

Chapter II

Literature Review

2.1 Introduction

There are many languages that people use in the world. Every country has a different language from other countries. Language is a signaling system operates with symboling vocal sounds and is used by a group of people to communicate with each other. As a means of communication, language plays an important role in human life. Language has more functions for us, not just for verbal communication but also to express our thoughts and feelings. Sometimes people express their feelings and ideas about their desires and provide a form which has been defined for all symbolic expressions using the literary works.

According to Oxford Advanced Learner's Pocket Dictionary (2008:258), literature is writings that are valued as works of art, such as fiction, drama, and poetry (in contrast with technical books and newspaper, magazines, etc.). this means literature is the work of art and which is totally different with a technical books, newspapers or magazines. Literature is basically an imaginative act, which is the act of the author's way of selecting, ordering, and interpreting life-experience. In the case of literature, words are a tool of expression and that makes the difference whether those words are recorded in human being memory or by mechanical means such as writing, etc. Therefore, literature is a description of the human experience that has personal and the same social dimension and a knowledge life form. learning literature means of sharing

experiences in the search and finding the truth. It can be concluded that literature is a beautiful work of art that occurs in human life.

2.2 Poetic-prose

Before knowing what poetic-prose is, we must understand first what poetry and prose are;

2.2.1 Definition of Poetry

Poetry comes from the ancient Greek language (ποιέω) which means art is written on where the language is used from its aesthetic qualities (Rati Mihardja 2011: 18). According to Dresden (2011: 18) in Rati Mihardja, poetry is a world in words. The contents contained in poetry is a reflection of the experience, knowledge and the feelings of poets who form a world called literary poetry, poetry is the branch of art that is the most difficult to fully internalize. The elements of this art are words. Words is a unit of complete totality that already strong standing on its own. Poetry becomes new totalities in new formations in sentences which have a logical sequence.

Poetry is the arrangement of words chosen and arranged to cause effects and emotional power, of course with a broader purpose. Words or more broadly speaking, actually has strengths, charm, and incredible emotional power. These forces are explored by a poet to express his/her intentions and ideas in order to give an emotional feeling and imagination in the mind of the reader. With the choice of words, the use of the figure of speech, with sound exploration, with depictions that seem to be sensed by the reader, with the structure and

composition words that create the desired rhythm and tempo, and with various other potential or language strengths. Poetry is the results of the poet's interpretation of life (Aisyah, 2007: 2).

Pradopo (2002: 314) propose that the poem always changing throughout the year. It is very difficult to find limits on understanding poetry according to the view of modern poetry based on its nature, the change is caused by the evolution of tastes and changes in aesthetic concepts. However, one thing does not change is that the poem reveals meaning indirectly. The lack of sustainability is to state something with another meaning. Besides that, the poem explained intimacy must be a problem, event or narrative (story, storytelling).

Based on all the statements above, poetry is an art of words. A creation of a poet which involves any aspect of the poet life that pour into words that use figurative language. Poetry also the pieces of literature that can be studied from various aspects. Throughout the year, it changes according to the era. But one thing clear about poetry is it does not change that words of it are the knowledge, the expression, and the feeling which come from the poet that they share through words.

2.2.1.1 Elements of Poetry

Elements of poetry can be defined as instruments used to create a poem. The element of poetry could help the reader to bring imagery and emotion to poetry. Below is a list of the element of poetry;

- **Voice**

The voice or the I Lyric is the speaker (the agent who is speaking through the poem, not necessarily the author), the persona. The persona may be the invented "I" (who is not the poet), the poet himself (Personal "I"), the public voice ("We"), a mysterious voice, a combination, etc. The speaker may also be invisible [anonymous, unidentified] if a 3rd person voice narrates a story.

2.2.1.2 Intrinsic Elements of Poetry

- **Diction**

Diction refers to a poem entire word choice which also determines the tone or mood of a poem.

- **Sound Pattern**

- *Onomatopoeia*: Word sounds imitate the natural sound. This remains a small but sometimes important element of language in poetry.
- *Alliteration*: Repetition of initial consonant sounds of words, typically in the same line ("summer season")
- *Consonance*: Repetition of the non-initial consonant sounds of a word, especially at the stressed syllables w/o vowel rhyming, typically in the same line ("boat/night", "And drunk the milk of Paradise")

- *Assonance*: Repetition of vowel sounds within a line or lines of verse without repeating consonant sounds ("date/fade")
- *Euphony*: The property of having flowing pleasing sounds without interruptions.
- *Cacophony*: The property of having harsh discordant sounds.
- *Sibilance*: The property of having many S- and hissing sounds.

- **Figurative Language**

In poetry, figurative language is ways of saying something different in an ordinary way or it can be simply as a way of saying one thing and mean another. It can also be defined as poetic devices or tool that the author uses to help the reader see or visualize what is happening in the poems or story. It is also a language that goes beyond the literal meaning of words in order to furnish new effects or fresh insight into an idea or subject.

