CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is an important aspect in everyday life as it plays an important role in the process of communication. According to Nordquist (2019), language serves as a medium to share and convey messages, feelings, and thoughts. In communication, it involves at least two participants: the speaker and the listener. The speaker has the role to transmit the message to the listener, while the listener has the role to receive and understand the message sent by the speaker. However, people have various methods to communicate with others. It is not only limited by talking to others verbally. In addition, Austin (2022) stated that literature has important impact in the modern society, particularly in communication. She explained that literature, such as novel can also be used as a method of communication as it serves as a form of expression for each individual author.

Prahl (2019) defined that novel is a type of prose narrative of book length that typically portrays the story of human experiences with some degree of realism. Novel has been very influential in human's life. Since centuries ago, people have written various novels of different genres. Semi (2012:1) stated that "literature born due to the basic human urge to express himself, showed an interest in the mankind problem, and showed an interest in reality which last all the time". In other words,

people wrote novel either as an entertainment or a medium to express their own feelings and thoughts creatively. When writing a novel, authors typically incorporated imagery to create an engaging writing style. However, imagery did not only serve as a stylistic device to appeal the readers with the writing style of the novel, but it is also used to create or build images inside the mind of the readers.

Perrine cited in Johnson & Arp (2017:759) stated that "imagery may be defined as the representation through language of sense experience". In other words, it can be said that imagery is the representation of words to create or build images inside the mind of the readers by representing objects, actions, and ideas that appeal to their physical senses, such as sense of sight, hearing, touch, smell, and taste. Imagery helps the readers to experience and understand the visualization of the events, characters, and emotions within a novel. Imagery is generally portrayed either through vivid or implicit descriptions, so that the readers can experience what the author has tried to convey to them within the novel.

There are many novels that incorporated imagery within its writing style. Particularly, a novel entitled *If Cats Disappeared From The World*. *If Cats Disappeared From The World* is a novel written by a Japanese author, Genki Kawamura. The novel was first published on October 25, 2012. It was originally written in Japanese, but it has been translated to English by Eric Selland for worldwide release. It tells the story of a young postman who is struggling in life after getting diagnosed of having a brain tumour. A devil then appears to him to grant him an extra day of life, but in exchange for him to erase one thing from the world. As each objects starting to disappear, the young postman begins to reflect

on his past memories with the people he has loved and lost. This novel is chosen as the data source of the research because the story is heart-warming and contains many philosophical and valuable life lessons. It also has sold more than two million copies globally and has been adapted to a movie under the same title on May 14, 2016, indicating that the novel is worth analysing. There are also no studies that have researched this novel on the topic of imagery yet. And so, choosing this novel as the data source of the research helps to contribute to the development of linguistics study, specifically in analysing imagery in a novel.

Imagery is chosen as the main topic of the research because the study is interested to discuss the writing style of a novel, specifically in analysing the imagery. Most of the times, imagery in the novel gets overlooked by the readers as a mere description. It also gains less recognition or appreciation due to the fact that many studies prefer to analyse more the poetical writing style of a novel, specifically in analysing the figurative language. However, if the imagery in a novel is analysed in depth, the study might uncover that the use of imagery also plays vital role as figurative language. Imagery helps setting the overall mood and environment of the story within the novel. Even though a novel might have an intriguing story and poetical writing style, without the proper use of imagery, the readers will to face difficulty in visualizing the events and situations of the story. In terms of story-telling, imagery also helps to avoid the vagueness and misunderstanding between the author and reader's interpretation of the story. Therefore, the study is interested to choose imagery as the main topic of the research because of this particular reason.

1.2 Problems of the Study

Based on the background of the study, there are two questions that need to be solved through the research. There are two problems of the study as follows:

1. What types of imagery are used in the novel entitled *If Cats Disappeared From The World*?

2. What functions of imagery are used in the novel entitled *If Cats Disappeared From The World*?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Based on the research questions, it can be concluded that there are two objectives of the study as the research was conducted. There are two objectives of the study as follows:

1. To identify the types of imagery used in the novel entitled *If Cats Disappeared From The World*.

2. To analyse the functions of imagery used in the novel *If Cats Disappeared From The World*.

1.4 Limitation of the Study

This study is only concerned with the topic of imagery, specifically about identifying the types of imagery by using the theory by Perrine in Johnson & Arp

(2017) and analysing the functions of imagery by using the theory by Hasanuddin
(2012) in the novel entitled *If Cats Disappeared From The World*.

