

## **Chapter I**

### **Introduction**

This part will explain about writer background choose this theme. Also, introduction explains about the research question, the aims of the research, and many benefits of research that made by writer.

#### ***Background of the Research***

Languages have more function for us, not only to communicate verbally, but also to express our thoughts or feelings, through for example writing. Sometimes people express their feeling and ideas about spirit and give a predetermined form to all its symbolic expression. Aminuddin (2008) says that, literature as one form of artistic creations using language as media presentation. However, different form of the language used in daily life, language in literature has its own uniqueness. Languages in literature are the result of processing and the expression of individual authors.

Literature is human's work which is used language as an outpouring media, oral or written. Literary is a personal expression of human like their experiences, thoughts, feelings, ideas, spirit and convictions into obvious image (Sumardjo and Saini, 1994, p.3). Literature can give the people many kinds of imagination for their entire life. People can know everything by analyzing something in their life as well in literature. Literature, in the broadest sense, includes all written materials. Into this general grouping fall history books, philosophical works, novels, poems, plays, scientific articles, dictionaries, magazine, and school textbooks. Moreover, he states that, literature can be

included into two different groups. In one group it can place those writings that mainly present information. In the other, it can place those that mainly entertain. Literature springs from our in born love of telling story, of arranging words in pleasing patterns, of expressing in words some special aspect of our human experience.

Katherine Hayles (2008) a literary criticism figure said that “literary is not only divided into two genres, but divides into three groups, such as oral literary, written literary and electronic literary”. Oral literary is a literary work which is publicized by spoken. Written literary is publicized by written something and electronic literary is a literary work which is publicized in digital world In this case, poetry is including in written literary works. Poetry is a human creativity and form of words composition that contains meaning expression, emotion and feelings. Poetry is a special type of English which is written in different ways. It deserves study as much as they do, perhaps more, since poetry is the type of English which touches our personal feelings most closely.

Poetry might be defined as a kind of language that says more and says it more intensely than does ordinary language, (Arp and Greg, 2012). Means that by reading a poetry every single human in the world can get some meanings based on their understanding of poetry. This theory also supported by Pradopo (2001) who stated that poetry is utterance or indirect expressions and Poetry also can be defined as a direct utterance to the point of the problem, events or the story. Poetry has contributed to its readers and fans immensely as well. It serves as a means of therapy for the people it entertains in several ways, through the way the

person interprets and relates the work to his or her own experiences in order to feel better or less alone about a situation in their lives.

Through the definitions above, it can be said that poem uses language in indirect utterance to express an emotion, tell a story, dramatize a situation, or share of thought and poem also a short, they project by way of image and their compress their meaning as much as possible. Poetry is a literary work which is conducted to express an idea, feeling and emotion by using beautiful words. The word is chosen based on the experience of the writer then the poetry has a power to raise its meaning even it was written in a short part. Poetry contains the art elements and it makes the poetry being attractive to the readers. Poetry is one of the most unique literary work since create deepest contemplation poet. However, to understand its meaning, we must relate the histories of poetry with authors as well as the conditions become the context of the creation of works.

Talking about poetry, we are talking about sign as well; there is a bound among them. Poetry is full of meaning and symbol. It is very important to understand about poetry when someone reads poetry. When readers read poetry, they will find message and theme of poetry. According to Pierce signs are something that represents something, that something such as experiences, thoughts, ideas or feelings (Hoed 1992). This definition is clearly stated that signs stand to something, to represent human imaginative, experience, emotional, feelings in object that becomes a reference of the signs.

It is known that icon, index and also symbols are the kinds of sign in literary work. Peirce as cited in Chandler (2007, p.29) formulated his own model of the sign, Peirce offered a triadic (three-part) model consisting of:

1. Representament: the form which the sign takes (not necessarily material, though usually interpreted as such) –called by some theorists.
2. An object: something beyond the sign to which it refers (a referent).  
Based on Peirce formulated representamen is form of signs.
3. An interpreter: not an interpreter but rather the sense made of the signs.

Based on Peirce's model of the sign, representament is something that represents another thing (object) while the reference of sign is object and interpreters are the people who use signs and interpret the meaning.

The next is three types of signs are taken from Peirce's classification of signs as, icons, indexes, and symbols, Sebeok (1920, p.22-23)

*An icon* is a sign that is made to resemble, simulate, or reproduce its referent in some way. For example, Photographs may be iconic signs because they can be seen to reproduce their referents in a visual way.

*An index* is a sign that refers to something or someone in terms of its existence or location in time or space, or in relation to something or someone else. Onomatopoeic words are also iconic signs because they simulate their referents in an acoustic way. Example, Smoke is an index of fire pointing out where the fire is, a cough is an index of a cold, and so on. These signs do not resemble their referents, like icons, they indicate or show where they are.

