CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

This chapter reviews the general outlines of present study. It begins with background of research, statements of problem, purposes of research and significance of research. Following this, organization of writing is also included in this chapter.

1.1 Background

Literary work is divided into three; prose, drama and poetry. Poetry has many definitions, Shahnon Ahmad as quoted by Neneng (2006: 1) collected definitions of poetry which are generally explained by romantic British poets. Samuel Taylor Coleridge states that poetry is the most beautiful words in the most beautiful composititon (Hawkes, 1980: 43). Wordsworth has a opinion that poetry is expression of imaginative feelings (Hawkes, 1980: 4). Auden states that poetry is expression of mixed feelings (Hawkes, 1980: 30). So from definitions above, it is known that there are so many different thoughts about poetry. The researcher can resume that there are three main substance of poetry; first, emotion, thought and idea, second, its structure, and third, its sense and imagery. All of them are expressed on language media.

Poetry differs from prose primarily because of it is form: it is lines, stanzas, strophes, verse paragraph, meter, and sound combination, including

rhyme and so with drama. But many readers (and poets) thinks of poetry as having a very special kind of content, unique to itself. Poetry tends to communicate through images and symbols rather than through statement because they are more integral to what the poem says about. Some (especially modern and critics) seem to contend that poetry should communicate entirely by images and symbols.

One of the most basic useful tools in analyzing poetry is a figurative language. As a stated by Wordsworth (in Adams, 1971:436) ―poetry is a spontaneous overflow of powerful feeling, it takes its origin from emotion recollected in tranquility‖. Mostly in the poetry emphasizes the expression of feeling. The poets rarely use a literal language but they always use the figurative language, because the message that wil be found based on the reader's interpretation.

Generally, figurative language is kind of languages that is departed from the language employed in the traditional, literal ways to describing or object (Reaske, 1966: 33). When the poets use the figurative language, they expressed their ideas and they make the imaginative description of something in the fresh way. Some examples of figurative language are metaphor, metonymy, and paradox, and so on. Metaphor is the figurative of speech which compares one

thing to another directly. Metonymy is the substitution of a word closely associated with another word in place of that other word. Paradox is result when a poet presents a pair of ideas, words, images or attitudes which are, or appear to be self-contradictory (Reaske, 1966: 27-41).

Studies on the metaphor as a language style, as stated by Saeed (2005:346), generally using an approach based on two diffrent views. The first approach is based on the classical (classical view) to metaphor. This classic view emerged since the release of the writings of aristotle (384-322 BC) of the metaphor. Aristotle viewed metaphorically as a kind of extra decoration on the use of language in daily life. Metaphor regarded as rhetorical devices that are only used at certain times in order to achieve a certain effect. That form deviates from the language that is considered as the language of a normal society. Therefore, every listener who captures metaphor speech, he/she will catch it as a strange speech form (anomalous), so he/she should attempt such a way to be able to reconstruct the meaning of what is actually contained in that strange speech.

The second approach is based on the view of romantic (Romantic View). Emergence occurs around 18-19 century AD. This stream looked very different metaphor previous views. In the romantic view, metaphor is an integral form of the language and thoughts as a way of searching the experience. This form regarded that metaphor not only as a reflection of how speakers use language, but also as a reflection of how the speakers thoughts. Moreover, as submitted by Freeborn (1996:63) that Lokaff George and Mark Johnson, as adherents of the romantic view, recognizing the metaphor is not just a means of poetic imagination and mere rhetorical ornament, but pervasive in everyday life, not just exist in the language, but united in thought and action. Through the metaphor used, people can know the mind and the actions. Metaphors reflect who and how the user.

The definition of poem can be easily found in Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary (1981:225) that ―A poet pours many ideas into a poem. One of the ideas is the identity of human. The identity, in this case, means a concept that differs one from another, it does not change because of time.in line with this, in the pouring the ideas, the poet uses nature elements, such as mountain, river, sea, tree, animal and flower. This opinion is the same as what Emerson stated in the book of *„A Modern Anthology"* (1966: 22). Nature, in example is used in a poem as the background or setting of what a poet said, is as a symbol of love or a powerful love to a lady, or moreover, nature as a symbol of disappointed and numb heart because of loneliness.

