

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

The act of expression is one of fundamental uses of language. It often varies in several circumstances created by its contexts. Williams (1993, 94) explains it can either be common, as in the everyday utterances of social interaction, or unique, as in the creation of a great literary or philosophical text, or in between. The verbal expression that is used in literary work considered to be unique as it can be seen in the language of literary work itself. According to Pilkington (1994, 29), language is the medium of literary art, thus it is reasonably possible to consider that there is something special about the way language is organized in literary texts in order to define literariness in terms of linguistic properties.

Literary work, according to Leech (2013, 12), is the creative use of language which equates the context of general linguistic description with the use of unorthodox or deviant forms of language. He further explains, in order to focus on the subject for linguistic study, that literary works of a particular author would be associated with both the register scale and the dialect scale. The idea indicates that social background of the author becomes a factor that influences the style of language in the product of literary work. The style here refers to the choice of words or manners for the author without giving much attention to the use of

grammar and language norms on their works as Wales (2001, 371) says that “Style refers to the perceived manner of expression in writing or speaking.”

One of the literary works as the product of expression is poetry. Poetry is the product of text that happens to be beyond the grammatical level as it mainly concerns on creative and aesthetic form. This is confirmed by Leech and Short (2007, 2) who state that “In poetry, aesthetic effect cannot be separated from the creative manipulation of the linguistic code.” The norm of English poetry has been influenced by some movements and periodically changed. The earlier English poetry, according to Semino (2002, 1), as in the pre-20th century, was typically characterized by formal, elevated and often archaic language. The later English poetry, according to Jeffries (1993, 39), as in the twentieth century, encouraged new freedom to depart from standard of spellings. Some of the changes were the acceptance of free metre and, in some cases, free patterns of rhyme or alliteration. Metre, for instance, the regular ordering of syllables into rhythmic patterns, is no longer considered to be a necessary feature of poetry. This change marks the most striking difference of form between poetry of the twentieth century and poetry of previous times.

Language in literary work, especially in poetry, is constructed differently from other types of texts. Leech (1969, 12) points out that the roles of language differ through the distinction between liberal roles and strict roles. In the liberal role, the pressure to obey the rule of linguistic is weak. In contrast, in the strict role, the pressure to obey the rule of linguistic is strong. The example of strictness role of language is seen in the language of legal documents and the language of

religious. The strictness is obtained through the certainty of not only in the grammatical rules but also lexical choice. The example of opposite role is seen in fiction writing and general educational writing, in which good linguistic performance is not determined by the proper use of linguistic conventions but the ability to escape from it. In this case, the poem is considered to have liberal roles as it tends to violate the rules of linguistics. Widdowson (2013, 47) says, "The character of literature is that the language of a literary work should be fashioned into patterns over and above those required by the actual language system." This means that language that is commonly used as in day-to-day language has to be molded and changed in a way that is suitable for the frame of literature to form a literary language. However, he further says, "Poets cannot simply ignore the normal meanings of words and invent entirely new meanings at will, since they are using a language code which already exists and upon which they depend for communication" (Widdowson 2013, 31). Therefore, the communicative function of language implied in poem is also a crucial issue.

The issue is correlated with Gopnik as quoted in Khan (1973, iv) who claimed the goal of 'linguistic-poetics,' that is to explain what happens to the resources of language when it transforms into poetry. The native speakers of a language would be able to distinguish the utterances that are considered as 'poetic' and the utterances that are considered 'grammatical' in order to explain the inter-relationships that occur in two kinds of intuitions concerned in 'linguistic-poetics.' In other words, when the language is transferred into the language of poetry, it may be difficult to distinguish the transformation for the

non-native speakers of the language. It can be inferred that the transformation of the language into the language of poetry undergoes violations that it may be considered as a language that the non-native speaker unaware of.

Leech (1969, 5) proposed three aspects of poetic language. First, it may violate or deviate the rules of language. This emphasizes that the language use in poetry contains violation that does not stand with the rule of linguistic notion. However, this violation becomes the important aspect of the language in poetry that may not be counted as a mistake. Second, it expresses the freedom and creative usage of language. This explanation can be inferred as the reason of the violation of language use in poetry that is mentioned in the first aspect. The violation of the language in poetry is used in order to express the freedom and creativity. The freedom in the language of poetry is expressed through how the poet does not follow the rule of linguistic convention. In addition, the creativity in language of poetry is expressed through how the poet creates his or her own element of language such as creating broken word order in order to produce rhyme. Third, it contains the characteristic of literary language. This explanation once again highlights the difference between the language of poetry and the language of other discourses or passages.

