CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A. Review of Related Literature

1. Interpreting

Language interpretation is the intellectual activity of facilitating oral and sign language communication, either simultaneously or consecutively, between two or more users of different languages. Interpreting and interpretation are descriptive word for the functionally activity.¹¹

It means that the interpreting language have more users using the different meaning of the usage. There are several methods commonly applied by the translation of poem, as like interpretation.

According to Lefevere in translation studies discusses about what he calls versions where the substance of the SL text is retained but the form is changed, and imitations where the translator produces a poem of his own which has 'only title and point of departure, if those, in common with the source text'. 12

It means that for the deficiencies of the methods that examines are due to an over emphasis of one or more elements of the poem at the expense of the whole. In the other words, in establishing a set of procedural criteria to follow the interpreter has focused on some elements at the expense of others and from this failure to consider the poem as a natural structure comes a change that is demonstrably unbalanced.

¹¹ http://www.hqtranslation.com/literary+interpretation. Accessed on 12 may 2015).

¹² Susan Bassnett, Translation Studies Third Edition (Taylor & Francis e-Library, 2005),87.

Every interpreting is not necessarily explaining all a text's implication. The kind of incomplete may still carry a totally correct system of the whole meaning. ¹³Therefore, the researcher concludes that this kind of incompleteness is radically different for which a sense of the whole means a take hold of other various possible meaning on which a text can reasonably represent.

The act of interpreting involve essentially three things: observe detail of description and action of language and form, connect among sense and coherence of poem and make conclusion of the significance. ¹⁴It means that interpreting involve observing, connecting, inferring and concluding meaning of poem.

Focusing not on the speaker but on the face or gestures of a character of the speaker, give view a visual interpretation of the words.¹⁵ It means that if poet interpret poem poet also focus on the other device of the meaning that show by speaker like the character and also gesture.

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¹³ Isaminger, Gary, *Intention & interpretation* (Temple University, 1992),23.

¹⁴ Robert Diyanni, *Literarure: Reading Fiction, Poetry, Drama, And The Essay* (New York, McGraw-Hill,Inc,1994),374.

¹⁵ Sylvan barnet, an introduction to literature: fiction, poetry and drama(Pearson longman.2008).203

2. Poem

a. Definition of Poem

Poem is perhaps an approach to figures of language that conjures different meanings.¹⁶ It means that poem is language of figures in which each element can potentially open toward new meanings, levels, and dimensions.

Torres (2005) said that in poetry, there is not a clear distinction between abstract and concrete, ideal and material, or general and particular Poetry is thus circumscribed only by indeterminacy, and it is this indeterminacy which makes of poetry an expressive medium to speak the unutterable. 17

Poem is perhaps the most difficult kind of literature. This is probably because the very nature of most poems requires a compression and strength not ordinarily found in writing style. ¹⁸On the other definition of poem is difficult. Poems have different style in writing with other different poet.

Poem is a literary work with rhythm and sound style as word image. The words are selected has organization and character. The forms of that poem are emotion, joy, love, misery, sadness, etc.¹⁹ It means that poem has a lyric quality that presents the poet's thoughts and feelings in a deeply personal way.

¹⁶ Hessa A. Alghadeer, Rethinking Poetry Interpretation in Multimodal Texts(Journal of Arts and Humanities (JAH), Volume -3, No.-2, February, 2014),1

Hessa A. Alghadeer, Rethinking Poetry Interpretation in Multimodal Texts......,3

¹⁸ Edmond L. Volpe, *Poetry, Drama, Fiction* (New York: Random House, 1967),3.

¹⁹ Philip, Effective English, (1969:185)

According to siswantoro, poem is a means to communicate what is felt, enjoyed from the surrounding and what he imagined. ²⁰Poem might be defined as a kind of language that says more and says it more deeply than docs' ordinary language ²¹. It means that the statement confirms that poem is a kind of language that is different from daily language as poem more to say and express deeply. In the language of poem uses language that has meaning straightforward.

3. Figurative Language

a. Definition of Figurative Language

The poetic element of poem comes from figurative language aspects. Is it one factor that influences the beauty of work.

Figurative language provides the non literal meaning for the poem. In the poem, several figurative languages could be found. However, there are some figurative languages used in the poem. Those figurative languages are actually engaged in each stanza of the poem.

