

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

As an academician, we are accustomed to knowing how the civilizations and literary works are influencing each other. In ancient civilization, based on the artifact that researchers found, poetry can be a sacred act. It also an ancient form of persuasion to humankind as well. For example, one of the earliest and oldest pieces of literature ever known, the Epic of Gilgamesh from the Sumerian people, is in the form of poetry.

In Greece as well, poetry was a part of classic Greek drama in the form of dialog and melody, which for scriptwriter, performer, and witness alike was a holy-day ceremony. Another example came from India, known as Rig Vedas of Hinduism, in the form of religious text. As an art, poetry takes the form of preludes to the written text.

The nature of poetry could not be explained by mere definitions. Poetry developed because of the man's yearns to impersonate. Men retain yearn to reconstruct and replicate their lives and surroundings, either as a means of manifestation, expressions, or to gain some sort of knowledge or understanding. Without poetry, where will the world be? Its significance on culture has been boundless. Ever since its formation, poetry has helped men achieve artistic and creative expression.

Francis Norbert, (2017), in his book, "*Bilingual and multicultural perspectives on poetry, music, and narrative*," stated that the earliest poetry is

believed to have been recited or sung, working as a way of memorizing oral history, a prayer for religious purposes, and law.

Poetry has a lengthy history. Not only because it narrates the journey of the culture, it is not only an expression but also an expression of its age. A Greek poem is usually about their hero's journey. Indian is leaning towards religion and morality. When we look at English poetry, Shakespeare is the first to come to many people's minds. His writing is so distinct, and it made his works stand out the most—those only tiny examples of how the board and flexible the poetry is.

Aristotle, one of the most famous Greek icons, thought that a poet should represent the universals. Therefore, the principal ground of a poet is to make the listener aware of what is likely to come based on the indication or the common natural occurrence.

They are classifying poetry into three main genres, epic, comic, and tragic. When the poetry illustrates men as inferior than they are in an actual situation, it would be a comedy. Tragedy depicts men as superior than they are in life. Epic poetry is similar to tragedy; the only difference is in the scale on which it is constructed, and in its meter.

Poetry is a term for verbal or written language, which is rhythmically arranged. It is intended to convey a message or express some feeling, concept, and condition of the human being. Different types of poetry are each distinguished by or connected to unique composition styles and/or themes that give them their identities. These themes and composition techniques, however, are complex. The

most popular of these types of poetry are elegy, narrative, ode, lyric, ballad, sonnet, villanelle, sestina, free verse, and epic.

Cleanth Brooks, Jr. and Robert Penn Warren stated, '*poetry, like all other kinds of discourse, is a form of communication.*' The difference is when we try to initiate communication by poetry, not all the people will understand what we are trying to say immediately.

By design, poetry is usually fragmented into short and calculated lines. By doing so, in a way, poetry enforces its writer and readers, to carefully distinguish the implication of every single word and their placement and to consider it cautiously, to each part and length of their verses.

Based on New survey findings from "*U.S. Trends in Arts Attendance and Literary Reading: 2002-2017*"; the percentage of grown-ups reading fiction (novels and short stories) fell from 45.2 percent in 2012 to 41.8 percent in 2017. However, the data on poetry reading is noteworthy. Poetry reading rushed up an astonishing 76 percent, from 6.7% in 2012 to 11.7% in 2017, with the numbers incredibly strong among 18-24 year-olds people. In addition, both males and females have increased their poetry-reading amounts.

The rush in poetry reading was experienced by various demographic crowds too. For example, the adults who had joined but did not graduate from university showed a sharp increase in their poetry reading amount. Likewise, Poetry-reading increased between university graduates and those with advanced or professional degrees.

During the course of centuries, poetry has evolved. Poetry is regarded in a modern context as a personal experience in which one engages in reading while alone, instead of a primitive perception that poetry is a cinematic experience. Poetry is still thriving and loved by lots of people. Like a ballad, epic, ode, and sonnets, traditional forms of poetry are still going strong.

When seeing poetry, it feels natural to understand it, to recognize it. Nevertheless, it is tough to explain. Poets endeavor to depict the indescribable, which is probably why Carl Sandburg defined poetry as “an echo asking a shadow to dance.” Even poets argue on what really constitutes a poem. Many people believe that the terms poem and poetry are interchangeable. Few people feel that there are any distinctions between poetry and poem.

Poetry is the works of symbol, code, words, and language to arouse a writer’s spirits and thoughts, while a poem is the organization of these verses. A poem is the end result of generating a literary piece using imagery, signs, allegory, and metaphors, while poetry is the procedure of making a literary piece.

A Song, based on “*The Anatomy of Poetry*” by Marjorie Boulton, is classified as lyric poetry. With the help of globalization and technology, the song’s lyrics have impacted more people than it ever been. For example, John Lennon’s song “*Imagine*” was released in 1971, amidst the Vietnam War, on Lennon’s solo album. The song asks listeners to visualize a world of peace and unity. The impact of the song is undeniable. There are enormous people moved by the messages of that song. “*Imagine*” peaked at number #3 on the Billboard Hot 100 and remained one of the most well-known and respected songs globally.

