

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

To conduct the research, the researcher takes some previous study that has the same approach or theory. To help this research collect the appropriate thing.

#### **2.1 Background of Study**

##### **2.1.1 Figurative Languages Used In Robert Frost's Selected Poems. (2015).**

This study was written by Agustin Wulandari at the University of Malang. In the study, the writer discusses figurative languages in Robert Frost Selected poems. There are four poems that have already been selected to be the object of analysis, those are *Fire and Ice*, *The Road Not Taken*, *Mending Wall*, and *Stopping by Woods on Snowy Evening*. Those poems are chosen because the poems are masterpieces and constructed by various figurative languages than other poems and those poems give advice on responsibility and respect. The writer uses Tjahjono's theory to analyze figurative language. Tjahjono divided figurative language into thirty-seven types and this helped the researcher to know deeply how to apply Tjahjono's theory while analyzing the poems. This study uses literary criticism methods which also help the researcher to know how to use literary criticism methods because this study is related to literary work. The difference between this previous study is that the writer uses Robert Frost's poems as the object of analysis.

**2.1.2 Analysis of Figurative Language Used in Percy Bysshe Shelley's poems. (2018).**

This study was written by Sofransyah at the Mataram University. In this thesis entitled "analysis of figurative language used in Percy Bysshe Shelley's Poems the writer focuses on the types of figurative language, meaning, and dominance. In this research, the writer uses formalism theory to find the types of figurative language. The writer chose three poems to object to this research. They are *Ozymandias (in 1818)*, *England in 1819 (in 1819)*, *To a Skylark (1820)*. The writer uses Qualitative method in this research. It means this research is not converted in number. As a result of this research, the writer found thirty sentences that use the figurative language. They are seven personifications, nine similes, eight metaphors, four hyperboles, and two ironies. Simile is used predominantly in the three poems. Figurative language functions to make the word more beautiful. It conveys the images or clarifies the aim of the works, especially the poems. This study uses Percy Bysshe Shelley's poems which is the same with the researcher and the difference from this previous study with the researcher is the theory and method that the writer used. This thesis will help the researcher to see how Percy Shelley's poems are analyzed by the writer.

**2.1.3 An Analysis of Figurative Language on The Poems Entitled "Classic Poetry Series" By William Blake. (2013).**

This thesis was written by Maula, Miftahul at the Islamic Studies (IAIN) Cirebon. In this study, the writer discusses figurative language. The aims of this research are to know the types of figurative language used in the poems, especially in the collection

of William Blake's poems, and the messages generated from that poem. The writer uses the theory of Giroux in this research, it is that Figurative language is a language which departs from the straightforward use of words. Accordingly, there are 14 kinds of figurative languages; they are Alliteration, Allusions, Hyperbole, Irony, Litotes, Metaphor, Metonymy, Onomatopoeia, Paradox, Personification, Pun, Simile, Synecdoche, and Symbol. The method of this research is qualitative research. The results of the research showed that from three poems as the sample of collection of William Blake's poems, there are 11 kinds of figurative language are used in the collection of William Blake's poem; they are Alliteration, Hyperbole, Irony, Litotes, Metaphor, Metonymy, Paradox, Personification, Pun, Simile, and Synecdoche and the most commonly used is Hyperbole.

#### ***2.1.4 Figurative Language Translation Indonesian-English Poems by John H.McGLYNN. (2019).***

This study was written by Irfan Hardiyatna at the State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta. In this previous study, the writer discusses figurative language in translation poems. The purpose of this research is to analyze the kinds of figurative language and the strategy applied in the poem's translation. The theory that the writer uses Theory by Laurence Perinne to analyze the data. Although the theory is different the researcher can take this as a previous study because it helps the researcher to know more the meaning in each figurative language that Tjahyono has. The method of this research is descriptive qualitative and the data are taken from the three poems of

Sapardi Djoko Damono's *Kuhentikan Hujan, Saat Sebelum Berangkat, and Di Tangan Anak-anak* which translated into English by John H. McGlynn.

## **2.2 Objective Approach**

The researcher analyzes the poem intrinsically. It is appropriate that this analysis is an objective approach, as the researcher focuses on the literary work (poem) itself.

Described by Abraham (1979: 3-29) that ;

models that highlight study of the role of the author as the creator of literary work called expressive; which is more focused the role reader as a greeter and appreciation literature called pragmatic; more oriented aspects referential in relation to the real world is called mimetic; while paying attention full on an autonomous literary works the intrinsic coherence called more objective approach.