Figurative language is defined as a certain literary device which is commonly applied by the author to gain strength and

²⁰ Siswantoro, *Apresiasi puisi-puisi sastra inggris,* (Surakarta: Muhammadiyah University Press, 2002),1.

brightness of their literary works expression.²² On the other hand, the figurative language is the way to express ideas through a specific language which is showing the author's heart and character. Therefore, they can see the condition and the character of the writer through his expression.

Figurative is derived from the literal and can be discovered by discovering the nature of the exchange of the metaphorical for the literal involve recovering the original literal expression.²³

Therefore, the researcher concludes that figurative language is that language in which figures of speech such as a rhetorical device using words in unique ways that achieves a special effect.

b. Types of Figurative Language

There are some types of figurative language each of which has different function.

1) Metaphor

According to Johnson," Thus the future of metaphor is prefigured in terms of these three basic components: (i) focus on single words that are (ii) deviations from literal language, to produce a change of meaning that is (iii) based on similarities between things".²⁴

²² Imagery and Figurative Language in Wordsworth's Poem's "The World is too much with us" and "My Heart Leaps up" Page 650: International Journal of Research (IJR) Vol-1, Issue -6, ISSN 2348-6848, July 2014.

²³ Matthew S. McGlone, *Understanding figurative language: from metaphors to idioms / Sam Glucksberg*, 8.

²⁴Andrea L. Weiss, *Figurative Language in Biblical Prose Narrative Metaphor* (Brill Leiden :Boston, 2006),5

Metaphor also an implicit comparison and identification of one thing with another unlike itself, without a verbal signal but just seem to say "A" is "B". 25 On the other word, the language that use in metaphor is have different spoken and meaning.

Metaphor is an implied simile. It does not, like the simile, state one thing is like another or acts as another, but takes that for arranged and proceeds as if the two things were one²⁶. On the other word, the only distinction between them is the use of connective words. In simile, the poet uses the connective word such as: like, as then, similar to, resemble or seems; while in metaphor the comparison is implied; the figurative term is substituted for or identified with the literal term.

However in a metaphor, a word or expression that in literal usage denotes one kind of thing is applied to a distinctly different kind of thing, without asserting a comparison.²⁷In the other word metaphor happens when one thing is spoken of it was something else.

²⁵ Jerome beaty, *The North Introduction To Literature*(New York: W.W Norton& Company, 1973), 188.

²⁶ Siswantoro, *Apresiasi puisi-puisi sastra inggris*(Surakarta: Muhammadiyah University Press,

²⁷ H Abrams, *A glossary of literary terms*".(Orlando, FL: Harcourt Brace College Publishers, 1993)

Metaphors add new being to reality, careful, thoughtful actions of the critical mind.²⁸It means that on the contrary, is defined as a metaphor which can be identified by its readers after they give special attention to the primary meaning of the words which are used metaphorically.

Defining a metaphor is not easy than a simile. Perhaps the most helpful thing to know is when a poet uses metaphor; there is always a comparison at the poet's mind. This comparison holds only in the world of imagination.

The Example of metaphor:

A metaphor is a figure of speech. It makes a comparison between two or more nouns that are not obviously similar but are a like in an important way.

Here are some examples:

- a) Life is a rollercoaster = the ups and downs of life are compared to the ups and downs of a rollercoaster.
- b) He has a heart of stone = the coldness of someone's heart is compared to that of a stone.
- c) Don't worry, there are plenty more fish in the sea = this is a commonly heard statement made to someone after the breakdown of a relationship. It compares the millions of fish in the sea to the multitude of possible other mates available.²⁹

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²⁸ William H. Rueckert, SUNY, Geneseo, *Metaphor and Reality: A Meditation on Man, Nature and Words*.

²⁹ Paul, *Metaphors and Similes in English: Langston Hughes teaches us the difference.* www.skypeenglishclasses.com/skype-english-blog/metaphors-and-similes-in-english-langston-hughes-teaches-us-the-difference/ Access on Friday, May 22, 2015.

2) Simile

As we probably know that simile is one of figurative language of poem. When a figure is expressed as an explicit comparison, often signaled by "like" or "as" it is called simile.³⁰ It means that simile is easy way to compare two things. Sometime, simile uses words: like, as, so appear, seem, more than.³¹ And a comparison of two things, indicated by some connective, usually *like, as, than, or a verb such as resembles.*³²

Simile also to a figure of speech in which a comparison is expressed by the specific use of a word or phrase such as:' like and 'as.³³ In the other hand simile expresses a similarity. The things compared have to be dissimilar in kind.

