

## CHAPTER 2

### FRAMEWORK OF THE THEORIES

#### 2.1 Definition of Poetry

Poetry is an expression of art which can be beautiful and deep. Poetry is one type of literary works besides short stories and novels. What distinguishes poetry from fictions like short stories and novels is the form and use of the language. The language in poetry is a language that is developed and has many possible meanings. This is different from the literal language used in short story or novel that can lead to one meaning as desired by the author. We feel like we know poetry when we see it, yet it is difficult to define. Poets choose words for their meaning and acoustics, arranging them to create a tempo known as the meter. In its oral form, it establishes a relationship between a speaker and a listener; in its written form, it establishes a relationship between a writer and a reader.

Robert (as cited in Kennedy & Gioia, 1995) defines poetry as "a poem is an idea caught in the act of dawning". Poetry is a universal language used by the poets to express their ideas in beautiful words. Poetry might be defined as a kind of language that says more and says it more intensely than ordinary language. Language used by a poet as a tool to deliver a meaning particularly. The purpose of poetry is to entertain, critic, or persuade.

Junus (as cited in Nuraeni & Peron, 2017) states that poetry is not limited in the elements of meaning (of words, phrases, sentences, and discourses) as in prose. Poetry is difficult to be understood, to some people when studying or reading poetry. This is because the power of language in poetry is arranged by concentration of physical and mental structures that contain very deep meanings. Wordsworth (as cited in Nuraeni & Peron, 2017) says that "poetry is the spontaneous overflow of powerful feeling, expression of emotion and it is always concerned with ordinary human concerns, with the daily matters of one's life". This shows that literary work has strong correlation with the reflection of people's life and social life. Poetry is a form of writing that formulates a concentrated imaginative awareness of experience in language chosen and

arranged to create a specific emotional response through meaning, sound, and rhythm (Merriam-Webster, 2021).

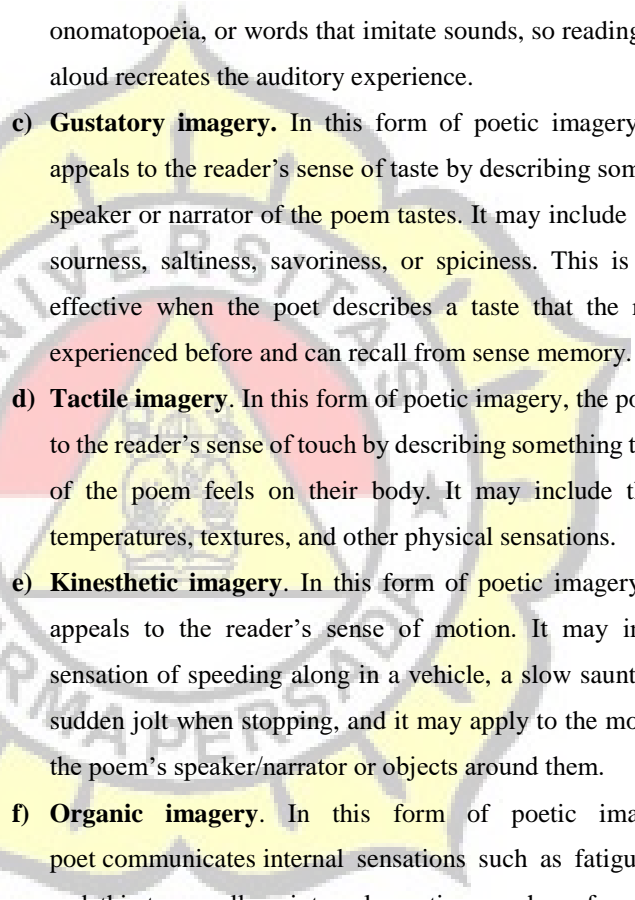
Based on the definition above, I conclude that poetry is a media that used by human to express their ideas, feeling and experiences. Poets project their emotion, thoughts, and ideas to their readers and poetry also in an arrangement of words expresses someone's feeling and happiness or sadness spontaneously. In other words, poetry is usually expressed based on author imagination. The important thing is that the image an instrument that a poet uses to express the author intention or feeling.

