

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Culture is the product of human's civilization that differentiates human being with animal. Animal cannot produce culture because they have no ability to create new thing. That is why, they have no civilization. In other side, human has ability to learn, to think, and to produce something from what they learn and think. Therefore, human always develop day by day and animal never change all the time.

Literature is one of the products of the human culture. Besides, culture itself has relationship with art. Therefore, literature includes into one of the art forms. Literature according to AS Hornby (*Oxford, Advanced Learner's Dictionary*, 1995:687) is writings that are valued as works of art, especially fiction, drama, and poetry. It means that literature is literary works which have the art values as it is the product of art.

Reading literary works can give us information. It happens because literary works are made based on the idea, the imagination, and the experience of the writer. By reading a certain literary work, people can know the condition of such a society like Edgar V. Robert and Henry E. Jacob say that 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 (*Fiction, An Introduction to Reading and Writing*, 1987: 2).

One of the literary works is poetry. Poetry is created in order to delight the reader. By reading the works of poetry, the emotion and the feeling of the readers can be aroused. X.J. Kennedy says that poetry is a rhythmical composition of words, expression, and attitude designed to surprise and to delight and to arouse an emotion response (*Literature: An Introduction to Fiction, Poetry, and Drama*, 1979: 407). His statement means that poetry is composed of some elements those are rhythmical sound of words, words expression, and feeling.

The form of poetry is poem. Usually, poem is created in order to express the poet's feeling so other people can understand his feeling and what he wants to deliver. Therefore, Alexander L.G. ever says that every poem conveys an experience or attempts to arouse certain feelings in the reader (*Poetry and Prose Appreciation for Overseas Students*, 1963: 6). This thesis discusses three poems of George Gordon Lord Byron namely "Adieu, Adieu! My Native Land", "And Wilt Thou Weep When I Am Low?", and "For Music". All of the poems are trying to arouse the feeling of the reader. In order to arouse it, the poet has to use some figures of speech. One of the main figures of speech is hyperbole. Sister M. Teresa Clare clarifies that hyperbole is to create an effect; it is not a statement to be taken literally (*A Book of Poetry*, 1960: 17). It means that hyperbole is not a statement which has literal meaning, but hyperbole is the use of exaggeration process. That is why, by using hyperbole the readers will feel something deep of what the poet wants to deliver. By seeing and reading a deep expression that hyperbole brought, the reader's feeling will arouse and they can catch something implied from the poet's expression.

The main purpose of conducting this research is to know the poet's feeling by analyzing the hyperbole expressions which are stated in his poems. It is also the reason why the writer chooses George Gordon Lord Byron's Hyperbole as His Feeling Expression in His Three Poems: "Adieu, Adieu! My Native Land", "And Wilt Thou Weep When I Am Low?", and "For Music" as the title of this thesis.

This thesis concentrates on the use of one of the figures of speech that is hyperbole. It exists in George Gordon Lord Byron's poems, namely "Adieu, Adieu! My Native Land", "And Wilt Thou Weep When I Am Low?", and "For Music". The reason why the writer chooses these three poems as the objects of the research is because in the three poems contain figure of speech that will be discussed, that is, hyperbole. Besides, by analyzing this kind of figure of speech the writer can take the detailed meaning of the poem that is implied in the poet's hyperbole expression and know why the poet uses that expression.

Figure of speech is the use of words in unusual sense not to be taken literally (*A Book of Poetry*, 1960: 17). This Sister Teresa Clare's statement contains the understanding of figure of speech, that is, the expression of the poet's feeling by using of words but their meaning not to be taken as it is stated but they are implied inside of words. One of the figures of speech is hyperbole that is also as the main discussion in this thesis. Not only hyperbole expression, the words, phrases, and sentences in the poems can give great effect to the readers and they can arouse the emotional response to the one who read them as well.

As stated above, that hyperbole is a type of figurative language or figurative speech. However, Hyperbole is often confused with simile or a

metaphor because it often compares two objects. The difference is a hyperbole is an exaggeration. For example: His feet were as big as a barge. It looks a simile. It compares foot size to the size of a barge. Everyone knows that a barge is approximately 700 feet long.

Once again, the basic understanding of the definition of hyperbole is that hyperbole is a figure of speech which is an exaggeration. Person often uses expression such as "I nearly died laughing", "I was hopping mad", and "I tried a thousand times". Such statements are not literally true, but people make them to sound impressively or to emphasize something, such as a feeling, or reaction (<http://volweb.utk.edu/school/bedford/harrisms/hyperbole.htm>). To make the understanding of hyperbole clearer, it can be seen in the examples below:

The night-winds sigh, the breakers roar,	4
And shrieks the wild sea-mew.	5
	"Adieu, adieu! My native land"

The word "sigh" in the 4th line means to take a long deep breath that can be heard, expressing sadness, relief, tiredness (AS Hornby, *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary*, 1995: 1099). It is impossible that the winds are able to sigh or the wave is able to roar, or shout (shrieks) like the voice of cat. Therefore, he just exaggerates in order to force the feeling and the mind of the readers to feel it by themselves. By using these words the poet implies a hidden message that cannot be represented by usual words. The main point in this thesis is to know the role of hyperbole in helping the poet expresses his feeling that can be understood by the readers.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

According to the title of this thesis, that is George Gordon Lord Byron's Hyperbole as His Feeling Expression in His Three Poems: "Adieu, Adieu! My Native Land", "And Wilt Thou Weep When I Am Low?", and "For Music", the writer draws conclusion by finding three problems that must be solved, they are as follows:

1. What is George Gordon Lord Byron's feeling expressed with hyperbole in "Adieu, Adieu! My Native Land"?
2. What is George Gordon Lord Byron's feeling expressed with hyperbole in "Wilt Thou Weep When I Am Low"?
3. What is George Gordon Lord Byron's feeling expressed with hyperbole in "For Music"?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

By seeing the problems that are stated above, the writer determines two main goals of the research, they are as the following:

1. Finding George Gordon Lord Byron's feeling expressed with hyperbole in his poem entitled "Adieu, Adieu! My Native Land".
2. Finding George Gordon Lord Byron's feeling expressed with hyperbole in his poem entitled "Wilt Thou Weep When I Am Low"?
3. Finding George Gordon Lord Byron's feeling expressed with hyperbole in his poem entitled "For Music".

1.4 Limitation of the Study

The writer wants to analyze Gordon Lord Byron's three poems: "Adieu, Adieu! My Native Land", "And Wilt Thou Weep When I Am Low", and "For Music".

In this research entitled George Gordon Lord Byron's Hyperbole as His Feeling Expression in His Three Poems: "Adieu, Adieu! My Native Land", "And Wilt Thou Weep When I Am Low?", and "For Music", the focus of the discussion is to analyze the poet's feelings which are expressed by the hyperbole that are found on George Gordon Lord Byron's poems: "Adieu, Adieu! My Native Land", "And Wilt Thou Weep When I Am Low?", and "For Music".

The writer limits the study just on hyperbole expressions that exists in George Gordon Lord Byron's three poems: "Adieu, Adieu! My Native Land", "And Wilt Thou Weep When I Am Low?", and "For Music".

1.5. Significance of the Study

Hopefully, this research will be useful for other researchers who want to analyze the hyperbole and help the researchers by giving valuable information about it's role in the poem. For other researchers who do the research on the similar topic, this thesis can be the significant reference. Besides, the writer hopes that this thesis gives information about the role of hyperbole expression in explaining the poet's feeling and constructing poem.

