Chapter 2
Theoretical Bases

Definition of Poetry

Literature contains all aspects of human life and the universe, obviously every work of literature is about something and the more a person reads, the better stocked will his mind be with knowledge. Literature is the result which is created by the author to express a situation of the real life even though it is just an imagination form, and its presented by spoken and written which are able to instruct and entertain people (Tuloli : 2005). According to Oxford Dictionary literature is writings valued as works of art especially novels, plays and poem (2005, p 251). There are three kinds of literary works poetry, drama and prose. In this case, I focused on poetry as my object research.

Poetry is growing. It is in keeping with culture and world development. Poetry develops period to period; therefore, the definition of poetry is always changing too. There are many definition of poetry came from the authors and critics. According to S. T Coleridge a well known writer, poetry is the product of the poet’s imagination and the best words in the best order. The meaning of poetry that comes from Coleridge is more concern to the structure of it.

In the other approach Leigh Hunt said poetry is imaginative passion (in Athar Semi :1988). He is tried to define poetry from the emotional approach, which is explain the poetry based on its emotion containing. Based on the didactic approach, Mathew Arnold stated that poetry is the criticism of life. This
understanding is more concern to the function of poetry which is as the censure to the any situation; somebody or things depart from any desire. Such as, the critic for leadership and situations like racial discrimination.

Unlike didactic and emotional approach, Mulyana (2008 : p13) stated that poetry is not only literary work which is related to the language but also about mental language. By this psycholinguistic approach, Mulyana clarifies that through the poetry we may convey our ideas and feelings. Wordsworth states that poetry is the spontaneous overflow of powerful feeling, expression of emotion and it is always concerned with ordinary human concerns, with the daily matters of one’s life. According to Andrew Leng poetry is a special kind of writing, in poems the author organizes the words into lines and patterns. The poet does this in the order to make memorable sounds and shapes with language. These sound patterns and word shapes make poets’ ideas unforgettable, because poets want to say original ways. Ways; which have never been used before. The explanation about poetry which is most literature theoretic and critics used is from Herbert Read’s that is about the comparison between poetry and prose. He described poetry is predominantly, intuitive, imaginative and synthetic. In this case, Read defined that poetry is more intuitive, imaginative and synthetic.

Wijosoedarmo stated that poetry is a bounded piece of writing. It is bounded by : (1). Number of lines in every stanza, (2) number of words in every line, (3) number of syllables in every line, (4) rhyme, (5) rhythm (in Pradopo, 2005 : 309). In addition, that definition is supporting by some poems which are appropriate to those category. It needs four lines in every stanza as well as the use of rhyme in every stanza. For example:
And see the mist, as warms the day,
From the green vale steals away,
Yet round the mountain-top it sails
Slow borne upon the dewy gales,
And on yon summit brown and bare,
That seems an island in the air,
The shepherd’s restless dog I mark
Who, bounding round with frequent bark,
Now leaps around the uncovered plain,
Now dives into the mist again
(Wordsworth, *The vale of Esthwaite*)

In this poem (written in early 1790) the use of rhyme and rhythm appear. According to A. W De Groot, in poetry there is a correspondence of form, which comprise of a unities too, covered the whole of poem from the beginning until the end of poem (in Slametmuljana 1956, p 112). Slametmuljana (1956, p 113) added that the meaning of the correspondence, in this case is every re-use of arranging line which appears in other line, so that, to be exquisite.

In the other words, the definition of poetry, according to Groot, is focused on how the repetition used in a poem can be strengthened by an explanation before “every re-use of arranging line which appears in other line”. In short, the use of repetition is to make a poem of more interest. For instance, in the first stanza of Robert Burns’s poem “Red, red rose”

O, my luve’s like a red, red rose
That’s newly sprung in June
O my luve’s like a melodie
That’s sweetly play’d in June

Poetry is a type of verbal and written language that is structured rhythmically and it is meant to tell a story or express any kind of emotion, idea, or state of being. Poetry is used to gain this artistic expression in several ways. In
other words, to make a poem more meaningful the poet can use diction, figurative meaning, repetition, rhythm, etc without being bound to the number of syllables, words, or lines in every stanza. Furthermore, to show the sadness or happiness in poetry one should not directly state their happiness or sadness, but demonstrate such by wielding any components of poetry such as theme, figurative language, repetition and the like.

