CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Humans are social creatures where humans cannot live alone, since humans are born, they always need the presence of other people besides themselves. Relationships can be well established if they can communicate. Therefore, language has an important role in socializing. Language does not only make it easier for us to communicate, and nowadays language can also make it easier for us to express our feelings, opinions and thoughts. The result of feelings, opinions and thoughts is called literature.

Literature is an art, It contains a lot of human elements, especially emotions, therefore it is difficult to apply it to the scientific method. Emotions, passions, and beliefs are difficult to define as elements of literature. Literary works are people's experiences, thoughts, feelings, concepts, passions, beliefs, etc., expressed in the form of life pictures, which can be evoked by language tools and described in written form. Literary works also communicate information about the author for aesthetic purposes These works usually tell a story, third person or first person point of view, with plots and using various literary devices related to their time. There are many aspects that can be analyzed in the literary work, one of which is the imagery.

Imagery are the author's use of words and phrases to express emotions and ideas related to a theme. The idea of images is very simple and widely used in poetry writing, but of course it can also be found in other types of writing. To put it simply, a picture is a word that draws a picture in the reader's mind and conveys ideas, feelings, explanations,

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etc. more clearly. Pictures work in different ways at a simple level in the reader's mind, just as they can be used to literally explain something. Imagery is important to readers because they are one of the most common in writing so that readers can visualize the definitions of sentences and paragraphs, Abrams (1999). The definition of Abram (1999) suggests a variety of images in terms that may differ between readers. The reader's background knowledge determines the interpretation of the images found in the passage. Imagery is commonly found in literary works such as poetry and novels.

The novel is an expanded prose story. A novel is a fiction that tells a way of life and an experience. They range from the slightest memories of life and experiences to the most complete and detailed explanations that can be imagined, from the mildest to the most serious experiences and events that humans face. There are many aspects that can be analyzed in the novel, one of which is the imagery. There are many novels that contain imagery, one of which is a book by Alicia Lidwina entitled *Maybe Everything*.

Maybe Everything is the third work by Alicia Lidwina, which contains a collection of life stories in short lines of mini-fiction paragraphs. In addition, Alicia Lidwina also presents short poems and short prose to lead readers from one mini fiction to another mini fiction. This type of poetry and prose makes Alicia Lidwina's work able to play with the emotions of the reader. Alicia Lidwina's novel *Maybe Everything* is choosen because in playing reader's emotions, Alicia Lidwina uses a lot of imagery so that the reader can visualize what the author wants to convey. This study will analyze the imagery used in the novel *Maybe Everything* and how to identify and the purpose of the imagery used by Alicia Lidwina in her book.

1.2 Problems of the Study

This study formulates question as follows:

1. What kinds of imagery are found in Alicia Lidwina's novel *Maybe Everything*?

2. How is imagery used in Alicia Lidwina's novel *Maybe Everything*?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of this study are as follows:

1. To find out what types of imagery used in Alicia Lidwina's novel *Maybe Everything*

2. To analyze imagery that used in Alicia Lidwina's novel *Maybe Everything*.

1.4 Limitation of the Study

This study concerned on the topic of imagery, specifically about identifying the types of imagery by using theory of Perrine (1974) and analyzing the meaning of using imagery by using theory of (1981) in Alicia Lidwina's novel *Maybe Everything*.

1.5 Significances of the Study

The significance of the research is as follows:

1.5.1   Theoretical Significance

Theoretically, this research provided knowledge and insight about the study of imagery used which helped the reader to know a clear picture through the senses of sight, taste, touch, hearing, smell in the novel. This study also wants to convey the main theory regarding the use of imagery and the influence of imagery in the novel *Maybe Everything* by Alicia Lidwina.

1.5.2   Practical Significance

Practically, this research helped readers or other researchers to carry out writing projects on similar topics. It can also be a resource for readers of Alicia Lidwina's book who want to know about image and how imagery can affect readers in the novel *Maybe Everything* by Alicia Lidwina

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPT, AND THEORIES

2.1 Review of Related Literature

Prior to this study, there were other studies that presented findings of image studies that were relevant to this research. The goal is to find out what topics that have been studied previously need further testing and further research. The title, author's name, and scope of discussion are as follows:

The first related study was put forward by Zety Karang Asti (2020) An Analysis of Imagery in Selected Ed Sheeran's Songs. The study finds the types of imagery and meaning in selected Ed Sheeran's song. This study uses the theory of Di Yanni (20-2) about the types of imagery used in song. The second theory from Leech (1981) is used to know the meaning in songs. Author's used qualitative methods and define the lyryc by reading and explaining the song. This study analyzes several song by Ed Sheeran. Researchers found several images and figurative language, namely visual, olfactory, simile, personification, symbol, metaphor, hyperbole, irony, and paradox.

