

## CHAPTER II

### THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK AND RESEARCH METHOD

#### 3.1 Intrinsic Elements

Poems have features that analysts employ to investigate and decipher their meaning. These aspects are known as intrinsic elements of poetry. Poetry has a number of essential components: Imagery and Figurative Language.

Figurative Language refers to the use of words, phrases, and mathematical descriptors to express ideas that have a specific meaning without requiring lengthy explanations. words, phrases, and mathematical descriptors to express ideas that have a specific meaning without requiring lengthy explanations. writing is used creatively to build bridges to understand listeners and help them give meaning to the text by utilizing different emotional, visual, and sensory connections. listeners and help them give meaning to the text by utilizing different emotional, visual, and sensory connections.

##### 3.1.1 Simile

A simile is a comparison between two different things using the terms "like", "as", or "rather than". Seling relies on communication and the audience's ability to make connections and make inferences about the two yes objects being discussed and understand the one similarity they share. Often used to highlight the characteristics of one of the items.

##### 3.1.2 Metaphor

Metaphor refers to a smooth comparison without using comparison terms such as "like" or "as". without using comparison terms such as "like" or "as". A metaphor evaluates

two factors to get a stronger bond a stronger bond and achieve a more significant difference. a more significant difference. Some few metaphors, metaphors, extend to many stems or the whole region, referred to as penetrated metaphors. extend to many stems or the whole region, referred to as penetrated metaphors.

### **3.1.3 Personification**

Personification is the process of giving non-human entities human characteristics. This gives something a personality and increases its relatability.

### **3.1.4 Hyperbole**

Hyperbole known as exaggeration is mainly used to make something sound and appear much better than it actually is. In other words, this might be considered an example of exaggeration.

### **3.1.5 Symbol**

Anything that alludes to something else is a symbol; this something is generally abstract, like a belief or a concept. A person, thing, circumstance, or action that has a literal meaning in a tale yet indicates or embodies additional meanings is called a literary symbol.

## **3.2 Extrinsic Elements**

Supporting aspects of poetry that originate from sources other than the created poem are known as extrinsic elements. Poetry's external components are crucial to understanding and analyzing a poem. The rationale and intent behind the creation of the poem will be impossible for analysts to ascertain without using an approach to the extrinsic parts of poetry.

### **3.2.1 Literature**

Literature is part of the description of social life presented through reflection so that the work created is truly an image of the times that occur in society. In literary works,

readers often encounter various stories that describe the social life of society such as politics, social economy, culture and religion. Therefore, even though it is said to be a work of fiction, a literary work is not necessarily a pure fantasy and imagination. However, a literary work is born through the forging of the writer's experience. Literary work means an essay that refers to the values of goodness written in beautiful language. So, in simple term literary history can be interpreted as a branch of linguistics that studies the growth and development of a nation's literature.

#### a. Poetry

In the world of literature, poetry is a written work that expresses the feelings and thoughts of the poet by using figurative or imaginative words. The poet also composes the words earlier while focusing his concentration on forming language, physical, and mental structures. According to Waluyo, poetry is the earliest literary work ever written by humans. Meanwhile, Sumardi argues that poetry is a literary work that compresses and abbreviates language, then is given a unified rhyme sound and imaginative / figurative diction. (2005; 24)

### **3.2.2 Definition of Psychoanalysis**

This analysis uses the theory of Sigmund Freud about Psychoanalysis. The main basis in psychoanalysis is the unconscious, whether there is a disturbed soul because of the repression of experiences or memories that worry to the unconscious.

#### a. Literature Psychology

Strictly speaking, psychology is the study of the soul. Literature, on the other hand, is the study of writing as art. In summary, literary psychology is the scientific study of literary works from a psychological standpoint. There are four interpretations of the word literary psychology. The first is an analysis of the author's psychology as a

person or as a type. The investigation of the creative process is the second. The third is the analysis of kinds and how psychological principles are used in writing. The fourth looks at readers' psychology and how literature affects them. The perspectives of Austin and Wellek help one comprehend the wide range of literary psychology (Austin and Wellek, 1989: 90).

