

# **CHAPTER I**

## **INTRODUCTION**

This chapter presents the introductory section of this research. Introduction of the research transfers into several subtopics: the background of research, statement of problem, objective of the research, and research significance.

### **1.1 Background of the Research**

Literary works are the result of human imagination which is channeled directly from within the author. The existence of literary works can fill the “soul thirst” in human life, providing entertainment that is not the only thing that is obtained when reading literary works, but it can also provide inspiration. Or as another term, literature can provide benefits and entertainment. Literary works are often considered as objects that are difficult to understand clearly because there is no definite and firm formula Semi (2012, p. 22). It is not only the form of writing that is circulated and traded, poems and songs are also included in one form of literary work that is enjoyed by being hummed by rhythm.

Poetry is the art of combining sounds, words, melodies in a language to make the imagination become real, to create an atmosphere and express feelings. Just like the meaning of a song which means words that have been musicalized. In both forms of literary work it is explained that both have the aim of expressing human feelings. Feelings of happiness and sadness are always used as inspiration in writing words that would be expressed. Express a thousand feelings about family, friends, people around you, then express how happy it is to fall in love, even to what it feels like to have a broken heart. According to Atrup (2018, p. 22) in general, love relationships have an impact on people who do it, sometimes people are happy because of a love relationship, but on the other hand not a few people are disappointed or even frustrated with the breakup of a love relationship. Then the feeling of disappointment and frustration experienced during a breakup is the definition of a broken heart.

Broken heart becomes a picture of feelings of affection and feeling terrible. There are many ways to express how broken heart feels like. Starting from figures that are very easy to understand about their sadness, to figures that only a few people understand to the creators of the lyrics themselves who explain. Therefore, the definition of heartbreak according to Riasnugrahani (2011, p. 17) is, when we fall in love, we feel that the person we meet is the 'right person', that we always grow hopes and demands on the people we love. When we love someone, at the same time we feel we belong to that person, feel entitled to demand, and feel entitled to be happy. It is these feelings and hopes that make love often fail, because it is difficult to unite the expectations of different people, who must have different expectations about love.

The language style used in the lyrics usually creates aesthetic effects in both spoken and written forms. Therefore symbolism is used as a benchmark to look for any figures of speech used by authors and creators to express Broken Heart. Then, the beauty of language style also has to do with the taste and personal preferences of the author and his view of the environment. Therefore, it is a symbolism for Broken Heart whose language style is a manifestation of the typical feelings of a songwriter so that the lyrics of the songs are interesting to listen to. Songwriters choose such words to achieve beauty.

A symbol according to Agustianto (2011, p. 2) is a tool that functions as a marker, according to the convention, this has been approved by the community. Symbolism are not only interpreted as language in a literary work, but are the meaning of events in people's daily lives. The symbol displays the relationship between the marker and the marker in its nature that has been agreed by both parties. To determine the relationship between these markers, the interpreter must begin to imagine with his / her imagination. In addition, on the other hand, signs can also turn into symbols, signs that change into symbols are always affixed with cultural, situational, and conditional characteristics. Hence, language is actually a great human achievement regarding arbitrary markers. Language is a sign-forming, a sign that turns into a symbol have several meanings that explain the atmosphere,

situation, and conditions in a literary work. Meanwhile, the meaning of symbolism according to Suradjjo (1985, p. 38) is as follows: Symbolism is a language, a system of symbols although with a somewhat elastic definition of meaning and combination of rules in the same way expressing ideas. Other definitions where symbolism is a form of analogy chosen by the artist to represent his abstract ideas. From the description above, it gives an understanding that symbolism is things that are very closely related to the work of human behavior through ideas, ideas that are formed as a result of human work.

Of course there are many Symbolism contained in the lyrics of poem and songs, because both are collections of words and sentences that make up a story. According to Moeliono (2007, p. 678) lyrics are divided into two definitions, namely literary works in the form of poetry that contain an outpouring of personal feelings and the second is a musical or singing arrangement. Poets and songwriters must be smart in choosing diction, as well as proficient in processing it.

Songs are the result of works of art that are exalted from language arts and voice arts, acknowledged that works of art in the form of sound definitely produce the melody and color of the singer's voice. So, the above opinion can be concluded that the song is a work of art that is combined from poetic language art and sound art, all words and sentences involve imaginative melody and language.