However, the song lyric was not unanimously depicted. Despite the fame of the song, some have criticized its message. For the contra group, "*Imagine*" is talking about a utopian dream and tragically flawed. What it takes to eradicate the wicked from the society also unavoidably eradicates the equivalent noble, such as honesty, wisdom, delight, sincerity, et cetera.

In this research study, the writer chooses to analyze the figurative languages found in Moonsun's "*Don't Lie to Me*" using structuralism linguistics theory developed by Saussure as a new criticism approach. In order to understand the selected poem, the writer needs to comprehend the intricate workings of the unique mixture of words—and other literary devices, or systems—of which it is made.

The writer chooses a new criticism approach because new criticism embraces the concept that a poem should be appreciated as an entity of an astonishing and, to a certain extent, mysterious kind, a silent object that is not identical to ordinary words produced on paper. There are no simple works even when they look as if it is; all extraordinary works are complex.

It might not be an adequate approach to analyze the text, but the writer believes readers can put aside their personal opinions, findings, and perceptions to interpret literature with objectivity. Of course, not all possible interpretations of any literary device's meaning and implications are appropriate and logical. This is where the writer opens up to any possible advice, critics, and suggestion in the study's further research.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

From the background of the study above, several problems emerge as significant concern toward this poem:

- 1.2.1 What are the figurative languages found in the poem?
- 1.2.2 How is structuralism linguistics applied to analyze figurative languages found in the poem?
- 1.2.3 What is the meaning of the poem based on the result of the figurative language analysis?

1.3 Objective of the Study

Related to the Statement of the Problem above, this study focuses on:

- 1.3.1 To categorize the figurative languages found in the poem
- 1.3.2 To explain how structuralism linguistics is applied to analyze figurative languages found in the poem
- 1.3.3 To describe the meaning of the poem based on the result of the figurative language analysis

1.4 Scope of the study

This study's scope is about the figurative languages in the poem "*Don't Lie to Me*" by Moonsun. The writing focuses on the figurative languages found in the poem. It means that the writer will examine and analyze the related material and context to know about figurative languages that is depicted in the poem.

The research study is limited to the figurative languages, and related material needed to describe the poem "*Don't Lie to Me*" by Moonsun, using the new criticism approach. This approach proposes to separate the context from the

text itself. It commends objectivity to the analytical approach, thus ignoring any other external factors of the literary work such as: time and place of the publication, as well as race, gender, and political affiliation of the author and the reader, to eliminate the subjectivity of the text. As a final point, by presenting to examine texts in seclusion, this approach narrows the scope of one's understanding and experience of the text.

1.5 Significance of the study:

This research study has two kinds of significance, for the community of scholars and for the Public. For the community of scholars, this research study's finding will hopefully contribute to the benefit of scholars, to provide new looks and perspective on new criticism approach. For the Public, the result of this research study hopefully could provide a new angle and materials to expanding the horizon of the public knowledge.

1.6 Approach to the study

This study used a text-oriented approach. It means the emphasis is on the internal texts of a literary work. Therefore, the research study would be exempting the audience, the background or the personality of the author, and broader social or cultural circumstances conditions from the considerations.

New criticism is selected because it highlighted close attention to the internal characteristics of the text itself. Likewise, Saussure's theory has the same basis as new criticism which fosters a structuralism tendency to break up literary texts into their constituent units and analyze their functions.

We should look at how a text's literary language works to create a complex meaning that can stand on its own as an art object, which is needed to analyze the figurative language found in the poem.

In order to find and explain the figurative language in the poem "*Don't Lie to Me*" by Moonsun, the writer also uses the library-based study. It means the writer uses references such as books, articles, journals, and expert's opinions to collect the data; furthermore, the relevant theories are used to support theory for the study and improve the knowledge.

To start studying the topic, the writer uses several steps:

- Reading and comprehending the poem "*Don't Lie to Me*" by Moonsun as the primary data in order to comprehend it well.
- Selecting and collecting the data about the figurative language and related material needed in the poem "*Don't Lie to Me*" by Moonsun, which the writer has read.
- After the writer found all of the data needed, the writer will classify the data about the figurative language that the writer found in the poem and how structuralism linguistics applied to analyze figurative languages of the poem using the new criticism approach.
- Then, the writer find and describe the message of the poem after analyzing the figurative languages found in the poem.
- Making conclusion based on the data analysis.

1.7 Organization of the paper:

- Chapter I is introduction that consists of (1) background of the study, (2) statement of the problem, (3) objective of the study, (4) scope of the study, (5) significance of the study, (6) approach to the study, and (7) organization of the paper.
- Chapter II discusses the work Moonsun's "Don't Lie to Me" and biography of the Moonsun, the author of the poem.
- Chapter III is review of related literature, it consists of previous studies, the definition of poetry, the definition of figurative language, and the theory applied.
- Chapter IV is analysis and discussion. Providing the data analysis to answer the statement of the study.
- Chapter V is conclusion and suggestion. Providing the conclusion of this research finding and the suggestion for the next researcher