

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Stylistics has been extensively studied and the interest in stylistics has been growing in literary studies. The term stylistics, derived from the word style, refers to the various ways in which words and language are used in literature. Stylistics is a recent development in the study of style, despite the fact that it, like human shadow, appears to have been with man for centuries. Although stylistics is a twentieth-century phenomenon, its studies date back to the 18th century, when classical works served as models. It rose to prominence and became established in the 1960s in the United Kingdom (UK) and the United States (US) (Mc Arthur, 1996). Jeffries (2017) stated that stylistics arose starting from the late 19th century and early 20th century approach of Russian formalist regarding literary meaning by trying to identify the textual cause of particular literary effects from their structure.

Its purpose as a study is to describe the use made up by language. Stylistics is a discipline that studies the interpretation of texts based on their linguistic style and tone by combining literary criticism and linguistics. This is a description and analysis of various forms of language used in real life. Stylistics research is based on the general assumption that in language systems, the same content can be encoded in multiple linguistic forms. In essence, stylistics provides the technique

of analyzing and interpreting texts, whether they are literary or non-literary, verbal, or visual.

As briefly stated in the previous paragraph, stylistics is a discipline that studies the interpretation of texts based on their linguistic style and tone by combining literary criticism and linguistics. Thus, stylistics can also be seen and thought of as a bridge between linguistics and literary criticism. Turner (1973: 7) stated that "stylistics is that part of linguistics which concentrates on variation in the most conscious and complex uses of language in literature". Thus, stylistics can be defined as the study of literary discourse from a linguistic perspective, providing a point of contact between literary criticism and linguistics. Stylistics thus encompasses both literary criticism and linguistics. Stylistics is interesting because analyzing a poetry through stylistics may create a various kind of meaning. Therefore, many researchers choose to conduct a stylistics analysis of a certain poetry (Anggadewi, 2020; Putri, 2018)

Those studies focused on the use of stylistics to determine and decipher the meaning of the poems that are used as an object of these papers. The stylistics aspects of the poems are used to determine the meaning or message behind those poems. This study is different from other study because the poetry "*Mother and Poet*" by Elizabeth Browning has never been studied from the stylistic standpoint. By studying the poetry from stylistic stand point, we can understand the influence of the figurative languages to the poetry by analyzing the figurative languages employed by the poet and interpreting the reason behind the usage of the figurative languages by the poet based on the influence given by the figurative languages.

1.2 Research Problems

Based on the background of the study above, the author of this study formulates a research problem such as:

1. What are the figurative languages in the poetry?
2. How does the figurative languages influence the meaning of the poetry?
3. Why does the poet employ the usage of such figurative language in her poetry?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

In line with the formulated questions, the objectives of this analysis are:

1. To identify the figurative language in the poetry.
2. To describe the figurative language that influence the meaning of the poetry.
3. To explain the reason that the poet uses for using the figurative language in her poetry?

1.4 Previous Studies

There have been various research studies conducted regarding stylistics in poetry, but the content discussed in this paper is different from those studies. One of the previous studies is entitled “*Stylistic Analysis in Robert Frost’s Mending Wall*” written by Kartika Nova Furya Anggadewi in 2020. The author of this study states that this study deals with what are the language features used and how the features reveal the meaning of the poem. In order to answer the research problems, the author of this study uses stylistic approach. The poetry was analyzed based on four language levels: phonology, graphology, grammatical, and semantics. For the

second problem, the author of the paper connects the language with the poem. The author of the paper finally concluded that the language features are linked to each other to deliver the meaning of the poem that is conflict and relationship in human's life. From the four language features, semantic features contribute the most in constructing the meaning. However, this study will be much more informational if the author includes the analysis of extrinsic aspect as one of the deciding factors behind the topic and problem of the poem.

The second study is entitled *Stylistic Analysis of The Poem "During Wind and Rain"* by Thomas Hardy written by Aulia Putri in 2018. The purpose of this research is to look at Thomas Hardy's poem "During Wind and Rain" from a stylistic standpoint. The aspects of graphological levels, phonological levels, morphological levels, and lexica-syntactical levels are all visible. Punctuation is dealt on graphological levels. Rhyme, alliteration, consonance, and assonance are discussed at the phonological level. In addition, morphological levels are concerned with affixes and compounding. Finally, the lexica-syntactical levels discuss semantic levels. This analysis is helpful in deciphering the poem's meanings. This research can be more informational and more complete if the author includes the figurative language in the variable in order to add more standpoint to the deciphering of the meaning behind the poem.