1.5 Significance of the Study

This study is expected to be beneficial in theoretical significance and
practical significance for the future education, observation, analysis and study in
the field of linguistics. The significance of the study of this research as follows:

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

This study is expected to enrich the knowledge of the readers about imagery,
specifically about the analysis of imagery in a novel. Therefore, this study is
expected to give an understanding and insight about imagery using the theory by
Perrine in Johnson & Arp (2017) about the types of imagery and the theory by
Hasanuddin (2012) about the functions of imagery as the guidance that guide the
readers or future researchers to learn more about the analysis of imagery. And so,
the readers or future researchers might enrich the idea and knowledge about
imagery.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

This study is expected to contribute to the development of linguistics study,
specifically in analysing imagery in a novel. Therefore, this study is expected to
provide feedback to the readers or future researchers who are interested in
conducting similar research in the same field of linguistics study as a reference for

their research. And so, the readers or future researchers might comprehend and develop the idea of imagery in conducting the research.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS AND THEORIES

This chapter consists of review of related literature, concepts, and theories. The review of related literature consists of the review of the studies that are related with the topic of this study. While the concepts and theories are chosen from the definition and explanation by several experts within their fields.

2.1 Review of Related Literature

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

The first study is a thesis written by Hidayatullah (2019) entitled "Imagery Found in Kahlil Gibran's Selected Poems". The study focused on analysing the imagery found in the selected poems written by Kahlil Gibran entitled *Love*, *Eating and Drinking*, and *Marriage*. In this study, the author used the theory by Perrine & Arp (1992) about the types of imagery as the guidance of the analysis in analysing the selected poems written by Kahlil Gibran. The data finding showed that the author has found seven types of imagery in the selected poems written by Kahlil Gibran based on the theory by Perrine & Arp (1992). The types of imagery include visual, auditory, olfactory, gustatory, tactile, organic, and kinesthetic imagery with the dominant type of visual and organic imagery. In adddition, the author also hypothesized the purposes of each poems written by Kahlil Gibran. In the poem entitled *Love*, the author hypothesized that the poem conveyed the readers the

purpose of love, which is to trust each other and mightier God. In the poem entitled *Eating and Drinking*, the author hypothesized that the poem conveyed to the readers the purpose of what people have eaten and drank, reminded the readers to have a good life and asked the readers to think again about the innocence of pure spirit; a spirit that will return to God. In the poem entitled *Marriage*, the author hypothesized that the poem conveyed to the readers the philosophy of love; togetherness, loneliness, trust, and consciousness within a couple mainly toward the existence of God.

In comparison with the current study, there are similarities and differences with the current study. The similarity is the topic of the study. In the first study written by Hidayatullah (2019), the main topic is similar to the current study, which is about analysing imagery. The differences are the theory used as the guidance of the analysis, the data source of the analysis, and the objectives of the study. In the first study, the author used the theory by Perrine & Arp (1992) about the types of imagery, while the current study used the theory by Perrine in Johnson & Arp (2017) about the types of imagery and also the theory by Hasanuddin (2012) about the functions of imagery as the guidance of the analysis. In this study, the data source of the analysis were selected poems entitled *Love*, *Eating and Drinking*, and *Marriage* written by Kahlil Gibran, while the current study chose a novel entitled *If Cats Disappeared From The World* written by Genki Kawamura. In this study, the objectives of the study only concerned in identifying the types of imagery and the purposes of the imagery within the data source, while the objectives of the

current study only concerned in identifying the types of imagery and the functions of imagery within the data source.

The second study is a thesis written by Saputra (2020) entitled "Analysis of Imagery Found in Ed Sheeran's Song: The A Team and Thinking Out Loud". The study focused on analysing the imagery in the songs entitled *The A Team* and *Thinking Out Loud* by Ed Sheeran. In this study, the author used the theory by Perrine & Arp (1991) about the types of imagery and the theory by Hasanuddin (2012) about the functions of imagery as the guidance of the analysis in analysing the songs entitled *The A Team* and *Thinking Out Loud* by Ed Sheeran. The data finding showed that the author has found six types of imagery in Ed Sheeran's songs entitled *The A Team* and *Thinking Out Loud* based on the theory by Perrine & Arp (1992). The types of imagery include visual, auditory, gustatory, tactile, organic, and kinesthetic imagery with the dominant type of visual imagery. The author also found that all of the four functions of imagery based on the theory by Hasanuddin (2012) are present in Ed Sheeran's songs entitled *The A Team* and *Thinking Out Loud*.

