

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Ordinarilly, language is taken for granted. It is fluent and easy used to make transmission of thought between people. Although some kinds of communication take place among animals and birds, it is not language. Sheller (1977:171) states, "language is one of the most important possessions of human race". Sometimes it recognizes that language is used to express feelings, but on the whole it stresses the fact that language is used to communicate thought and information.

"Language constitutes a sort of logic, a general frame of reference, and so mold the thought of its habitual users" Whorf (1939:40). In the other hand, he claims that language can mold the thought of users. Learning language involves acquiring a whole set of concepts. The concepts we have influence our perception, then the possession of a given language determines, at least, what kind of world we perceive around us.

Literature is closely related to life, because it is the work of human being and enjoyed by human being too. It is also an important points in our life, because it makes us happy, satisfied it may trigger our desire, emotion, ambition, and imagination. Rees (1973:8) states, "literature, we may now agree, is writing which expresses and communicates thought, feelings and also attitude toward

life". We can express our thoughts and feelings in literature. Literature is also reflected our daily real life.

Robert (1824:4) states that:

Literature is divided into four genres or categories, namely narrative, drama, poetry, non fiction, and prose. Narrative means an account of series events, usually fiction, drama or play is a kind of literary works which is designed for stage performing done by life actors and actresses; poetry is compressed and often highly emotional form of expression; while non fiction prose means a broad term referring to short form like essays and articles and to longer non fictional and non dramatic works. The essay or article is a form designed primarily to express ideas, interpretation and description.

Poetry is one of arts and language expression. Poetry is the thing said and a way of saying it in another way. Richard (1924:215) states, "it is evident that the bulk of poetry consist of statements which only the very foolish would think of attempting to verify". Almost all poetry languages is not a common language or literal language, but use figurative language. Figurative language makes the language more beautiful and have a deep meaning, so it can be enjoyed by the readers. The kinds of figurative language are metaphor, allegory, personification, ironies, synecdoche, et cetera. Moreover, there are three devices used in poetry, such as sense devices, structural devices, and sound devices. These three devices help the readers to get the point of the poem itself, and also to help the readers to avoid the complicated discussion by its orientation. Everyone has a different interpretation about the content of the poem. No one have the same interpretation with the other about the content of the poems.

Talking about the themes that the writer wants to discuss, is not easy . All of the people do not have the same opinions about the theme. According to the

writer, theme is the central idea where something is derived from, as a basic and as a place of all a subject matter. Sometimes theme is stated explicitly and implicitly, so it is not easy to find the theme. Kennedy (1979:90) states, "the theme of the story is whatever general idea or insight the entire story reveals. In some stories, the theme is unmistakable".

In literary form, a theme is seldom obvious. A theme needs not to be a moral or message; it maybe what the happenings add up to, what the story is about. The writer wants to discuss the similar themes, that is broken heart in George Gordon Byron's *When We Two Parted*, *To A Lady*, and *Maid of Athene, Ere We Part* that are expressed by the similar and different expressions. All of the poets have the different expressions to make a poems or to transfer their idea to the readers. It is also same whenever people speak the same topic, but they use the different expressions too. All people have the similar and different expressions to transfer their ideas. Moreover, the writer wants to know how Byron expresses the similar themes using the similar and different expressions. It is interesting to be analyzed, so the writer chooses this topic to be discussed.

1.2 The Statements of the Problem

The writer faces some problems to be analyzed in writing the thesis. The problems can be seen as follows :

1. What are the similar themes in George Gordon Byron's *To A Lady*, *When We Two Parted*, and *Maid of Athene, Ere We Part* ?

2. What are the similarities and the differences in expressing broken heart themes in George Gordon Byron's *To A Lady, When We Two Parted* and *Maid of Athene, Ere We Part* ?

1.3 The Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study is to find out the answer for the problem which has been formulated in the statement of the problem. In line with the statement of the problem, this thesis is aims to answer those question, such as :

1. To find the similar themes in George Gordon Byron's *To A Lady, When We Two Parted* and *Maid of Athene, Ere We Part*.
2. To analyze the similarities and the differences in expressing broken heart themes in George Gordon Byron's *To A Lady, When We Two Parted*, and *Maid of Athene, Ere We Part*.

1.4 The Scope and Limitation of the Study

The writer would like to analyze George Gordon's Byrons *To A Lady, When We Two Parted*, and *Maid of Athene, Ere We Part* published by Angus and Robertson LTD in 1915 in Sydney. However, the focus is on the analysis of the similar themes in those three poems and their different expressions. Some theories from some books and articles are included if they are relevant to the topic.

1.5 The Significance of the Study

Hopefully, this thesis helps the readers know about the similarities and the differences expressions in poems, although they have similar themes. This thesis can also be the significant reference for the other researchers doing the research on the similar topic.