

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Study

Literature is a product of human. Humans create it for many reasons and purposes. It can be used to communicate, to express, and even to entertain. Day after day, literature grows fast as many people love it. Literature is piece of writings valued as literary works. It expresses about what the people have experienced in their life such as their thoughts, feelings and attitudes. They have abilities to think, express, and produce what they have learnt from the other people. Therefore, humans always get experience in their life as the process of developing themselves. Hudson (1965: 10) states that:

“Literature is a vital record of what men have seen in this life, what they have experienced of it, what they have thought and felt about those aspects of it which have the most immediate enduring interest for all of us”.

It means that the people like to tell about something happening in their life and vice versa, they also want to know about something interesting happening to the other people in their life. Sometimes, the people read literary works in order to take pleasure and increase their knowledge of human being's life.

There are many ways to express what the people have seen, heard, felt, thought and experienced in their life. One of them is by reading some literary works. It can give them much information and knowledge because they are written based on the writers' intention, feeling, idea, imagination, and experience.

The people are able to understand the conditions of such a society by reading the literary works. According to Robert and Jacob (1978: 2), “Literature helps us to connect ourselves to the cultural context of which we are a part; it enables us to recognize human dreams and struggles in different societies that we would never otherwise to know”. They are able to recognize the culture that they do not know before. Because of reading literary works, they will get new knowledge and experience.

There are some kinds of literary works. One kind of literary works discussed in this research is poetry. Many interesting things can be found in poetry such as the figure of speech used in the poems, the form of the poems, the rhymes of the poems, the ideas of the poems, the symbols used in the poems, and so on. In Leahy’s opinion, “Poetry is a patterned form of verbal or written expression of ideas in concentrated, imaginative, and rhythmical terms. Poetry usually contains rhyme and specific meter, but not necessarily (1963: 5). The poet writes the poems by exploring his or her ideas and arranges them into beautiful rhyming words that are full of imagination. He or she also uses some symbols to represent the idea of the poem. Those things make poetry interesting, beautiful and catchy. It has deep meaning and can be interpreted differently based on the readers’ own interpretation and feeling.

Generally, a poem is written in order to express the poet’s feeling so that the readers can understand the content of the poem and the intention of the poet in writing the poems. A poem is written in order to delight the readers. By reading the poems, the readers’ emotion, feeling, and imagination can be directly aroused.

According to Alexander (1963: 6), “Every poem conveys an experience or attempts to arouse certain feeling in the reader”. It means that the strength of each poem will be different to attract the readers’ feeling. It is also emphasized by Kennedy. He states that “Poetry is a rhythmical composition of words, expression, and attitude designed to surprise, to delight, and to arouse an emotion response” (1979: 407). So, poetry is composed of some elements which are applied in the poem to make it precious and wonderful such as the rhyming words, expression, and attitude. Those things are designed to surprise, delight, and arouse the readers’ feeling.

The poem discussed in the research is written by Emily Jane Bronte. She is a British poet and also a novelist who is now best remembered for her only novel *Wuthering Heights*, a classic English literary work. Emily is the second child of Bronte sisters, younger than Charlotte Bronte and older than Anne Bronte. She technically writes most of her poetry during the Victorian period, but her exploration, imagination, and visionary are more closely with Romantic poets such as Samuel Taylor Coleridge and William Wordsworth than Alfred Lord Tennyson and Robert Browning. She writes dozens of poems with no intention of publishing or even showing them to her family. So, it makes her poems unpopular although they are good. In the poem chosen, “Love and Friendship”, the poet uses some symbols to constitute the themes of the poem, love and friendship. She expresses her feeling and symbolizes it by using the natural things. It makes the poems more interesting to discuss.

The main purpose of conducting this research is to find out the denotative meaning and connotative meaning of the symbols of nature. They appear many times in the poem. They are analyzed based on the researcher's interpretation. Some symbols also constitute the theme, love and friendship. Every person has his or her own interpretation to express the meaning of the poem. He or she arouses his or her feeling, explores the meaning of the symbols and finds the themes of the poem to understand the whole parts of the poem. Every symbol also has several meanings based on someone's mind. They cannot be judged easily by the readers. So, the researcher wants to analyze the meaning of the symbols of nature and describes them denotatively and connotatively based on her opinion. Here, the symbols also constitute the theme, love and friendship. Because of the reasons above, the researcher decides to choose "Symbol of Nature in Emily Jane Bronte's "Love and Friendship" as the topic of the discussion.

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

In line with the topic of the discussion in the research entitled "Symbol of Nature in Emily Jane Bronte's "Love and Friendship", the researcher would like to present the two main problems which are going to be analyzed. These are the following problems:

1. What are the denotative meaning and connotative meaning of the symbols of nature in Emily Jane Bronte's "Love and Friendship"?
2. How do the symbols constitute the theme, love and friendship in Emily Jane Bronte's "Love and Friendship"?

### **1.3 Objective of the Study**

By reading the problems stated before, the researcher would like to reveal the two main aims discussed in the research. The objectives of the study are as follows:

1. To find out the meaning of symbols of nature denotatively and connotatively in Emily Jane Bronte's "Love and Friendship".
2. To reveal the symbols which form the theme, love and friendship, in Emily Jane Bronte's "Love and Friendship".

### **1.4 Scope of the Study**

In this case, the source of data analyzed in this research is taken from Emily Jane Bronte's poem entitled "Love and Friendship". The discussion in this research focuses only on the description of the meaning of symbols of nature which are described denotatively and connotatively. Furthermore, the symbols are used to constitute the theme, love and friendship. Some kinds of symbols will form the theme of love and some others will form the theme of friendship. In analyzing the data, the researcher limits the topic to avoid a complicated discussion. It is also only based on the researcher's interpretation and opinion. Through the analysis of the symbols, the natural sense used in the poem can be understood well and also the themes formed by the symbols can be revealed.

### **1.5 Significance of the Study**

Hopefully, this research will be useful for the other researchers who want to analyze the symbols and theme. For the other researchers who conduct researches on the similar topic, this research can be used as the significant reference. In addition, the readers can get good understanding on the discussion of symbols of nature by reading this research. This research is also expected to enrich the knowledge by giving valuable information about the meaning of the symbols of nature described denotatively and connotatively.