In comparison with the current study, there are similarities and differences with the current study. The similarities are the topic of the study, one of the theories used as the guidance of the analysis, and the objectives of the study. In the first study written by Saputra (2020), the main topic of the study is similar with the current study, which is about analysing imagery. In this study, one of the theories used as the guidance of the analysis is also similar with the current study, which used the theory by Hasanuddin (2012) about the functions of imagery. In this study,

the objectives of the study are also similar with the current study, which concerned in identifying the types of imagery and analysing the functions of imagery within the data source. The differences are one of the theories used as the guidance of the analysis and the data source of the analysis. In the first study, the author used the theory by Perrine & Arp (1991) about the types of imagery, while the current study used the theory by Perrine in Johnson & Arp (2017) about the types of imagery. In this study, the data source of the analysis were songs entitled *The A Team* and *Thinking Out Loud* by Ed Sheeran, while the current study chose a novel entitled *If Cats Disappeared From The World* written by Genki Kawamura as the data source of the analysis.

The third study is a journal written by Arbi (2018) entitled "Analysis of Imagery in Five Selected Poems by Maya Angelou". The study focused on analysing the types of imagery in five selected poems written by Maya Angelou entitled *I know why the caged bird sing*, *Still I rise*, *Phenomenal woman*, *When I think about myself*, and *Alone*. In this study, the author used the theory by Pradopo (2007) about poetry and imagery as the guidance of the analysis in analysing five selected poems written by Maya Angelou. The data finding showed that the author has found five types of imagery in five selected poems written by Maya Angelou based on the theory by Pradopo (2007). The types of imagery include visual, auditory, tactile, gustatory, and kinesthetic imagery. In addition, the author also concluded that the dominant type of imagery found in five selected poems written by Maya Angelou is auditory imagery.

In comparison with the current study, there are similarities and differences with the current study. The similarity is the topic of the study. In the third study written by Arbi (2018), the main topic of the study is similar with the current study, which is about analysing imagery. The differences are the theory used as the guidance of the analysis, the data source of the analysis, and the objectives of the study. In the third study, the author used the theory by Pradopo (2007) about poetry and imagery, while the current study used the theory by Perrine in Johnson & Arp (2017) about the types of imagery and also the theory by Hasanuddin (2012) about the functions of imagery as the guidance of the analysis. In this study, the data source of the analysis were five selected poems entitled *I know why the caged bird sing*, *Still I rise*, *Phenomenal woman*, *When I think about myself*, and *Alone* written by Maya Angelou, while the current study chose a novel entitled *If Cats Disappeared From The World* written by Genki Kawamura. In this study, the objectives of the study only concerned identifying the types of imagery within the data source, while the objectives of the current study only concerned identifying the types of imagery and the functions of imagery within the data source.

2.2 Concepts

Concept is the definition of several specific terms that are relevant to the study. In this section, the definitions of the terms are explained to give an understanding about what is going to be discussed within the study. There are three concepts that are related to the study as follows:

2.2.1 Novel

Scholes (in Yunus, 1984: 121) defined novel as a story related to real or fictional events imagined by the author through their observations of reality. In addition, Burgess (1999) stated that "novel is an invented prose narrative of considerable length and a certain complexity that deals imaginatively with human experience, usually through a connected sequence of events involving a group of persons in a specific setting". Based on the explanation above, novel is a type of prose narrative of book length that typically portrays the story of human experiences with some degree of realism. The story typically begins with the emergence of a problem faced by the main characters and then ends with a resolution of the problem. In comparison, novel involves multiple sub-plots, twist and characters than short story.

2.2.2 Imagery

Mimay (2018:2) stated that "imagery is the use of figurative language to create visual representations of actions, objects and ideas in our mind in such a way that they appeal to our physical senses". In other words, authors used imagery to create a visualization of mental picture within the reader's mind to trigger their physical senses. In addition, Nordquist (2018) also stated that "imagery is vivid figurative language that appeals to one or more of the senses (sight, hearing, touch, smell, and taste)". Therefore, authors used imagery to describe a vivid and vibrant form of description that appeals to the reader's senses, such as senses of sight, taste,

smell, touch, and sound. Imagery also allows the readers to clearly see, touch, taste, smell, and hear what the authors trying to convey to them within their works.