Based on the problem and description above, and because the researcher is interested in analyzing the figurative languge, the researcher only discusses one type of figurative language that is metaphor uses the nature element in revealing figurative language of Edgar Al an Poe poem's.

In Edgar Al an Poe's poem, the researcher finds a lot of metaphor style than another kind of figurative language as like metonymy, and paradox which is become intrested view for the researcher itself to doing this research about metaphor. Beside that the researcher chooses Edgar Al an Poe's poem because these poems not only have a theme of death or mistery but also the nature element. Studying the poems written by Poe actually has been revealed by Heri (2011). However the focus of his study is much different from this present study. He focused on the symbol in Edgar Al an Poe's poem. Meanwhile, this study focuses on types, interpretation and function of the figurative language specially

metaphor of nature in Edgar Al an Poe's poem. Definitely, this research is quite different even have small similarity which is using Edgar Al an Poe's poem as object of research. By knowing the metaphor of nature in Poe's poem, the researcher is going to conduct this study to investigate the real interpretation and hopelly, it can help the readers interpret the figurative languages. Then this paper entitled : *"Metaphor of Nature in Edgar Allan Poes"Poems."*

1.2   Statements of Problem

The main problem of this research is searching and analyzing the figurative language of nature element in Edgar Al an Poe's poems. The problems analysis include the types and interpretation of metaphor of nature element in the poe's poems. Thus, the researcher decided the statements are formulated as follow:

1. What are kinds of metaphor included into nature elements used in Edgar Al an Poe's poems?

2. What is the meaning of metaphor of nature used in Edgar Allan Poe's poems?

1.3   Research Objective

The researcher has a certain purpose in accordance with this research that is to answer the questions quoted on the statment of problem.

1. To identify kinds of metaphor which included to nature elements in Edgar al an Poe's poems.

2. To know the meaning of metaphor of nature element in Edgar Allan Poe's poem.

1.4 Research Significance

Meanwhile, the significance of this study is based on the statments of problems, the writer hopes that the result of this study may have theoretical and practical contributions.

1. Theoretically, this study will provide a beneficial reference for the study in increasing knowledge and insights about figurative language. Moreover, it is also expected that the results of the study can enrich the knowledge body of semantics.

2. Practically, the results of this study can provide practical contribution for students and faculty of Islamic State University Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung. For the students, findings of this research can provide useful activities and directions for successful implementation of lexical in their classes. By knowing the figurative language, specially metaphor, they can easily do a literary work like poetry. For the faculty, these research findings can provide a useful curriculum for the faculty in supporting this further research about figurative language. This research is very important for the faculty to provide a course about semantics.

1.5. Conceptual Framework

poetry is structure of words to have a deep meaning and also as a medium of message that is a praise, critic and so on. Not only that poetry is an expression and imaginative of man. Poetry is more beauty to use the nature elements (Rachmat Djoko, 2005: 1&278).

Moreover, Poetry is an art form in which human language is used for its aesthetic qualities in addition to, or instead of, its notional and semantic content. It consists largely of oral or literary works in which language is used in a manner that is felt by its user and audience to differ from ordinary prose. It may use condensed or compressed form to convey emotion or ideas to the reader's or listener's mind or ear; it may also use devices such as assonance and repetition to achieve musical or incantatory effects. Poems frequently rely for their effect on imagery, word association, and the musical qualities of the language used.

The interactive layering of all these effects to generate meaning is what marks poetry. Because of its nature of emphasising linguistic form rather than using language purely for its content, poetry is notoriously difficult to translate from one language into another: a possible exception to this might be the Hebrew Psalms, where the beauty is found more in the balance of ideas than in specific vocabulary. In most poetry, it is the connotations and the "baggage" that words carry (the weight of words) that are most important. These shades and nuances of meaning can be difficult to interpret and can cause different readers to "hear" a

particular piece of poetry differently. While there are reasonable interpretations, there can never be a definitive interpretation.

