

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter is the introduction that consists of background of the research, statement of problems, research objectives, research significance, organization of writing, and definition of key terms.

1.1 Background

Language is a tool for people to interact to each other to express their thoughts, ideas, feelings, and emotions. Every day in our daily life we communicate to each other to understand and convey our purpose by language that we use.

People also use language to write literary work such as; novels, drama, short stories, song lyric, poems, and so on. Meyer says that (1) “literature is a term used to describe written texts marked by careful use of language, including features such as creative metaphors, well-turned phrases, elegant syntax, rhyme, alliteration, which are aesthetically read or intended by the author to be aesthetically read and are deliberately somewhat open in interpretation”.

Poem as one of the literary form created by human being is the oldest of all literary forms. Perrine (3) states that “most primitive people have used it, and the

most civilized have cultivated it". In all periods, poetry has been written and listened by all kinds of people such as lawyers, farmers, doctors, kings, queen and so on. Emerson as cited in Adam (2134) states that "half the reality of man is what he expresses through every medium such as language and so on". Poem as one of the literary works is a reflective interpretation that people do in life, and then they reflect it by language medium as they choose. There are many kind of a poem, one of them is sonnet.

C. Smith's (10) stated "the little poems which are here called sonnets, have, she believe, no very just claim to that tide: but they consist of fourteen lines, and appear to her no improper vehicle for a single sentiment. The sonnets are expressing the moods of the courtship at different stages. There is a definite progression from distant adoration to the intimacies of mutual and accepted love, with adoration to the intimacies of mutual and accepted love, with various vicissitudes on the way. The subject of the sonnets is love for a woman whose beauty and virtue show their divine origin. They deal not so much with this human revelation of beauty, as with the lover's reaction to it. Each sonnet presents a point of view, a part of the whole subject. The presentation of the actual, personal relationship is disciplined at every point by the appropriate conventions of thought and expression".

From Smith's argument love in which the lover is able to make the connection from the beauty of the object of his love to the general idea of beauty, in turn should lead the lover toward the idea of a higher good or virtue. The result of this love is a lover who no longer cares for his earthly desire or the object that spurred that desire, because he is satisfied and fulfilled by his deeper understanding of virtue and beauty.

Poetry is author's message or experiences. Poetry is the writing in language chosen and arranged to create a specific emotional response through the meaning. Poetry has one expressing deep feeling or noble thought in beautiful language, composed with the desire to communicate an experience. Mill quoted in Teeuw (137) states "that natural poetry is poetry in a far higher sense any other". One of the made poets expressing deep feeling into poems is Edmund Spenser. The emotional subtlety of his language captures the complex mood of love. The complicated feelings in the poem when he feel frustration and leads him spiritual action until he thought that love is part of his faith to God and love is an essence of Christianity. So those love poems are a collection of his works that is taken from his spiritual experiences. Here, he expresses the Christianity perspective viewed in each poem.

Poetry is reflecting of human life. Therefore, in understanding it, readers has at least to know the history of a particular poem, concerning what, where, when and for the poem is created. Edmund Spenser's love poems is a set of poems which was taken from spiritual experience and stand behind a religion. Spenser, through his poem, introduces an assumption that love is the essence of Christianity. Spenser, in this case, assumes that love as an essence of Christianity. Such an essence of Christianity constitutes doctrine of Church. This is so much related to the basic of principle of the religion. In other words, it is a system of belief dogma. Augustine called such a doctrine as a set of symbol. The imagination of symbol completely specifies an important thing to understand Spenser's word, even with his love poems,

however he used any words and had different meaning by figurative that indicate about his spiritual life and express about Christianity.

In research area, the analysis of figurative language is not new issues. Laudza analyzes the figurative language and fined the contextual meaning from figurative language in THE S.I.G.I.T'S song. This research aims to find out meaning and theme from the lyric song lyric THE S.I.G.I.T. and explains kinds of figurative language in THE S.I.G.I.T's songs by using figurative language (2013). Furthermore, Kurniasih analyzes love values in Charlotte Bronte's Jane Eyre (2009). This research is almost similar to the previous study.

The writer chooses courtly love as the topic of this research. It is because the content of the poem has many hidden meaning and feelings from author to her lover by using figurative language. And figurative language is usually used by authors in their literary works, especially poem and sonnet. By using figurative language the writer can deliver the message of the poem to be conveyed by the author. Many connotations have expressed one thing in terms of something else. It provides us with a mean of understanding the way language works, from the common phrases to the most complex. The sonnet which is analyzed here is from the popular sonneteer in England, Edmund Spenser's "*Amoretti*". It is interesting to make it as the object of analysis because it talks about Edmund Spenser's love to his lady. Love, in *Webster dictionary* (64) is strong liking affection based on admiration or benevolence;

attraction based on sexual desire, self sacrificing loyal, concern that freely accepts another and seeking his good, man adoration that is divine love and human.

It is interesting to identify the poem by using figurative language used in the poem. This is the reason for choosing the topic of courtly love in poem under the title "*Courtly Love in Edmund Spenser's Amoretti*".

1.2 Statement of Problem

As previously stated, the problems in this research is that there a lot of figurative language that has a meaning courtly love used in Edmund Spenser sonnet which is interested to analyze. These aspects become the main problems which are formulated into two questions. Therefore, the researcher would like to set up the problems as follows:

1. How does figurative language in the poem reflect the courtly love?
2. How is the courtly love viewed in the perspective of Christian?

1.3 Research Objectives

The research aims:

1. To describe the courtly love formed in Edmund Spenser's Amoretti ; and
2. To describe the courtly love viewed in perspective of Christian.

1.4 Research Significance

The significance of this research would then the exploration of literary work and its criticism concerning poems that concern on the concept of love and its perspective viewed Christian to enrich literature studies about figurative language in understanding in form and meaning. Theoretically, the result of this research can be used to provide the knowledge and the additional information for language learners to improve their skill in analyzing the poetry, it is also hoped that this research can be useful for the readers in giving information about Edmund Spenser's poem which sometimes make them misunderstand to the message of those poems because the author use many kinds of figurative language. Practically, the research can be useful to be applied by everyone in making literary works like poems, novel, lyrics, and so on. The readers are able to use figurative language in their works since it can give unique sense such as aesthetic and artistic elements that have important roles in building the beauty of literary works. For the readers, this research can motivate the reader to think carefully about the hidden meaning of poems so that the message from the writers of the poems can be well delivered to the reader.

1.5 Definition of Key terms

1.5.1 Sonnet : Poem with a strict *rhyme* scheme; it is often used for the treatment of “worldly love” in *poetry*. According to the rhyme scheme and the kind of *stanza* it is possible to distinguish between *English or Shakespearean*, Spenserian, Italian, and Petrarchan sonnets.

1.5.2 Lyric poetry : Term for a variety of short poetic forms such as the *sonnet*, the *ode*, and the *elegy*. In contrast to the more complex and longer *narrative poetry*, it usually revolves around a single event, impression, or idea.

1.5.3 Courtly Love : Courtly love is a philosophy that was prominent in chivalric times and had a significant influence on Renaissance literature. Though the precise origins of this tradition are not known, the ideas on which it was based were summarized by Andreas Capellanus at the end of the twelfth century in *The Art of Courtly Love*. ‘Courting’ entered the vocabulary as the way a young man was expected to find a marriage partner.