CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

In our life, language plays an essential role in communication. Nowadays, we can easily express our feelings, ideas, and opinions through language, producing literature. It represents the language, culture, and tradition of a region or country. In the end, the literature became literary works. Literary works include books, novels, poetry, song lyrics, and others. The literary genre is divided into two parts. They are fiction and non-fiction. Fiction refers to the theme, plot, and settings created based on the writer's imagination. In contrast, non-fiction refers to a factual story or information found on real people and events.

We may know that literature can be entertainment for the audience. Books are the example of entertainment because they bring happiness to the reader besides being a learning resource like an ordinary textbook. For their entertainment, readers may choose fiction books as worth reading materials. A novel is an example of a book that can make people find another world. The novel belongs to a typical genre of fiction. According to (Baldick, 2001:173), "The word novel is a subtraction of the Italian *novella"*. It came from the plural noun of Latin *Novellus,* which means "New". A novel is complex narrative prose that deals with people's experiences connected through a sequence with characters in a specific setting. The novel has a wide range of genres within the broad scope to differentiate one genre. Some novels do not only focus on a particular genre but

be complex by combining one primary genre supported with another genre that relates to the whole story in the novel.

In Indonesia, many types of novels are circulating in the bookstores. The translated novel is one example. Not all published books are universal, so translated novels are available to make the readers interested in reading the book. The books are translated into the most spoken language. For publishers, translated books become a way to market the books. With the translation, there will be more people who can read the novel. Young people usually prefer to read translated novels because the translated novels come from various countries in the world that have a variety of story writing styles.

Seven Years of Darkness was one example of a translated novel. This book was initially published in South Korea in 2011. The book is written by a phenomenal fiction writer named Jeong-You Jeong. You-Jeong's work has become South Korea's Best-Selling Psychological Thriller book. Due to many foreign enthusiasts interested in reading this book, it has been translated into several languages such as English, Indonesian, Chinese, Thai, German, Vietnamese, and Japanese. It has been published in 19 countries and sold nearly 2 million copies. This book was translated into English in 2020. The translator who translated this novel into English is a professional Korean-English translator from Korea who lives in the United States named Chi-Young Kim. She has many Korean literary translation publications. She was famous for her incredible translation work. She had won the 2011 Man Asian Literary Prize for her work on "*Please Look After Mother*" by Kyung-Sook Shin.

In the translated novel, it is essential to see the translation results. However, the translation results will certainly not be the same as the original one because of the reductions, additions, or substitutions. The translated novel will be alive and quickly catch on by the readers by involving the aspects of literary works. The elements or devices of literary works are lexical choice, imagery, and figure of speech. Imagery is a word choice by the writer which can create an image in the listeners' mind. Five senses in imagery are used to create more accurate images. The sense of sight, sound, smell, touch, and taste are simple details that help the literary work come to life. Finding a piece of imagery could mention a critical point: the characters, setting, and plot. According to Literary Terms (2015), "Setting refers to the story's time and place (or when and where). It is a literary element used in novels, short stories, plays, films, and others. It is usually introduced along with the characters during the exposition (beginning) of the story." The setting may also include the story's environment, consisting of physical location, climate, weather, or social and cultural surroundings. Writers could select specific words and phrases based on the results they want to achieve. To describe a good setting in a story, it is necessary to use diction to achieve the correct interpretation and ensure that it reaches the reader.

This study is interested in finding the sorts of imageries presented in the novel *Seven Years of Darkness* and how the imagery is used. The novel is chosen as the objective of the study because the novel contains a limited figure to visualize the settings. The writer, You-Jeong, has specialized in writing fiction, especially in describing the settings in the story which have to provides only description of the setting which encourages the reader to imagine how the writer helps to bring the

settings to life with appropriate imagery and diction since the story in this novel is dark, disturbing, and full of twists and turns. As a result, using imagery to describe the story's setting is essential for readers to understand the storyline.

