

CHAPTER 2

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1. Poems

A poem is called as a literary and it is independent and it depends on other element including the poet itself. Literature study is an independent study and it does not depend on other studies such as history, philosophy, psychology, and so on (Budi Darma 2004:5). Poem has an intrinsic element that is a poetic device. A poetic device contains the meaning of words, the sound of words, and the arranging of words. Poem explains about daily life in general way thoroughly with the fewest words. Poem has short and dense sentence, but it contains experiences, feelings, thought of the authors. Poems might be defined as a kind of language that says more and says it more intensely than does ordinary language (Perrine, 1992:49).

2.1.1. Diction

The choice of words an author uses. Poets intentionally use words with multiple meanings and derive ambiguity and richness from the association of these words. It considers denotation and connotation. Perrine said:

“The average word has three component parts: sound, denotation, and connotation.the basic part of this meaning its denotation or denotations: that is, the dictionary meaning or meanings of the word.” (Perrine, Laurence. 1988: 539)

Denotation is the standard dictionary meaning of a word, without associations or overtones. Connotation is the interpretations of a word beyond its literal definition.

“Connotation is what is suggests beyond what it expresses: its overtones of meaning. Connotation is very important in poems, for it is one of the means by which the poet can concentrate or

enrich meaning- say more in fewer words.” (Perrine, 1988:539-540).

2.1.2. Imagery

Imagery is well-known as mental picture, that is, the picture, portrait or imagination that appear as the result of a reader reaction when trying to comprehend a poem (Siswantoro, 2002:49). Imagery is words that name sense impressions of hearing, taste, touch, smell, and sight. The device is used by the poet to draw a picture in the reader’s mind. Poets often use figures of speech to form imagery. Imagery makes a poems come alive. There are types of imagery:

- a. Visual imagery is images of sight.
- b. Auditory imagery is images of sound.
- c. Olfactory imagery is images of smell.
- d. Gustatory imagery is images of taste.
- e. Tactile imagery is images of touch.
- f. Kinesthetic imagery is images of motion and activity.

2.1.3. Figurative Language

Figurative language or figurative speech is a figure of speech is an expression that has more than a literal meaning. Using the figurative language is making imaginative descriptions in fresh ways (Christopher Russel Reaske, 1996:33).

- a. Personification is a figure of speech in which objects and animals have human qualities.
- b. Hyperbole is a figure of speech involving gross exaggeration for rhetorical effect and overstatement.
- c. Metaphor is a figure of speech which makes a direct comparison of two unlike objects by identification or substitution.
- d. Simile is a direct comparison of two unlike objects, using like or as.
- e. Allusion is an indirect reference to a person, event, or place, real or from another literary work, a work of art or history.

2.1.4. Tone

Tone is the author's attitude toward a subject or audience. To understand tone, we must analyze all the poetic elements: imagery, simile, metaphor, irony, overstatement, denotation, connotation, and so forth. The example of tone is adore, threaten, sad, wonder, etc.

2.1.5. Point of View

Point of View is the way of author give the point of view which is concentrates on the opinion of speaker.

- a. First Person: the speaker is a character in the story or poem (uses "I").
- b. Third Person limited: the speaker is not part of the story, but tells about the other characters through the limited perceptions of one other person.
- c. Third Person omniscient: the speaker is not part of the story, but is able to describe what all characters are thinking.

2.1.6. Theme

A poem's theme is its central message which is general statement about life or people.

2.2. Extrinsic Element

Extrinsic Element is used to analyze the literary work by applying the appropriate theory to get in-depth analysis and better interpretation of the object. Based on Semi (1988:35), the outside elements of a literary work give influence for the literary work itself called as extrinsic element. This research will use semiotic theory to analyze the poems.

2.2.1. Semiotic in Theory

Semiotic in literature is used to distinguish between semiotic of linguistic and literature itself. Semiotics is the theory of the production and interpretation of meaning. Semiotic is trying to explain combination of sign which were the

essential, form of sign, and the process of its signification. It concerns with everything that can be taken as a sign. A sign is a thing which can be taken as significantly substituting for something else that does not really exist at the moment in which a sign stands for it.