The figurative language includes:

- *Simile*: according to Pradopo (2009: 62) is a language that equates one thing with another with the use of comparison words. Example "like", "as", "as if", "seems", or "appears".
- *Metaphor*: is a comparison of unlike things by perceived common qualities. For example; "time is money".
- *Personification*: is giving human qualities to non-living things or ideas. For example; "snowflakes danced".

- *Synesthesia*: One sensory perception is expressed in terms of a different sense, doubling and interweaving the physical sense. For example; "green wind", "blind mouth".
- *Metonymy*: one word or phrase is substituted for another with which it's closely associated; also, the rhetorical strategy of describing something indirectly by referring to things around it. Example; "old salt" for sailor, "the pen is mightier than the sword".
- *Synecdoche*: A part of the object being described is used to represent the whole. For Example, ABCs for the alphabet.
- *Symbolism*: Use of an image or action that stands for more than itself or what is explicitly stated. For example, mother ocean, life-giving sun.
- *Oxymoron*: Juxtaposition of contradictory words. For example; "cold fire".
- *Allusion*: a style that shows understanding of something with a distinctive naming.
- *Idiom*

When it comes to literary devices that fall into the category of figurative languages, like the writer list above. But instead of examining each individual device, let's look at big categories. Some figurative language offers comparisons, some uses expressions, and another figurative language exaggerates or understates a writer's idea. And the

quickest to grasp these is the use of expressions or idiom. Every language has the idiom which are phrases that cannot be translated literally.

- **Imagery**

According to Pradopo (2009: 80) says that in the hands of a good poet, the image is fresh and alive, it is like in the peak of its beauty for intensifying, clarifying, enriching an image to help people feel the poet's experience with the objects and situations he/she experienced, and it also will give a precise, vivid, strong, economical, and can make the reader immediately feel and be close to our own lives.

Imagery is one of the tools in poetry used by poets to strengthen the images of the reader's thoughts and feelings. This means it is closely related to the poet's sensory experience of the objects mentioned or explained in poetry. Usually, the poet expresses their images through words. The images function in this poem aims to strengthen the intent of the poet. The imagery in poetry is usually conveyed in a descriptive and imaginative way which is expressed in words. In building imagery, there usually consists of two outlines, namely by describing and metaphorically. The character used by the poet is able to conjure and lead the reader to feel as if he/she feels what the poet feels.

- **Type of imagery in poetry:**

- *Visual imagery*: most of the imagery poetry is visual, that appeals to the reader's eyes.

- *Auditory imagery*: The auditory image is an image caused by hearing. Auditory images are produced by mentioning or describing sound.
- *Kinesthetic imagery*: it is an image that describes something that is actually does not move but is describe as if it can move.
- *Tactile thermal imagery*: it is the image generated by the touch. With this imagery, the reader could expect to feels something that poet can touch.
- *Smell imagery*: with this imagery the reader expect to be able to activate the reader's sense of smell
- *Taste Imagery*: with this imagery the reader's could expect to carried away the poet imagination to feel the taste of something.
- *Intellectual imagery*: With this intellectual image the author can stimulates the reader's imagination with the mindset and logic in them.

- **Line Structure**

- ❖ Metrical line lengths or meter include;

- *Monometer*: one foot per line
- *Diameter*: two feet per line
- *Trimeter*: three feet per line
- *Tetrameter*: 4 feet per line
- *Pentameter*: 5 feet per line

- *Hexameter*: 6 feet per line
- *Heptameter*: 7 feet per line
- *Octameter*: 8 feet per line

- **Repetition**

Repetition can convey a powerful effect (though in excess it can cause monotony):

- *Single-word repetition*: ("Kill, Kill, Kill" or "tomorrow, and tomorrow, and tomorrow")
- *Anaphora*: Repetition of a word or expression at the end of successive phrases, clauses, sentences, or verses ("Among rocks.../among arrows...").
- Refrains are the repetition of whole stanzas or concluding lines of stanzas, or multiple lines.
- *Opening and closing repetition*: A poem with an ending line which is the same or similar to the opening line (this gives a sense of closure to the poem).
- *Image repetition*: Can also achieve a powerful effect (as in the recitation of images of whiteness in Moby Dick).
- *Syntactical repetition*: Employing a sentence structure or part of a sentence structure that repeats.

- **Rhyme**

Rhyme (correspondence of terminal sounds) can give pleasure, can convey a sense of unity of structure and harmony, is meant to be noticed, is often

light-hearted or humorous, is common in slang, and can assist with memorization.

2.2.1.3 Extrinsic Elements of Poetry

- **Theme/Sense**

According to Kosasih (2012: 105) theme is the main idea expressed by the poet in his/her poetry. Theme serves as the main foundation of the poet in his poetry. therefore, theme is the framework of poetry development. it can be concluded that the theme is the subject matter which is the rationale in poetry.

- **Feeling**

According to Kosasih (2012: 108) Poetry is a literary work that represents the expression of the poet's feelings, this form of expression can be in the form of longing, anxiety, or glorifying the lover, nature or God. Which mean that feeling is an expression the poet wants to express through poetry.