Even though most of her works are written in Korean, the *Seven Years of Darkness* novel was one of her works translated into several languages, including English, because this novel has become an international bestseller in psychological thriller novel. This study was analyzed using the theory of literature proposed by Perrine in Johnson & Arp (2017) and the theory of diction proposed by Keraf (2010). It will benefit the readers to know more about the imagery found in You Jeong's novel and give us an overview of the seven types of imagery that described the flow in the story.

1.2 Problems of the Study

Based on the background above, two main problems arise in this writing that will be formulated. Those problems are:

1. What types of imagery are presented in the novel *Seven Years of Darkness* by Jeong-You Jeong?

2. How is the imagery used in the novel *Seven Years of Darkness* by Jeong-You Jeong?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

To answer the problem above, the purpose of this study is as follows:

1. To identify the types of imagery presented in the novel *Seven Years of Darkness* by Jeong-You Jeong.

2. To find out how the imagery is used in the novel *Seven Years of Darkness* by Jeong-You Jeong.

1.4 Limitation of the Study

Fiction has some elements that can be analyzed, such as the theme, plot, settings, style, and lexical choice. In this study, the discussion focused to identify the types of each imagery in the novel: *Seven Years of Darkness* by Jeong-You Jeong using the theory of literature proposed by Perrine in Johnson & Arp (2017) and also find how the imagery is used to describe the settings novel: *Seven Years of Darkness* by Jeong-You Jeong. The theory from Keraf (2010) used to analyze the meaning of specific word choices used to describe a situation in the story, specifically the chapter of *Lighthouse Village* from pages 5-96 in the novel, which is the beginning of the story which exposes Sowon's childhood in Seryong village.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The results of this study are expected to benefit students in the related subject and public. Every academic paper should have significance. There are two basics of significance in this study. The significance of the study are as follows:

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

This study theoretically will give such a piece of knowledge and insight about the analysis of the imagery used that will help the readers to find out the vivid description through the sense of sight, taste, touch, hear, smell, feel, and motion about each setting found in the novel. This study wants to deliver significant theory related to the use of imagery and how the imagery will help create an image to describe the settings in the story by using diction that can be a reference for the other researchers.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

Practically, this study will help the readers or other researchers do a writing project on similar topics. It could be a source for readers of Jeong-You Jeong books who are curious to know about the imageries and how the description imageries can help give a better overview of the settings in the novel: Seven Years *Darkness* by Jeong-You Jeong.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS, AND THEORIES

Before this study, there have been other studies presenting findings of imageries relevant to this study. The purpose is to find out previously studied topics that need further testing and research. The title, the name of the writers, and the scope of discussion are as explained below:

2.1 Review of Related Literature

This section consists of three reviews of related literature of previous studies in the same field as the current study. The following are the reviews of related literature:

Saputra (2020) proposed the first related study from an undergraduate thesis entitled "Analysis of Imageries Found in Ed Sheeran Song*: The A Team and Thinking Out Loud."* This study identified types of imageries and found the functions of imageries used in Ed Sheeran's song. This study used the theory by Arp & Perrine (1991) about the types of imageries used in poetry. The second theory is from Hasanuddin (2012), which used to find out the function of imagery used in the song. The data of this study were conducted by library research using a note-taking method. The data in the form of lyrics downloaded from the internet site, then read the lyrics comprehensively to understand the lyrics and listed into the types of imagery. Lastly, the imagery and its functions employed in the song were analyzed using imagery theory. Compared with this current study, the topic discussed will be the same as the previous study about imagery. Also, the literature theory uses the same theory proposed by Arp & Perrine (1991) but this

study used the updated version of the theory in the 13th edition. In contrast, this study analyzed the imagery and the meaning of the diction used in the setting that makes the readers recognize the storyline in the novel. The supporting theory of the previous study uses Hasannudin (2012) to analyze the function of imagery shown in the song lyrics. This study is supported by the theory from Keraf (2010) to analyze the diction used in the imagery of the novel.