The poem *After Love* by Sara Teasdale and the song *All I ask* by Adele have a style that expresses how Broken Heart feels. The language style disclosures in accordance with this research include:

The symbolic language style in the use of the sentence "I leave my heart at the door" in Adele (2015), the meaning of the lyrics is a symbol of the sad feelings that are felt because listening to the same song but in a different situation. The song describes a different situation when those who usually only have feelings of being friends then change to have special feelings. So that it is intended to clarify what is meant by these different feelings so that the author leaves his heart at the door, for the man to take it and make sure that this is not the end of everything.

Compared to Sara Teasdale's *After Love* poem showing her line in the first stanza that reads in Teasdale (1917, p. 11) "There's no magic anymore," the word "magic" in the sentence refers to feelings of love usually described as rainbows, butterflies, and magic. So she used magic to explain a sentence that the feeling of a person who is heartbroken is like losing her magic.

Researcher selected 2 objects from the era of Modernism to post-modernism by going through several object selections. Before the renaissance era, there were old English and medieval eras, in that era of course there were poets who composed poetry and wrote these verses with their personal experience. However, researcher took objects ranging from Modernism to post-modernism because of the limited number of objects that could be reached. In choosing the topic of Broken Heart to be the main topic in finding the symbolism, researcher also went through several selections. In the study of figurative language, feelings are often poured out into written form and again usually revolve around falling in love. Lots of research has discussed the feelings of being in love with someone and served with poetry and songs. People always think that writing poetry and songs is just a spontaneous reaction to making up the lyrics and creating the tone, but to create these poems and songs the poets and songwriters usually have a painful experience to express their Broken Heart. Thus, the researcher wants to analyze how writers and poets express their Broken Heart through figurative language, namely symbolism from modernism era to post modernism, so that people know how the comparison of diction in the symbolism used about broken heart from time to time. Of course, discussing the figurative language has differences in terms of expression to its meaning. The development of symbolism in the two different eras has many differences. Cultural development is one of the reasons, the more advanced the times and the many changes over time, the symbolism used in literary works also be different, so that symbols in the era of modernism and post-modernism have comparisons due to cultural developments. The more advanced the civilization, the more vocabulary and some dictions with different meaning. Like the differences in works created in different eras, not only differences of one to two years but also tens of years to hundreds, even thousands. With the difference in era, there must be

many differences, not only meaning through symbols, but also some cultural backgrounds when the literary work was created. Two works created from two different periods are the object of this research, Love Songs by Sara Teasdale in 1917 and Adele's Album entitled 25 in 2015. A collection of poetry from Sara Teasdale entitled Love Songs comes from the modernism period, and Adele's Album comes from the period post modernism or can be called as contemporary

If the previous research only discusses the representation of broken heart from one song, and focuses on the allusions contained in the song, the researcher work on it deeper and further, as well as a lot more. This is because the previous research discusses songs that were created in the post-modern era, while the current research that would be examined discusses symbolism of poems and songs from time to time to see the difference. More objects were taken and the time background used was longer, from the renaissance to post-modernism.

## **1.2 Statement of Problems**

Based on the above background, there is a development of symbolic expressions in post-modern works as a result of cultural developments, including those found in the works of Sara Teasdale and Adele, which refer to the meaning of broken heart. Therefore, the researcher intends to analyze the symbolism with the following question:

1. How is broken heart symbolism reflected in Sara Teasdale's Love Songs and Adele's 25 Album?
2. How are cultural backgrounds reflected through Symbolism in Sara Teasdale's Love Songs and Adele's 25 album?

## **1.3 The Research Objective**

Based on the question above, the purposes of this research are:

1. To find out poets and authors compare in pouring out feelings of broken heart through their writing.
2. To analyze different symbolism from the modernism to the contemporary.

#### **1.4 Research Significances**

##### **1. Theoretically**

This research can give a contribution to recognizing symbolism in literary works, the use of symbols of heartbreak, the development of symbolism of the two periods.

##### **2. Practically**

- a. For English literature students, it is hoped that they can understand the symbolism in literary works, in order to understand the deep meaning of a work.
- b. For English communities, analysis of the symbolism of a broken heart can be used to create new works for inspiration.
- c. For another researcher, this research can be a reference and comparative study for those who are interested in researching the symbolism of heartbreak in literary works.