Compared to this research, the topic that is discussed is the same as the previous research, which is about image. In addition, the literary theory uses different theory the related study used Di Yanni (2002) and this study proposed by Perrine (1992). Unlike the previous research which focused on analyzing a song, this study analyzes the imagery contained in the novel *Maybe Everything*. This study also only focuses on imagery, while Zety's (2020) study also discusses the meaning elements contained in a songs.

The second study conducted by Dian (2018), the thesis entitled *Imagery and Figurative Language in the Book of Invisible Question By Lala Bohang*. This thesis analyzed the meaning of the imagery in a book entitled "The Book of Invisible question" by Lala Bohang. In the previous study used theory from Alex Preminger and Brogan (1993) to find the genres of imagery. The study used the qualitative method to analyzed the source.

The related literature that used in this study has the similarities and also the differences. The similarity, both focused to identify the types of imagery. Descriptive qualitative method is used in analyze the data. The previous related literature used theory from Alex Preminger and Brogan (1993) to find the genres of imagery, but in this study uses theory from Arp & Perrine (1992) to finds types of imagery in Alicia Lidwina's novel entitled *Maybe Everything*. The other differences, both each study has a different data source.

The third is an article by Putranti, Bonita, and Wahyuningsih (2019), entitled *An Analysis of the Translation of Imagery in A Walk to Remember*, A Novel By Nicholas Sparks and its Translated Version "Kan Ku Kenang selalu". This study examines the translation of images in the novel A Walk to Remember by Nicholas Sparks. The purpose of this study is to describe the types of imagery with a qualitative method which focuses on explaining the kind of imagery that was found and how to apply imagery using theory by Perrine and Arp (1992), and translation techniques proposed by Molina and Albir (2002).

The related literature used in this study has similarities as well as differences. The similarity is that both studies focus on identifying the type of image. The difference

between the two studies is that the data sources are different and the journal uses a qualitative method while this study uses a descriptive method. This study used Arp & Perrine (1992) and previous research used Molina and Albir (2002). Previous research also analyzed the types of imagery in the novel.

2.2 Concepts

This chapter provides definitions of the terminology used in this study. The title of this study is "Maybe all the analytical images found in Alicia Lidwina's novel." From the title, there were some concepts for this study, they are:

2.2.1 Literature

Literature is an important thing used in the world of education. Literature is also a reference for obtaining certain information. It's a journey driven by the reader's imagination, engraved on words, sentences, and even pages. Literature helps us to understand people, societies, events and cultures.

Literature is a collection of written works, such as novels, poetry, plays, and prose. This paper is also to transmit knowledge into a written work which is also considered as art, writing can have a social, psychological, spiritual, and political role according to Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (1995)

2.2.2 Imagery

Imagination has many definitions, and each definition differs depending on the context in which it is used. In literature, the ability to paint a picture in the reader's mind is a challenge for a writer, so that every word can arouse the reader's feelings. Brooks (1998) states that imagery most often refer to the visual aspects of a literary work, but the

term describes the perception of any sensation that the author chooses to present to the reader. Anything you see, hear, touch, smell, or taste may be subject to this term. In some cases, the writer expresses another sense using words that are appropriate for one sense. Images work in several ways. One of its main advantages is that readers can experience literary works more vividly. Images can also convey mood and mood more effectively than direct statements from the author. In reading, it is important not only to separate the image examples, but also to pay attention to the patterns of the image that develop in the process of work.

Imagery is created using vivid descriptions, usually sensual words; pictures or images in the mind of the reader. Images often evoke a more meaningful visual experience for the reader. Imagery and language are unity to explain or describe a situation, thought, action or object, thereby creating an image of said thought or action. Imagery makes literature look perfect it makes readers enjoy reading literature.

2.2.3 Novel

Based on (Baldick, 2001), Literature is a set of works related to a subject, language, place of origin, or general cultural value standard. In this case, literary terminology includes oral, drama, and broadcast music that may not have been published in writing but has been preserved. A novel is an imaginative written piece that discusses the issues of a person's life and various characters. The novel has a more complex story than a short story that has only one or two problems in the story. Novels usually begin with an introduction to the character with the problem they are facing, and in the next story, the main character or other problems faced by various characters arise.

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.

2.2.4 Maybe Everything

Maybe Everything is the third work by Alicia Lidwina. This novel contains short stories, prose, and poetry. This novel containing about a person's life from childhood to have a dream and tell about a meeting and then feeling love and heartache, and the sadness of a separation. Alicia Lidwina gives a lot of implied messages and the stories in her novel can also make readers feel the same emotional if they experience the same story. Alicia also added a short prose and poem for linking from one mini-fiction to another.