Simile has aim to give information about one object that is unknown by the reader is familiar. There are two types of simile, such as:

³² X.J kennedy, *Literature: an introduction to fiction, poetry, and drama* (New York:Pearson longman, 2005), 535.

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 ³⁰ Jerome Beaty, *The Norton introduction to Literature*, (New York:Norton&company,2002) , 188
³¹ Siswantoro, *Apresiasi puisi-puisi sastra inggris* (Surakarta: Muhammadiyah University press. 2002),

³³ Imagery and Figurative Language in Wordsworth's Poem's "The World is too much with us" and "My Heart Leaps up" Page 653: International Journal of Research (IJR) Vol-1, Issue -6, ISSN 2348-6848, July 2014.

a) Explicit simile

Explicit simile is a simile in which the characteristic that is being compared between two object. For example: Rina is beautiful as a queen. It includes explicit simile because it indicates what characteristic of Rina and Queen are shared.

b) Implicit simile

Implicit simile is a simile in which the reader must infer what is being compared. For example: Rina is like a butterfly. The reader has to find out what is meant. Is the writer trying to say "Rina is animal?" or Rina is winged?." Animal and winged are characteristic of butterfly. It needs more information that pertains to Rina, if there is no more information it is impossible to know what meaning the author intended.

The Examples of Simile:

A simile is a figure of speech that makes a comparison between two nouns. However, it differs from the metaphor in that it uses like or as to communicate the comparison.

Here are some examples:

- a. Her skin was as white as snow. In her new dress, she looked as pretty as a picture.
- b. He was as slow as a snail in that race. She was very ill and looked like death.

- c. Dad smokes 100 cigarettes a day. He smokes like a chimney.
- d. Mary eats very fast. She eats like a pig. 34

Metaphor and simile are both used as a means of comparing things that basically are different. The characteristic that is compare expression such as like, as, than, similar to, resembles, or seems; the similarity is implied.³⁵ In the other hand metaphor similar to similes, it is just a word that not shows a similarity between 'as', 'like'. And the means of translation way of metaphor was look like the style translating similes way. ³⁶ It means that simile compares in directly between two things and it is use words 'as' and 'like'. However metaphor is not compares two things but compare directly both of them.

The conceptual metaphor theory regarded similes and metaphors as the same with consider to understanding, interpretation, and the usage.³⁷ It means that although simile and metaphor are similar but there is no distinguishing significantly meaning both of them.

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³⁴ Paul, *Metaphors and Similes in English: Langston Hughes teaches us the difference.* www.skypeenglishclasses.com/skype-english-blog/metaphors-and-similes-in-english-langston-hughesteaches-us-the-difference/ Access on Friday, May 22, 2015.

³⁵ Arp & Perrine , *Poetry: Sound and Sense* (Moller English department).28

³⁶ Zuchridin Suryawinata- Sugeng Hariyanto, *Translation bahasan teori & penuntun praktis menerjemahkan*(Yogyakarta; Kanisius, 2003), 133

Ki soo Kim, The role of similarity and familiarity in the metaphor and simile preference (Semyung University).

4. The Difficulties Interpreting Metaphor and Simile of Poem

Interpreting in poem maybe one of difficulty reason in understanding the poem especially in that figurative language.

According to Peak and Coyle's book, one reason finding the difficulties in understanding are all these patterns serve to concentrate and compress the words in to much more meaningful relationship with each other.³⁸

It happens because poem is one way to express the poets' experience and anything that they feel and maybe different condition of each poet.

Poem is one of a literary genre that does not necessarily can be understood and enjoyed instantly. Poem applies multi-dimensional language.³⁹It means to understand poetry someone need more than mere intellectual dimension but also a sense of the dimensions emotion and any imaginary. It is that causes language poetry not as easy as it is understandable understand language the ordinary (ordinary language) that are literal meaningful. Understand the meaning of the poem is a general problem it does not indeed a literary comprehensible.⁴⁰

B. Review of Previous Study

There are some studies related to this study. The first study was carried out by Atiek Rokhimah who conducted at the research entitled "The

³⁹ Laurence Perrine, *Sound and Sense: An Introduction to Poetry*. (Toronto: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, Public: 1982).