2.2.3 *If Cats Disappeared From The World*

If Cats Disappeared From The World is a novel written by a Japanese author, Genki Kawamura. The novel was first published on October 25, 2012, and originally written in Japanese. However, it has been translated to English by Eric Selland for worldwide release. The novel is 116 pages long and consisting of 1 short introduction and 7 main chapters. The main theme of the novel is loss and reconciliation. It tells the story of a man's journey to discover what really matters in his life. The overall story is heart-warming with philosophical and valuable life lessons about discovering the meaning of life. The story follows the tale of a young postman who is struggling in life after getting diagnosed of having a brain tumour. A devil then appears to him to with a special offer: The devil will grant the postman an extra day of life, but in exchange for him to erase one thing from the world. And so, as each objects starting to disappear, he is facing with many consequences, including losing the life with the people he loved. Due to its success and popularity, the novel also has been adapted to a movie under the same title on May 14, 2016.

2.3 Theories

This section consists of the theories that were used to solve the problems of the study. In this study, there are two theories that were used as the guidance of the

analysis. They were the theory by Perrine in Johnson & Arp (2017) about the types

of imagery and the theory by Hasanuddin (2012) about the functions of imagery.

These two theories are mainly used to solve the problems of the study.

2.3.1 Types of Imagery

Imagery has an important role in any kind of literary works because it is a

literary device that allows the readers to realistically experience what is currently

happening within the story, poem, or play. Imagery comes in different kind of

forms, and those help the readers to understand the settings within the author's

work. Perrine cited in Johnson & Arp (2017:759), explained the following:

> Imagery may be defined as the representation through language of sense experience. Poetry appeals directly to our senses, of course, through its music and rhythms, which we actually hear when it is read aloud. But indirectly it appeals to our senses through imagery, the representation to the imagination of sense experience. The word image perhaps most often suggests a mental picture, something seen in the mind's eye—and visual imagery is the kind of imagery that occurs most frequently in poetry. But an image may also represent a sound (auditory imagery); a smell (olfactory imagery); a taste (gustatory imagery); touch, such as hardness, softness, wetness, or heat and cold (tactile imagery); an internal sensation, such as hunger, thirst, fatigue, or nausea (organic imagery); or movement or tension in the muscles or joints (kinesthetic imagery).

In brief, it can be concluded that imagery represents a sensory experience

and a mental picture for the readers through the use of language within the literary

works that appeals to the senses of sight, sound, smell, taste, touch, feelings, and

movement. Based on the explanation above, Perrine cited in Johnson & Arp

(2017:759) also classified imagery into seven types as the following:

2.3.1.1 Visual Imagery

Visual imagery is the type of imagery that relates to sight. It appears frequently in most poems because the words in poems represent visual or suggests mental picture. In other words, it means the words describe something that can be seen in the mind's eye. This type of imagery allows the readers to see or imagine what scenes or settings the author describes to them within the works. For example, in a piece of poem written by Robert Browning (1812-1889) entitled *Meeting at Night*.

"The gray sea and the long black land;

And the yellow half-moon large and low;"

(Robert Browning in Johnson & Arp, 2017)

The piece of poem above is related to the sense of sight and categorized as visual imagery, because the phrases *"gray sea"*, *"long black land"* and *"yellow half-moon large and low"* suggest a mental that picture that convey scenery, shape, size, and colour.

2.3.1.2 Auditory Imagery

Auditory imagery is the type of imagery that relates to sound. It represents the images of sound through the use of melody, silence, harsh sounds, and even onomatopoeia. It is also associated with words related to sound, such as *"buzzling"*, *"tinkling", "chiming",* etc. Author used this imagery in order to assign the audio signal of things through description of words. This type of imagery allows the

reader to hear the sounds that are being made or can be heard. For example, in a piece of poem written by Edgar Allan Poe (1809-1849) entitled *The Bells*.

"How they tinkle, tinkle, tinkle

In the icy air of night!"

(Edgar Allan Poe in Johnson & Arp, 2017)

The piece of poem above is related to the sense of hearing and categorized as auditory imagery, because the word *"tinkle"* is a sound-like word and associated the visualization of a ringing sound.

2.3.1.3 Olfactory Imagery

Olfactory imagery is the type of imagery that relates to smell. It describes the smell of something or quality of things that appeal to the sense of smell. Author used this imagery to appeal the sense of smell of the reader through description of words. This type of imagery allows the reader to imagine the smell of the fragrance, odours and scents of a certain object in literary works. For example, in a piece of poem written by Robert Browning (1812-1889) entitled *Meeting at Night*.

