

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

In this world, there are so many activities that are done by every people. They do those activities for some purposes; one of them is, to get entertainment that can make their mind fresh. People can get entertainment from some sources such as, watching television, listening to radio, and reading some books. Reading is one of the activities that can increase the information and knowledge from the book people read. People can read newspaper, magazine, and literary work.

Hudson in his book *An Introduction to the Study of Literature* says that:

Literature is a vital record of that men have seen in life. What they have experience of it, what they thought and felt about those aspect of it which have the most immediate and ending for all of us. (1965:10)

The statement gives the understanding that people usually create literary works based on their experience in life. Then, people express it through writing and the result of it is usually called a literary work.

Literature is the nearest thing to life. People can find many kinds of literary works in the daily life. Literature includes all written materials, such as, historical book, philosophical work, novel, poetry, and drama. Drama is a work of story telling in which the characters are represented by actors. In *The Theory and Analysis of Drama*, Pfister says that drama as the "imitation of an action" in speech, involving closed structures of time and space and a particular set of characters (1988: 1). It means that the actor (s) in drama usually act as the other

people. Actor imitates the characterization of the character that is described in drama. The content of drama is usually about the experience of people in life. This experience is expressed through dialogues between person – person or person – group of people or group of people – group of people. A drama or play can be performed on a stage.

A good drama and good performance in a stage can make people interested on it. People will have their own imagination about the content of drama that they read or they see. People can be happy, sad, and angry because of watching or reading drama. Besides that, by reading drama the readers will feel and know about the condition of the actor (s).

In drama there are so many aspects that can be analyzed, for example, characterization, conflict, plot, moral value and also setting. According to Griffith, setting includes several closely related aspects of a work of fiction (1986: 56). It means that setting describes some items, such as place, time, and atmosphere of the play. Setting can be analyzed through some ways, including through imagery. Imagery is badly required in switching the implicit statement.

The writer chooses William Shakespeare's drama entitled *Hamlet* to be analyzed. The writer is interested in describing the setting as seen in imagery. It means that imagery can built the setting of the play. For example;

Fransisco : Not a mouse stirring. (Act 1, scene 1: 148)

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Hamlet is the first of the four tragedies that refers to Shakespeare's "Big Four". The other three are *Othello*, *King Lear*, and *Macbeth*. All of those dramas are written over a period of about five years, between 1601 and 1606. It is stated in the introduction of the play *Tragicall Hiftorie of Hamlet Prince of Denmark* (1603: 139).

In William Shakespeare's *Hamlet*, there are so many imageries that can be found. Those imageries can influence many items of discussion, for example about setting. Therefore, the writer decides to analyze this drama, *Hamlet*, especially on the analysis on setting as seen in visual imagery, auditory imagery and organic imagery.

1.2 Statements of the Problem

There are three kinds of problems that occur in the drama which are interesting to be analyzed by the writer, they are:

1. How is the influence of visual imagery on building the setting?
2. How is the influence of auditory imagery on building the setting?
3. How is the influence of organic imagery on building the setting?

1.3 Limitation of the Problem

In this research, the writer makes a limitation. The writer would like to explain about the influence of visual imagery, auditory imagery and organic imagery on setting in William Shakespeare's *Hamlet*.