

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter deals with the discussion of background, statement of problem, research objective and significance of research.

1.1 Background

Poetry is one of the literary work that has gracefully itself by the word which contains in the work. Mostly in the poetry has each characteristic specifically in using the metaphor in a work. Metaphor according to Abrams (1999:97) is a word or expression that in literal usage denotes one kind of thing is applied to a distinctly different kind of thing, without asserting a comparison. Thus metaphor used for expression form of the poet which is comparing one kind of thing to the different kind of thing that becomes a new one meaningful.

In line with Abrams about metaphor, Donald Davidson (1999:158) has claimed in an essay entitled "What Metaphors Mean" (1978), Metaphors mean what the words, in their most literal interpretation, mean, and nothing more. The concept about the metaphor by Davidson as the supporting theory for Abrams's theory about metaphor by the explanation about metaphor which is has a limit to metaphor is pragmatic, it is the use of a literal statement in such a way as to "suggest," or "intimate," or "lead us to notice" what we might otherwise overlook. Every metaphor that contains in the sonnet and *gurindam* have three function,

they are to suggest, intimate and to notice where for the intimacy contains in the metaphor of sonnet, then for suggest and notice contains in the metaphor of *gurindam*.

Sonnet and *gurindam* have similarities in characteristic of the works, especially in the “Sonnet” by William Shakespeare and the “*Gurindam 12*” by Raja Ali Haji which are from two different countries. Both of the work have some part had written, as in “Sonnet” by William Shakespeare has 154 titled whereas in *gurindam* by Raja Ali Haji has 12 of *fasal* as the title “*Gurindam 12*” and to make it balanced, the researcher choose 12 titles of Sonnet to compared with the 12th *fasal* of *gurindam* in the “*Gurindam 12*”. Another reason choosing both of the works are both them using the similar metaphor in the works, as using subject and object to deliver one thing to be another. Both of the works still used the rules of writing the sonnet and *gurindam* at that age. Sonnet by William Shakespeare have 14 lines in one stanza which are in every stanza have each differencess titles, and in the *gurindam* in every *fasal* have some stanza that every stanza just two lines, both of the works written with rhytm and rhyme organizingly. Thus shows that Sonnet by William Shakespeare and *Gurindam 12* by Raja Ali are the works that still using the rules in writing each works.

In addition Shakespeare as the writer of sonnet and be the icon of itself, besides petrachan, sonnet“s Shakespeare is one of the popular work. Raja Ali Haji is someone who influential in *Gurindam* works, because his masterpice that “*Gurindam 12*” be the history of literary in Indonesia. Nowadays, “*Gurindam 12*” still made of learning materials for students secondary school. Thus both of

Sonnet by Shakespeare and *Gurindam* by Raja Ali Haji are the interesting object of research.

According to Susan Bassnett (1993:31) “Comparative literature is the study of literature beyond the confines of one particular countries, and the study of the relationships between literature on the one hand, and other areas of knowledge and believe, ...” thus across nature and accross cultural in one discussion be the new work in literary term about comparing of both of the work using metaphor as the instrument to transfer the meaning from the subjects and objects to another object.

The research related with a previous study there are three previous studies, the first is *Meaning of Metaphor In Sir Walter Raleigh's Poems* by Nurhayati (2014). This kind of study is a graduating paper that analyzing the metaphor which is the part of figurative language that contain in the 12 poetry by Sir Walter Raleigh selected by the writer. The second is *Metaphor of Nature Edgar Allen Poe's Poems* by Irwan Faturrahman (2013) this is one example of the graduating paper UIN Sunan Gunung Djati that analyze about the metaphor which contain in the poems by Edgar Allen Poe. The last of previous study is *Metaphorical Meaning in William Shakespeare's The Poenix and The Turt le* by Romdon Nurdiansyah (2012), the graduating paper which is discussed about the metaphor in the work by Shakespeare.

