

## **CHAPTER 2**

### **FRAMEWORK OF THEORIES**

#### **2.1 The Theory of Poetry Studies**

According to Perrine, 1974:559, poetry is the most condensed and concentrated form of literature (Siswantoro, 2016:23). Poetry uses a few words but reveal more things. Poetry can be defined as a type of language that says more and more intensive than what is said by daily language (Perrine, 1974:553). There is a three type of poetry that is narrative type, dramatic type and lyrics type (Siswantoro, 2016:37). Narrative type is like telling the story, there are a beginning, middle, and ending. Lyrics type is the voice of the poet who expresses personal attitudes, feelings and aspirations for an event. Type of lyrics fits perfectly into the writer's analysis material.

In the theory of studies, there are two main elements of poetry, the inner structure of poetry and the physical structure of poetry. The Element of Inner Poetry Structure is divided into tone, feeling, intention, and theme. While in the physical structure of poetry is divided into imagery and figurative of language. In figurative of language, the writer uses metaphors to express the meaning of sadness implied by word or sentence of every song lyrics that the writer analyze easily.

##### **2.1.1 The Element of Inner Poetry Structure**

According to I.A Richard, there are four elements of the inner structure of poetry, namely: the tone, feeling, intention and theme.

###### **2.1.1.1 Tone**

Tone is used to characterize the special qualities of accent, inflection, and duration in a speaker's voice (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:87). Tone is an attitude of a writer toward a subject or an audience. Tone is generally conveyed through the choice of words or the viewpoint of a writer on a particular subject. The tone must be inferred from a close and careful study of the various elements within the work,

including plot, character, setting, point of view, and style (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:89).

According to Waluyo (1995), the tone in poetry can express the attitude of the poet to the reader. Tones associated with atmosphere. So the tone means the poet's attitude towards the subject matter and attitude of the poet to the reader, then the atmosphere means the state of feeling caused by the expression of the tone and environment that can be captured by the five senses.

#### **2.1.1.2 Feeling**

Feeling is a sense of the poet expressed in poetry. It is not only joy that poets can communicate with their verses, but also sadness, despair, anguish, pain, doubt, hatred, love, compassion, desire, admiration, faith, veneration, and hope. They can also communicate all the feelings and emotions that, in general, can have a place in the soul of a human being.

#### **2.1.1.3 Intention**

Intention is a message submitted a poet to the reader. Intention of poetry can be interpreted individually from each reader. The reader's interpretation of the poetry depends on the attitude of the reader to the expressed theme poet. Waluyo (1995) states that intention is things that encourage poets to create poems. Intention is the message the poet wants to convey to the reader through the language that is implied in his poetry. The words chosen are used as a means to convey the mandate according to the theme chosen.

#### **2.1.1.4 Theme**

Theme is a main idea expressed a poet through his poetry. The theme of poetry usually reveal human problem such as happiness, fear, sadness, misery of life, social criticism and protest. Theme is also used sometimes to refer to the basic issue, problem, or subject with which the work is concerned. It is the author's way of

communicating and sharing ideas, perceptions, and feelings with his readers (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:61).

To get the theme in poetry we should read full more than once and understand deeply what the meaning of the poetry. Reaske (2011) stated that theme is the main idea that developed in poem. Theme is the central idea of a literary work. Wiyatmi (2005) also give explanation theme as the mental aspect of poem. Theme is the implicit part that needs a comprehensive understanding in analyzing it. It might be shown by the diction, figurative language, and the life story of the poet.

There are kinds of theme in poems. Waluyo (2002) writes the most kinds of theme in his book which is containing in poems are:

a. Religious theme

In this case, this theme described religious. Pray to the creator continually, think about the power of the creator, and proud to the nature that created, it is a kind of a theme of a poem that can bring people close to the creature.

b. Humanity theme

Through his or her work the poet tries to give a clear picture about the high level of human position in this world. Moreover, people should respect each other, know about something that belongs to other people and can do the fair thing about anything.

c. Love theme

Generally love theme can be described by the relationship between two people, man and woman. But in this theme love story in the relationship not only about happiness but also about sadness

d. Nature theme

Through his or her poems the poets want the readers' concern about the environment around the world. Poet as the subject who writes poems can bring people back to nature; feel about the condition of animals and plants, how they survive in their life.

e. Social critics theme

Social critics theme displays by the poems that ask justice for the leader or proletariat. This kind of theme also is known as social criticize because it tells about the unempirical in a society.

f. Nationalism theme

Nationalism theme usually shown in poems that want free with faithful, braveness, changing, etc. Politics also include in this theme. Through the poems, the poet asks the readers to follow what the heroes did for their nation.

g. Friendship theme

This is one kind of theme that delivers by the poet in order the readers understand about the truth of relation in friendship.