The second related study proposed by Harliani (2014) was taken from an undergraduate thesis entitled "An Analysis of The Power of Imagery in Suzanne Collins's Novel: *Catching Fire*". In this study, she found five types of imagery and also the power of imagery in the novel. This study used the theory of literature proposed by Diyanni (2004) about the imagery. The collection method was based on library research, and all the data were taken from the novel entitled *Catching Fire*. The data were analyzed qualitatively. As a result, she found the five types of imagery used in the novel such as visual imagery, auditory imagery, tactile imagery, gustatory imagery and olfactory imagery.

Compared with the current study, the topic discussed about imagery found in the novel. The data is taken from a novel. The previous study discussed mainly about the imagery and the power. Differently, this current study discussed imagery that describes the settings in the novel *Seven Years of Darkness.*

The third related study was proposed by Anindita *et al.,* (2017). It is taken from an article entitled "Diction in Poetry Anthology *Surat Kopi* by Joko Pinurbo as A Poetry Teaching Material". This study focused on analyzing the style of language and diction used in the poetry. This study used the theory proposed by Keraf (2010) about the types of diction. The method of collecting data were

searched by observation method and note-taking technique. The dictions found in the poetry were analyzed using a qualitative descriptive method.

Compared with this current study, the topic discussed the same topics as the previous study, which is about the diction used in the written literary work. The previous study's data were taken from a poem, while this study used novels as the primary source. The previous study discussed about the diction used in the poetry with a very minimal used of figurative language using the theory of diction proposed by Keraf (2010) which also used as a supporting theory in the current study. In different, this study will be focused on the imagery found in the novel and also the diction that brought the meaning for the storyline in the novel *Seven Years of Darkness* by Jeong- You Jeong.

2.2 Concepts

This chapter presents the definition of technical terms used in this study. The definitions of the terms are explained in this section to provide context for what discussed in this study. There were several definitions regarding this study. Those terms are as follows:

2.2.1 Novel

According to Burgess (2022) mentioned that "a novel is an invented prose narrative of significant length and complexity that deals imaginatively with human experience. Its roots can be traced back thousands of years, though its origins in English are traditionally placed in the 18th century". The story in the novel is a work of imagination that discusses the problems of a person's life or various characters. The novel begins with the emergence of a problem faced by the

character and ends with solving the problem. Novels have more complicated stories compared to short stories.

2.2.2 Imagery

The imagery is relatively easy to understand. The imagery itself uses vivid descriptions to explain the situation to the readers. This is a way to build a picture or "image" in the reader's mind to understand better the situation being discussed. Imagery is the act of using language to create images in the reader's mind cited from Prepscholar written by Robinson (2019, para. 4), "In an image, the reader sees or hears something; it is not merely a matter of being informed, the thing is present, and it impacts us".

Using effective descriptive language and rhetoric, the author can engage readers' senses of sight, taste, smell, touch, hearing, and inner emotions and feelings. Therefore, images are not limited to visual performance or mental images but include physical sensations and internal emotions. Imagery is divided into seven types: visual imagery, auditory imagery, olfactory imagery, gustatory imagery, tactile imagery, kinesthetic imagery, and organic imagery.

2.2.3 Literature

"Literature is an imagination of fact to express human feelings. Literature enables people to see through the lenses of others and sometimes even inanimate objects" as cited from Anderson (2020, para. 2). In addition, Baldick (2001:141) also stated that "Literature, a body of written works related by subject-matter (e.g., the literature of computing), by language or place of origin (e.g., Russian literature), or by prevailing cultural standards of merit". Therefore, it becomes a looking glass into the world as others view it. It is a journey inscribed in words, sentences, or

even pages powered by the reader's imagination. Literature can help us understand people, society, events, and culture.