A *symbol* is a sign that stands for its referent in an arbitrary, conventional way. Words in general are symbolic signs. But any signifier - object, sound, figure, etc. - can be symbolic. Example, A cross figure can stand for the concept 'Christianity'; a V-sign made with the index and middle fingers can stand symbolically for the concept 'victory' ; white is a color that can be symbolic of 'cleanliness,' purity, ' or ' innocence , ' but dark of 'uncleanness, ' impurity, ' or ' corruption ' ; and the list could go on and on. These symbols are all established by social convention. Through the Peirce's classification of signs the researcher conclude, Icon is a sign has a resemblance to object being represented, Index is a sign that shows evidence of what's being represented from object, while a symbols is a sign based on treaty or agreements. In addition to signs, poems also supported by a number of contexts (situations, culture, and ideology). Poetry is not written in a cultural void but was born in the historical background (literary) long and the complex social background. If symbols in a poem attributed underlying context, was born the meaning of poetry. Furthermore, in the context of a functional language that will form a discourse that is the discourse of poetry. Language, meaning (sense), and context to build the poem form a system.

This research arises from reading biography Gerard Manley Hopkins. From the book of *Classic Poetry Series " Greard Manley Hopkins' Poem "* which is published in 2004, it has been written that Gerard Hopkins was born July 28, 1844, to Manley and Catherine (Smith) Hopkins, the first of their nine children. His parents were high church Anglicans (variously described as "earnest" and

"moderate"), and his father, a marine insurance adjuster, had just published a volume of poetry the year before.

Hopkins is one of greatest poets of the Victorian era. He is regarded by different readers as the greatest Victorian poet of religion, of nature, and melancholy. However, because his style was so radically different best poems were not accepted for publication during his lifetime, he also reviewed poetry for the London times which were never published, and he also concern for art, language, and religion. This research chooses Hopkins because the researcher wants to present to the reader how the poems of Hopkins poems. As the poets in his life Hopkins also as the pastor and a melancholy people. Bob Blaisdel (2011). Hopkins expresses the relation between nature and human life in his work Because of the sense of interest, then the writer wants to know more about signs which is contained in Hopkins' poems and title "*spring and fall: to a young child, I wake and feel the fell of dark, the sea and the skylark, and Heaven-haven*".

In understanding a particular sign in a literary work in the form of poetry, each individual must have a different interpretation. That matter is a natural thing. Likewise, in interpreting a poem inside there are signs (language) that has special meaning behind signs. The use of literary theory as the theoretical basis for the whole of this research is also an important consideration that this study focuses on Pierce's theory. Therefore, it will become a reference in improving the understanding of literary poetry. When the writer tried to analyze the signs in Hopkins' poetry, Pierce's theory makes it easier because it is not hard to understand.

Here is the example of Hopkins poem analysis, spring and fall: to young child lines 1-3 to get the types of sign by using Pierce's theory.

*Margaret, are you grieving  
Over Goldengrove unleaving?  
Leaves, like the things of man, you*

From the lines the writer was found that the "Leaves" is the **icon**, because it refers to Pierce theory of signs that the icon is a sign of a resemblance to the object represented, the object is Margaret grieving, leaves representing human life on earth, fall or loss of life that means Dead. Human in this poem is a girl named Margaret.

Hopkins later describes Goldengrove as a world with life, and the tree of life in it. Reinforced with the line "*Leaves, like the things of man, you*". The meaning of this line leaves from trees in Goldengrove as a human life, or Margaret life in the world.

The next of Hopkins poem analysis, spring and fall: to a young child, there is one **index**.

*Margaret, are you grieving  
Over Goldengrove unleaving?  
Leaves, like the things of man, you*

From line one can be seen that Hopkins told readers why Margaret grieving. Because trees grow in Golden grove began to lose leaves. As known it, an explanation of the theory pierce that the index is a sign that shows evidence of which is represented by the object, or a sign that directly refers to the fact. In the explanation "*on the leaves of trees in Golden grove*" as human life on earth. Fall or loss of life it means death. **Margaret grieving**, because she remembered

as a human she would die, lose her life, like leaves falling from a tree in Goldengrove.

The following analysis is a **symbol**, the entire poem addressed to a young girl named Margaret, who immediately gives the reader a feeling of guilt. The speaker asked Margaret if she "**Over Goldengrove unleaving?**" (Lines 1-2) In other words, Goldengrove is place a tree that loses its leaves. As the poem progresses, it becomes clear that Goldengrove is a symbol for a place where margaret live and spend their time. Because the young Margaret as a human, she grieved that will grow "old" and will eventually perish. The speaker then explained that the more trees will eventually lose their leaves also.

Thus, this research is to find out types of sign as the main kinds of Pierce's: icon, symbols, and index by Gerard Manley Hopkins "*spring and fall: to a young child, I wake and feel the fell of dark, the sea and the skylark, and Heaven-haven*".

### ***Question of Research***

What are the signs and meanings in Gerard Manley Hopkins poems according to Pierce's theory?