So, to identify the intrinsic coherence in Percy Bysshe Shelley's selected poems the researcher will use an objective approach. Objective approach is paying full attention to autonomous literary works and their intrinsic coherence.

## **2.3 Tengsoe Tjahjono Theory in Figurative Language**

Tengsoe Tjahjono is an Indonesian researcher. Currently, he is a lecturer in Indonesian Language and Literature at The University of Foreign Studies, Korea. Tjahjono was born on October 3, 1958, in Jember, East Java. He received an award in Literature from the Governor of East Java in 2012. His literary works in the form of poetry and literary criticism have been published and published in a number of media.

In this research, the researcher applies Tengsoe Tjahjono theory on Figurative Language to be analyzed. The reason the researcher uses Tengsoe Tjahjono theory is that the researcher wants to present an analysis of Figurative Language with an objective approach. One theory that discusses figurative language is from Tengsoe Tjahjono theory, by using Tengsoe Tjahjono theory the researcher knows of figurative language in Percy Bysshe Shelley's poems. Therefore, the researcher uses Tjahjono's Figurative Language to analyze.

## **2.4 Figurative Language**

Figurative language is a term of language which is used by people to convey the expression, feeling, experience and emotion through the poems. Tjahjono says that Figurative Language is one of the important elements to write poetry. Because in writing a poem the poet must choose the appropriate word that is able to describe something clearly in the mind of the reader (2004:54). In Tengsoe Tjahjono (2010) book entitled *Mendaki Gunung Puisi Ke Arah Kegiatan Apresiasi*, explains that figurative language is divided into four kinds in general. Those are comparison, affirmation, contradiction, and satire.

### **2.4.1 Comparison**

Comparison is a figure of speech used to express one thing with another by comparing it with the comparison's thing.

#### **2.4.1.1 Personification**

Personification is a figure of speech that describes an inanimate object like a human being. Personification gives human characteristics to inanimate objects, ideas, things or animals. It makes the reader imagine things.

#### **2.4.1.2 Metaphor**

According to (Barnett et al. 63) metaphor asserts the identity without a connective such as “like ” or a verb such as “appear” of a term that is literally incompatible. Metaphor is a figure of speech that compares two things directly without using a connective word such as like, as, if, etc. But, use specific words like is, are, was or were.

#### **2.4. 1.3 Simile**

Simile and metaphors are both used to compare unlike things. However, simile is Indirect comparison and metaphor direct comparison. The comparison in simile is expressed by word as like, as than, similar to, resembles or seems but in metaphor the comparison uses words is, are, was, were (Tjahjono, 2010:59).

#### **2.4.1.4 Metonymy**

According to Tjahjono (1988:203). Metonymy is a figure that equates a thing with another thing to replace. Pradopo (2000:77) states that in this

figurative language the use of an attribute of an object or use of something closely connected with him replaces the object.

#### **2.4.1.5 Symbol**

Symbol intended for a matter that is used to replace other things with a broader meaning.

#### **2.4.1.6 Litotes**

Litotes is a figure of speech that uses the words of opposite meaning with real intention to humble them and weaken the sense.

#### **2.4.1.7 Euphemism**

Euphemism is a figure of speech which uses other words to express the literal meaning to make politeness.

#### **2.4.1.8 Hyperbole**

Hyperbole is an exaggeration. It is used to state situation or something exaggeration not intended to be taken literally Tjahjono (2010:65). By using a hyperbole in poetry, it makes common human feelings remarkable and intense to such an extent that they do not remain ordinary.

#### **2.4.1.9 Synecdoche**

Tjahjono (2010:67) divided synecdoche into two parts, those are Pars Pro Toto and Pars Totem Pro Parte. Pars Pro Toto is a part of the whole and Pars Totem Pro Parte is the opposite of the Pars Pro Toto, when the whole stands for its part.

#### **2.4.1.10 Allusion**

Allusion is a figure of speech that uses expressions that are commonly used by someone. Allusion is a brief and indirect reference to a person, place, thing or idea of historical, cultural, literary or political significance. Allusion often refers to past events or figures, but sometimes it refers to current famous people. In simple words, allusion means using a word or phrase designed to call something to mind, without mentioning that thing explicitly.