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 Sound & Sense (1974) about the types of imagery and

the theory of meaning by Leech (1981) about the meaning. 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 (1974), 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 (1974) also classified imagery into seven types as the following:

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.

Example:

*The gray sea and the **long black land***

*And the yellow **half-moon** large and low*

And the started little waves that leap

In fiery ringlets from their sleep
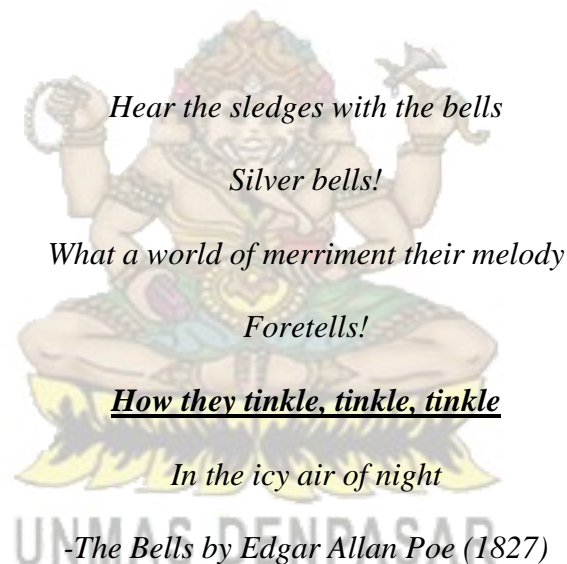
-Meeting at Night by Robert Browning (1845)

From the case over, Browning tries to paint his lyric by utilizing the image that brings out our visual sense The gray ocean and the long dark arrive, and the yellow half-moon huge and low, able to see the sea, long black land, and half-moon that show up within the poem as show up as in our intellect.

Visual Imagery uses the sense of sight. Words that can be included in Visual imagery are shape, pattern, size and color. From the above poem entitled "Meeting at Night by Robert Browning" many mentions about the colors that make the poem included in visual imagery.

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.

Example:

Hear the sledges with the bells

Silver bells!

What a world of merriment their melody

Foretells!

How they tinkle, tinkle, tinkle

In the icy air of night

-The Bells by Edgar Allan Poe (1827)

Edgar Allan Poe in the poem The Bells describes a bell, a silver bell. The silver bell made a tinkle, tinkle, tinkle sound. The reader will know when reading this poem where the sound of the bell will ring in the reader's mind.

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.

Example:

They silently inhale

The clover-scented gale

And the favors that arise

From the well-watered and smoking soil

- *Rain in Summer by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow (1866)*

The poem above-entitled Rain in Summer summons up clearly within the reader's intellect approximately the smell the speaker encounters when the precipitation or after the precipitation quietly breathes in, clover-scented storm, from the well-watered that drop and the smell of smoking soil that emerges from damp soil. They bring out the smell and create pictures almost the encounter of precipitation by the artist, without a doubt the reader too.

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.

Example:

*She is as **<u>sweet</u>** as red apple*

Red Apple is a poem by Ezra Pound (1912)

Sweet is a taste that can be felt by the sense of taste. The poem above describes how sweet a red apple is. Or other examples such as lollipops or the sweetness of sugarcane juice. The word sweet is included in the Gustatory Imagery where sweetness can be felt by the sense of taste.

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.

Example:

*A dungeon **<u>horrible</u>**, on all side round*

- *Paradise Lost by John Milton (1674)*

As one great furnace flamed Poem above explains that a dungeon horrible in every side of its walls with situation of dungeon as one great furnace that flamed. It gives us picture like sense to be there and touch the dungeon wall with its furnace flamed.

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.

Example:

*It's when I'm **weary** of considerations*

And life is too much like a pathless wood

Birches by Robert Lee Frost (1915)

Frost brings the peruser to the sense of weariness and purposelessness in line. It depicts around feeling tired and required for rest.

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.

Example:

A sudden blow: *the great wings beating still*

Above the staggering girl

Leda and the Swan by William Butler Yeats (1993)

The reader envisions that there's a bird development over a girl standing. It invigorates the sense of the reader to invoke up the development or something that the sentence depict.

Based on those classifications of sorts of imagery over, there are seven sorts of imagery which contain in each poem, the picture directs our intellect to assume it and invigorates the human encounters. This study used Perrine's theory (1974: 49) to find the kinds of imagery and purposes conveyed in Alicia Lidwina's novel *Maybe Everything*

2.3.2 Types of Meaning

According to Leech (1981) there are seven types of meaning. So, these here kinds of meanings:

1.   Conceptual Meaning:

The conceptual meaning of a sentence is what is recognizable as a fundamental part of a speaker's grammar skills. The cognitive meaning (denotation) is the meaning of a word or phrase as it is conventionally understood. The meaning of concepts is governed by two linguistic principles: contrast and arrangement. These principles are similar to the paradigmatic and syntactic relations observed in phonological and syntactic analysis. The literal meaning of a word is its conceptually defined meaning.