Based on pierce in Floyd Merrell (2005:31), a sign may be simple or complex. Pierce develops a typology of signs which is called three trichotomies of signs; first, according to the sign in itself is a simple quality, an actual existent, or a general law; secondly, according to the relation of the signs to its object which is consist of the signs that having some characters itself or in its relation to the interpretant; thirdly, according to its interpretant represents as a sign of possibility or a sign of fact. In this thesis, the researcher uses the second trichotomy because this thesis focuses on relation of the signs to the object. In the second trichotomy, a sign may be termed as an icon, symbol and index.

a. Icon

Icon is a sign that interrelates with its semiotic object by virtue of some resemblance or similarity with it, such as a map and the territory it maps. It can be said that an icon is related to what is the represents of the object.

b. Symbol

Symbol is a sign whose interpretation is a matter of social convention. One of the best qualifications of Pierce's symbol is a linguistic sign whose interrelation with its semiotic object. It can be said that the symbol does not have direct connection with what it represent.

c. Index

Index is a sign that interrelates with its semiotic object through some actual or physical or imagined casual connection. It can be assumed

that it is like the relation of cause-and-effect. It depends on everyone's knowledge and interpretations.

2.2.2. Semiotic in Poems

Semiotic in poems will focus in symbol. The symbol is a thing which stand for something else. As Perrine said that a symbol may be defined as something that means more than what it is (Siswanto, 2002:38). It could be an object, person, situation, or action. Symbol can also indicate their own reality. As example, sunset represents the ending for new beginning but also the ending of the day. A symbol is a represent whose representative character consists precisely in its being a rule that will determine its interpretant. All words, sentences, books, and other conventional signs are symbol. In pierce's concept, symbol can be interpreted according to a rule or habitual connection. The symbol is related to with the object which describes into idea of the symbol-using mind, without no such connection would exist.

For Pierce, a symbol is a sign which refers to the object that it denotes by virtue of law, usually an association of general ideas, which operates to cause the symbol to be interpreted as referring to that object. The concept of Pierce theory is called triangle of semiotic or thrichotomy that contains representamen, object, and intepretant. The representamen is something which stand to somebody for something in some respect or capacity (Sobur, 2003:41). Then, the object is to which the sign refers, and the intepretant is the sense made of sign. The triangle of semiotic can be visualized:

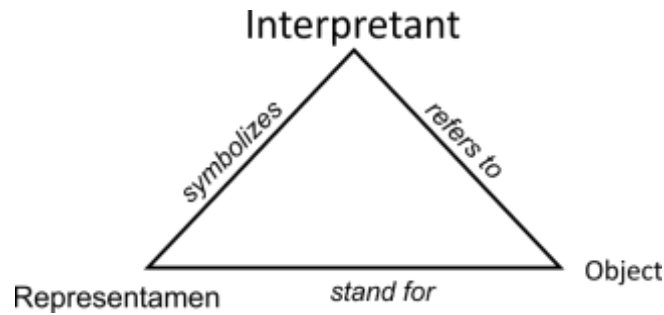


Figure 1. The triangle of semiotic

In the broad sense, Peirce's terminology consist of three interconnected elements that there are the sign in the narrow sense, also referred to as the representamen, that which represents something else, the object, that which the sign stands for, that which is represented by it, the (possible or potential) meaning the sign allows for, which may materialize as its translation into a new sign. Peirce refers to this as the interpretant (Jorgen Dines Johansen, 2002:26-27). It is called as semiosis when the representamen, the object, and the interpretant have an interaction. Peirce gives the example of the sign model on the traffic light, the traffic light sign for "stop" will consists of the red light (Representamen, Vehicle halting (Object), and the red light indicates that the vehicles must stop (Interpretant). It can be visualized as (Daniel Chandler, 2002:32-33)

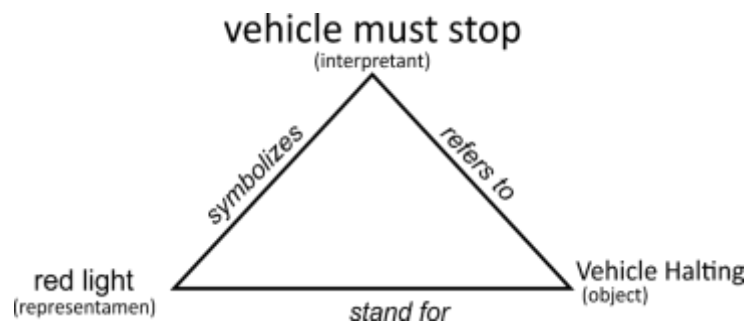


Figure 2. The symbol of *red light*

Based on the explanation about triangle semiotic of Peirce theory above that the essential function of the sign make it more efficiency and easier to find

the meaning of the sign. The semiotics of Peirce also uses on other science, such as psychology, art, sociology, and many more.