2. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In completing the writing of this paper, the writer has consulted some certain books and conducted library research. The theoretical statements are definitely required and all those statements are on the books. The definitions are written as follows.

Roberts and Jacobs (1995). This book is about literature. It guides the reader to understand how to read and write, for the book is specified to explanation about introduction to reading and writing. The book is unique among anthologies, however, because it is dedicated throughout to the interlocking processes of writing and reading. And this book is so good to read to increase our knowledge about literature.

Siswantoro (2002) explains that about poetry. The whole elements of poems are describing in this book. Begin from the meaning of poetry, how to read poetry, the style of poetry, imagery, rhythm, tone, and etc. If somebody wants to know more about poetry this book is good to read.

2.1 Poem

Tarigan (1986:4) explains that the poet derived from the Greek word which means to make or create. In the Greek language itself, the word poet means the person who creates through his imagination, people who almost like gods or very fond of the gods. He is a shrewd man, a saint, who was also a philosopher, statesman, teacher, someone who can guess the hidden truth.

Perrine (1974: 553) defined poem as a kind of language that says more and says it more intensely that does ordinary language. It is almost similar with
Volpe’s idea (1967:3) he said that poem is a perhaps the most difficult kind of language.


From the definition above, it can be concluded that poem a literary work a bit tricky, has many meanings and many results can get from a poem.


The quotation means, in poem, language that is used by each poet is different. Generally, this difference is a particular characteristic for a poet. The language of a poem is determined by the poet’s purpose in writing the poem. In addition, the poet’s custom and regional element can effect the post stylistic. On the other hand, Coleridge (1933) says, “poem is different with prose although both poem and prose are an art form and generally creative in nature that is used to express emotion or to tell a story”.

Dave (1985) states Poetry is a dialect of the language we speak, possessed of metaphorical density, coded with the resonant meaning, engaging us with narrative’s pleasure, enhancing and sustaining our pleasure with enlarged awareness.
Shakespeare (1612) describes that the most popular kind of the poetry is the lyric poetry because it shows bewildering variety of forms, as it deeds intricately with the author’s own emotions and views. On the other hand, Dylan (1899) said that Poetry is what makes someone laugh or cry or yawn, what makes someone toenails twinkle, what makes someone want to do this or that or nothing.

Delu (1998) said that as one of the most important forms in literature, poems enjoys special style which brings people to the beauty of rhythm, vision, image and implied meaning. While Altenberg and Lewis (1989:6) started that poem elements consist of: (1) poem characteristic, (2) poem language such as diction, imagery, and figurative language, (3) form such as sound and meaning, (4) content such as narration, emotion, and theme.

Robert (2010) explains that Poetry is an ancient art or technology; older than computer, older than print, older than writing indeed, though some may find this surprising much older than prose. I presume that the technology of poetry, using the human body as its medium, evolved for specific uses; to hold thing in memory, both within and beyond the individual life span; to achieve intensity and sensuous appeal; to express feelings and ideas rapidly and memorably; to share those feelings and ideas with companions, and also with the dead and with those to come after us.

Aristoteles (323 BC) said that therewere three genres of poetry are the epic, the comic, the tragic and develop rules to distinguish the highest quality poetry is each genre, based on the underlying purposes of the genre.
Charles (1998) explains that Prose poetry is a hybrid genre that shows attributes of both prose and poetry. It maybe indistinguishable from the micro-story. Most critics argue that it qualifies as poetry because of its conciseness, use of metaphor and special attention to language.


Dick Hartoko (1987:27) says, “puisi terdiri dari dua unsur, yaitu unsur tematik atau unsur semantik puisi dan unsur sintaksis puisi. Unsur tematik atau unsur semantik puisi menuju ke arah struktur batin sedangkan unsur sintaksis mengarah pada struktur fisik puisi. Struktur batin adalah makna yang terkandung dalam puisi yang tidak secara langsung dapat dihayati. Struktur batin terdiri dari (1) tema, (2) perasaan, (3) nada dan suasana, (4) amanat atau pesan. Struktur fisik adalah struktur yang bisa kita lihat melalui bahasanya yang tampak. Struktur fisik terdiri dari (1) diksi, (2) pengimajian, (3) kata konkret, (4) bahasa figuratif atau majas, dan (5) tata wajah”

From the definition above can be concluded that poetry has many structures and many meanings from the feels and tones.

### 2.2 The Stylistic

Leech (1981:22) says,”Stylistic comes from style and linguistic. So, stylistic is a branch of linguistic that studies the style of language and describes the norms and usage of literary language in speech, in various types of written works and in public affairs”. Coulthard (1985) said that stylistic in linguistic refers to the identification of patterns of usage in speech and writing., while stylistic in literary studies is usually made for the purpose of commenting on quality and meaning in a text. In other word, stylistic is the study of style used in literary and verbal language and the effect writer or speaker wishes to
communicate to the reader. Further, Coulthard said that stylistic devices are represented by two categories; (1) figures of thought, and (2) figures of speech. Both figures of thought and figures of speech are used in speech with the same aim of intensifying the emotional or logical emphasis that the information transferred should convey.

Nurgiyanto (2002:296) says, “Gaya bahasa adalah teknik pengungkapan bahasa yang dipakai untuk mengungkapkan sesuatu dengan tidak menunjuk secara langsung objek yang dituju”. (Stylistic is a technique of language that uses figurative meaning. Figurative meaning is a language that used is to tell something without indicating the object)”

From the statements above, we can say that stylistic is the style, the way a writer expresses his thought through the words written in the pages.

While Sumardjo (1998:127) says, “Gaya bahasa adalah cara dalam menggunakan bahasa untuk memperkuat daya teriknya”. (Stylistic is the way of using the language to raise the power of attraction).

