2. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Definition of Literature

Moody (1968:2) says literature springs from our inborn love of telling story, of arranging words in pleasing patterns, of expressing in word some special aspect of our human experience. It is usually set down in printed characters for us to read, though some forms of it are performed on certain social occasion. There are number of different branches such as Drama, Poetry, the Novel, the Short story; all these are works of the imagination or the capacity for invention. The greatest pleasure and satisfaction to be found in literature occur where it brings us back to the realities of human situation, problems, feelings and relationships.

Taylor (1981:1) Literature, like other arts, is essentially an imaginative act, that is, an act of the writer’s imagination in selecting, ordering and interpreting life-experience, in the case of literature, words are the medium of expression and it makes little difference whether those words are recorded in the living memory of a people or by some mechanical means such as writing, sound recording, etc.

2.2 Definition of Poetry

Wordsworth defined poetry as the “The spontaneous overflow of powerful feeling: it takes its origin from emotion recollected in tranquility”. Poetry is a part of writing which has substances of feeling and emotions. The substances express by carefully selected words and become an aesthetics opus.
Miller (1981: 44) said, “poetry is the kind poets writes”. To define poetry is not easy because not everything can be named or explained. so it is enough to sharpen your perception as a reader and to permit a fuller understanding of what it is in the poem that gives pleasure and creates form and meaning. Literature is a term used to describe written or spoken material.

Harry (972:214) says, “poetry is a literary work in metrical form or patterned language. the art of rhythmical composition, written or spoken is designed to produce pleasure through beautiful, elevated, imaginative, or profound thought”.

Barber (1083: 4) says, “poetry I literature written I verse but poetry too is fiction: when a poet offers us events, moods, attitudes, emotions, or whatever, he does not invite us to believe that they are the transcription of something that has happened; rather he invites us to experience them”.

Poetry also observes a sense of pattern that put into consideration of the words that connect to each other, either in terms of sound or original meanings.

Edgar (1993:5) says, “poems are often about subjects that never experienced directly.” This statement shows if the experience of the poem to recapture, understand the language, ideas, attitudes, and frames of references that will make the poem come alive and he according to him,
only a short poem could sustain the level of emotion in the reader that was
generated by all good poetry.

Robert (1993:547) said that poetry and poem describe a wide
variety of subjects. The poem, however, is in itself concerned with the
figurative and slippery nature of truth and knowledge, the disappearance of
hard fact in fiction and dream, the inability of the wandering mind to
envision a paradise other than a glimpse.

2.3 Scope of Poetry

Poetry has Structures which is called method of poetry. Structure and
style are the principal devices of poetry and its language is far more
condensed and intensified. Pronounciation device is meaning that poet wants
to be tells is the language. Language of poetry is unique. When analyzing the
structure of a poem, the best method to is to deduce and state the idea or
attitude being expressed by each component part. An understanding of the
relationship of parts to each other discloses the structure of the work, while
the progression of ideas or responses, which intensify them points directly to
the theme, therefore the analysis toward poetry is based on theme, Figurative
language and meaning.

2.3.1. Theme

Theme is the abstract idea that the subject matter examplifies that
also a part of meaning. The main idea of poetry is so strong shoves in soul
of poet. The character of theme is direct, objective, specific. Theme of
poetry has to be connected to the poet, with imagined concepts, therefore theme is specific (poet), but objective (for the reader) and direct (original). Common themes of poem include love, death, experience, justice, religion.

The theme of poem may be stated explicitly, but more often it is implicit, and must be determined by a close reading.

2.3.2 Figurative Language

Figurative language which is originally detected and described language in literal, can be found and illustrated in English literature if it looks hard enough.