Leech (1981) state that the central factor in linguistic communication is conceptual meaning, and it is demonstrated to play an important role in the essential function of language in a way that other types of meaning are not. Conceptual meaning distinguishes one real meaning from the meaning of other sentences. Conceptual meaning refers to the logical meaning of speech and can be recognized as an essential component

of grammatical competence. A word's concept has a worldwide reach, making it the perfect tool for universal communication.

Example:

"There is a cat"

Explanation:

Denotative meaning is a meaning contained in a word objectively. The word cat belongs to the denotative meaning because a cat can be defined as a four-legged mammal, has claws on its nails, suckles and is also a carnivorous animal. There is no hidden meaning or other meaning in the above sentence, thus the word cat here can be classified as a denotative meaning.

2.   Connotative Meaning

Connotative meaning is the communicative value of an expression according to what is referred to. It goes beyond the purely conceptual meanings conveyed by the words themselves. The connotative meaning of an expression is determined by its communicative value, which is based on what the expression refers to the real-world value of the expression is based on social norms and rules that people generally accept. These terms have the same meaning in the conceptual sense, but they have different meanings in the senses. The meaning will be understood when appropriate, with the time and condition of people that reflects in the real world.

Example:

"The man in the corner is handsome."

Explanation:

Connotative meaning is a type of meaning where the word in question has another meaning behind it or a meaning related to a word. The word "the man" has a connotative meaning which is meant as a person who is more mature or higher in rank than himself, this distinguishes the conceptual meaning of "the man" is a man.

3.   Social Meaning

Social meaning is what a language conveys about the social circumstances of its use. Language is the means by which meaning is conveyed. Someone can provide an explanation of stylistic meaning through various dimensions and levels of language use. Language used in communication is related to the social circumstances of the speaker's culture. This is because dialects vary depending on the person's background. There may be certain languages in which certain words have multiple meanings.

Example:

"I ain't done nothing."

Explanation:

This sentence has social meaning because it is likely from a black American. This sentence is written in a style that is usually used for status reasons. This sentence is broken down into dialects based on where it was spoken, or who is speaking it.

4.   Affective Meaning

In a way similar to how affective meaning is indirectly related to the conceptual representation, social meaning is only indirectly related to the meaning of the word itself. The affective meaning of an utterance is more directly related to the speaker's personal feelings towards the listener or the target of the statement. Such expressions of emotion are usually negative or insincere. It usually expressed through such language techniques as insults, flattery, hyperbole or sarcasm.

Example:

"I am sorry but if you would be so kind as to lower your voice a little."

Explanation:

Affective meaning is a meaning that shows a feeling or expression of the speaker directly. The example above shows a speaker's discomfort towards the listener or can be considered as a disappointment shown to the listener. The sentence opens with an apology from the speaker and continues with a request to the listener to lower the volume so as not to disturb and make the speaker uncomfortable with it.

5.   Reflected Meaning

Leech (1981) stated that reflective meaning is defined by being associated with another meaning of the same expression or meaning in the context of multiple conceptual meanings that arise when one word sense forms part of our response to another meaning conveyed.

Example:

"All of you are pleased to have sit."

Explanation:

Reflected meaning is a word or sentence that has 2 different meanings. Like the example above the word "all of you" is called the meaning of reflection which shows everyone who is gathering in one place. All of you also means "much, many, most of, or a lot of". But seeing from the sentence above the word above describes all the guests who are gathered in one place.

6.   Collocative Meaning

Leech (2003) believes that collocative meaning is created through the associations a word has with other words that typically occur in its environment. Aggregation is an umbrella term for the different cases of co-existence of meaning, and refers to the meaning a lexeme may acquire due to lexical meanings that tend to co-exist in similar environments and cover all words encoded and decoded as a whole unit of expressions.

Example:

"The girl in the class is beautiful."

Explanation:

The phrase "beautiful" is called collocative meaning because the adjective word "beautiful" conveys meanings when it is going together with others meaning such as pretty or good looking. For example, "beautiful dress," "beautiful girl, beautiful place"

etc. Based on the sentence, the adjective word "beautiful". Therefore, this kind of meaning tends to occur since it is caused by co-occurrence differences in linguistics.

7.   Thematic Meaning

Thematic meaning is communicated by the way in which a speaker or writer organizes the message, in terms of ordering, focus, and emphasis. Thus, active is different from passive, although its conceptual meaning is the same.

Example:

a. They stopped at the end of the finish line.

b. At the end of the finish line, they stopped.

Explanation: Certainly, these have different communicative values but "**they**" suggest the same context, that is they stopped at the end of the finish line.