#### **1.6 Conceptual Framework**

This study applies symbolism and figurative language explanations to Sara Teasdale's poems and Adele's 25 Album song that reveal broken heart from time to time. In addition to the theory of symbolism.

1. Literature according to Semi (2012, p. 23) is considered as the contents of the outpouring of human hearts or it can be said as individual feelings which include personal experiences, ideas, thoughts, feelings, beliefs,

spirit in a complete form using language as the tool. So that literature has elements in the form of thoughts, thus literature can become an empirical-natural record because of its ability to remember personal events and experiences or not. Literature as an introduction and witness to human life, and as a commentator for being a witness. Literary works here take the form of songs and poetry taken from the modernism to the contemporary era, to compare how figurative language expresses the author's personal or other people's experiences of broken heart.

2. Comparative literature according to Damono (2009, p. 1) is a form of comparative study between two or more literary works originating from two countries or from two different regions and carried out in sequence. This discussion, among other things, aims to understand the process of creating and developing literature in a country or region. The comparative literary view is a comparative study of two or more literary works with an emphasis on the aspects of the literary work itself. An understanding of comparative literary studies as a comparative study of two or more literary works or literary works with fields of science such as philosophy, history, social science, religion, and other art forms. Meanwhile, aspects that can be compared include themes, forms, genres, literary relations and other arts, as well as literary links to explain the development of literary theory and literary criticism. Appeal literature in Indonesia in practice has been carried out by many people, although from a theoretical perspective, this science has not yet received serious attention. Besides that. As a genre, comparative literary studies have not been very popular in the Indonesian literary community. Comparative literature is a study or literary study of a nation that has historical links to other national literature, how the processes influence one another, what literature has taken, and what it contributes.
3. Poetry and song lyrics are certainly included in literary works in the form of writing, because poetry and songs contain lyrics composed by poets. The poetry and songs that are written are composed by the poet

as literary works and the songs are created by authors who are also poets, and the results are musicalized. According to Pranawengtyas (2012, p.1) states that song lyrics are a place where the author represents the poet's heart, but through song lyrics it can also be used as a medium of communication. This is included in one of the functions of literature as communication with listener or reader, just like poetry. Music has a relationship with a combination of frequency / wavelength, in terms of note sequence, and harmony / dissonance. Then this is the general metric structure with most forms of poetic text, and all literature if all languages are considered to have a metric structure. While music is non-linguistic. Meanwhile, on the contrary, literature deals with concepts that are defined and expressed in language. Thus, poetry and songs clearly enter into the form of literary works, poetry is revealed through the Language of the personal experience of the author, and songs are musicalized forms of text, if the lyrics of the song are read without any particular rhythm, then the lyrics become poetic text. It is to fall in love, even to what it feels like to have a broken heart.

4. Symbol is a tool that functions as a marker, according to the convention, this has been approved by the community. Symbolism was created by the poet Paul Verlaine in Cooper (1992) the theory of symbols that would be used in this study. The term symbolism was first used in 1645-55 as claimed by the World English Dictionary. In 1654, the practice of representing things with symbols began. Evident from 1892 as a movement in French literature that aimed to represent ideas and emotions by indirect suggestion rather than direct expression; rejecting realism and naturalism, he attaches symbolic meaning to certain objects, words, etc. Symbols are not only interpreted as language in a literary work, but are the meaning of events in people's daily lives. The symbol displays the relationship between the marker and the marker in its nature that has been agreed by both parties. To determine the relationship between these markers, the interpreter must begin to imagine with his /



her imagination. In addition, on the other hand, signs can also turn into symbols, signs that change into symbols are always affixed with cultural, situational, and conditional characteristics.