### ***Objective of research***

This research is intended by using sign analysis that used in Hopkins poems theory in Hopkins poems. The analysis covers five poems written by Hopkins. Those five poem poems "*spring and fall: to a young child, I wake and feel the fell of dark, the sea and the skylark, and Heaven-haven*"



### *Significance of research*

This research will help the people to analyze the kind of signs in poetry or the other literary works while they see the literary work itself. Additionally, this research is made for them who love literature and how to analyze the signs which is contained on the poetry itself, especially in English Department students that wants to make research about poetry and also another art opus about signs.

Theoretically, this research will help the students to understand about the theory of sign by Pierce and makes them easier to have more understanding about signs and its meaning in their environment, especially when they are studying about literature.

Practically, this research is also addressed to students who want to conduct a research about signs or English teacher who wants to give a study about this theory to the students, the result of the study is hopefully able to be used as references in teaching and learning English.

The study is expected to give worthy contribution for English teacher, English learner and future researcher. Meanwhile, for students or the teacher as English learners, the research findings are expected to enrich their knowledge about sign, symbols or meaning in poems. Finally, for future researcher, the research findings are expected can be used as references in conducting further studies about semiotics used in different poems by different poets.

### ***Limitation of the research***

Focus of this research is the analysis types and meaning of the sign in Gerard Manley Hopkins “spring and fall: to a young child, I wake and feel the fell of dark, the sea and the skylark, and Heaven-haven”.

### ***Previous Studies***

Poetry becomes an interesting topic to be discussed. As one of literary work, poetry gives the reader an enjoyment to interpret what the poet intended to express in their poem. It becomes the reason of choosing poetry in this research.

Nabila Inaya Jannati on 2012. The title of the research was “An Analysis of Symbolic Signs in Emily Dickinson’s Death Poems (A Semiotic Approach). This research explored the symbolic signs In Emily Dickinson’s Death poems. This was a descriptive qualitative library research. The main data were six death poems taken from the poems of Emily Dickinson. Meanwhile, the supporting data were involved the historical background of the writer, books, articles, journals, critics and other academic writings. The objectives of this research were to identify the kinds of symbols appear In Emily Dickinson’s Death poems and to describe how Emily Dickinson constructs symbols in her death poems. This research uses semiotic approach and applies riffaterre’ semiotics of Poetry. This theory focused on poetry analysis and gave the most representative tool to uncover symbolic signs in poem. This theory also related to social and cultural background analysis.

Dian Purnamasari Bio on 2015. The title of the research was “semiotics analysis the mummy returns movie. She used semiotics analysis. In this research

she described how semiotics reflected in the mummy returns movie. She investigated semiotics based on pierce's theory, the type of this study was descriptive qualitative research. The data collected through library research. The steps of collecting data were watching the movie, taking notes of icon, index, and symbols that appear in the selected movie. Then analyzed step which identify all of the data from selected movie, next she classified the data, the final step was interpreting the data base on pierce theory of semiotic. Based on the result, she found out ten signs that categories into icon, index and symbol.

Hasna nurain mukhsin on 2014. The title of her research was "Semiotic analysis in browning poems which used semiotic analysis. From this research she intended to point out the icon, index and symbol which are in poetry of Robert browning. Her study used semiotic approach in order to find out the semiotic aspects in Robert browning selected poems. And based on data analysis she found one icon, two indexes and some of symbol which is reflected in several categories. Symbol reflected in animal, symbol reflected in plants, symbol reflected in color, symbol reflected in body. Symbol reflected in nature and symbols reflected in things.

Musfira Mahmud on 2015. The title of her research was "symbolism of the World War II in Spike Milligan's poems". He used multiple triangulation method in finding the result based on combination of semiotic approach from C.S pierce, genetic structuralism, and cultural history due to the elaboration about the symbols of the World War II on United Kingdom particularly English and great Britain analysis. From the research she found 5 symbols that penetrate the World

War II regarding the social condition based on the classification of symbol and reflection. Most of the reflection had shown that the social condition that the author drew on his poems were coming from the dynamic movement of social aspect like economy, politics, the concept of social living even the culture.

Muhlisa nurkamiden on 2011. The title of her research was “semiotic analysis in J.k Rowling’s novel Harry Potter and the Sorcerer Stone”. She used semiotic analysis. The research found that there were several types of symbol which is reflected in colors, symbols reflected alphabets, symbol reflected in the shape of glasses, and symbol reflected in magic wand.

Muthmainnah Nasaru on 2013. The title of her research was “personification in Emily Dickinson’s poems”. This research identified personification in Emily Dickinson’s poems which applied qualitative descriptive by using data some steps, they were identification, classification and conclusion. Based on the data, the researcher concluded that Emily Dickinson’s poems use figurative language of direct personification.

This research is different from the previous studies that already conducted in previous years, where they focused on analyzing poems to find out the signs that depict about love in Emily Dickinson poem, woman in Robert Browning poems, social aspect like economy, politics, and also culture in Spike Milligan’s poems and message in William Blake’s poems. This research focused on analysis of sign that is used Pierce’s theory in Hopkins selected poems. Hopkins poems focus in nature and religion poems