The third study is entitled *Stylistic Analysis of Maya Angelou's "When Great Trees Fall"* written by Caecilia Riris Krismarini in 2020. The research was carried out for two reasons. First, this study sought to examine the use of linguistic features in Angelou's "When Great Trees Fall." Second, it sought to examine how

linguistic features were used to convey the poem's meanings. This study took a stylistic approach to analyze the poem and collected data through purposeful sampling. In order to achieve the study's goal, the data were analyzed at four linguistic levels in stylistics: phonology, graphology, syntax, and semantics. The result of this study confirmed that a certain pattern of sound in this poem is existed. From the linguistic standpoint the researcher found that the meaning of the poem which is the portrayal of the life of an afro American. The research is already complete for the reason of deciphering the meaning. However, the confirmation of a certain pattern of sound is not really necessary for the author of this study to decipher and understands the meaning.

The fourth study is entitled “*Stylistic Analysis in the Sufi Poems by Maulana Jalaluddin Rumi*” written by Syahnas Nabila in 2022. This study focuses on the figurative language in the poem. Based on the analysis, there exist 44 figurative language that were successfully analyzed from 3 poems by Maulana Jalaluddin Rumi in the types of similes, metaphor, personification, allegory, eponym, hypallage, hyperbole, and repetition. This study is a great paper in term of identifying the types found in the poem. However, this paper lacks purpose by identifying the types of figurative language, the author fails to find the purpose of the analyzed data.

The fifth study is entitled “*Stylistic Analysis on Smile You Nutter!* by Darren Hobson” written by Leli Roswinda in 2022. This research deals on word form to determine the meaning of the poem itself. Based on the analysis of this poem, it shows that this poem is about madness experience of the poet who could

encourage the feeling of the readers. This poem contains 5 kinds of morph which are 90 free morphemes, 46 inflectional morphemes and 4 derivational morphemes, 2 *base*, and 1 *cranberry* morpheme. This study is complete in terms of deciphering and understanding the meaning behind the poem. However, the addition of several stylistics' aspects can improve the likelihood of the validity of the meaning of the poem. The absence of other types of stylistics' aspects in this paper can hinder the process of deciphering and understanding the meaning of said poem.

The sixth study is entitled "*Stylistics Analysis of Foregrounded Features in Audioslave Song Lyrics*" written by Citra Kurniawan in 2006. This study focuses on the use of lexical, grammatical, and discursal deviation, parallelism, and most of them are semantic deviation. Based on the analysis, the author can conclude the meaning of the songs deeper. This thesis lacks purpose. This thesis can be more complete if the result of the analysis can be used practically in term of education.

The seventh study is entitled "*Pastoralism in Robert Frost's Poems (A Stylistic Approach)*" written by Epata Puji Astuti in 2012. This study discusses about the language style related to nature and rural life in Robert Frost's poem. The purpose of this poem is to describe and explain pastoralism in Robert Frost's poem. The purpose of this study is too broad and lacks the practical purpose. This study could be more informational if the author adds the purpose behind the explanation of pastoralism.

The eighth study is entitled "*An Analysis on Figurative Language Used in Thomas Hardy's Poems*" written by Dwi Palupi in 2007. This paper deals with the figurative language used in Thomas Hardy's poems in order to determine and reveal

the dominant figurative language used in Hardy's poems. Based on the analysis, the author concludes that Thomas Hardy uses some figurative language in his poems. They are hyperbole, metaphor, apostrophe, metonymy, paradox, personification, symbol, and also litotes. This study doesn't really describe the dominant figurative language used by Thomas Hardy in his poems, thus, the purpose of the study itself is obscured.

The ninth study is entitled "*Stylistic Analysis of Lexical Feature of Advertisement on Instagram*" written by Elisha Pasima in 2022. This study deals with the use of English sentences in advertisement on Instagram. This study lacks the detailed analysis of the data. Thus, the purpose of this study is somewhat unclear.

The tenth is the entitled "*An Analysis of Figurative Language in Novel A Thousand Splendid Suns by Khaled Hosseini*" written by Meswanti Febriyanti Safitri in 2021. This study deals with the types of figurative language and the contextual meaning in the novel "*A Thousand Splendid Suns*" the results showed that there were 41 data found from 12 types of figurative language used in the novel. The purpose of this study is not clearly stated besides the identification of the types of figurative languages found in the novel.

1.5 Scope of the Study

The author of this study focuses on analyzing the figurative language found in the poetry "*Mother and Poet*" written by Elizabeth Browning and how the figurative language can influence the meaning behind the poetry itself. In this case, the author

of this study will identify, describe, and explain the figure of speeches in the poetry and how the figure of speech influences the meaning of the poetry.

1.6 Writing Organization

This study is branched into four chapters based on its own function. The chapters are connected one another. The author of this study has sorted the explanation of the chapters into categories:

CHAPTER I : INTRODUCTION

This chapter contains the background of the study, research problems, objectives of the study, previous studies, scope of the study and the writing organization.

CHAPTER II : THEORY AND METHOD

This chapter contains the underlying theory of the topic, type of research design, data of the study, and the methods of collecting and analyzing the data.

CHAPTER III: RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This chapter consists of the result and discussion of the data that have been previously collected and analyzed.

CHAPTER IV: CONCLUSION

This Chapter contains conclusion and suggestion.