In literary language, there is a figurative language or figure of speech as stated by Wren and Martin in Sukron (2005:7) says that, ‒figure of speech is a departure from the ordinary course of ideas in order to produce a greater effect‖. The fundamental of figurative language is metaphor, metaphoric concept is an idea of Jacobson that is made the great contribution in modern literary. His opinion metaphor is a rhetoric form in the written arranging. ― metaphor is alien to similarity disorder,‖ (Adams, 1971: 1041). This is also connecting in the concept of positional and semantic. Philosopy of Jacobson uses basic principle in the compiling based on saussure's theory he represents sign system in the language that it is in two actions to arrange difference word which is in the selection and combination.

In poetry there are various motives which determine the choice bets these alternants. The primacy of the metaphoric process in the schools of romanticism and symbolism has been repeal aknowledged which belongs to an intermediary stage between decline of romanticism and the rise symbolism and is opposed to both (Adams, 1971: 1042).

The alternative predominance of one or the other of these two process by no mean confined to verbal art. The same oscillation occurs in the sign systems other than language. In such pictures as those of Charlie Chaplin, these device turn were

superseded by novel, metaphoric ‖montage‖ with its ‖lap dissolves‖the filmic similes. Picked up in opinion of Jaccobson (Adams, 1971: 1042).

Jacobson also stated that metaphor is typical romantic and symbolist poetry, while metonymy is typical of realistic fiction (Selden, 1989:11), for instance, the metaphorical expression, which is nature element that is found in Poes' poem.

Text bellow can be describe such this conceptual framework bellow:
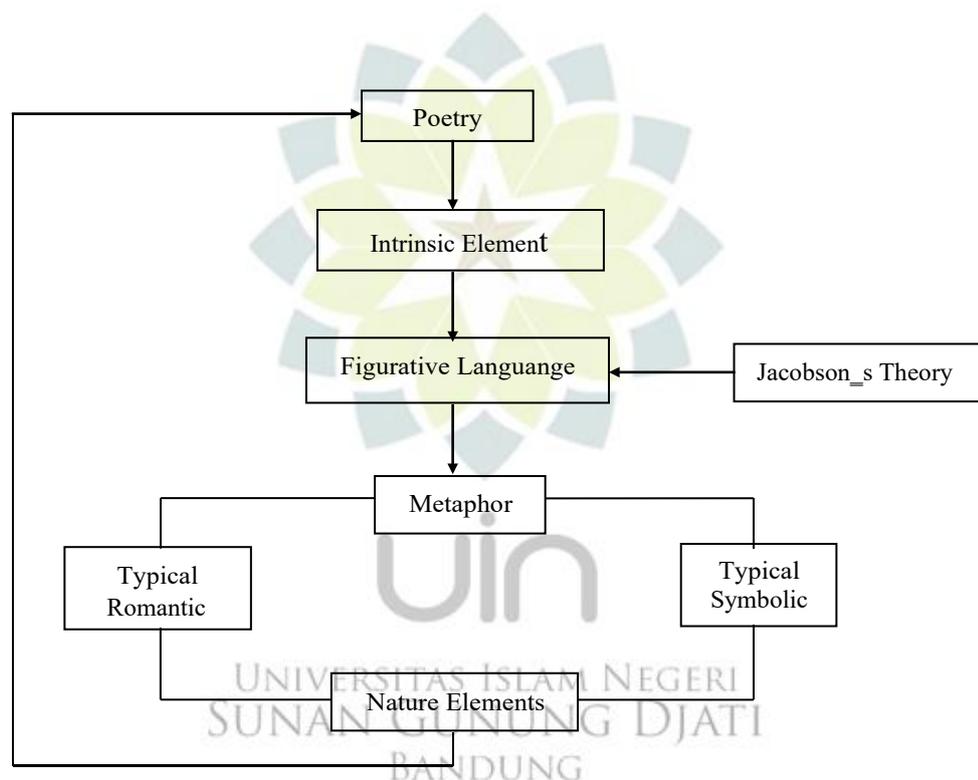
Picture 1. Conceptual Framework

1.6   Research Method

The researcher considers that qualitative method as umbrella of research is the most suitable approach to find the answers to the research question. In other

words, this qualitative method is used to find out kinds of metaphor of nature

element and the meaning of each metaphor of nature in Edgar Al an Poe's poem.