## **2.2 Elements of Poetry**

Poetry is a media that used by human to express their ideas, feeling and experiences. Lyric poetry uses song-like and emotional words to describe a moment, an object, a feeling, or a person. When a poet uses descriptive language well, they play to the readers' senses, providing them with sights, tastes, smells, sounds, internal and external feelings, and even internal emotion. The sensory details in imagery bring works to life. Thus to understand it, people have to think deeper. There are difficult vocabularies in the lyric, people must explain or give special attention to giving meaning. To understand the lyric, it is important to know and found the meaning of imagery and figurative language used in the lyric of poetry.

### **2.2.1 Imagery**

According to Wiharja (2015), imagery is a word or sequence of words that refers to any sensory experience. The term image does not only suggest a thing which can be seen, but it may also be a sound, a touch, or even an odor or a taste. In poetry, imagery is a vivid and vibrant form of description that appeals to readers' senses and imagination (Master Class, 2020, para. 2). Imagery is language that produces pictures in the minds of people reading or listening (Oxford Learner's Dictionaries, 2021). In literary work, imagery frequently refers to the things that may be seen in a poetry after reading or listening it. According to Master Class, there are six main types of imagery in poetry (Master Class, 2020, para. 4):

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- a) **Visual imagery.** In this form of poetic imagery, the poet appeals to the reader's sense of sight by describing something the speaker or narrator of the poem sees. It may include colors, brightness, shapes, sizes, and patterns. To provide readers with visual imagery, poets often use metaphor, simile, or personification in their description.
- b) **Auditory imagery.** This form of poetic imagery appeals to the reader's sense of hearing or sound. It may include music and other pleasant sounds, harsh noises, or silence. In addition to describing a sound, the poet might also use a sound device like onomatopoeia, or words that imitate sounds, so reading the poem aloud recreates the auditory experience.
- c) **Gustatory imagery.** In this form of poetic imagery, the poet appeals to the reader's sense of taste by describing something the speaker or narrator of the poem tastes. It may include sweetness, sourness, saltiness, savoriness, or spiciness. This is especially effective when the poet describes a taste that the reader has experienced before and can recall from sense memory.
- d) **Tactile imagery.** In this form of poetic imagery, the poet appeals to the reader's sense of touch by describing something the speaker of the poem feels on their body. It may include the feel of temperatures, textures, and other physical sensations.
- e) **Kinesthetic imagery.** In this form of poetic imagery, the poet appeals to the reader's sense of motion. It may include the sensation of speeding along in a vehicle, a slow sauntering, or a sudden jolt when stopping, and it may apply to the movement of the poem's speaker/narrator or objects around them.
- f) **Organic imagery.** In this form of poetic imagery, the poet communicates internal sensations such as fatigue, hunger, and thirst as well as internal emotions such as fear, love, and despair.

Imagery itself is also important in poetry. The word image itself often gives a suggestion of mental picture to our mind when we read the words. Perrine defines imagery as the representation of sense experience through language (Nursyal, 2009, p. 25). The language of poetry makes much use of words which call up imagery because poets like to deal concretely with experience.

### 2.2.2 Figurative Language

According to Maula (2013), figurative language is used in any form of communication, such as in daily conversation, articles in newspaper, advertisements, novels, poems, etc, but it is very common in poetry, but is also used in prose and nonfiction writing as well. According to Wiharja (2015), figurative language is language that cannot be taken literally. Figurative language is phrasing that goes beyond the literal meaning of words to get a message or point across (Master Class, 2020, para. 2). Figurative is expressing one thing in terms normally denoting another with which it may be regarded as analogous (Merriam-Webster, 2021). Some literatures use figurative language to create a special effect or feeling. According to Master Class, there are eight types of figurative language (Master Class, 2020, para. 3):