- **Tone**

According to Pradopo (2002: 22), tone in poetry are aesthetic, it is to get the beauty and expressive energy. Moreover, tone also has a more important task, it is to deepen the sound of each words, create a feeling, create a special atmosphere, and etc.

- **Intention/Message**

The intention is the message implied behind the words that are compiled or behind the theme that is expressed, the delivery of the message is conveyed by the poet consciously or unconsciously in his/her work, (Kosasih, 2012: 109). Therefore, understanding when seeking the message in a poem is done by looking at the contents of poetry.

- ❖ **Kinds of Poetry**

- Lyric: A traditional form, brief, song-like narrative, concentrated, usually no more than one subject (once was given to lyre accompaniment), often first-person voice.
- Dramatic: A traditional form, demonstrates a conflict, often in 3rd person voice.
- Narrative: A traditional form, discursive, tells a story, pauses for moments of humor and slowly unfolding description, sequential events.
- The Longer Poem: Includes but not limited to epic poems. E.g., The Waste Land, Paradise Lost.
- Free Verse: Free verse is fluid but not free from design, organic, composed, considered, and effective. Whitman was the first American poet to write in free verse (Leaves of Grass 1855) and Dickinson and Emerson also used it, but its widespread use began in the early 20C. Devices such as alliteration, repetition, assonance, and

refrain are still important. It reflects a trend away from a treachery tone to a more democratic, classless voice, in which the reader has a growing relationship with the writer. It incorporates ordinary speech and is no longer a lecture, often seems improvisational, frequently employs blank space, has no taboos.

2.2.2 Definition of Prose

In general, the prose is a literary work in the form of free writing. The word "free" means that prose is not bound by written rules such as rhythm, rhyme, diction. The meaning of words in prose is denotative or contains real meaning. if there are figurative words, these words only become ornaments in some parts to emphasize or to embellish the words in prose.

The prose is the written equivalent of the spoken language. It is written in words, phrases, sentences, paragraphs, and chapters. It utilizes punctuation, grammar and vocabulary to develop its message. The prose is made up of fiction and nonfiction. The prose is the way you speak every day. If someone followed you around and reported on your actions and conversations, the result would be prose (Rai Technology University, no year: 1).

According to a LibraryDevice Editor, there are four types of prose;

- Non-Fictional prose: a literary work that is based on fact but it may contain fictional elements in certain cases. Examples are essays

- *Fictional prose*: A literary work that is wholly or partly imagined or theoretical. Examples are novels.
- *Heroic prose*: A literary work that may be written down or recited and employs many of the formulaic expressions found in oral tradition. Examples are tales and legends

2.2.3 Definition of Poetic prose

According to Hirsch (2014) The poetic prose is a composition printed out as prose that names itself as poetry, availing itself of the elements of prose, while foregrounding the devices of poetry. This means poetic prose appears as prose and read like poetry. And it does not have line break associated with poetry but uses rhyme and repetition.

According to Blas (2016: 6) Poetic prose is a poem written in prose. However, is not simply poetry without line breaks. And I prefer to think of it more as poetry that can make use of any and all poetic devises found within verse poems with the exception of line breaks.

2.3 Message

According to Kosasih (2012: 109) The intention is the message implied behind the words that are compiled or behind the theme that is expressed, the delivery of the message is conveyed by the poet consciously or unconsciously in his/her work. To obtain the message in the poem the reader must understand the theme, feeling and tone in the poem first, It is because the message in a

poem is hidden in the form of language. because of that understanding in seeking the message in a poem is done by looking at the contents of poetry.

Etymologically, moral comes from the Greek language "Mores", derived from the word "Mos". Mores means traditions, behaviors, and habits, which then develop into the habits in good behavior (Darmadi, 2009: 50). With the same opinion like Darmadi about morality, Kaelan (2008:93) argues that morality is the teachings or standards. A collection of rules both verbal and written about how humans must live by acting to become good human beings. so it can be concluded that moral is a written or verbal rule that makes humans have to act well and live well.

Literary works represent one of the cultural values that are not separated from the socio-culture and the life of the society the poet describes. The literature presents the picture of life and the "life" itself which is largely made up of social reality. In this sense, the "life" involved includes; relationships between a large-society and people and people to people that occur within one's heart (Noor, 2011: 27). it can be concluded that literary works are the writings of the author's imagination that contain meaning and represent a reflection of the value of society in providing a picture of a life.

Noor (2011: 64) also argues that moral values in literature usually reflect the life view of the author. A view of truth values and that is what the author wants to convey to the reader through their writing. a literary work was written by the author, that is to offer the "ideal" life in each author perspective. literary works contain moral applications in the attitudes and behavior of the characters

in the story the author made which readers expect and can take the moral messages that are delivered through their work.

From all the statements above, the writer could conclude that moral message in literary work is a reflection of the value of society that may contain the social-culture relationship between human to another human, human to the society, human to nature and human to The-creator-of-nature. And that is what the author delivers through their work by the characters attitudes and behaviors. Which reader expect and can take the moral message when they read literary work.