According to Shanon Ahmad (1978:4) there are three main elements of poetry. The first element is to contain ideas and emotions. The second element is form, and the last is effect. All of these elements are expressed through language. So, poetry is an expression of ideas and emotions, which stimulate the imagination in form and diction.

**Kinds of Poetry**

There are certain forms and patterns that poets follow in the composition process of their work. These different forms were birthed out of separate artistic and cultural movements. According to Waluyo, the kinds of poetry are ballad, romance, serenade, parable or allegory. Narrative, lyric and descriptive; this is classification based on the poet’s way of expressing the ideas and the content of a poem. Narrative poetry tells the story of a poet or an explanation of poet. There are various forms such as simple narrative, suggestive narrative and complex narrative. Examples of narrative poetry are epic, romance and ballad. A ballad is a poem that tells a story similar to a folk tale or legend and often has a repeated refrain. A ballad is often about love and often sung. A ballad is a story in poetic form (available on www.types-of-poetry.org). Romance is a type of poetry that
uses language that contains a romantic love story dealing with knights, interspersed with fights and adventures that add to their romance a more fascinating vibe. In lyric poetry, the poet expresses a lyric or their personal ideas. The kinds of lyric poetry are elegy, ode and sonnet. An elegy is a type of poem that expresses sadness or laments the death of person, while odes are long poems that are more serious in nature and written to a set structure. An ode usually consists of the adulation of a person, thing, or state.

David Daiches in Waluyo (1987:137) divides the types of poetry based on the quality of their content. There is physical poetry, platonic poetry and metaphysical poetry. The characteristic of physical poetry is realistic, it shows facts such as they are, not an idea. In physical poetry the topic is shown, heard or felt. Poems that are included in this category are ones such as narrative poetry and ballads. Platonic poetry has characteristics that contain spiritual matter. Ideas of poetry and religious poetry are included in this category. A poem expressing a nobility of love such parents’ love of their children is also included in platonic poetry. Unlike the two styles with quality of contents, physical and platonic poetry, metaphysical poetry is a poem that has philosophic characteristics and attempts to have the reader reflect on life and God.

**Elements of Poetry**

One must know to compose a poem is the elements of a poem. Elements of a poem are different than other kinds of literary work such drama and prose. According to Hess, (available on www.poemofquotes.com) the elements of a poem are alliteration, assonance, metaphor, onomatopoeia, repetition, rhyme,
rhythm and theme.

Alliteration is the similar sound of two or more words at the beginning placed near each other, usually on the same or adjacent lines. Example:

I wandered lonely as a cloud
That floats on high over vales high and heels
( Wordsworth, I wandered lonely as a cloud)

Assonance is the repetition or a pattern of similar vowel sound, but with different consonants. Example:

Upon the moon I fixe’d my eye
All over the wide lea
( Wordsworth, The Lucy Poems)

Onomatopoeia is words that sound like things they are describing, for example, “in the midnight I hear a boom, a car pierced the darkness”. The word boom sounds like the action of a collision.

Repetition is the purposeful re-use of words and phrases for an effect, such as to emphasize an idea or convey a certain meaning.

Words that have different beginning sounds but whose endings sound alike, including the final vowel sound and everything following it, are said to rhyme. Example: Time, slime, mime.

Rhythm is significant in poetry because poetry is so emotionally charged and intense. Rhythm can be measured in terms of heavily stressed to less stressed syllables. Rhythm is measured in feet, units usually consisting of one heavily accented syllable and one or more lightly accented syllable (available on www.types-of-poetry.org) The advantage of rhythm in a poetry is to show the emotion which uses the stressed syllables in the word. Scansion is the conscious
measure of the pattern of stressed and unstressed syllables in a line of poetry.