- a) **Simile.** A simile is a figure of speech that compares two separate concepts through the use of a clear connecting word such as “like” or “as.”.
- b) **Metaphor.** A metaphor is like a simile, but without connecting words. It simply posits that two separate things are the same.
- c) **Personification.** Personification projects human qualities onto inanimate objects, or perhaps animals or natural elements.
- d) **Hyperbole.** Hyperbole is extravagant, intentional exaggeration.
- e) **Allusion.** Allusion is when a text references another external text—or maybe a person, place or event. It can be either explicit or implicit.
- f) **Idiom.** Idioms are non-literal turns of phrase so common that most people who speak the same language know them.
- g) **Onomatopoeia.** In onomatopoeia, words sound like the thing they describe.
- h) **Alliteration.** Many experts also consider alliteration an example of figurative language, even though it does not involve figures of speech. Rather, alliteration is a sound device that layers some additional meaning on top of the literal language of the text.

### 2.3 Postmodern Feminism

According to Tong (2009), feminist thought is old enough to have a history complete with a set of labels: liberal, radical, marxist or socialist, psychoanalytic, care-focused, multicultural, global, or colonial, eco-feminist, and postmodern or third wave. Humm (as cited in Wiyatmi, 2012, p. 12) defines feminism as incorporates the doctrine of the equal rights for women into a movement organized to reach the women's rights, with the ideology of social transformation which aims to create a world for women. In general, feminism can be interpreted as a social movement to gain gender equality in social, economic and political sectors. Feminism can be defined as a perspective to respond the unfair treatment toward women in social life. Ruthven (as cited in Wiyatmi, 2012, p. 12) states that thought and movement of feminism was born to end the domination of men against women in society. According to Permatasari (2016), feminism is a theory which explain about women emancipation in some aspect such as political, economy, and another social aspect where women are not allowed to take part. Feminist history can be divided into three waves (Drucker, 2018):

The first wave, occurring in the 19th and early 20th century, was mainly concerned with women's right to vote. The second wave, at its height in the 1960s and 1970s, refers to the women's liberation movement for equal legal and social rights. The third wave, beginning in the 1990s, refers to a continuation of, and a reaction to, second-wave feminism.

Lianawati (as cited in Aini, 2019) has found there is one theme or orientation in the concept of feminism postmodern, that sexuality is constructed by language. Feminists postmodern invite any women who reflect in her writings to be a feminist by the way that she wants. Postmodern feminists reject phallogocentric thought, that is, ideas ordered around an absolute word (logos) that is "male" in style (hence the reference to the phallus) (Tong, 2009, p. 270).

Although many would not describe Irigaray as a postmodern thinker, her reformulation of the locus of patterns of discrimination to the domain of the symbolic sets the scene for much feminist postmodern writing (Assiter, 2005). Irigaray believes that in the struggle for the liberation of women is not demanding equality, but to build a culture of mutual respect differences between

women and men. In the use of language as a social practice everyday, when the male voice the emancipation of women, the language used any language masculine that puts women as objects. Irigaray claimed that if women want to experience themselves as something other than “waste” or “excess” in the little structured margins of man’s world, they should take three steps of action (Tong, 2009, p. 156-157):

First, women should create a female language, eschewing gender-neutral language as forcefully as they eschew male language. Second, women should create a female sexuality. Third, in their efforts to be themselves, women should mime the mimes men have imposed on women.

Irigaray encourages women to use more active voice, to create a female sexuality, and to undo the effects of men's views of women by exaggerating those images. While Irigaray is often self-contradictory, she relishes that fact because it means that she is not being tied down by phallogocentric thought.

Cixous is one of the thinkers of the postmodern, the focus of resistance to domination through language (writing) that developed in the community. Cixous does not accept the conception that the writing and the thinking of the masculine is considered to be more powerful. Because, a position that tends to bring men on more favorable conditions than in women. Writing centered on masculinity have an impact on the negation of the activity of the male, which tends to exclude women, or in the concept of the existentialist, the women become the “other”. This concept is also taken by Cixous to describe the position of women with the language which has been dominated male. As a result, the women become a figure who is marginalized for not being part of the main (Sari, 2017).

