

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1. Background of the Study

Literature is the creative work that portrays human existence in society in a way that society may appreciate, comprehend, and employ (Semi, 2012:1). City, et.al (2018) stated that "literature is an expression of someone from the results of thoughts, experiences, emotions, ideas, within the form of actual explanation provisions". Literature is defined as a transport for the feelings of its authors. Literature is defined as "composition that tells a story, dramatizes a situation, conveys thoughts, analyzes and defends ideas" (Robert & Jacobs, 1993:1). Literature is not a question of "felt-experience", "personal response" or "imaginative uniqueness": such terms, absolutely dissociable for us now from the whole concept of literary (Eagleton, 2003:16). Literary work is a processing of phrases which becomes clear sentences and feature a meaning and a statement concerning the meaning contained in writing a literary work (Juwati, 2017:73). According to Nugraha and Fauziya, further stated that literary works are reflections of the author's actual experiences and serve as a means for conveying the author's soul and thoughts on social life and society (Nugraha, S., & Fauziya, 2019). Literature is a form of work in the form of writing that expresses various meanings and is implied in the form of music, poetry, and poem according to the author's personal feelings. In addition to conveying meaning, literature should also convey the charm of the human being in the form of experiences, thoughts, feelings, ideas, and convictions. Literary work is a piece of writing that tells about various issues

of life with imagination and in it consists of splendor and has excessive mind. Literary work also can be an experience that is poured into a piece of writing through the use of fascinating language.

Prose, drama, and poem are the forms of those literary works. Poem is one of the part of literature and an example of those literary works. In literary education, it is poem that has an in particular difficult position because it often needs solitude, silence and darkness so one can deliver the right impression and effectiveness. Poem has historically been considered 'excessive' art, which is most effective available to the elites who are only able to recognize it – this reality is probably the reason of poem position both at faculty and outside college (Pike, 2000:41-55). Poem is a set of phrases that specific emotions or ideas right into a literary text. Through a poem we can describe or deliver some thoughts and feelings to catch the meaning of it. Poem is a bridge between the poet and their feeling to express, convey, and describe it. Sometimes the theme of poem can feel sad, happy, romantic, or more dramatic. It depends on how humans feel about their thoughts and feelings or we can call it emotion. There are some elements included in poem such as rhyme, rhythm, stanza, tone, and theme, but to deliver their thoughts and feelings, many poets, people, or somebody else uses figurative language to express, convey, and describe it.

Figurative language is used to create a special effect or feeling. It is characterized by using a figure of speech as it compares, exaggerates, or means something other than what it first appears to mean. According to Perrine (1977:116) figurative language is broadly described as any approach to communicating that

differentiates from the normal. It can be defined more specifically as a means of expressing one thing while really meaning another. Comparative, contradictory, relational, and repetitive languages are all parts of figurative language. Figurative language can take many different forms, including metaphor, simile, symbols, hyperbole, irony, and personification. Generally, confirmation, comparison, opposition, and allusion are the four divisions of figurative language. Literary works frequently uses figurative language, so that the literary work can be alive and will not be boring (Potter, 1967: 54). Alfiah and Santosa (2009: 27) stated that figurative language is a language style used by poets in their poems to issue, explain, describe and communicate emotion. Understanding figurative language is crucial since it will reveal the theme and message. The main idea (subject matter) that the poet presents is called the theme. Every piece of literary works needs to have a subject, which is the theme in the writing.

Basically, figurative language is a part of semantic. As far as we know, semantic deals with which means of sentences and words as a foundation inside the global world. The aim of semantic is to research the meaning of language. Language is one of the most effective tools used by people to interact or communicate each other. Language might be a description for the thoughts and feelings. We communicate through a set of messages called language. Language is one of the most important in the world, so that by the language people can express, convey, and describe their thoughts and feelings. It indicates that language is necessary for human life. It has an important role in everyone's ability to build good relationships with others (Harmer, 2007). According to Todd (1987) a language is a set of signals

by means of which we communicate, human beings most effective have unique communication systems. Nowadays, language is the most important for communication used by people to interacting or giving information (Komorowska, 2005). Sugiono (2013) further stated that literally it is no longer sufficient to recognize only the form of language and the pronunciation, because it requires to recognize the which means.

For that reason, in this modern generation human beings speak in diverse way consists of talks through literary works which includes prose, novel, poem and song lyric which are usually the messages or the actual meaning of the words. Here the researcher takes some selected poems by William Butler Yeats. In order to identify the figurative language, the researcher uses Perrine's theory. The researcher intends to analyze and learn about the types of figurative language in selected poems by William Butler Yeats.

2. Statements of the Problems

Based on what has been explain in the previous section the research problem can be formulated as follows:

- a. What kinds of figurative language are found in William Butler Yeats's poems?
- b. What are the meanings of figurative language represented in William Butler Yeats's poems?

3. Objectives of the Study

Based on the statements of the problem presented before, the objectives of the study, therefore, can be formulated as follows:

- a. To find out of kinds of figurative languages in William Butler Yeats's poems.
- b. To find out the meaning of figurative languages used in William Butler Yeats's poems.

4. Scope of the Study

This study focused on poetry's text, that is the figurative language of selected poems by William Butler Yeats as the object of analysis and the meanings of the figurative language.

5. Significance of the Study

The results of the study are expected to extend researcher's knowledge pertaining to figurative language. The researcher also expects to extend the readers' knowledge on figurative language. The researcher also expects that this research paper could be useful as a reference about figurative language for the university the researcher has been studying at. The results of the study may also be useful for further researchers who may plan to conduct similar research.

6. Approach of the Study

In this research, the researcher will use text oriented approach because the materiality of this research focused on poem's text such as language and style, and the formal structure of literary works. According to Lazar (2004) there are four methods for conducting literature research, one of them is a text-oriented approach. Text oriented approaches emphasizes the text's physicality, such as its manuscript, language, and style.

In analyzing data, the researcher uses descriptive qualitative methods because the data are taken from the text of poem, which contains many different types of figurative language. There are several steps, some of these steps can be classified including the researcher reading the text of the poem and classifying it based on the type of figurative language, classifying it based on many types of figurative languages used by the researcher, then studying the meaning of the figurative language of the poetic text and then identifies and analyzes it, and finally gets the conclusion. To analyze the data, the researcher will use based on Perrine's theory. Perrine (1977:61-109) stated that figurative language consists of 12 kinds, they are: simile, metaphor, personification, apostrophe, synecdoche, metonymy, symbol, allegory, paradox, hyperbole/overstatement, understatement, and irony.

7. Organization of the Paper

This research paper is entitled *Figurative Language in William Butler Yeats Poetries* and is broken down into five chapters. The systemic organization of this research paper is as follows:

Chapter I, Introduction, contains background of the study, statements of the problem, objectives of the study, scope of the study, significance of the study, approach of the study, and organization of the paper.

Chapter II, Synopsis and Biography, covers the interpretation of the poems and the author's biography.

Chapter III, Review of Related Literature, covers the theoretical framework needed to support and direct the researcher in analyzing the data and construing the results of the research. These are the theories used: figurative language, type of figurative language.

Chapter IV, Findings and discussions, discusses the findings.

Chapter V, Conclusion and Suggestion, tells about conclusion of the research findings and suggestion for further research.