According to Landry (2009: p1) stated that stressed syllables are labeled with an accent mark: “/”. Unstressed syllables are labeled with a symbol: “x“. Metrical feet may be two or three syllables in length, and are divided by slashes: “|”. There are five basic rhythms:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pattern</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Example</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>– /</td>
<td>Iamb/Iambic</td>
<td>Invite</td>
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<tr>
<td>/ –</td>
<td>Trochee/Trochaic</td>
<td>Deadline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– – /</td>
<td>Anapest/Anapestic</td>
<td>To the beach</td>
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<tr>
<td>/ – –</td>
<td>Dactyl/Dactylic</td>
<td>Frequently</td>
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<tr>
<td>/ /</td>
<td>Spondee/Spondaic</td>
<td>True blue</td>
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Function of theme in a poem is to control the idea, so that the idea in a poem is continuously developed. Theme in a poem is rarely stated explicitly by the poet, but it can be stated by the reader in different ways. The title of a poem usually represents the theme and controls the poem as a whole. According to Waluyo (1987:106) Theme is a main idea or subject matter which expressed by a poet. It has a strong influence towards the ideas which become the base of poem creation. If that strong influence is about poet’s love to someone or about broken heart the theme of that poem is love.

**Kinds of Figurative Meaning**

According to Pradopo (2005:62) Kinds of figurative meaning in poetry are simile, metaphor, epic simile, personification, metonymy, synecdoche and allegory.

Simile is a form of expression using “like” or “as”; in which one thing is
compared to another which it only resembles in one or a small number of ways.

For example:

**Flint**

An emerald is as green as grass,
A ruby red as blood;
A sapphire shines as blue as heaven;
A flint lies in the mud.
A diamond is a brilliant stone,
To catch the world's desire;
An opal holds a fiery spark;
But a flint holds a fire.

*Christina Rossetti (1830-1894)*

Metaphor is a direct comparison between two unlike things, which does not use the words like or as, Example:

She was a phantom of delight
When first she glame’d upon my sight

*(Wordsworth, She was a phantom of delight)*

Epic simile is a kind of simile. The comparison of it is more detail than simile. The characteristics of epic simile are creating contrast, establish digression and amplify themes. The example of it is can be seen in A. E. Stallings’s poem:

For Rachel
Right shoulder aching with day-long butchery,
Left shoulder numb with dints clanged on the shield,
The hero is fouled with blood, his own and others’,
First slick, then sticky, then caked, starting to mat
His beard—the armor deadweight all around him;
His teeth grit and rattle with every jolt
Of bronze-rimmed wheels behind the shit-flecked horses.

Personification is a form of expression that equate one thing and human being, inanimate object can be thinking, doing or feeling something. For example
Two Sunflowers
Move in the Yellow Room.
"Ah, William, we're weary of weather,"
said the sunflowers, shining with dew.
"Our traveling habits have tired us.
Can you give us a room with a view?"
They arranged themselves at the window
and counted the steps of the sun,
and they both took root in the carpet
where the topaz tortoises run.

William Blake (1757-1827)

Metonymy is a figurative meaning which using the substitution of one word for another object or idea which it suggests. Substituting the name of an attribute or feature for the name of the thing itself. The mention of one word readily suggests the other (available on www.examples-help.urg.uk). The example of using metonymy in poetry can be seen in Robert Frost's poem;

Out, Out
As he swung toward them holding up the hand
Half in appeal, but half as if to keep
The life from spilling.

Synecdoche is the using expression to explain an important part of one thing or used one thing to explain a part of it. Altenbernd in Pradopo divides synecdoche in two parts, pars pro tote and totem pro parte (2005:78). Pars pro tote is used when a part for a whole, for example “lend me your hands” the word hands is refers to someone helps. Totem pro parte is used when a whole for a part, the example is “Indonesia won the Axiata Cup in Malaysia”, the word Indonesia is refers to the badminton players.