From statement above, style of language the way in language to make literature has stronger meaning.

Anwar (2001:119) says, “Gaya bahasa adalah ciri khas seorang penyair ataupun pengarang dalam membuat karya tulis yang menarik untuk menarik pembaca. Biasanya, gaya bahasa menggunakan bahasa kiasan untuk mengekspresikan perasaan tertentu atau mendorong imajinasi yang dikembangkan dalam menciptakan gambar, tujuannya adalah untuk meningkatkan efektivitas, kejelasan, dan kenikmatan dari komunikasi baik tertulis maupun lisan”.

(Stylistic is the characteristic of a poet or an author in making the attractive writing to attract the reader. Usually, stylistic use figurative language to express a particular feeling or encourage imagination by a well-developed means
of creating images, it is purpose being to improve the effectiveness, clarity, and enjoyment of both written and oral communication.

Sujiman (1990:33) says, “Gaya bahasa adalah cara untuk menyampaikan ide ataupun perasaan kedalam kata-kata dalam bentuk tulisan atau lisan”.

(Stylistic is the way to deliver the thoughts and feelings into words in written or oral form).

From the definition above can be concluded that style of language is the way to show what happening with our condition with many ways.

The word stylistic Keraf (2002:13) has related with the word style. Keraf says, “Kata style berasal dari bahasa latin, namun orang yunani suadah mengembangkan sendiri teori-teori mengenai style itu. Ada dua pandangan mengenai style : (1) Aliran Platonik, mereka menganggap style sebagai kualitas suatu ungkapan, ada ungkapan yang memiliki style dan ada juga yang tidak memiliki style. (2) Aliran Aristoteles, mereka menganggap stylr adalah suatu kualitas yang inheren, yang ada dalam tiap ungkapan. Aliran Aristoteles juga menganggap bahwa semua karya memiliki gaya, ada yang kuat dan ada yang lemah.” (Style comes from the latin, but greek people have developed their own theoris about the style. There are two points of view about style, (1) Platonic, they thought the style as an expression of quality and there is a phrase that has style and some are not. (2) Aristotle, they thought the style is a quality that is inherent in every expression.Aristotle also thought that all the works have style, but there is a high-value work and there is a low, there is a strong value and thereis a weak).

Stylistic is a way to express idea through language to show the soul, spirit, and the personality of the writer. Stylistic has four parts: (1) Stylistic based on the choice of words: formal style, informal style, conversational style; (2) Stylistic based on tones; simple style, powerful style, medium style; (3) Stylistic based on sentence structure: climax, anticlimax, parallelism, antithesis, repetition; (4) Stylistic based on direct or indirect meaning; rhetoric style such as alliteration, euphemism, litotes, hyperbola, anastrophe, paradox and figurative language style such as simile, metaphor, personification, allegory, eponymous and irony).

In this study, the writer analyzed one of four parts stylistic that are started by Keraf, that is stylistic based on direct and indirect meaning, they are rhetoric style and figurative language style. Rhetoric style consist of alliteration, euphemism, litotes, hyperbola, anastrophe, paradox and figurative language style consist of simile, metaphor, personification, allegory, eponymous and irony.

Keraf(2002) says,“(1) aliterasi adalah gaya bahasa yang digunakan untuk konsonan yang sama di tiap awal suku kata dalam baris pertama. (2) Eufimisme adalah gaya berbahasa berupa ungkapan tak langsung yang menggantikan satu hal karena dianggap terlalu kasar. (3) litotes adalah gaya mengungkapkan sesuatu yang awalnya bermakna baik menjadi bersifat negatif. (4) hiperbola adalah gaya bahasa yang menggambarkan objek, ide, dan lain-lain dengan memberi bobot tekanan secara berlebihan untuk memperoleh efek yang intents. (5) Anastrof adalah gaya bahasa yang membalikkan susunan kata dalam kata dalam kalimat. (6) paradoks adalah gaya bahasa yang mengungkapkan fenomena yang berkontradiksi, tetapi jika dikaji sebenarnya menunjukan kebenaran. (7)
simile adalah gaya bahasa yang secara langsung membandingkan dua hal yang berbeda dan biasanya menggunakan kata ‘seperti dan bagaikan’. (8) Metafora adalah gaya bahasa yang membandingkan dua hal yang tidak sama yang sebenarnya memiliki suatu kesamaan. (9) Personifikasi adalah gaya bahasa yang menggambarkan benda mati seolah-olah hidup dan melakukan hal yang hanya dapat dilakukan oleh manusia. (10) Allegori adalah gaya bahasa yang menggunakan lambang-lambang seperti fabel dan parabel. (11) Eponim adalah gaya bahasa yang menyebutkan nama seseorang yang dihubungkan dengan sifat tertentu. (12) Ironi adalah gaya bahasa berupa pernyataan yang isinya bertentangan dengan kenyataan sebenarnya”.

From the definition above can be concluded that poetry has many kinds that always has a different ways to show what the meaning.

Li (2004) explains that literary language processing deserves its due attention in the current research atmosphere of natural language processing (NLP). Since poetry fully reveals literary language features such as vividness, sensibility and individuality, it is the appropriate start-point in NLP. Stylistic analysis thus contributes as an important task in literary language processing with lots of challenges. This paper looks into the research object, poetic language, strongly recommends and carefully proves poetry stylistic analysis technique based on term connection with the support of NLP technique as the background. Furthermore, the corresponding algorithm is proposed and questionnaires are applied to evaluate poetry stylistics in surveys. Both theories and experiments confirm us that commonness exceeds individuality concerning poetry stylistic analysis, therefore poetry stylistic analysis technique based on term connection is valid in evaluating poetry stylistics.