To run this qualitative method into operation well, the researcher collects data

from documentation (poem) In research design, the researcher tries to control the

problem of research until it can be solved systematically.

1.6.1 Research Design

writes research method is a way to systematically solve the research problem.

For this time, the researcher uses descriptive qualitative method as the research

design. Qualitative inquiry represents a legitimate mode of social and human science

exploration, without apology or comparisons to quantitative research (Creswell,

2007: 11).

As the result of qualitative method, the data gained from documentation analysis

are in the form of descriptive data of which the words or pictures are taken rather

than numbers (Bogdan and Biklen in Saehu, 2010:1). In line with this, Hikmat

(2011:37) states that *metodologi kualitatif sebagai prosedur penelitian yang*

menghasilkan data deskriptif berupa kata-kata tertulis atau lisan dari

orang-orang atau perilaku yang dapat diamati.

The researcher uses this method to solve the complex problem which have

been issues in society and student or the reader who read and analysis Poe's poem.

It is misinterpret in analyzing the figurative language specially metaphor as students

study. In others words, this research design will help the researcher to get the

purposes of research appropriate with research questions, they are: to identify kinds

of metaphor which included to nature elements in Edgar al an Poe's poems

and to know the meaning of metaphor of nature element in Edgar Al an Poe's poem.

1.6.2   Sample of Data

The data to be collected and be analyzed as an object of the study are written data about kinds and meanings of metaphor of nature element in poem of Edgar Allan Poe. For example; the sentence *,,In a kingdom by the sea"* in Annabel Lee poem is typical romantic metaphor, where the word of the sea is nature also metaphor as comparison with the _kingdom'. To know that metaphor just not connecting principal term and secondary term. However, metaphor is able to be made in the secondary term is implied metaphor.

1.6.3   Source of Data

The researcher takes the data from some poems to be taken on Edgar Allan Poe, entitled *Annabel Lee, Dreamland, Valentine, For Annie, Ulalume, Spirits of The Death, The Raven*, *The City in The Sea and The bells.* The researcher collects this data from internet within portable document format.

1.6.4   Technique of Collecting Data

Prior to collecting data, the researcher did a preliminary study on Desember 2012 to find out the relevant sources of data. This preliminary study conducted by searching poems, reading journal, websites and literary books. In addition to that, a set of knowledge, referential resources and also the poems will be useful and valuable for appliying the research's method. The reseacher also observes and the

same time selects poems' words representing meaning in terms of the figurative language specially metaphor of nature element. As the reason the researcher plans to finding on the two level meaning: the symbolic and literal meaning.

What has been done by the researcher in collecting data is in line with the steps suggested by Bogdan and Taylor (in Moleong, 2005: 282) that ‒reading the text smartly (to get the meaning of the exact words of an author as, distinguished from notes, paraphrase, etc and also has to be carefully); making code (the process of being made any set of principles), arranging based on the typology and reading some books related to the research problem‖.

1.6.5   Technique of Analyzing Data

Having collected data, there are some steps in analyzing data. According to Creswell (2007:151), data analysis in qualitative research consists of preparing and organizing the data (i.e. text data as in transcripts, or image data as in photographs). Preparing the data involves reading and collecting the data related to topics from the poem, while organizing the data involves identifying and describing the data into two categories of metaphor of nature used in the poem, which are typical romantic metaphor and typical symbolic metaphor and then, the meaning of metaphor of nature.

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