According to Richard Nordquisst allegory is the rhetorical strategy of extending a metaphor through an entire narrative so that objects, persons, and actions in the text are equated with meanings that lie outside the text (available on
There are many categorizing of kinds of figurative meaning by author. In this research I took the categorizing by Pradopo, he stated that figurative meanings are simile, metaphor, epic simile, personification, metonymy, synecdoche and allegory.

Metaphor in Poetry

Metaphor is part of figurative language. Dale (in Tarigan 1986:121) explains that metaphor was a Greek word meaning, “transfer”. The greek etymology is form meta implying “a change” and pherein meaning “to bear, or carry”. Thus, the word metaphor itself has a metaphorical meaning in English; it is “a transfer of meaning from one thing to another”.

Metaphor is the concept of understanding one thing in terms of another. A metaphor is a figure of speech that constructs an analogy between two things or ideas; the analogy is conveyed by the use of a metaphorical word in place of some other word. (Crystal, 2008:303). Crystal says, “metaphor is figure of speech to replace right of speech”. Metaphor is usually used in poems and songs. One word in a poem can have many meanings because everyone has different opinions of the meaning of that word. Metaphor is a comparison between two different things.

Adler 1989 (in Ismail : 2007) stated that metaphor is a figures speech in which a word or phrase is applied to an object or idea it does not literary denote, suggesting a likeness between the two. Still in Ismail, Phytian (1996:224) who explains that metaphor is the using word or phrase not in the truth meaning that more implicitly than the word or phrase used without “like” or “as” usage.
Keraf 1984:139 (in Umaiya : 2006) stated that metaphor is to compare two things directly thus the first idea will be interrelated with the second idea. In comparing these things there are no conjunctions used such as the word like, same as, etc. Badudu (in Pateda, 2001;234) stated that metaphor is a kind of figurative language in which compare one thing with the other things.

Ogden and Richards (in Pateda, 2001:235) metaphor in the most general sense, is the use of one reference to group of things between which a given relation holds, for the purpose of facilitating the discrimination of an analogous relation in other group. Tarigan (1993:141) metaphor is one of comparison figure speech which characteristics are brief, compact, simple and systematical arrange.

According to Reuben (in Arsyad : p8, 2008) Metaphor and simile are both used as a means of comparison things that are essentially unlike; in simile the comparison is expressed by the use of some word or phrases such as like as than, similar to, resembles or seems, in metaphor the comparison is implied – that is the figurative term is substituted for identified by the literal term.

In addition, the use of metaphor is different. There is metaphor used in ordinary language and that used in literature. Metaphor in ordinary language is less poetic and based on our daily language the metaphoric in it is influenced by concept of reality. Further, Zoltan Kovecses explained

What is tea like that tastes like window? This is obviously an unconventional metaphor that was created by the author in order to offer a new and different perspective on an aspect of reality. Original, creative literary metaphors such as this are typically less clear but richer in meaning than either everyday metaphors or metaphors in science
Clearly, he described that everyday metaphor is easy to find its meaning while the metaphor in literature is hard to understand but richer in meaning. Metaphor is used by an author to make the poem more interesting and makes the poem meaningful. According to Lakoff, there are two kinds of metaphor, conceptual metaphor and synaesthetic metaphor. Synaesthetic metaphors are expressions in which one sensory modality is described in the terms of another. Accordingly, a voice (hearing modality) can be described as sweet (taste modality) or a musical note (again hearing modality) as sharp (taste modality). Similarly, colors (sight modality) are often defined as cold or hot (touch modality; see Dann, 1999; Tsur, 1992; Ullmann, 1945). For example hot pink in this case, consists of two modalities; touch and sight. Hot includes the touch modality which formed by direct contact with the object, while pink is also included to sight modality which formed without direct contact to the direct object.

According to (Lakoff:1992) Conceptual metaphor consists of a source and a target domain and that the source domain is, at least in the everyday cases, typically a better understood and more concrete domain than the target domain. Clearly, this generalization has certain limits. In addition, the important elements in conceptual metaphor are source domain and target domain. Source domain as a comparison to the real aim while the target domain is the real aim or the object of the metaphor itself.

