

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.1 Previous Studies**

This chapter concerning previous studies and the theory that will be used by the researcher. In supporting this research, the researcher found some previous studies. Those previous studies are related to the topic that will be analyzed by the researcher as well as the guideline for the researcher in implementing the theory used and the way to serve the data later on. There are five previous studies from different writer to help the researcher in doing the analysis as the guideline. Stylistic approach will be used as the whole concept of the theory.

First previous study is conducted by Nursyal in 2009 entitled *Imagery and Figurative Language Analysis in Two Poems by Robert Pinsky*. The research discussed two poems by Pinsky which are *In Berkeley* and *The Unseen*. The method of this research is qualitative analysis with the aim of the study to find out what are the figurative language and imagery used in Robert Pinsky's poems. The result of the study shows that Robert Pinsky utilizes many varieties of imagery inside his poems which are visual imagery, auditory imagery and olfactory imager. For the figurative language, it is shows that the figurative language used are personification, symbol, simile, apostrophe, metaphor, paradox, irony and hyperbole inside his poems.

The first previous study gives contribution for the researcher to know about the way of analyzing the data and the way of how to implementing the theory inside the study. The similarity of the first previous study and the study that conducted by the

researcher are the object that will be analyze, which are figurative language and imagery. The difference from the researcher study is in the theory used and the object of analysis in which the researcher chooses the poems by Alberto Rios and the previous study is analyzed the poems by Pinsky.

The second previous study entitled *Metaphorical Expression in Emily Dickinson's Poems* was conducted in 2020 by Lola Cenita from Universitas Teknokrat Indonesia. This study aimed to analyze the metaphor contains in Emily Dickinson's poems and to elaborate the implicit meaning inside the metaphor found in Emily Dickinson's poem *I felt a Funeral in My Brain, Because I could Not Stop from the Death and I heard a Fly Buzz when I Died*. The theory used by the researcher is theory of metaphor by Lakoff and Johnson by using the stylistic approach that focus more on the aesthetic value of the language used in the poem.

The result shows there are 17 metaphorical expressions which are entity metaphor found 4 data, structural metaphor found 5 data, orientational metaphor found 1 data, container metaphor found 1 data and personification found 6 data. The similarity of the previous study with this study is in the approach used which is stylistic study by Wellek and Werren that focus on analyzing the aesthetic value of the language inside the literary work. For the differences is the previous researcher analyze the metaphor while in this study analyze figurative language and imagery. This study provides the contribution to the researcher to apply the same method on the approach for the analysis.

The next previous study entitled *A Stylistic Study of Figurative Language in Katy Perry's Song Lyrics from Witness Album* was conducted in 2019 by Alfi Syahrin

from Universitas Islam Negeri Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta. This study is aimed in taking comprehensive understanding towards the type of figurative language inside one of the Katy Perry's song entitled Witness (2017). This song actually tells a perspective of Katy Perry about her country especially after the 2016 election. In this research, Syahrina used a stylistic theory by Geoffrey Leech and Mick Short. And for the theory of figurative language, she used the same theory with the researcher, which is L. Perrine theory of figurative language.

The study used qualitative method and the result of this analysis are only seven of twelve types of figurative language that exist in Katy Perry's song entitled Witness, which are simile, metaphor, personification, metonymy, symbol, hyperbole and irony. The result also shows that metaphor is dominates in the song lyrics with its total eight times which is 29.63% of occurrence. After got the types of figurative language in the lyrics, Syahrina discovers that the author's political perspective and women empowerment in metaphor which dominates the type of figurative language.

The next previous study give a contribution towards the researcher study on the implementation of theory that proposed by Laurence Perrine to the poems and give the insight about step by step how to analyze this poem by using those theories. The similarity of the second previous study with the researcher study is in the object of the analysis. Which is the figurative language. But what make it different is that in the researcher analysis, the researcher will analyze the figurative language and imagery inside the poem, while this second previous study only analyze the figurative language inside the lyrics from Katy Perry's

song. And another difference is in this study, the researcher will analyze both figurative language and imagery that have the similar concepts.

