CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

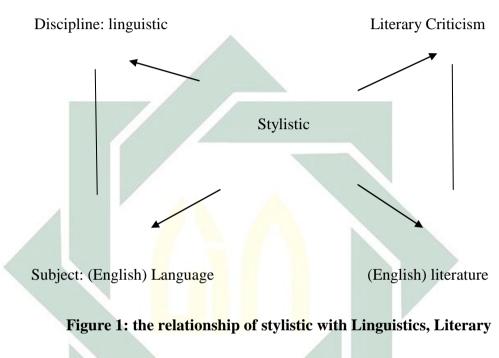
Literature review consists of some theories, and the previous study related to this study. The main purpose of the existence of literature review is to strengthen the arguments through some theories. In this chapter the literature review is divided in two general discussions. First, it is about the theory related to this study itself, and second, it is about the previous study inspiring of conducting this study.

2.1 Main Theory

2.1.1 Stylistic

The language used in literature, which is non-paraphrasable, is different from the language used in daily conversation. For example, in bahasa indonesia "panjang tangan" cannot be paraphrased into "panjang tangan". If it is paraphrased, the meaning will be lost. The usage of language in literature may be simple, but the meaning is not simple. The meaning of the thing the author ants to say are wider than what reader might think.

According to Widdowson (1975), stylistic is "the study of literature discourse from a linguistics orientation and takes the view that as distinguishes stylistic from literary criticism on one hand and linguistic on the other hand is that it is means of linking the two". The position of stylistics among linguistics, literary criticism, language, and literary work can be seen in figure 1 below:



Criticism, English Literature, and English Language, Widdowson

(1975:4)

From figure 1 above, we can say that stylistic provides away of mediating betwen two subjects; English language and literature. Besides, stylistic is neither a discipline nor a subject in its own right, but means of relating discipline (Linguistic and literary criticism) and subjects (English language and literary).

Stylistic is the study of interpretation of the linguistic element or distinctive, element in writing, group of writing, or a text (that structure capable of being interpreted by a code including, intentional structure like a culture or a whole language).

Stylistic Element includes figurative language. Figurative language includes the use of metaphor, simile, synecdoche, metonymy, personification, apostrophe, symbol, allegory, imagery, motif, and paradox.

2.1.2 Figures of Speech

According to Perrine (1996), figure of speech is another way of adding extra dimension to language. Thus broadly defined, it is basically any way of saying something other than the ordinary way. There are several types of figure of speech:

2.1.2.1 Kinds of Figure of Speech

a) Metaphor

Metaphor is an implied comparison. It compares things or concept that dissimilar; Perrine (1973:60) defines metaphor as figurative language in which two unlike objects are implicitly compare without the use like or as.

For example: Her face was a book

b) Simile

Simile is an explicit comparison made between to essentially unlike things. It is comparison between two dissimilar things that use the word *like or as* (Hoeper and Pikering, 1990:64)

For example: I wandered lonely as a cloud

c) Personification

Personification is a figure of speech which endows animals, ideas, abstractions and inanimate object with human form, characters or sensibilities; the representing of imagery creature or things as human personalities, intelligence, and emotions. Thus, personification gives human attributes to something that are not human.

For example: The house sat proudly on the land, its windows were eyes watching over its kingdom

d) Synecdoche

Kind's metaphor which is a part of something used to signify the whole. According to Perrine (1974:615), synecdoche is the use of part for the whole.

For example: lend me your ears (give me your attention)

e) Metonymy

A figure of speech in which one word or phrase is substituted for another with it is closely associated (such as crown for royalty). Metonymy is also theoretical strategy of describing something indirectly by referring to things around it, such describing someone's clothing in order to characterize the individual.

For example: the white house decides new regulation (white house it means US government)

f) Symbol

As stated by Perrine (1973:78) a symbol is roughly defined as something that means more than what it is. It means that symbol is an image that has an overt literal function in poem but also evokes arrange of additional meaning.

For example: The white rose breathes of love

g) Allegory

Allegory is a narrative or description which has second meaning beneath the surface one. Allegory has a sometimes been defined as an extended metaphor or series or related symbol. "The story of after success harvest". This story is told that before the harvest the farmer has to work hard to get a success harvest. This story's allegory is we have to work hard first if we want to get best result of our effort in any class." (Perrine, 1969:71)

h) Hyperbole or Overstatement

Hyperbole is simply exaggeration in the service of truth. For example: *I'll die if I do not pass the course*. The speaker exaggerates his utterance for he does not really mean that the will die if he do not pass the course.

i) Apostrophe

Apostrophe consist in addressing absent or something nonhuman as if it was alive and present and could reply to what is being said "(Ibid: 569) for example: and my lord he loves me well. Here the speaker is speaking to the God, as if God could answer his statement. As we know that God not speak as human usually do but by his own way.

j) Paradox

Paradox is an apparent contradiction which is nevertheless somehow true. It may be either a situation or statement. In paradoxical statement the contradiction usually stem from one of the words being figuratively or in more than one sense.