2.2.4 Diction

Diction is derived from the Latin word *dicere,* which means 'to say'. Baldick (2001:65) defined "Diction as the choice of words used in a literary work". In addition, Keraf (2010) stated that "Diction is a choice of words or diction is much wider than what is reflected by the relationship of the words. This term is not only used to state which words are used to express ideas, but also includes phraseology, language style, and expressions" Keraf also describes that diction is related to meaning, namely denotative and connotative. Keraf (2010:27) says "the difference between denotative and connotative meaning refers to the presence of a sense of value in a word." Diction is essential because it can provide suggestive power by observing the presence of words can affect meaning. Choosing the right word for the right situation can set the scene or evoke a specific mood so that readers easily understand the meaning.

2.2.5 Seven Years of Darkness

Seven Years of Darkness is a psychological thriller novel written by a Korean writer, Jeong-You Jeong in 2011. This novel is Korean literature that was translated into English by Chi-Young Kim. *Seven Years of Darkness* tells about a boy who grows up to become the son of a murderer. Then, seven years after his father's crimes, he receives a mysterious package that forces him to face his past. The majority of this novel describes the event that happened seven years earlier and tells everything that happened at once. This book is also winning the number one international bestseller novel to write psychological suspense. So that, her work has

been translated into many languages such as English, Indonesian, Chinese, Thai, German, Vietnamese, and Japanese.

2.3 Theories

The theoretical framework is related to the theories needed to support this study. This study uses the theory of Perrine in Johnson & Arp (2017) about the theory of literature, which is used to identify the imagery presented in the novel Jeong-You Jeong, *Seven Years of Darkness.* The settings described through imagery with diction are analyzed using the theory of diction written by Keraf (2010).

2.3.1 Types of Imagery

According to Perrine in Johnson & Arp (2017), there are seven types of imagery. Those imageries work as the representation through language of sense experience. Those imageries are visual imagery, auditory imagery, olfactory imagery, gustatory imagery, tactile imagery, organic imagery, and kinesthetic imagery. The definition of each imagery is described as follows:

2.3.1.1 Visual Imagery

Visual imagery, or the sense of sight, is a kind of imagery that mostly appears in a poem. The word chosen could attract the reader's vision by describing color, shape, size, pattern, et cetera. An example of Robert Browning's poem, Meeting at Night from Dramatic Romances and Lyrics (1845), presents visual imagery. Example:

> *"The gray sea and the long black land*
>
> *And the yellow half-moon large and low"*

Robert Browning (1845) in *Perrines Literature Structure, Sound, and Sense*

From the line, **"And the yellow half-moon large and low,"** the reader will notice the image of a large moon in the night with the yellow color, and it was going to set into the deep sea. Because it was going to be set, the readers can imagine that the only half-moon was shown slightly in their sight.

2.3.1.2 Auditory Imagery

Auditory imagery appeals to the sense of hearing or sound by including melody, silence, harsh sounds, and even onomatopoeia. The following poem is an example of a line in the poem containing auditory imagery:

Example:

> **"The peal broke silence of piano keys as Shannon began practicing her**
>
> **concerto"**

<div align="right">Literary Terms (2015)</div>

When the readers read the peal broke the "**Silence of piano keys…".** it will represent the imagery that the sounds from the piano break the silence beautifully.

2.3.1.3 Olfactory Imagery

Olfactory imagery appeals to the sense of smell when describing the fragrance or the smell of something. The following poem is an example of imagery that presents olfactory imagery written by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow (1807-1882) entitled *Rain in Summer* from *The Belfry of Fruges and Other Poems* (1845).

Example:

> **"They silently inhale the clover-scented gale,**
>
> **And the vapors that arise from the well-watered and smoking soil"**

<div align="right">Henry Wadsworth Longfellow (1845)</div>

In the line, olfactory imagery is used. The poet appeals to the sense of smell. The *"clover scent"* breeze and the *"watery, tobacco-smoking soil"* draw a clear image in the reader's mind about the smell after the rain ended. Readers discover themselves among the predominant scents after the rain for a while.

2.3.1.4 Gustatory Imagery

Gustatory imagery appeals to taste by describing the taste of something, whether it tastes sweet, salty, savory, spicy, or sour. The following example is a poem written by William Carlos Williams entitled *This Is Just to Say* from which contains some gustatory imageries in his work cited from the Poetry Foundation.