The third previous study entitled *An Analysis of Figurative Language Used in Some Poems by Oscar Wilde* that was conducted by Dwi Nur Hasanah on 2018 from Walisongo State Islamic University. The objectives of the study are first, to find out what are the types of the figurative language inside the poem by Oscar Wilde. The second objectives are to explain the contextual meaning of each figurative language that has been found in the poem by Oscar Wilde.

This study used a technique of descriptive analysis in order to analyze the data, the step by step are by reading the data, then identifying the figurative language used in the poems. After identifying some figurative language the researcher categorized them into some kinds of figurative languages. Then, the researcher continues to analyzed the general meaning of figurative language by identifying the contextual meaning of the selected poems by Oscar Wilder. The result of the study shows that the figurative language used in some poems by Oscar Wilde has are divided into 15 types of figurative language such as personification, hyperbole, synecdoche repetition, metaphor, simile, symbol, litotes, metonymy, apostrophe, denotative meaning and imagery, and the total are 126 figurative language.

The similarity of the researcher's analysis and the third prior previous study is in the object of the study, which is the figurative language. While the differences of the study is in subject of the analysis. In which, the researcher will analyze the figurative language inside Alberto Rios's *Coffee in the Afternoon*, while the prior

previous study is analyzed selected poems by Oscar Wilder. The previous study give the contribution to this research on how to elaborate the result later on, which will be in the form of table and give the analysis of each type of figurative language that has been found in the poem and also to serve the data found in the research more detail to get the satisfactory result.

The fourth previous study entitled *Figurative Language and Stylistic Function in J.P Clark – Bekederemo's Poetry* hat was conducted in 2012 by Ebi Yeibo. This study is taken from Journal of Language Teaching and Research. The objective of the research is to investigates the stylistic value of of figuration as semantic signifiers or reinforcers in the poetry. The study posits that any serious stylistic exploration of J.P Clark Bekederemos poetry that they believe stylistics is the branch of general linguistics which focuses on style which is the specific way of a particular writer or speaker expresses himself particularly in works of literature.

The study used descriptive qualitative method. And the theory that this study used is theory by Halliday. The result of the study shows that study that figurative language is a significant feature of poem. the result reveals that the author has deliberately deployed this device to effectively encode the meaning of the texts in order to achieve aesthetic value, in relation to context of situation and textual function.

The contribution of this research towards the researcher study is in order to give the insight to the researcher on how implementing the stylistic approach towards the literary work. Since the mainly focus of this study is to reveal the aesthetic function of stylistic in the poetry. The similarity with the researcher study is in the

approach that the researcher used, which is the stylistic study. What make this study different from the researcher study is in the research objective, the previous researcher will focus analyze the stylistic function in *Bekederemo's ipoetry*, while the researcher's study will use stylistic approach and focus on figurative language and imagery inside Rios's poem.

The last previous study is entitled *The Study of Figurative Languages using Stylistic Theory in What My Mother Doesn't Know by Sonya Sones*. This study was conducted on 2008 by Winnie from Bina Nusantara University. This study used stylistics approach and the method of the research is qualitative methods in the form of library research and statistics to calculate how many poems that contains a figurative languages and the result is related to the themes. In the analysis, the author's style is figurative language and there are three themes that can be taken from the novel-in-verse. The result shows that 91.36% of poems that use the figurative languages are related to the themes. The result also concluded that the author's style in writing the poems by using figurative language is reveal the theme of the poems itself. The difference of the researcher study with the study conducted by Winnie is in the object of analysis, in which the researcher focus on the figurative language and imagery, while Winnie more focus on the writing style of the author through the use of figurative language.

