over complicating the issues and analysis.

This research was limited to discussion of the types of non literal meaning as proposed by Irawan (2012: 5), whereas description of non literal meaning are summarized from Lyons (1977: 11), Keraf (1991: 112) and wikipedia.

1.5 Significance of the Analysis

This thesis is expected to enrich the literature in the study of meaning and add the knowledge of the students of language in terms of semantic, especially to understand non literal meaning. And it also can help the students or readers to digest the horizon of the poems.