According to Oxford Dictionary “Figurative language is ways to using language to convey or suggest a meaning beyond the literal meaning of the words”. Figurative language surprises the reader because the statement or idea expressed does not make sense on the surface level, and, since literal meaning is denied, an act of imagination is required before the intended meaning becomes clear. The sense must be inferred from some naturally relevant association, comparison, substitution, contrast or inversion of image and idea. The point most often being emphasized by a figure speech is the common factor or relationship which exists between the images involved, that quality attribute which they have or do not have in common”. (Taylor:165)
Here are the most of important kind of figurative language which encounter in passage of literary writing:

a. **Metaphor**

A metaphor implies that one thing is like another. It does this by stating that one thing is another. Generally speaking, it makes a comparison between one thing which would not normally be thought of as similar to each other. Metaphor is in a sense more unconscious than simile and is deeply embedded in the choice of sword, controlled by the predominant idea. Metaphorical uses of words and phrases are usually included within the wider concept of ‘figurative language’. This term, like so many literary terms, is so general and complex that it would be idle to try to find a single unambiguous meaning for it:

*The fringed curtains of thine eye advance*

*She was an angel in my sorrow*

This second sentence shows that she was an angel who came or presents to his life to bring joyful, happiness even attraction

b. **Simile**

A simile states that one thing is like another. Generally speaking, it makes a comparison between two things which would not normally be regarded as similar to each other. Simile and metaphor are two linguistic devices, both involving the use of comparison, which will often be met. Simile is usually introduced by word such as *like or as:*
Her mouth is sharp like a knife

My love is like a rose, a red rose

This second sentence describes that his love one is beautiful and good smell but perhaps has a heart which is able to hurt him same as rose thorn

c. **Personification**

A personification is a metaphor which attributes human characteristics to non-human things or to abstract qualities. The term ‘personification’ is used for metaphor which states or assumes that a non-human thing or quality is a person:

*The stars are dancing above my head now*

*My city disappear without soul*

The first sentence describes that someone is getting dizzy and the second sentence describes that his city did not placed by anyone else.

d. **Hyperbole**

A statement is made emphatic by overstatement. The poet needs to make the writing over in order to get attention from the reader. In generally, overstatement is able to get in daily language:

*I need you and it’s killing me when you are away*

*When I am without you, I am insecure*

*There’ll be no clear skies if I lose you, baby*
The first sentence shows that the man will die if the girl goes away and almost close to the third sentence that shows the man will always sad or stress unless his girl leaves him

e. **Metonymy**

Metonymy is a figurative language characterized by the use of the name of one thing in place of the name something that is symbolized:

> *Her daddy bought him a nike.*

Nike is one of branded sport shoes

f. **Litotes**

Litotes is an understatement in an affirmative is expressed by negative of its contrary, often used for emphasis or ironically. To make it clear:

> *If you don’t mind you can use my ancient car*

This line shows that it does not want to tell the truth, this is trying to show be low profile

g. **Synecdoche**

Waluyo (1987: 85) says synecdoche is manifestation reflected a part is used to tell the whole. This is derived in *part pro toto* (to tell a part to a whole) and *totem pro parte* (to tell a whole to a part).

> *The farmers work hard but still have shack without window, they live in infliction life*

This sentence shows that all farmers is in infliction life, it’s true that the farmers work hard and perhaps only have shack, but it’s not all live in infliction life.
2.3.3 Meaning

There is two kind of meaning in semantics, they are linguistics meaning and speaker meaning. Linguistics meaning is simply meaning of that expression in some form of a language. Speaker meaning is what speaker means producing an utterance. Speaker meaning consist of literal meaning and non literal meaning.

a. Literal meaning

Literal meaning means what our words mean, the meaning of the utterance is the lexical meaning or literal meaning.

b. Non literal meaning

According to saeed (2003: 15) non literal uses of language are traditionally called figurative and are described by host of rhetorical terms including metaphor, simile, personification, metonymy, synecdoche, hyperbole, and litotes.

Before taking the meaning of poem it is much better to read repeatedly to understand the poem because a poem may have different meanings for different reader. The meaning of poetry can be found after the three kinds of meaning, those are general meaning, detailed meaning, and intention. The general meaning is whole meaning from the one until last line of poetry. The detailed meaning is a meaning from one stanza to another stanza of every line of poem. The last that intention, it is an experience or feeling when reading the poem. Intention is to give a clear
explanation of how to do something; to give a detailed impression of life
in a certain city; to explain the motives behind a person’s actions; to
ridicule something which is unworthy or undesirable; to share with us
certain very precious feelings; to cause us to admire something beautiful;
to evoke pity for someone in unfortunate circumstance. The function of
intention is to understand and explain a poet’s purpose, the intention
depends on the reader because variety of point of view in getting the
meaning to explain to ourselves that we have caught the writer’s aim. If
we feel some certainty about this, it perhaps some evidence that the
writer’s communication has been successful.