## **2.2 Theoretical Framework**

### **2.2.1 Stylistic Approach**

In order to analyze this research, the researcher will use stylistic approach and focus on the aesthetic effect of the poems by Antonio Rios that certainly used figurative language. Barry (2002) stylistics is one of the critical approaches of linguistics to analyze the literary text. Abrams (1981) stated that stylistic is the science to analyze the use of language in literature. Wellek and Warren (1977) in their book entitled *Theory of Literature* defined that stylistic is the study of a work of art or a group of works which are to be described in terms of their aesthetic function and meaning. They also argue that there are two possible methods to analyze a literary work using stylistic approach. The first is focus on the systematic analysis of linguistic system, the second is focus on the aesthetic function of those literary work. Wellek and Warren added that the aesthetic function focus on the use of language and it will be analyzed based on the aesthetic word used in literary work. It contains figurative language, metaphor, imagery and other language style. Barry (2002) argue that stylistic approach is the study of style in language. Even though it one of the linguistics studies, yet, it still can be used in literary context. From the description above, we can assume that stylistic approach focuses on the language style produce by the author and it is the way of expressing ideas and feelings in through their literary work.

### **2.2.2 Poem**

As the part of literary work, poem has its own characteristics and element that build the poem into one unity. Poets will express their feelings into a literary work that they created, and in the poem, the poet will express it through figurative language. Poem is very closely related to beautiful language which have deep meanings that become the representative of a poet's feelings, Perrine (1969). Poem has meaning embedded and hidden among words in lines, Afrianto (2019).

In general, poem can be defined as one of the literary work that comes from the poet's expression about their feeling, opinion and experience. Wordsworth (1800) defined poem as the spontaneous overflow of the powerful feelings. L. Perrine (1969) defined poem as a kind of language that says more intensely than does ordinary language. From Perrine's statement, it can be saying that poem is a literary work that mostly used certain language that is not ordinary language used in daily conversation. Her book entitled *Sound and Sense: An Introduction to Poetry*.

### **2.2.3 The Elements of Poem**

Poem becomes one of the literary works that is loved by many people because of the aesthetic elements contained in the poem itself. These elements can make a poem into a beautiful literary work. Laurence Perrine in her book entitled *Sound and Sense: An Introduction to Poetry* (1969), describe that the elements of poem are divided into two which are extrinsic elements and intrinsic elements. Extrinsic elements of poem are poem-forming elements that build from the outside such as, background of the author, elements of value and elements of society. While the



intrinsic element of poetry are, rhythm, rhyme, tone, imagery, and figurative language. Rhythm is one of the elements of poem that demonstrates the long and short patterns of stressed and unstressed syllables in poem. From the explanation previously, it can be conclude that rhythm is the beat and pace of a poem. While rhyme can be defined as the repetition of similar sounds appear inside the poem. Tone is the attitude of a poets in their poetry to show the effect that is felt by the reader. Tone is the way of the author conveys their poem based on their choice of words. Tone can also be defined as the emotional meaning by the poets inside their poem and it can be the important part of the whole meaning in the poem itself. To identify the tone in the poem, it can be indicated by the speaker's voice appear in the poem. Since this study is limited and the focus of the study is figurative language and imagery, so the researcher only focus on describing the imagery and figurative language as the main object of this study that will be explained further below based on Perrine's theory in her book entitled *Sound and Sense: An Introduction of Poetry*.

### **1. Figurative Language**

Figurative language is commonly applied in poem. Figurative language can simply defined as language that used symbols to describe other things. According to Perrine (1969), figurative language divided into twelve based on Perrine theory 1969 which are metaphor, simile, personification, apostrophe, metonymy, synecdoche, symbol, allegory, paradox, irony, hyperbole and repetition.

#### **a. Metaphor**

Laurance Perrine defined metaphor as a figure of speech in which an implicit comparison is made between two things that unlike. In metaphor, the comparison between those two things is implied. Or in the other word, metaphor can be defined as a figure of speech that creates an implicit or hidden comparison between two different things, yet share the common characteristics.

For example:

- Hey **girl**, you're **a ghost**, I didn't see you since last night.

The word girl is being compared to a ghost which is inhuman existence that can't be seen. It is well-known concept that a ghost is absolutely hard to be seen directly. So that's why, the speaker implicitly compare a girl with a ghost that can't be seen since last night.