³⁸ Peck and Coyle, *Literary Term and Criticism*.(London: Macmilan Education LTD:1984),11

⁴⁰ X.J Kennedy & Dana Gioia. *Literature: An Introduction to Fiction, Poetry, and Drama* (Sixth Edition. New York: Harper Collins Publishers: 1995).

metaphors in William Wordsworth's poems based on reffatere's semiotic theory." This research focused on the metaphors that found in five of Wordsworth's poems dealing with the lower class society. The research design of this study used literary criticism. The poems are taken from William Wordsworth's poems. Whereas, the current study focuses on analyzing figurative language of poem, especially in metaphor and simile, and this study uses descriptive qualitative as research design and the poem which use is taken from Charl-Pierre Naude. There is also the similarity between the previous study and the current study. It is the subject of the study "poem and metaphor."

The second study was conducted by Silvia Evi Septiana with title "Literary Analysis of Figurative Language and Imagery in Robert Browing Poem." In this research had purpose to find out kind of several imagery and figurative language in the poem and how to convey the theme of poem. However, this study does not analyze kind of several imagery and figurative language and convey the theme but analyze students' ability in interpreting figurative language in poem.

⁴¹ Atiek Rokhimah, Degree of Strata 1" *The metaphors in William Wordsworth's poems based on reffatere's semiotic theory.*" (Malang:The State Islamic University of Malang;2009)

⁴² Silvia Evi Septiana, Degree of Strata 1" *Literary Analysis of Figurative Language and Imagery in Robert Browing Poem.*" (Tanggerang: Pamulang University of Tanggerang; 2013)

The third previous studies that done by Uswatun Hasanah "An Analysis of Figurative Language in Khairil Gibran's Poem." This research discuss about analysis poetry and kind of figurative language that are used in Khairil Gibran's poem and analyzing contextual of meaning.

The fourth similar studies that done by Acep Heri Rizal "A Figurative Language and Imagery Analysis on Robert Browing Poem." This research focuses on finding the varieties of figurative language as like irony, metaphor, personification, simile, and hyperbole. It is to general, because the researcher analyzed all aspect of figurative language. But this study focuses on figurative language especially in metaphor and simile in poem.

The fifth study was conducted by Lorimase Lessy with title "Analysis of Figurative Language in William Blake Poem." This research focuses on the type of style that is found in the poem and the inner meaning behind the style of language use. But this study the researcher just focus on interpreting figurative language especially in metaphor and simile from book "What's Poetry? Antologi Puisi" Charl-Pierre Naude and translated by Duddy Anggawi & Mikael Johaniwith the title Ghost Noon.

⁴³ Uswatun Hasanah, Degree of Stratta 1" *An Analysis of Figurative Language in Khairil Gibran's Poem*" (Madura:Madura University;2012)

⁴⁴ Acep Heri Rizal, Degree of Strata 1" A Figurative Language and Imagery Analysis on Robert Browing Poem." (Jakarta:UIN Syarif Jakarta;2012)

⁴⁵Lorimase Lessy, Degree of Strata 1 "*Analysis of Figurative Language in William Blake Poem*" (Makasar: Universitas Muslim Indosnesia;2009)

Other similar studies that done by Birrul Walidain "Figurative Language in Rupert Brooke's Poems." How is about an analysis of figurative language used in Rupert Brook's poem. The major problems in this study are to know the kind, meaning, and the dominant of figurative language in the Rupert Brooke's poems whereas the current study focuses to analyze student's ability in interpreting figurative language of poem from Charl-Pierre Naude, especially in metaphor and simile. Both of study is conducted by using descriptive qualitative method.

Based on the previous research above the researcher focus on poems based on reffatere's semiotic theory. Then, the second previous studies focus on interpreting poem in global translation. And the last previous research focuses on figurative language in Rupert Brooke's Poems. The differences between this research and previous study are in this study focus in interpreting figurative language especially in metaphor and simile that the researcher will use poem from book "What's Poetry? Antologi Puisi" Charl-Pierre Naude and translated by Duddy Anggawi & Mikael Johaniwith the title Ghost Noon as material in her research. The researcher chose this poem because this poem recommended by the lecture that appropriate for sixth semester students and there are also metaphor and simile in poem.

⁴⁶ Birrul Walidain, Degree of Strata 1"*Figurative Language in Rupert Brooke's Poems*." (STAIN; 2012)