5. According to Hamka in Kurniawan (2009, p. 1) love is a feeling that must exist in every human being. It is like a drop of dew that falls from the sky, clean and pure. Only the land is different to accept it. If it falls on barren ground, it grows because the dew is iniquity, lying, deceit, and other despicable things. But if he falls into fertile soil, there grow purity of heart, sincerity, loyalty, high character, and others that are commendable. This love feeling uses pure heart and feelings, if there is something called love that is formed by the heart, then there is what can be called a broken heart, namely a broken and broken love feeling. Because, the heart that is used to feel love already feels pain that does not cause physical injury. Relvich and Shatte in Riana (2008, p. 3) put forward the theory that some of the emotions that are commonly experienced by individuals with the end of a romantic relationship, namely sadness and depression, feelings of guilt, anger, anxiety, and also feelings of shame. Changes in feelings that are strong, fast and frequent, feeling irritable, lonely, experiencing problems related to sleep and appetite patterns, feeling hopeless, and confused. So all those feelings are called broken heart. The consequences of parting with loved ones can build an emotional reaction such as sadness, disappointment and even anger that makes angry at the environment and oneself, there are some who express it through different treatment. For example, through literature. Writing poetry to express those feelings, or writing lyrics and making songs to shout out how painful a broken heart is. As in previous research which revealed feelings of broken heart through the symbolism of Didi Kempot's songs. Same with this research which discuss what the symbolism contained in the two works in different periods. Namely, Love Song by Sara Teasdale and Adele's 25 album.

6. According to Saidi (2013, p. 3) stated that the flow of literature in the era of modernism is a flow that has emerged, because in the previous stream (realism) which had several deficiencies, namely realism's attention to social reality which was considered an abuse of art and reality or reality, the description could not be combined between one writer and another so that it received criticism from writer. Around 1900 to 1940 the works that were created during that period entered the era of modernism, and Sara Teasdale is a poet from modernism era. In connection with the times, literary works cannot be separated of modernization which is currently considered obsolete and must be replaced with a new paradigm, namely postmodernism. This is said by Faisal (2010, p. 1) that the era of modernism is considered no longer able to answer human needs completely. Rationality that has become the spirit of modernism has in recent times had a bad impact on the survival of mankind. In a situation where modernism was experiencing an "identity crisis", postmodernism ultimately played its role. For the contemporary era, the writer uses song as an object from 25 Adele's Album.
7. Culture is all things related to all aspects of human life, which are shared and shared. In culture there are beliefs, arts, and customs. According to Koentjaraningrat in Ramadhani (2009, p. 2) culture is all human capabilities which are based in their thoughts, reflected in their behavior and in the objects of their work. Thus, cultural background is very influential on literary works. Then, there are seven elements of culture, namely, language, art, religion, technology system, social system, kinship system, knowledge system, and livelihood system. All of these elements are sources in the theory of cultural background that be used in this research, because the two objects used are taken from two different periods, so that the cultural background increase as the times advance, in order to find out what the differences are and what they are.

Which is reflected through the symbolism of the two collections of works.

### **1.7 Previous Research Result**

Previous research related to this research has been conducted by Hastrio Husien Al-Habib in the title *Representation of The Meaning of a Broken Heart through The Song of Pamer Bojo by Didi Kempot* by Habib (2020). The researcher saw that the research made by Hastrio was very interesting, explaining that there were several representations of the songs performed by Didi Kempot, so the researcher decided to look for the uniqueness in songs that contained broken heart. The songs used by Hastrio include songs released in the contemporary / post-modernism period, which means the period after Modernism.

Another previous research related to this research has been conducted by Tiffany Yunita in the title *Symbolism and Their Meanings in The Little Prince* (2017). The researcher saw that the research made by Tiffany is very unique, this research is aimed at looking at the use of symbolism and meanings stored in the novel of *The Little Prince*. Not far from the previous research, this study also produced some data that analyzed the meaning of the works, the same as the definition of the symbol, and based on the results of the analysis, the data found that the use of symbols in a song lyric is very important to use. To make it more pleasing to the reader.

The last previous research was a study by Palupi Sulistyopure entitled *Symbolism in James Baldwin's Giovanni's Rooms* (2018). This study has the same discussion in theory, namely using the theory of symbolism as a reference in analyzing *Giovanni's Rooms*. Not far from the two previous studies as well, this study discusses the meaning of eating contained in the book. Previous researchers focused on issues that discussed homosexuality, and used symbolism as the material.

The object studied is limited to symbolism only, the researcher does not research about language outside symbolism, such as discussing poets and

songwriters, only symbolism that express feelings about broken heart. For example, if the researcher talks about cinematography in film, the researcher analyze just that, not the actor and actress background. Because the researcher discusses poetry and songs, the researcher discuss how the poetry and again convey the allegorical message. Then, the object used is limited to the modernism era to the contemporary. In the previous study, it was limited to one songs and representations of broken heart.