### **3.2.3 Psychoanalytic Concepts**

Three levels of consciousness are suggested to exist in the life of the soul: the conscious, pre-conscious, and unconscious, according to Sigmund Freud's theory of development (psychoanalysis). The aspect of awareness present in every mental event, including daydreaming and thinking, is described by this topography, also known as an awareness map. These three aspects of consciousness were the only ones included in the theory of psychological conflict until the 1920s. Only in 1923 did Freud provide the other three structural models the id, ego, and superego.

#### **Id, Ego, and Superego**

Since the id is the source of all psychic energy, it plays a significant role in personality. It attempts to ease the tension brought about by the pleasure principle by constructing mental images of wanted objects in order to satiate desires. The aspect of personality called ego is in charge of handling reality. According to Freud, the ego emerges from the id and makes sure that the id's urge may be communicated in a form that is appropriate for the outside world. Superego is an example of a community's consciousness of its values and morality, which are ingrained by tradition, religion, upbringing, and surroundings. Since the superego functions as a conscience, it offers standards for determining what is good and wrong while making decisions (Moore and Fine, 1989: 78).

## **Thanatos (death) and Eros (life)**

Famous psychologist Sigmund Freud held that the life instinct (Eros) and the death instinct (Thanatos) were the two main forces that govern individuals. Human conduct is guided and directed by these two opposing forces, which frequently operate in opposition with one another. The law of entropy, which states that all systems ultimately reach their lowest point, is the foundation of Freud's notion of Thanatos. This is in contrast to Eros, who is concerned with the continuation of life. Both instincts, in Freud's view, are dynamically and continuously tense.

The life drive, often known as sexual impulses, is concerned with fundamental reproduction, pleasure, and survival. Though humans usually associate life instincts with sexual reproduction, these drives also encompass instincts related to hunger, thirst, and pain avoidance. Libido is the energy produced by the life drive. Freud postulated in early psychoanalytic thought that the structured, logical portion of an individual's brain that mediates wants, the ego, was in opposition to the life drive. Later, he insisted that a self-destructive death instinct—later identified as Thanatos—opposed the life urge, or Eros.

Based on clinical observations, Freud developed this idea, observing that individuals who have traumatic experiences frequently replay or repeat the incident. He observed, for instance, that troops who had fought in World War I had a propensity to dream about their horrific experiences and be transported back to the front lines of battle. He deduced from these findings that although humans have an underlying desire to die, their life instincts often suppress this urge. Freud believed that the want to repeat was "something that would seem more primitive, more elementary, more instinctual than

the pleasure principle which it overrides." Thus, the want to live, reproduce, and satiate cravings contrasts sharply with Thanatos.

### **3.3 Method of Study**

In order to make the analyzing process better the methods are needed. Those methods are described below.

#### **3.3.1 Method of Research.**

The method research that use in this study is a library research because the data source obtained is from poetry texts. The data source that will be used is *Broken Love* poem by William Blake.

The research in data collection used the close reading and library research methods. close reading is the careful and sustained interpretation of a short passage of text. Careful reading emphasizes the singular and the particular rather than the general, which is influenced by careful attention to individual words, syntax, sentence order expressing ideas, and formal structure. In this *research*, the researcher uses some sources and books as references. Observations are carried out carefully and carefully and read repeatedly. (Siswantoro, 2008: 70)

#### **1.3.2 Method of Approach**

The method of approach that implied in this study is Wellek and Warren's concept of literature and psychology. According to Wellek and Warren, psychological approach is to analyze the psychology of the writers, readers, and the types of psychological aspects that exist in a literary work (1953:81). In this study the writer uses phsycoanalysis theory from Sigmund Freud to tragic love reflected in *Broken Love* by William Blake.

#### **3.3.3 Method of Literary Analysis**

The writer will use the contextual literary research method. Simply said, contextual analysis is an examination of a text that aids in evaluating it not just in terms of its cultural background and context but also in terms of its texture or other characteristics that define it as a text. This research employs Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic theories about the Ego, Id, Superego, Instinct, and Anxiety. The aspect of awareness present in every mental event, including daydreaming and thinking, is referred to as topography or awareness maps. These three aspects of consciousness were the only ones included in the theory of psychological conflict until the 1920s. Freud did not provide three further structural models until 1923: the id, ego, and superego (Wellek and Warren, 1993: 3-11).