For example: Damn with faint praise

k) Understatement

Understatement is contradiction with overstatement

is saying less than one means.

For example: Your voice to soft

l) Verbal Irony

When someone inside the literary work says something but means another that what called as verbal irony. Verbal irony is saying opposite. Perrine states (1974).For instance says to the naughty boy "you are great able to break the key of the cupboard", while this word actually means" how naughty you are, what you have done, you had broken my cupboard key." (p.653)

2.2 Supporting Theories

2.2.1 Theory of Semantic

Figure of speech is the study of language used in literal form. Therefore, all studies on the language usage and parts of language are fully needed to support and clarify it. Semantic will interpret figure of speech as a part of linguistics expression, clearly. According to Chiercha and McConnel-Ginet (1990:1), the definition of semantic can be seen as follow:

Semantic is the branch of linguistics devoted to the investigation of linguistic meaning, the interpretation of expression is a language system. Therefore, semantics is a branch or component of linguistics as the same of phonetics, morphology, syntax, and discourse, which deals with the investigation of the meaning of language.

In this book, semantic: A workbook, Soekemi says that the definition of semantic is a component or level of linguistics as the same kind as phonetics, morphemic, or grammar (2000:2). He also mentioned that language can be regarded as communication system that relates something to be communicated with something that communicates a message (signified), on the other hand with a set of sign or symbols (signified) on the other (2000:2). Language, as a communication system is quite different from other communication system to the following reason:

- a) That not every piece of language has a 'message' in any real sense. In many cases the function of language is concerned with establishing and or remaining social relationship.
- b) Each of the 'messages' in language are very complicated and the relationship between them are even more complicated.
- c) In language, it is extremely difficult to specify precisely what the message is, while in other communication systems there is

no problem because the message can be independently identified in terms of language. For example, Red means stop..

According to Hurford (2007:1), semantic is the study of meaning in language. However, in semantics, the meaning depend upon speakers, listeners, and context. Basically, the meaning of words can be viewed or interpreted from different perspective. One is when the words are used in a context (pragmatics).

2.2.2 Previous Study

To begin with, Sukaria (2012), the student of State University of Surabaya, ever conducted the study under the title "The Study of the Figures of Speech in Wystan Hugh Auden's Poems". It emphasized on the figures of speech and the meaning of figures of speech. It is seen from stylistic point of view. This study was done to know the figures of speech in Wystan Hugh Auden's poem, they are, *The More Loving One, As I walked Out One Evening, On this Island, Funeral Blue and Lady.* Those data were analyzed based on Perrine's theory of figure of speech. Based on in the analyses the five poems mostly use personification.

Based, Machmudi (2008), student of State University of Surabaya also conducted study under the title "A Study of Figure of Speech in Humor on "*Ngelenong Nyook*..." Trans TV". It emphasized on the figures of speech used in Humor on *Ngelenong Nyook*. Descriptive qualitative method is used in this research. By using this method, he can describe the humor and figure of speech as careful as possible. Machmudi finds out two types of humor and six types of figure of speech. Ridicule type is the most appear in the humor. The most figures of speech appear in humor his hyperbole.

The researcher also finds another analysis entitled "Figures of Speech and Implicit Meaning in *Bullet for my Valentine's* Lyric *Scream Aim Fire* Album" (2009). It is written by Mochammad Choirul Anshar. He was student of State University of Surabaya. It emphasized on figures of speech and implicit meaning in bullet for my valentine's lyric. This study aimed to describe stylistic device in Bullet for My Valentine's lyrics in Scream Aim Fire Album. The method that is used in this study is both qualitative and quantitative. This study found that *Bullet for my Valentine* mostly uses hyperbole figurative language in their album Lyric *Scream Aim Fire*.

Meanwhile, in the present study, it is focused on Analysis of figure of speech in William Wordsworth's selected poems seen from stylistic device. The researcher wants to know the types of figure of speech that uses in William Wordsworth's poem and which figures of speech are mostly used by William Wordsworth.