Cixous draws many connections between sexuality and writing, saying that men's writing is like their sexuality in its pointedness and boring nature, while female writing is more open and full of possibilities. She encourages women to write in their own way, and through desire to escape the traditional masculine-centered western thought. For Cixous, feminine writing is not merely a new style of writing; it is “the very possibility of change, the space that can serve as a springboard for subversive thought, the precursory movement of a



transformation of social and cultural standards.” (Tong, 2009, p. 276). Through Cixous’ work, she hopes that every woman has the courage fundamental to free yourself from the construction of masculinity.

Women are always associated with a group of “others” or things that are negative in any hierarchy of relationships based on the construction of society. Therefore, the ability of the female singer in the narrates the conditions and differences in facilities owned by women, are able to change the symbols of the language are masculine (Sari, 2017).

However, the movement feminism postmodern intended to engage permanently in the formation of the ideology of that women are free to have control in representing themselves (in the form of the style, the aesthetic, or the results of the work)-each of which is included in the emancipation of women (Aini, 2019). Cixous challenged women to write themselves out of the world men constructed for women. It can be seen from the efforts made by the female singers such as Little Mix. The singer of these women each has a style, action and the lyrics of the song were created from the results of thought and experience. Through their work, they want to show that women exist. They also provide a view of the freedom to women so as not shackled on the social construction of masculine.

#### **2.4 Song Lyrics**

Luxemburg (as cited in Saputra, 2018) states that “namely the definition of the texts of poetry not only includes the types of literature but also an expression that is proverbial, advertising messages, slogans politics, poetry pop songs and prayers”. Lyrics are the words of a song (Merriam-Webster, 2021). The lyrics are an expression of someone about something that has been seen, heard or experienced. In expressing his experience, the poet or songwriter do play on words and language to create appeal and distinctiveness of the lyrics or poems. Song lyrics often begin as lyric poems.

Through the lyrics of songs in the form of messages or spoken and sentences serve to create an atmosphere and imagination to the audience and create a variety of meanings. The function of the song as a communication medium is like to sympathize with reality and imaginative stories.

Originally, as its Greek name suggests, a lyric was a poem sung to the music of a lyre. This earlier meaning—a poem made for singing—is still current today, when we use lyrics to mean the words of a popular song (Kennedy & Gioia, 1995, p. 588).

Pradopo (as cited in Saputra, 2018) says that the lyrics of the song can be put in a genre of poetry in literary works. This can be shown by the similarity of elements between the poem with the lyrics of the song. The opinion of some experts, it can be concluded that the lyrics of the song the same is the case with poetry, in addition to pay attention to the use of language, the lyrics of the song also contains the message. If the definition of song lyrics is considered the same as poetry, then it should be known what is meant by poetry.

## **2.5 Literature Review**

There are many researchers which have studied about literature, especially about poetry. There are one thesis and two journals that raise issues similar to what I want to discuss in this research. A thesis entitled “An Analysis of Figurative Language on the Poems Entitled “Classic Poetry Series” by William Blake” by Minhatul Maula (2013). In this thesis, he analyzes the types of figurative language and messages which are found on some William Blake's poems by using Giroux's theory.

The next one is, there is a journal entitled “The Analysis of the Elements of Poetry in a Poem Sunflower by Pam Stewar” by Chandra Kurniawan Wiharja (2015). In this journal, he analyzes figurative languages and imageries which are found on poem “Sunflower” by Pam Stewart. In other to discover them, the study was conducted by using the elements of poetry.

Besides that, there is a journal entitled “An Analysis Feminism in Maya Angelou’s Poems by Using Historical and Biographical Approaches” by Indiani Eka Permatasari (2016). In this thesis, she analyzes discrimination toward black woman which appears in Maya Angelou’s poems. In other to discover them, the study was conducted by using feminism theory and also historical and biographical approaches.



Whereas in my research, "**The Reflection of Postmodern Feminism in the “LM5” Album by Little Mix**" is more focused on figurative and imagery found in song lyrics of the “LM5” album by Little Mix that reflect postmodern feminism. There are some similarities of research which have been done before yet, the difference between others researches and mine lies on imagery, figurative language, and postmodern feminism.

