

Chapter 1

Introduction

Background

Poem is a media that, sometimes, people use for expressing feeling of sadness, happiness, anger etc. to people or something they want to express to. In this case, every human has different feeling in every day of life. Sometimes, they feel happy, sad, angry, or even fall in love to somebody. In this situation, of course, they need to express their feeling, but, however, they have different perception to something or someone they want to express to. Every human has his/her own expression for expressing their feeling based on their need or their experience. It can be verbal expression, by music, painting or anything, but some of them choose another way by using some words that force the reader for understanding their meaning, that is by writing a poem.

However, a romantic person will choose a romantic way to express their feeling to somebody whom they love. They use romantic poem in expressing their feeling. Furthermore, Romance itself is the language of love. It is the way that you show your partner that you care about them. Every person has their own idea of what they might consider romantic. For some it will be dressing up for the other or buying flowers or jewelry. There is no way to know what is romantic without knowing the person. Romance is created by the feeling that you are genuinely cared about. All

romance has one thing in common; it must show the other person that you care enough to find out what is meaningful to them. (Romantic Poems For Lovers <http://www.familyfriendpoems.com/love/romantic-poems.asp#ixzz2SIMGQvZi>, available on 2013 may 8th at 8.30 pm)

Furthermore, this research focuses on analyzing the figurative language in English poems. The researcher is going to compare the figurative language and the diction in English romantic poems. However, the romantic poems are interesting to be discussed, because the romantic poem is related to love, and, sometimes, it shows the feeling of the writer deeply about love. According to Abrams (1976, p.47) romantic predication about poetry, or art in general turn on a metaphor which, like 'overflow' signifies the internal made external. Moreover, the researcher is interesting to explore the figurative language is used in English romantic poems, especially the poems written by William Shakespeare and Robert Frost. In this case, the researcher wants to know whether the difference or the similarity between Frost and Shakespeare's poem in using Figurative language.

However, Frost and Shakespeare are two of some famous poet in the world. They have produced many romantic poems since their career as poet writers. Of course there are some differences even similarities between Frost and Shakespeare's poems in writing style of poem in using figurative language. Therefore, this research is going to analyze the difference and similarity between their romantic poems in using figurative language.

In addition, people have to know that a poem can be interpreted by some people subjectively in different point of view. But, this research, the interpretation will be made by the researcher is proven by some data. Therefore, this research should be conducted, because this research brings you several informations about how the romantic poems from Shakespeare and Frost express their feeling by using some unusual words, and how the words are chosen to figure out the situation.

Problem Statement

The problem statement of this research is;

1. What are the types of figurative language that used in Shakespeare and Frost's poem?

Objective of Research

The objective of this research based on the problem statement is to compare the use of figurative language in romantic poems using English language. In this case, there are four English poems, written by Shakespeare and Frost that be compared in this study of figurative language. The researcher wants to investigate the types of figurative language that used in their poems.

Significance of Study

The significance of this study, for the readers, this research can be a good reference because this research provides some information related to the use of

figurative language in poem, especially, figurative language in Shakespeare and Frost's romantic poems.

For English learning, especially for literature subject, this research can show up the difference or the similarity in diction of English romantic poems that are written by Frost and Shakespeare based on the situation and the need of the writer.

Limitation of Study

This study, actually, only focus on comparing the figurative language in romantic poems in English language. The English Poems that are going to be analyzed are four English poems written by William Shakespeare and Robert frost. The poems from Shakespeare are love sonnet 18 and love sonnet 130. And from frost poems are the rose family and bond and free.

Definition in Term

Poetry is the indirect expression in words, most appropriately in metrical words, of some overpowering emotion, or ruling taste, or feeling, the direct indulgence whereof is somehow repressed. (Abrams, 1976)

Diction is the choice and use of words in speech or writing. And a way of speaking, usually judged in terms of prevailing standards of pronunciation and elocution.

Metaphor as an implied analogy which imaginatively identifies one subject with another and ascribes to the first object one or more of the qualities of the second or

invest the first with emotional or imaginative qualities associated with the second (Holman, 1980, p. 264). Metaphor is also a structure of comparison, a likeness (Wolosky, 2008, p. 30).

Figurative language is the language that is used not in the ordinary literal sense, but in an imaginative way. (Oxford Dictionary, 2011, p. 165)

Alliteration is The repetition of an initial consonant sound.

Anaphora is The repetition of the same word or phrase at the beginning of successive clauses or verses. (Contrast with *epiphora* and *epistrophe*)

Antithesis is the juxtaposition of contrasting ideas in balanced phrases.

Apostrophe is Breaking off discourse to address some absent person or thing, some abstract quality, an inanimate object, or a nonexistent character.

Assonance is Identity or similarity in sound between internal vowels in neighboring words.

Chiasmus is A verbal pattern in which the second half of an expression is balanced against the first but with the parts reversed.

Euphemism is The substitution of an inoffensive term for one considered offensively explicit.

Hyperbole is An extravagant statement; the use of exaggerated terms for the purpose of emphasis or heightened effect.

Irony is the use of words to convey the opposite of their literal meaning. A statement or situation where the meaning is contradicted by the appearance or presentation of the idea.

Litotes is a figure of speech consisting of an understatement in which an affirmative is expressed by negating its opposite.

Metaphor is an implied comparison between two unlike things that actually have something important in common.

Metonymy is a figure of speech in which one word or phrase is substituted for another with which it is closely associated; also, the rhetorical strategy of describing something indirectly by referring to things around it.

Onomatopoeia is the use of words that imitate the sounds associated with the objects or actions they refer to.

Oxymoron is a figure of speech in which incongruous or contradictory terms appear side by side.

Paradox is a statement that appears to contradict itself.

Personification is a figure of speech in which an inanimate object or abstraction is endowed with human qualities or abilities.

Pun is a play on words, sometimes on different senses of the same word and sometimes on the similar sense or sound of different words.

Simile is a stated comparison (usually formed with "like" or "as") between two fundamentally dissimilar things that have certain qualities in common.

Synecdoche is a figure of speech in which a part is used to represent the whole (for example, *ABCs* for *alphabet*) or the whole for a part ("*England* won the World Cup in 1966").

Understatement is a figure of speech in which a writer or a speaker deliberately makes a situation seem less important or serious than it

is.<http://grammar.about.com/od/rhetoricstyle/a/20figures.htm>, available on Thursday, 18th 2013, at 11.00 am.

Poet is one who writes poetry, a maker of verses and one (as a creative artist) of great imaginative and expressive capabilities and special sensitivity to the medium.

<http://grammar.about.com/od/a/poet.htm>, available on Thursday, 18th 2013, at 11.10 am.