CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consist of background of some sub-chapters. They are background of the study, statement of the problems, purpose and significance of the study, scope and limitation, and definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is the important characteristic in human being. It has important roles, especially to deliver information with other people in society. Without language, they cannot ask and give people information well. Holmes states (2001) that, we use it to express indignation and annoyance, as well as admiration and respects. Often one utterance will simultaneously convey information and express feeling (p.2). People use language for many purposes like communication and discussion. Then, the way to deliver the information can be represented the form of spoken language or written language. In spoken language it deals with speech, songs and others. In the written language, it can be the form of prose, poetry and others which are called as literary works.

One of the written languages is poetry. Poetry is kind of language that says more and more intensely than the ordinary language does. A poem is composed with the desire to communicate an experience especially one expressing deep feeling or noble thought in beautiful language. Poetry has a pattern that gives us pleasure as we listen to it. Poets repeat and echo sounds to please our ears. They also use these effects to hold our attention and mirror or reinforce the meaning word have rhythm or beat, as well as sound, and the rhythm of poetry is usually more regular than we hear in ordinary language. Often a poem is divided into section of lines that follow the same pattern of sound and rhythm, so that we quickly learn the pattern as we read or listen, and enjoy knowing what to expect.

The importance of poetry does not only lie on the pleasure it gives the readers when they read it or listen to it, but also on the value of life implied in it. Poetry has been regarded as something central to each man's existence, something having unique value to fully realized life, something that he is better off for having and spiritually impoverished without (Literature: Structure, Sound, and Sense, p.554)

A poet usually uses figures of speech in order to make a deep and great meaning in a compact form of a poem. Figure of speech often provides emphasis, freshness of expression or clarity. However clarity may suffer from their use. According to Perrine (1998:509) poetry is almost ancient; poetry has already existed since long time ago. It means that since long time ago there have been a lot of poets that were born with the special characteristic.

William wordsworth is an eminent English poet. He was born on April 23rd 1770 in Cockermouth, an old market town in the district of Allerdale in the county of Cumbria in the north west of England. He grew up among the woods

and lakes and mountains of the Northwestern part of England. He was an english poet and founder in romantic movement of english literature. It begins in the middle late- 18th Century. In 1843, Wordsworth becomes the poet laureate. William was a chief voice of new Romantic Movement. He laid down the new principles of Romantic poetry; those are the language of poetry is the language of ordinary men or women, poetry is an expression of one own feeling, nature is the source of beauty, human mind is part of nature.

In the romantic period tells about natural, emotional, and personal artistic themes. Therefore, all of his poems always about describe natural scene. Wordsworth believes that nature is the great teacher of moral, and the prime bringer of happiness.

This study is concerned about figure of speech, figures of speech are on saying something than the ordinary way. Since language can be conveniently classified as either literal or figurative, when we speak literally it means we mean exactly what each word conveys when we use figurative language we mean something other than the actual meaning of the words (Di Yanni, 1994:412)

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Based on the study focus elaborated in the background of the study above, the researcher should know the problem that will be analyzed. In order to analyze the figures of speech that are found in William Wordsworth's selected poem, it is elaborated by the following question:

- What kinds and the meanings of figures of speech are used in William Wordsworth's selected poem?
- 2. Which figures of speech are mostly used by the author?

1.3 Purpose of the Study

There are three purposes of the study, those are in the following:

- 1. To find out the kinds and reveal the meaning of figures of speech which are used by William Wordsworth in his selected poem.
- 2. To identify the mostly used figures of speech in William Wordsworth's selected poems.

1.4 Significance of the Study

This study was conducted for some significance. For the researcher, this is hoped to be able to enrich the researcher's background knowledge about the use figures of speech theory. Secondly, the researcher wants to reveal the kinds of figures of speech, the meaning, and identify the most figures of speech that used in Wordsworth poem. Thirdly, for English department, the researcher is hoped to contribute the thesis library collection and become literature review for the next researchers. Last, this study was done to fulfill the final lecture in the State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

The scope of this research is kinds of figure of speech that used in William Wordsworth's selected poem and their meanings by using an approach the basis of semantic. This research is limited on theory of figure of speech by Laurence Perrine (1973), and Widdowson (1975), and also McConnel (1990). The researcher also limits her study on five poems of William Wordsworth, they are *A Character, Daffodils, Perfect Woman, With Ships the Sea Was Sprinkled Far and Nigh, and The World is Too much with us.* The researcher chooses those five poems because it's have related meaning each other

1.6 Definition of Key Term

1. Poem	:	Piece of writing arrange in pattern of lines and
		sounds, expressing some thought, feeling or
		human experience in imaginative language
		(Longman Dictionary of Cotemporary English)
2. Figures of	Speech :	Another way of saying something than the
ordinary way (Perrine, 1988:565)		