In this case, for theme the writer only uses Love Theme from 7 categories of theme because the writer thinks only this type that matches to the writer's discussion about the meaning of sadness in his song *Leave Your Lover, Burning, Nothing Left For You*, and *Pray*.

### **2.1.2 The Physical Structure of Poetry.**

In this research, the writer emphasizes the theory of the physical structure of the poetry on the both elements, namely imagery and figurative language.

#### **2.1.2.1 Imagery**

Imagery is words that describe a material appearance are referred to as images (Pickering and Hooper, 1981:135). Images in literature is primarily mental images—words that evoke our memories of events and objects. According to Altenberd, imagery is the images of idea or thoughts and language that describe it. Imagery is a tool to understand the poetic, and of course we must understand the word used by the writer.

Each imagination expressed by the writers with the right words. To give a clear picture on poetry, creating a special atmosphere, making (more) live picture in the mind and sensing and also to attract attention, the poet also uses images imagination (mind). Wishful images in the poem is called imagery.

Jobrohim (2003) states that imagery are images of imagination, thought images, mental impressions or visual images and language that describes it. To give a clear picture, create a special atmosphere, make life a picture in the mind and senses,



to attract attention, to give the impression of a mental or visual shadow the poet uses images of dreams.

Imagery is one of the main means to achieve poetry. Sayuti (2002) states that the term imagery in poetry can often be understood in two ways. First, it is understood in a recipe from the reader side. In this case, the imagery is a sensory experience formed in the cavity of the reader's imagination, caused by a word or by a series of words. The second is understood expressively, from the poet's side, that is when imagery is a form of language used by poets to establish aesthetic communication or to convey their sensory experiences.

#### **2.1.2.2 The Figurative of Language**

Figurative Language is a deviation from the use of language which the meaning of the word or series of words is used with the aim of achieving certain goals (Abrams, 2006). Figurative Language as one of the refugee poetry so that something depicted in poetry becomes clear, alive, intensive, and interesting.

Figurative language is a language that uses words or expressions with a meaning that is different from the literal interpretation. Figurative language is used to present a comparison in the poetry in an interesting manner. The use of this type of language is essential when the writers want to give the readers a detailed insight into the subject of the work. Figurative of language causes poetry became prismatic, its means that poetry will present a lot of meaning or rich in meaning. Figurative also called a figure of speech. Figurative of language or figure of speech is a word or group of words used to give particular emphasis on an idea or sentiment.

The figurative languages have something (character) are common, which imputes something by connecting in something else (Altenbernd, Pradopo 1970: 15). As for the types of figurative language are a comparison (simile), metaphors, epic parable, personification, metonymy, and allegorical. According to Perrine 2013, metaphor is a figure of speech in which comparisonis made between two things essentially unlike. The principle of metaphor is to compare two things unlike but have the same quality.

According to (Minderop, 2013:85) Metaphor is the figure of speech which compares one thing to another directly. Usually, a metaphor is created through the use of some form of the verb “to be”. Often the metaphor actually describes the subject being the thing to which it is compared. Those are some definition of metaphor. Those definitions explain that metaphor is a figure of speech that compare two different things directly without using a connective word such as like, as, if, similar to, etc. As for the types of figurative language are a comparison (simile), metaphors, epic parable, personification, metonymy, and allegorical. The figurative language or the language style that the writer found in the lyrics of the songs *Leave Your Lover*, *Burning*, *Nothing Left For You* and *Pray* by Sam Smith that the figure of speech metaphor.

According to Gorys Keraf (2001), metaphor is a kind of analogy that compares two things, but in the form of a short. According to Perrine (1963), metaphor and simile are both comparisons between things essentially unlike. The difference is that in metaphor, the figurative term is substituted for or identified with the literal term. In addition, Abrams (1999) states that metaphor is a word or expression that literal usage denotes one kind of thing is applied to a distinctly different kind of thing, without asserting a comparison. So, it can be concluded that in metaphor, the figurative term is addressed directly to explain the literal term in a statement or sentence without adding connective such as like. One standard definition of metaphor is a figure of speech in which one thing is represented (or spoken of) as something else.