#### **b. Simile**

Unlike the metaphor, simile is easier to be analyze. L. Perrine (1969), argue that there are a similarity between simile and metaphor. Both simile and metaphor are comparing two different things that unlike. But, the distinction between both simile and metaphor is in the use of connective words. In simile, the poets used a connective words such as, like, similar to, than and seems.

For example:

- He swims **like** a fish.

The statement above is showing that human's ability in swimming is being compared to a nonhuman which is fish with a connection word "like". It explains that the human's movement when swimming is similar to a fish, or we can say that his ability to swim is gorgeous.

### **c. Personification**

Personification provides the nonhuman or abstract entities experiences human motivations, characteristic, or activities. L. Perrine argue that personification asks the reader to visualize the literal term in human form. Personification depicts the unloving things, animal or a concept which can be able to perform human experience. For example:

- The lightning is dancing across the sky.

In this sentence the nonhuman abstraction which is lightning is attributed human characteristic which is dancing. Actually the lightings itself is not literally dancing, but it is given the human being attribute.

### **d. Apostrophe**

Apostrophe is another figure of speech that compare a likely similar like a personification. It consists in addressing someone absent or dead or something nonhuman as if that person were present and alive. Laurence Perrine could reply to what is going on or what is being depicted. for example:

- Welcome January!

The sentence above is translated as January is an abstract thing or a nonhuman thing that can't be touched, can't be seen and can't listened us. But the statements that welcoming January is depicts that the January can listen the welcoming speech from the writer like a human being.

**e. Metonymy**

Metonymy is one of a figure of speech that using a certain word to explain other word since that word has a close relationship with the previous word. Metonymy consists of the use of the name of one object or concept for another to which it is related. L. Perrine argue that both words are substitute some significant detail or aspects of an experience for the experience itself. For example:

- **White House.**

White House is the metonymy for the United States government office.

**f. Synecdoche**

Synecdoche is one of the figures of speech concerned with parts and wholes. It is stated as the use of the part of the whole, or it may use a whole to represent a certain part. Synecdoche may also use the larger groups to represents a smaller group, or vice versa, it can use a smaller group to represent a larger group. For example:

- Singing is my meal every day.

In the sentence above, the writer try to explain that singing is one of her activity every day, it is the way she earn money, and it is the way for her to

living, which means, without singing, she can't afford for her daily needs, cause she is a singer, and singing is the way to earn money.

### **g. Symbol**

In her book, *Sound and Sense in Poetry*, Laurence Perrine argue that symbol can be defined as something that means more than what it is. Symbol can be variety, it can be in the form of a word, place, character, place, object or anything that can mean beyond on what it is on literal level. For example:

- The roses.

In poetry, if we see the word rose, it doesn't really mean a flower, but it mostly a symbol of love for a romantic poem or a romantic situation that appear inside the poem.

### **h. Allegory**

Allegory is one of the figurative language that introduced as a narrative or description that has a second meaning. Allegory is also known as an extended metaphor that sometimes as a series of symbol. Allegory conveys a hidden meaning through a symbolic figures, action or events through a literary text. For example:

- Harry Potter

If we heard about Harry Potter, we recognize a serial novel by J.K Rowling. It is an allegory for our obsession with a magic, Hogwarts school and fantastic things and how it numbs us to a reality.

### **i. Paradox**

Paradox is one of the figures of speech that is apparent contradiction that somehow it is true. It can be say that paradox is a term in rhetoric for a situation or statement that is or seems self-contradictory and absurd, but may contain an insight into life. The value of paradox is its shock value, and it is used to let the readers think an idea innovatively. For example:

- Truth is honey, which is bitter.

From the quotation above, we can imply that sometimes knowing the truth is beautiful. Yet in other way, it is hurtful and painful in the same time when we know about the truth.

### **j. Irony**

Irony is one of the figures of speech which refers to words with an implication opposite to their usual meaning. Ironic comment may be humorous or mildly sarcastic. The irony always implies the opposite of what is said, it has many gradations or in the other word, irony is a difference between the expectation or appearance and reality. For example:

- Their kids get along like cats and dogs.

