

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

Language is an important aspect for human being since in this life people need to communicate and interact with each other using language. Yousif (2018), argue that language can divided into two group, which are everyday language and the literary language. Everyday language refers to the language that we use in daily life, it can be words and phrases that has a literal meaning, straightforward and easy to understood. Whereas, literary language is the language that often used by poets, the writer and the authors. Literary language is connected with art or creative, imaginative, artistic and original works. The literary language is more artistic compare to ordinary language that we used in daily conversation. The aim of using the literary language is to convey the idea, deep feeling, message, and image to the audience. Thus, the literary language is closely relate to the literature due to the function of literary language itself and it often used by the author in order to create certain literary work such as novel, short story, drama and poem.

Poem can be defined as one of the literary work that comes from the expression of poets. Perrine (1969) defined poem as kind of language that says more intensely than ordinary language. The poem has the role as the media to deliver author's opinion, message, and feelings towards certain phenomenon to the readers by using literary language. The idea of those poems needs to be interpreted by the readers and it's dealing with meaning. Problems occur when there is literary

language used by the author since not all the reader can understand the meaning inside the poems which certainly used a figurative language.

According to Perrine (1969), figurative language can simply defined as language that used symbols to describe other things. One of the figurative language that become the concern in this study is the used of metaphor. Matthew (1997) defined metaphor as the figure of speech where a word expressions normally being used for one kind of object, action, act and its extended to another. From the arguments given by Matthew, we can affirm that metaphors are figurative languages that use expressions to express certain object, action or other things that will be extended to another meaning. The aim of using metaphor is in order expressed certain feeling by comparing things implicitly or making an analogy statement.

I.A Richard as stated in Wellek and Warren (1977), argue that as a human being we used the metaphor unconsciously in our daily conversation and we have to consider that metaphor is the principle that always exist in each language. The unusual words used by the author might also cause the problems for the reader in interpreting the meaning of those words. Metaphor is believed as the component of figurative language that often used in poem and always has its implicit meaning. Larson (1998) argue that implicit meaning is something that not expressed clearly and directly and it needs an effort to understand what the speaker mean. Those literary works has the role as the media to delivers author's opinion towards certain phenomenon which needs to be interpreted by the readers

and its dealing with meaning. Thus, the reader should interpret the implicit meaning behind the metaphor that used by the poets.

One of the genius poet who also used metaphor in her poems is Emily Elizabeth Dickinson (1830-1866). As reported from Encyclopedia Britannica, Emily is known as the poet who often used unique word and metaphors. Her brilliance of style and integrity of vision might also has an implicit meaning inside the poem itself. Dickinson is widely considered to be one of the two leading 19th-century American poets. As reported by BBC, Madeleine Olnek argue that the truth of Emily Dickinson's life was so different from what the world was told about her and what is unique from Emily Dickinson is that she is known as the most famous self-closing figures in literature who produce nearly 1800 poems in her life, but only 10 of her poems published during her lifetime. The rest of her works are found in her room and published by her sister after her death. Death is perhaps become one of the topics that always gives the insight to Dickinson in writing her poems.

Several biographers of Emily Dickinson point out that Dickinson's method of exploring several topics in her poems is inspired from the death of her beloved friends and family that was occurred in a short period of time. So that's why, many of her poems are talking about death. This is what inspire the researcher to explore more about death theme in Emily Dickinson through the used of metaphor in her poems. In order to limit this study, the researcher will only choose three poems by Emily Dickinson by using purposive sampling. The researcher used Purposive sampling in choosing the poems that will be analyzed and determine

the number of the poems that will be analyzed in this study. Patton as stated in Palinkas (2015), defined purposive sampling as a technique widely used in qualitative research for the identification and selection of information for the most effective use of limited resources by make a parameter for the objects that will be choosen. The researcher create three characteristics to choose three poems as the object of this study. First, it should be the poems by Emily Dickinson that was published during her lifetime. Second, it should be include in the most famous poems by Emily Dickinson, and the last, it should be the poems with death theme.

Those three poems are *I Felt a Funeral in My Brain, Because I could Not Stop for Death* and *I Heard a Fly Buzz – when I Died* that taken from thr book entitled *Selected Poems and Letters of Emily Dickinson* that was published by Anchor Books in New York, 1959. The used of metaphors and the uniqueness of the themes used by Dickinson in her poems are worth the further investigation in the field of literature. Thus, the aim of this study is to analyze the types of metaphor used in selected poems by Emily Dickinson and to find out what are the implicit meaning that represent in Emily Dickinson’s selected poems that used the death theme.

1.2 Research Questions

Concerning to the focus of the research, the question of this research are:

- 1) What are the types of metaphors that found in Emily Dickinson’s poems?
- 2) What are the implicit meaning of metaphors found in Emily Dickinson’s poems?

1.3 Research Objectives

The objective of this research are :

- 1) To find the types of metaphor that contains in Emily Dickinson's poems.
- 2) To identify the implicit meaning of metaphors that found in Emily Dickinson's poems.

1.4 The Use of the Study

Theoretically, this research analyze the types of metaphor and the implicit meaning of metaphors that found in Emily Dickinson's poems. The researcher tried to find a new perspective after analyzing the data and provide some benefits to the reader. Two kind of benefits can be gained from this research. This research is expected to increase the researcher's knowledge in literature especially in the used of metaphor as the figurative language in literary work and to give the knowledge that poem is not only for entertain but also has the implicit meaning behind those beautiful words. Furthermore, the final findings can increase the reader's knowledge and give more information about figurative language. Besides, this study can be meaningful for the future researchers and expected to give references for them in conducting the similar research.

1.4.1 Theoretical Use

The study is expected to make the reader understand about the figurative language especially metaphor and to give the knowledge to the reader in order to find the implicit meaning of certain literary works. This study is expected to give guidance for the readers to read certain literary work and understand the used of

metaphor and its implicit meaning. This study also can help the reader in understanding the significance of metaphor in daily life to comparing life to other things in order to make the reader think in different way and to make the reader realize that we used metaphor unconsciously in daily life. Thus, metaphor can be consider as a part of our life in daily conversation and metaphor can also serve as the source of encouragement and motivation.

1.4.2 Practical Use

The study is hoped to enrich knowledge and experience of the researcher and the readers who have interest with literary study on the poem. The study also expected to give additional information about the used of figurative language in poem an the implicit meaning of the metaphor inside the poem as well as the guideline for the future reearcher in conducting the same study.

1.5 The Scope of Study

There are some theories of stylistic in literary criticism. Thus, to limit the subject matter and to avoid complexity in this research, the researcher focuses the discussion of stylistic approach. It is important to limit the analysis in order to get a clear and satisfactory result. Therefore, the researcher will only focus on analyzing the metaphor inside three poem by Emily Dickinson entitled *I Felt a Funeral in My Brain, Because I could Not Stop for Death* and *I Heard a Fly Buzz – when I Died*.