## **2.2 The Concept of Emotion**

Emotion is an important aspect of human life. In everyday life, often heard the word 'emotion' is spoken by almost everyone on various occasions. The word 'emotion' is indeed familiar with everyday life, but its use tends to be interpreted negatively. Emotions are considered as things that connote anger or things that harm others, even though emotions are very useful and can give color to human life.

Etymologically the word emotion comes from Latin “emovere”, which consists of the word 'e' means out and 'Movere' means motion. Thus simple emotions can be formulated as outward motion or motion away from. But this effort does not adequately explain the complexity of emotions, so encouraging experts and researchers continue to try to formulate definitions and concepts of emotions. Buck (in Dayakisni, 2004) defines emotions as deep feelings followed by changes in cognitive and physical elements and influences behavior. Another concept of emotion was also stated by Sloman. According to Sloman, emotions are essentially cognitive processes that involve all other cognitive activities such as memory, perception, evaluation, and problem solving.

Whereas Kleinginna (as quoted by Sloboda & Juslin, 2001) try to find the definition of emotions contained in 92 pieces of books, articles, dictionaries, and other sources. They found that emotions are a complex interaction between subjective and objective factors and are connected by the nervous and hormonal systems, which can generate affective experience, lead to cognitive processes, enable extensive physiological adjustments to the moving situation, bring to expressive, purposeful and adaptive behavior.

Apart from the definition above, there are still many different definitions of emotions. This explains that emotion is a very complex phenomenon. However, all the definitions above have in common that emotions are internal conditions that involve elements of affective, cognitive, behavioral, and physiological changes which all lead to expressive, purposeful, and adaptive behavior.

Emotions have functions that are very important for individuals and their lives. According to Mandatu (2007), there are seven functions of emotions, namely:

- a. Cause an automatic response in preparation for a crisis Physiologically, individuals have sympathetic nerves that are part of the autonomic nervous system. Sympathetic nerves function to drive automatic responses in a crisis.
- b. Adjust actions with certain events. Emotions help individuals to use the right response in certain situations. For example, in a state of grief, the individual will adjust the action to the situation by wearing black clothes or not laughing.



c. Motivating actions aimed at achieving certain goals. Each action taken by an individual must have a goal to be achieved. In this case, emotions can make individuals take certain actions to achieve goals.

d. Communicate messages to others. When experiencing an emotion, other people will catch the message behind that emotion. For example, if you are angry, the message you want to convey is so that other people are more respectful, or want to hit someone angry. Others will understand even though the message is sometimes not spoken or shown directly.

e. Strengthen social relationships. Social relationships that are interwoven without involving emotions make the relationship bland and less meaningful. The existence of positive emotions such as happiness, acceptance, joy, and peace will make the social relations that are tightly interwoven. Emotions also help in interactions between individuals, especially about how attitudes or behaviors should be displayed.

f. Affects memory and evaluates an event. Emotions can affect the memory of an event to then influence the evaluation given to the event. For example, emotional responses when pursued by dogs (increased heart rate, cold sweat, and trembling with fear) tell individuals to avoid similar places and situations in the future. Likewise that emotion fun can act as a reinforcer that teaches individuals to look for situations that are similar to those pleasant emotions.

g. Improve memory of certain memory. Individuals will be more reminded of memories filled with strong emotions, and vice versa. For example, when losing a loved one, this event will be reminded strongly because at that time the individual experienced extreme sorrow.



### 2.2.1 Sadness

According to Paul Ekman emotions are biologically innate, universal to all humans, and displayed through facial expressions. There are six emotions came to be known as the basic emotions all humans recognize and experience; happiness, sadness, anger, surprise, fear, and disgust. People tended to match smiling faces with happiness, tear with sadness, furrow browed, tight lipped faces with anger, and so on.

Sadness is a transient, normal emotion, no more to be noticeable under depression than happiness would be under mania or fear under generalized anxiety disorder (Stearns, 1933). Often, sadness as associated with unhappy feelings. Power and Dalglish (1997) point out that sadness not always is a negative emotion. Vorderer's research on 150 respondents findings that 40% of respondents were happy to maintain the sadness they felt by listening sad theme songs that had similarities to their sad situation.

According to Vorderer, the basic motivation for maintaining sadness is the ability to accept sadness and suffering as a manifestation of a complex feeling of life, even a kind of shared feeling with other people who suffer sadness because of the same thing. People who experience sadness because of heartbreak may suffer even more when listening sad songs, but at the same time he also gets emotional support from the song in the form of feeling the same as other people who feel the same way. In this case the person is the singer who sings the song.