According to Parera (2004:119) there are four kinds of metaphor:

- Metaphor Anthropomorphic
Metaphor anthropomorphic is a kind of metaphor that uses parts of body to explain something. For example, the heart of the matter, the finger of fate, long arm of the law and leg of the journey.

- Animally Metaphor

Animally metaphor consists of words naming animal. For example, white elephant to illustrate something that unwanted or useless, go to the dogs which means to explain something to be ruined, let the cat out of the bag it means to let secret become known unintentionally.

- Abstract to Concrete Metaphor

Transferring the abstract expression to the concrete is common in metaphor. It is usually using a term transparently, for example, “pockets of intelligence” and “she was on the cute side of pretty”.

- Synaesthetic Metaphor

Similarly to Lakoff categorization of metaphor, synaesthetic is based on the sense transition, from one sense to other sense, such as from sense of taste to the sense of sight. In other words, synaesthetic metaphor is closely related to the five sense; sense of sight, sense of hearing, sense of smell, sense of touch and sense of taste. In daily spoken we usually using some expression, like; soft taste, nice smell or beauty of voice.

A countenance in which did meet
Sweet records, promises as sweet;
A creature not too bright or good
For human nature’s daily food;
For transient sorrows, simple wiles,
Praise, blame, love, kisses, tears, and smiles.

(she was a phantom of delight, Wordsworth)
In this stanza the uses of synaesthetic metaphor appear. It consists of sense of taste and hearing taste which marked by sweet as the taste of sense and hearing as the taste of hearing. In this research, I used the concept of metaphor based on Lakoff of classification of metaphor to find out the meaning of Wordworth’s poems. the reason for that, because his theory is most generally and also covered Parera’s theory of metaphor.

Previous Study

Metaphor is an interesting topic to be analyzed. There are many researchers took metaphor as their topic of research. Therefore, between a research and another research has a similarity. Here are some previous researches that similar with this topic, they are “A Comparative Study of Metaphor In Arabic and English General Business Writing With Teaching Implications” composed by Fahad H. Al Jumah, “Metaphor Analysis In Mike Newel’s Movie Harry Potter And The Goblet Fire” conducted by Nusrsyah Putriana Kaaba and “Students’ Appreciation Of Metaphoric Meaning In Maya Angelou Poems” by Wiwien Nurhidayah Arsyad.

First, Fahad Al Jumah discussed metaphor in his research entitled “A Comparative Study of Metaphor In Arabic and English General Business Writing With Teaching Implications”. This research aim to compare and contrast the usage and understanding of English and Arabic metaphors, it is also attempted to address the impact of culture in metaphorical thinking.

The study made use of a holistic approach, utilizing textual analysis, conversation meetings, participants’ writings and questionnaire responses. The
diversity of these data gathering and analysis techniques have revealed interesting insights into the conceptualization and processing of non-literal language. That research has also disclosed the dominant metaphorical domains within which metaphors discussed by the participants revolve around.

Second, Nursyah Putriana Kaaba with her research entitled “Metaphor Analysis In Mike Newel’s Movie Harry Potter And The Goblet Fire”. This research is a descriptive qualitative research which is aim to interpret the meaning of metaphor utterances in the movie Harry Potter and The Goblet Fire. This research used discourse analysis and semantic analysis.

Third, Wiwien Nurhidayah Arsyad discussed her research entitled “Students’ Appreciation of Metaphoric Meaning in Maya Angelou Poems”. The objective of this research is to know the students’ appreciation of metaphoric meaning in Maya Angelou’s Poems. Her research done by provided some poems of Maya Angelou, and then students read it next they were to define the metaphor meaning contained in those poems.

Based on the explanation above, it shows clearly that this research and those previous researches are actually different even they have similar topic. The difference of this research and the previous researches are the object of research which made the way to collect and to analyze the data was different too.