In the statement above the writer not literally say that the kids looks like cats and dogs, but it such an indirect meaning by the speaker that those kids are often have a fight just like a cats and dogs.

### **k. Hyperbole**

Hyperbole, or it also known as an overstatement, is simply an exaggeration in the service of the truth. Hyperbole or overstatement can be used with a variety of effects. Hyperbole can also be used as a humorous atmosphere. The aimed of using an overstatement or hyperbole is in order to emphasize the actual situation in the poem. for example;

- I hungry and I think I can eat a horse.
- Your luggage weights is 100 tons!

Both sentences above contain an overstatement. Because the first sentence is describe that the speaker is very hungry and she will eat so many foods like she can eat a horse. While the second sentence is an overstatement of weight, maybe the luggage is heavy, but it is impossible a human being can carry 100 tons of luggage weight.

### **l. Repetition**

Repetition is also one of the figures of speech that consists of repeating a word, phrase or sentence in a poem. It is a rhetorical technique to add emphasis, and it is aimed to emphasize one thing in poem, it can be said that repetition is the simple repeating of a word, within a sentence or a inside the line and stanza in the poetry in order to secure emphasis. This technique is to make the idea more

memorable and clear to the reader to emphasize feeling, meaning or thought.

For example:

- **And every** tongue brings in a several tales. **And every** tale condemns me for a villain.

The words “and every” is being repeated two times in the same line. It is clear that the writer try to emphasize something inside his/her poetry.

## **2. Imagery**

Perrine defined imagery as the representation that exist in poem through language of sense experience. In the other word imagery is the representative used by poets to strengthen the readings of the reader's thoughts and feelings that are closely related to sensory experience. There are five kinds of imagery, visual (image), auditory (sound), gustatory (taste), olfactory (smell), tactile (touch) and kinesthetic (tension).

### **a. Visual Imagery**

Visual imagery is a kind of imagery that mostly appear in poems because almost words appear in each line of poems are visible. Visual imagery is very important since without visual imagery a poem may be hard to produce and to be understand by the reader. This imagery basically involves the sense of having a picture, so the reader can imagine that. For example: “a girl with white long dress”, the reader can imagine the colors of the dress that the girl wearing, than the reader can imagine how the girl wear that dress.



### **b. Auditory Imagery**

Auditory imagery is the type of imagery that represent sounds inside the poem. This imagery used the sounds to explain things, ideas or actions inside the poem for something we might hear such as music, sound, noise, silence, shout and talk. For example in the following poem by Emily Dickinson “I heard the fly buzz when I died”. The word “buzz” makes the reader can imagine and hear the sound off fly buzzing.

### **c. Gustatory Imagery**

Gustatory imagery is the imagery uses the words that represent the taste and others related to the flavor. The example of the poem that include the sense of taste is in the line “the salty-sweet caramel melted on her tongue”. This imagery makes the reader can imagine and feel the taste of salty-sweet caramel that melted in the tongue.

### **d. Olfactory Imagery**

Olfactory imagery is the uses of the words that represent the smells like a fragrance and other related aroma that can be feel by the reader when they read the poem. This imagery calls the sense of smell. The example of olfactory imager is in this line “she caught the scent of spicy meatballs”. This line represents the olfactory imagery, in which the reader can imagine and smell the aroma of spicy meatball that being describe inside the poem.

### **e. Tactile Imagery**

Tactile imagery is the imagery that has the relation with something that can be touch and feel like a temperature. It deals with physical textures or the sense of touch. The example is “the warmth on the soft skin”. This example shows the temperature that can be feel in the soft skin that we can imagine it will feel so soft and warmth when we touch that skin.

#### **f. Kinesthetic Imagery**

Kinesthetic imagery is the imagery that represent something static, such as the thing that move, or other description about something moving. It deals with the feeling of movements while physically moving. The example of kinesthetic imagery is “that bird flapping his wings”.

The word “flapping” clearly shows the movements of the bird when it flies.