There are many things that can cause sadness. The main causes are loss and separation, changes in atmosphere or physical environment, and conflict in a relationship. While things that can lead to feelings of sadness when listening to music with a slow tempo, are near people who experience sadness, or remember a sad past event.

According to Krech (2013) sadness or sorrow is a feeling that is associated with losing something important or valuable. Usually the intensity of sadness can be measured with a measure of value, if something missing is very valuable then sadness can be very deep and vice versa. For example, if someone loses someone he loves

like a family member then he will feel deep sadness, but if he loses something that is not too valuable then the sadness felt is not so deep.

Physical signs of sadness according to Darwin in 1872 (in the *Pengalaman dan Ekspresi Kesedihan* by Alfonsa) is a body that bends, tears on the face accompanied by lips that plunge, gazing stare, decreased shoulder posture, and sighs or long breaths that can be heard. Rando (1993) defines grieving responses into 3 categories namely Avoidance, Confrontation, and Accommodation.

a. Avoidance

At this stage there is shock, denial and disbelief.

b. Confrontation

At this stage there is a very high emotional outburst when clients repeatedly resist their loss and their deepest grief and are felt most acute.

c. Accommodation

At this stage there is a gradual decrease in acute grief and begins to re-enter emotionally and socially the everyday world where clients learn to live life with their lives.

In this case, for defines grieving responses the writer only uses Confrontation from 3 categories of grieving responses because the writer thinks only this type that match to the writer's discussion about the meaning of sadness in his song *Leave Your Lover, Burning, Nothing Left For You and Pray*.

### **2.2.2 Emotional Expression**

Emotional expressions appear spontaneously and often are difficult to control or hide (Hude, 2006). Emotional expression is a person's tendency to express feelings that are being felt to others. According to Planalp, emotional expression is an attempt made to communicate the status of his feelings that are oriented towards a particular goal. Emotional expression according to Gross (1998) refers to how someone experiences emotional experiences through both verbal behavior and nonverbal.

Verbal expressions are expressed in words including writing emotional experiences or talking about emotions that are being experienced. Nonverbal

expressions, for example, can be seen in changes in facial expressions, vocal expressions, physiological changes, body movements and gestures, and emotional actions (Mandatu, 2007).

a. Verbal Emosiotal Expression

Verbal expressions of emotions are expressed by symbols or verbal messages in the form of words. Symbols or verbal messages are all types of symbols that use one or more words (Mulyana, 2005). While verbal communication is communication by using verbal symbols. These symbols can be in the form of words and sentences in various forms both written and oral. Words are categories to refer to certain objects (people, objects, events, traits, feelings, etc.). Verbal description commonly used to express emotions is to use literal words.

b. Nonverbal Emosiotal Expression

Nonverbal emotional expressions are expressions expressed through nonverbal signs, namely through facial expressions, hand movements, gestures, ways of speaking, and tone of voice. Lots of information, especially moods or emotions that can be obtained from nonverbal expressions. According to Ekman and Friesen emotions can be learned through the visible signs of the face. Rahmat (2003) divided nonverbal messages into three large groups :

1. Visual Type

a. Kinesik's message

Kinesik messages are nonverbal messages that use body movements to convey certain meanings. Kinesik messages consist of three main components, namely facial messages (using facial expressions to convey messages), gestural messages (showing motion of some limbs), and postural messages (using all limbs).

b. Prosemic message

In prosemic messages certain information or meaning is conveyed using distance and space settings.

c. Artifactual message

Artifactual messages are expressed through the overall appearance of the body, clothing, and cosmetics used.



## 2. Auditive Type (Paralinguistic)

Paralinguistic messages are nonverbal messages related to the pronunciation of verbal messages. Paralinguistic messages consist of tone, sound quality, volume, speed, and rhythm.

## 3. Nonvisual Type (Nonauditive)

Messages that are included in nonvisual-negative types are messages of touch and smell. The message is a message that is not in the form of words, not visible, and not heard.

But in this case, for nonverbal emotional expression the writer only uses visual type - kinesik's message from 3 categories of nonverbal messages because the writer thinks only this type that match to the writer's discussion about the meaning of sadness in his song *Leave Your Lover, Burning, Nothing Left For You* and *Pray*. Kinesik messages consist of three main components, namely facial messages (using facial expressions to convey messages), gestural messages (showing motion of some limbs), and postural messages (using all limbs).