"Then a mile of warm sea-scented beach;

Three fields to cross till a farm appears;"

(Robert Browning in Johnson & Arp, 2017)

The piece of poem above is related to the sense of smell and categorized as olfactory imagery. The idea of the poem above is to evoke the imagination of the

readers about a smell, specifically the phrase *"sea-scented beach"*. It indicates that the beach has the characteristics odour of a sea.

2.3.1.4 Gustatory Imagery

Gustatory imagery is the type of imagery that relates to taste. It evokes the reader's sense of taste, specifically the taste of flavour of certain things. It is also associated with words related to taste, such as *sweet, salty, savoury, spicy, or sour*. This type of imagery allows the readers to imagine the taste of certain things through the description of words. For example, such as in everyday common phrase below:

"She is as sweet as red apple"

The phrase above is related to the sense of taste and categorized as gustatory imagery, because the phrase *"as sweet as red apple"* suggests the visualization of sweet flavour which mostly perceived the characteristic of taste that is pleasant and satisfying, and rich in sugars.

2.3.1.5 Tactile Imagery

Tactile imagery is the type of imagery that relates to tactile. It represents the feel of touch or texture, and evokes the sense of touch through the description of physical sensation of an object, such as hardness, softness, wetness, or heat and cold. In other words, it is the type of imagery that represents a touch. This type of imagery allows the reader to imagine the feel or texture of certain things. For example, in a piece of epic poem written by John Milton (1608-1674) entitled *Paradise Lost*.

"A dungeon horrible, on all side round,

As one great furnace flamed"

(John Milton in Paradise Lost, 2005)

The piece of poem above is related to the sense of touch and categorized as tactile imagery, because it suggests a mental picture that relates to physical sensation, specifically heat. It evokes the imagination of the dungeon which is hot on all side round as the great furnace flamed. And so, the readers can imagine a hot situation or environment through the description of the poem.

2.3.1.6 Organic Imagery

Organic imagery is the type of imagery that relates to the internal sensation of human body. It is represented by internal sensation, such as hunger, thirst, fatigue or nausea. This type of imagery allows the reader to feel what certain characters within a literary work have felt, such as being thirsty, hungry, tired, etc. For example, in a piece of poem written by Robert Frost (1874-1963) entitled *Birches*.

"It's when I'm weary of considerations,

And life is too much like a pathless wood"

(Robert Frost in Johnson & Arp, 2017)

The piece of poem above is related to the sense of inner feeling and categorized as organic imagery, because the phrase *"weary of considerations"* suggests an inner feeling of tiredness or being exhausted.

2.3.1.7 Kinesthetic Imagery

Kinesthetic imagery is the type of imagery that relates to movement. It conveys a sense of movement of human, animal, or even non-living object that has the capability to move. Author used this imagery to describe movement or tension in muscles or joints, or specifically something that is moving. This type of imagery allows the reader to envision the movements and actions of certain characters or objects. For example, in a piece of poem written by William Butler Yeats (1865-1939) entitled *Leda and the Swan.*

"A sudden blow: the great wings beating still

Above the staggering girl, her thighs caressed"

(William Butler Yeats in Johnson & Arp, 2017)

The piece of poem above is related to movement and categorized as kinesthetic imagery, because it suggests a bird movement in the phrase *"the great wings beating still"*. The readers can imagine the beating of the wings of a bird.

2.3.2 Functions of Imagery

Imagery is the use of linguistic means in literary works. The proper use of imagery in a literary work can make the work becomes poetic and generates a visual representation of a scene that appeal to all of the reader's physical senses. It also aids the reader's imagination to envision the characters and scenes clearly in a

literary work. According to Hasanuddin (2012:88), the functions of imagery are classified as follow:

2.3.2.1. To Create a Vivid Description

It is the use of imagery in a literary work that makes the description of certain objects and characters becomes clear for the readers to understand.

2.3.2.2. To Create a Realistic Description

It is the use of imagery that creates a realistic depiction of something that makes the readers imagine and feel that they are in the same situation as what has been described in the literary work.

2.3.2.3. To Make the Readers Appeal to Their Senses

It is the use of imagery that allows the readers to appeal to all of their physical senses on what has been described in a literary work. It also allows the readers to use their imagination to understand the author's intention within their work.

2.3.2.4. To Give Description of An Appearance

It is the use of imagery in a literary work that describes the appearance of certain objects and characters, especially on how they would appear, perform an action, feel about something, etc.