

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Study

Many activities are done by people in the world. Some activities are used to entertain them and some others are used to refresh their mind. People do them to get the entertainments from some sources such as, television, radio, or books. Reading book is one of the activities that increase someone's information and knowledge. People can read not only books, but also newspapers, magazines, and literary works.

The expression of literature is always related to the culture and society consisting of value, thought, problem and conflicts. Therefore, many writers of literature express their feeling and describe the world around them by literature. Literature like all kinds of arts, provides people pleasure and satisfaction. Hudson (1965:5) in *An Introduction to the Study of Literature* says in following:

Literature is a vital record of what men have seen in life, what they thought and felt about those aspects of it which have the most immediate and enduring interest for all of us. It is this fundamentally an expression of life through the medium of language.

Thus, literature expresses human life experiences in many aspects and it can be interesting for pleasure. Literature also can be called as the picture of people's imagining through their thought and feeling. Moreover, Jones Edward (1968:7), in his book *An Outline of Literature*, says as follows:

Literature is simply another way people can experience the world around them through their imagination. Literature in its broader sense, includes all written material, such as history book, philosophical works, novel, poem, and play.

From the two definitions above, it is implied that literature is very important in helping human beings to get their enjoyment in their daily life.

Literature is the nearest thing to life. People can find many kinds of literary works in their daily life. Literature includes written materials, such as, historical book, philosophical work, novel, drama, and poetry. Poetry is the oldest form of literature; poetry appears in the Old English and still exists until now. In poetry, it can be found many experiences of life. Kennedy states that -Poetry is a rhythmical composition of words expressing an attitude; design to surprise and delight, and to arouse an emotional response (1966: 411).

Poetry expresses the poet's own mind, imagination, and feelings. Romantic poems take experiences, thoughts, and feelings of the poets themselves. In other words, poetry is imaginative and more varied, and has to do with feeling. When people have already understood what they have read, they will get the significant messages from the literary works like intrinsic elements, such as the imagery in the poems. In *literature, An Introduction to Fiction, Poetry, and Drama*, Kennedy states that:

-The term image suggests a thing seen, when speaking of images in poetry we generally mean a word or sequence of words that refers to any sensory experience. Often this experience is a sight (visual imagery), but it may be sound (auditory imagery) or a touch (tactile imagery, as a perception of roughness or smoothness) (1966: 464).

According to the quotation, in poetry, imagery occurs in a single word, a phrase, or in a sentence which refers to visual imagery as the sight image, or auditory imagery as the sound image, or tactile imagery as the touch image.

Furthermore, the poems entitled -Spring and -Winter are chosen to be analyzed for the imagery they reflect. These poems are taken from William Shakespeare's play entitled *Love's Labor's Lost*. This analysis aims to know the setting or what happens in William Shakespeare's era and what Shakespeare tries to explain from those poems.

In William Shakespeare's -Spring and -Winter, there are so many images that can be found. These images can influence many aspects of discussion, for example about setting. Therefore, these poems will be analyzed, especially on the analysis of setting as seen in visual and auditory images.

This research will describe the setting as seen in imagery. For example:

When daisies pied, and violets blue, (1)

And lady-smocks all silver-white, (2)

(Act 5, scene 2: 890)

The quotation is related with visual imagery. It shows the situation at the time. "When daisies pied, and violets blue", and "And lady-smocks all silver-white" talk about the color of flowers: images of spring.

Finally, this research will describe the imagery used and how William Shakespeare used these seasons in his drama *Love's Labor's Lost* especially in -Spring and -Winter.

## **1.2 Statement of the Problems**

Here, some problems were taken in order to get clear discussion of this writing. They are:

1. What are the denotative and connotative meanings dealing with season described in William Shakespeare's -Spring|| and -Winter||?
2. What are the visual and auditory imageries that describe the condition of season in William Shakespeare's -Spring|| and -Winter||?

## **1.3 The Objectives of the Study**

The objectives of the study are to find the answers for the proposed problems through the analysis. Thus, the research is intended to:

1. Explain the denotative and connotative meanings dealing with season that are described in William Shakespeare's poems -Spring|| and -Winter||.
2. Find out the visual and auditory imageries that describe the condition of season in William Shakespeare's -Spring|| and -Winter||.

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

Poem has many interesting aspects to be analyzed. In this research there are two of William Shakespeare's poems -Spring|| and -Winter|| that will be analyzed. This research will discuss the denotative and connotative meaning dealing with season and the Visual and Auditory Imagery that described in those poems.

### **1.5. The Significance of the Study**

This research will be significant to understand the denotative and connotative meaning, also visual and auditory imageries, especially those which are used by William Shakespeare in -Spring|| and -Winter||. This research will be useful for the readers who want to understand more about denotative and connotative meaning in poems, and visual and auditory imageries also. Moreover, the students who want to study more about meaning and imagery.