Example:

> *"I have eaten the plums that were in the icebox*
>
> *and which you were probably saving for breakfast*
>
> *Forgive me, they were delicious so sweet and so cold"*
>
> William Carlos Williams (2020) in Poetry Foundation

Based on the last line, **"*Forgive me. They were delicious, so sweet, and so cold*"**, the readers will notice that the writer ate the plums the other was saving. The plums were extremely tempting and delicious and had a sweet and cold aftertaste.

2.3.1.5 Tactile Imagery

Tactile imagery appeals to the sense of touch. It attracts the sense of touch by describing the physical sensation of an object, such as the temperature, texture, or other sensations. This is an example of tactile imagery taken from Literary Terms website.

Example:

"After the long run, he collapsed in the grass with tired and burning muscles.

The grass tickled his skin and sweat cooled on his brow"

Literary Terms (2015)

Based on those lines, tactile imageries are used. The writer appeals to the sense of touch. To describe the feeling of strained muscles, grass's tickle, and sweat cooling on skin.

2.3.1.6 Organic imagery

Organic imagery attracts and transmits feelings and internal emotions, such as fatigue, thirst, fear, love, loneliness, despair, et cetera. An example of organic imagery is found in work proposed by Noah Stetzer (2018) entitled *Heart to Heart,* cited from the website of the Poetry Foundation.

Example:

"I couldn't catch my breath,

and I told myself that if I felt the same in the morning"

Noah Stetzer (2018) in Poetry Foundation

Based on those lines, organic imageries are used. From the words *"I couldn't catch my breath",* The readers can imagine the situation when someone is feeling hard breathing because of a disease and visit the hospital as soon as possible to find out about his illness, but he feels the same.

2.3.1.7 Kinesthetic Imagery

Kinesthetic imagery engages readers' movement or sense of movement by describing the object's sense of movement or movement. This is an example of kinesthetic imagery proposed by Linda Sue Park (2021) entitled *Nowhere Else to Go*, cited from the website of Poetry Foundation.

Example:

"Turn off the lights, wear another layer"

Linda Sue Park (2021) in Poetry Foundation

Based on those lines, kinesthetic imageries are used. From the words *"Turn off the lights, wear another layer,"* The readers can imagine the night when she will sleep by putting another layer that can refer to a blanket to cover her body in the cold night.

2.3.2 Diction

As mentioned earlier, this study analyzed the imagery found in the novel, specifically in the settings that use diction. The story described through the imagery will give the readers an image of the portrayal of the settings that will help to describe the flow of the story. In the book *Diksi dan Gaya Bahasa* proposed by Keraf (2010), he mentioned that diction based on meaning has two types: denotative and connotative, as mentioned:

2.3.2.1 Denotative

According to Keraf (2010:28), "a denotative meaning is associated with scientific language in its purest form concerning things that can be perceived by the human senses. A writer who only wants to convey information to us in this specific scientific field will use denotative words because his main goal is to direct us to specific facts". One of the examples of denotative was taken from the book entitled *Diksi dan Gaya Bahasa* proposed by Keraf (2010).

Example:

"The house is 250 square meters"

Keraf (2010)

2.3.2.2 Connotative

In addition, Keraf (2010:29) mentioned another meaning, "Connotative is a type of meaning in which the stimulus and response contain emotional values. Connotative meaning occurs partly because the speaker wishes to elicit feelings of agreement, disagreement, happiness, or sadness in the listener; however, the chosen word demonstrates that the speaker has the same feelings". Connotative contains other interpretations that the author wants to convey to the reader, for example, by using figurative language or synonyms to get a certain effect from the style of language used. Keraf (2010:30) also mentioned that "Synonyms are considered different in terms of connotations. However, some synonyms have certain connotative meanings that contain the value of politeness or other meanings." One of the examples of connotative was proposed by Keraf (2010).

Example:

"The house is very spacious"

Keraf (2010)