#### **2.4.1.11 Periphrasis**

Periphrasis is a figure of speech that describes a word or phrase with a set of words that have the same meaning.

#### **2.4.1.12 Antonomasia**

Antonomasia is a figure of speech that mentions the name of a person with another term in accordance with the characteristics of the person.

#### **2.4.1.13 Allegory**

Allegory is a figure of speech that makes the entire text of the poem a figurative portrayal. It means that all figurative portrayal is a picture of it or any other event. (Tjahjono, 2010:72)



## **2.4.2 Affirmation**

Affirmation is a figure of speech trying to give emphasis to the meaning of a word or expression. It is created by repeating the same words or phrases, the same meaning and others many times.

### **2.4.2.1 Pleonasm**

Pleonasm explains a word that basically does not need to be explained because a word has a clear meaning. However, it is usually used for emphasizing meaning.

### **2.4.2.2 Parallelism**

Parallelism is divided into two types, anaphora parallelism and epistrophe parallelism. Anaphora parallelism is a figure of speech that puts the same word or same words repeatedly in the beginning of each line of a poem. Epistrophe parallelism is a figure of speech that puts the same word or same words repeatedly at the end of each line of a poem.

### **2.4.2.3 Repetition**

Repetition is a figure of speech that repeats a word or group of words several times in a different sentence.

#### **2.4.2.4 Tautology**

Tautology is a figure of speech that repeats a word or group of words in a sentence several times.

#### **2.4.2.5 Symmetry**

Symmetry is a figure of speech that emphasizes the understanding of a word, phrase, or sentence with another sentence which has a comparable sense.

#### **2.4.2.6 Climax**

Climax is a figure of speech that claims some things that gradually become greater.

#### **2.4.2.7 Anticlimax**

Anticlimax is a figure of speech that says some things in a row, gradually weaker or the meaning is more limited.

#### **2.4.2.8 Asyndeton**

Asyndeton is a figure of speech that says some things in a row without using conjunctions.

#### **2.4.2.9 Polysyndeton**

Polysyndeton is a figure of speech that says some things in a row by using conjunction.

#### **2.4.2.10 Inversion**

Inversion is a figure of speech that arranges sentences in the structure of predicate-subject, not subject-predicate. Sometimes, it is called the opposite arrangement.

#### **2.4.2.11 Rhetoric**

Rhetoric is a figure of speech in a question form that does not require an answer.

#### **2.4.2.12 Correction**

Correction is a figure of speech that corrects the wrong words and shows the right words. That error may be intentional or unintentional.

#### **2.4.2.13 Enumeration**

Enumeration is a figure of speech that causes several events connected to each other so it becomes a single unit.

#### **2.4.2.14 Ellipsis**

Ellipsis is a figure of speech that uses a sentence with the structure of the sentence with a sentence and releases one of the elements, whether the subject or the predicate.

#### **2.4.2.15 Interruption**

Interruption is a figure of speech that inserts words or phrases into sentences in order to clarify the meaning of a sentence.

#### **2.4.2.16 Exclamation**

Exclamation is a figure of speech that uses words exclamation to emphasize.

### **2.4.3 Contradiction**

Contradiction is a figure of speech which opposes a thing with another thing. This opposition is to emphasize the intention.

#### **2.4.3.1 Paradox**

It is a figure of speech in which the use of words is opposed between one to another, with the intention of smoothing the meaning (Tjahjono, 213).

#### **2.4.3.2 Contradiction in Terminis**

A Contradiction in Terminis is a figure of speech that contains the phrase that contra with that was mentioned earlier.

#### **2.4.3.3 Antithesis**

Antithesis is a figure of speech that contains a blend of opposite words.

#### **2.4.3.4 Occupational**

Occupational is a figure of speech that denies a thing, but gives explanation later on.

#### **2.4.3.5 Anachronism**

Anachronism is a figure of speech that the statements are not suitable with the events or history.

### **2.4.4 Satire**

Satire is a figure of speech that used to tease, from soft satire as for fun up to rude satire as unhappiness expression.

#### **2.4.4.1 Irony**

Irony is a kind of figurative language which opposes what is meant. Irony refers to a contrast between appearance and reality (Pickering and Hoepfer 150).

#### **2.4.4.2 Cynicism**

Cynicism is almost similar to irony, but the word used is close to rude words.

#### **2.4.4.3 Sarcasm**

Sarcasm is a satire that has the rudest words. It is dirty and impolite.