From those previous studies above, those can be seen that the study is about analyzing about metaphor in the poetry. Those researchs have the same case to this research that is analyzing on metaphor, but the differencess is the object or the work in analysis. Those researchs analyzed about the meaning of the metaphor, thus the researcher more focuses on describing on the function of metaphor and comparing the metaphors between the Shakespeare's sonnet entitled "Sonnet" (1609) with "Gurindam 12" (1847) by Raja Ali Haji. The researcher uses the theory focus on metaphor by Abrams (1999) and Donald Davidson (in Abrams 1999) then comparing both of them focus on Susan bassnett (1993:1) and Jost (in Sapardi Djoko Damono, 2009:19) theories.

1.2 Statement of Problem

Based on the previous studies that discussed, mostly the researchers made a research about the meaning of the metaphor that contains in the work, thus the researcher tried to found the new term about analyzing the function of metaphor that contains in a work. The function of metaphor found in the "Sonnet" by William Shakespeare and "Gurindam 12" by Raja Ali Haji, the intimate function contains in the sonnet by William Shakespeare and suggest and notice function contains in the gurindam 12 by Raja Ali Haji. Then comparing of the metaphor that contains between both of the works. Thus makes the researcher interest to analyzing the metaphor that includes in both of the works. Based on the statement the reseacher identified the problem as follows:

1. What is the function of the metaphor to be meaningful in the “Sonnet” by William Shakespeare and “*Gurindam 12*” by Raja Ali Haji?
2. What is the comparison of metaphor between “Sonnet” by William Shakespeare and “*Gurindam 12*” by Raja Ali Haji?

1.3 Research Objective

1. To find out what is the function of the metaphor to be meaningful in the “Sonnet” by William Shakespeare and “*Gurindam 12*” by Raja Ali Haji.
2. To describe what is the comparison of metaphor between “Sonnet” by William Shakespeare and “*Gurindam 12*” by Raja Ali Haji.

1.4 Research Significance

The researcher appreciate the “Sonnet” by William Shakespeare as one of the literary work that should be known by student of English Literature because this work is one of the popular sonnet in the world. Whereas discussing about the important literary work, there are *Gurindam* in Indonesia which is the old literary work and most of people did not know and just a little whom read it.

Gurindam is one of product of Indonesian which is no one more who write it again while sonnet still be the one of genre of literary work which still the poet write it. Thus make the *Gurindam* die down by time because there are rarely one who still used *Gurindam* in making a research or just read that work, even to search the real text of *Gurindam 12* Raja Ali Haji is really difficult, when it is

there just the copy or a picture of this work. Those make *Gurindam* 12 by Raja Ali Haji more special and be the interesting research of this term.

Nowadays *Gurindam* just be the old work or classical Malay literary work in Indonesia which is give some notice and advice to the reader or listener. Analyzing about sonnet is important, but to make our identity more ascertainable in the world and more of people read that work, it is be interesting research when the old literary work of Indonesia go forward without compete with the English literary work but run parallel both of them.

This research discussed to be benefit for the reader, both theoretical and practical. Theoretically, the result can give to be able to provide donations against the development of the science of literature, especially comparative literature and comparative linguistic in the field of the study of poetry by William Shakespeare entitled "Sonnet" and the poetry entitled "*Gurindam* 12" by Raja Ali Haji. Practically, for the author of this study can give feedback to be able to examine comparative literature better. For the reader this research can increase interest in appreciate literary work. For researchers, this research can be enriching insight into literature and literature study adds to comparative world so beneficial for the development of comparative literature in Indonesia.

1.5 Clarification of Key Terms

6. Metaphor: Metaphor by Abrams (1999:97) is a word or expression that in literal usage denotes one kind of thing is applied to a distinctly different kind of thing, without asserting a comparison.
7. Sonnet: According to Abrams (1999: 290) A *lyric* poem consisting of a single *stanza* of fourteen iambic pentameter lines linked by an intricate rhyme scheme.
8. Gurindam: Abdullah Ambary (1971:31) said in his book about definition of *Gurindam*, “*Gurindam adalah satu bentuk dalam kesusatraan lama yang berasal dari „kesusastraan tamil” yakni salah sebuah daerah di India bagian selatan.*” (*Gurindam* is the old literary work that originated from „Tamil literary work” which is one of the region in south India.)
9. Comparative Literature: Susan Bassnett (1993:1) comparative literature involves the study of texts across cultures, that it is interdisciplinary and it is concerned with patterns of connection in literatures across both time and space.