In poetry, Leech (1969, 12) states that rules are made to be broken as it prioritizes creativity composition rather than follow the rule of linguistic conventions which leads to linguistic deviation. Deviation is the liberties of the language in the poem have been of massive variety and some of them reached pathological degrees of abnormality (Leech 1969, 36). While Short (2013, 80)

asserts that the use of intuitive knowledge in distinguishing the variety of language and its linguistic feature is required in order to interpret any text for its style and tone. Thus, linguistics offers tools such as vocabulary, concepts, analytical framework and methodology to determine how literary work achieves its effect (Steward 1987, 6).

In concerning the creativity of language, Leech (1969, 24) mentions the characteristics in which poet is considered to be creative. First, a poet is considered to be creative if he creates original use of the established possibilities of the language. Second, a poet is considered to be creative if he actually goes beyond those possibilities by creating new communicative possibilities which are not existed in the language. To conclude, linguistic creativity concerns in between 'inventiveness' or 'originality' of the possibilities of language. The possibility is nothing more than eccentricity in which has actually never been uttered. Thus, Leech (1969, 25) concerns that the shifting point of view from a linguist's into a poet's in obtaining creativity of language may result in spelling mistake, malapropism, or some other kind of linguistic deviation.

Bakhtin (1981, 286) explained that poetry is mostly detached from the living heterogeneity of language, and has no space for any varieties other than the single, homogeneous voice of the poet him/herself. In other words, the language of poetry is created by the poet notwithstanding the other languages used by people in common. This explanation shows the linear understanding of the possibility of the difficulties in poetry. As the poets tend to use unfamiliar code of language and hide its intentional meaning, the readers may often find it difficult to

reach the poets' intention. Thus, the communicative function between poets and reader is delayed. This implies, as Levin (1965, 225) explains, that the language use in poetic text is not typical that it constrains the reader to pause over the expression and its form. Zwaan, as quoted in Castiglione (2019, 100), who measures the reading times between poetry and encyclopedia, confirms that poetry is read more slowly and considered more difficult than encyclopedic items. This statement emphasizes the difference of language used between the literary text and non-literary text. The issue of difficulty in poem also fulfills the purpose of art that is to impart the sensation of things as they are perceived and not as they are known by the readers. The technique of art is to make objects unfamiliar, to make forms difficult, and to increase length of perception (Shklovsky 1965, 12).

There have been several studies on linguistic deviations in literary works. Some of them are Ouameur (2013), Prafitri and Suhatmady (2014), Khalil (2016), Abbas (2017), and Romala (2018) that focus on analyzing the linguistic deviations involved in literary works such as poem and novel by using the theory of linguistic deviation proposed by Leech. All of them emphasize the reasons for linguistic deviations involved in poems by looking into the poet's background, thus interpret the purpose of the elements used in the poems. They mainly focus on analyzing linguistic deviations involved in one poem or several poems from the same poet and the same period. In other words, there have been few studies that explore linguistic deviation in several poems that vary across the poets and written periods. Therefore, the writer concerns to investigate linguistic deviations involved in the poems from several poets and written in several periods.

This study focuses on identifying and examining linguistic deviations found in the selected poems in English Poetry I course material used by English Department students of Universitas Airlangga. The poems that are compiled in the course material of English Poetry I are used to introduce the literary works, especially poetry to the English Department students. Since English Department students are required to read several kinds of text, from the non-literary text such as news and journal article, to the literary text such as poetry, drama, and novel, the students have to know how the language works in different kinds of texts that they read in order to perceive better understanding of the text.

In this case, the poems that they learn through the course material of English Poetry I may consist of deviation of language as the characteristic to be found in the literary language. Therefore, it fulfills the goal of the study to make the students aware of language deviation in the literary text, especially the texts that they learned in class. It is expected that this study will be able to produce the explanation of linguistic deviations involved in poems in order to expose the language of poetry.

1.2. Statements of the Problem

1. What are the types of linguistic deviation found in selected poems of English Poetry I course material used by English Department students of the Faculty of Humanities Universitas Airlangga?
2. What is the most dominant type of linguistic deviations identified in selected poems of English Poetry I course material used by English Department students?

1.3. Objectives of the Study

1. To identify the types of linguistic deviation found in selected poems of English Poetry I course material used by English Department students of the Faculty of Humanities Universitas Airlangga.
2. To identify the most dominant type of linguistic deviations found in selected poems of English Poetry I course material used by English Department students.

1.4. Significance of the Study

This study may contribute to both theoretical and practical linguistic field. Theoretically, this research may provide insights on applying discourse analysis on literary works and introducing Leech's theory of linguistic deviations. Moreover, it may enhance the references that focus on the study of linguistic deviations in poetry. Practically, this research may provide beneficial information to English Department students of the Faculty of Humanities Universitas Airlangga about the language phenomenon of linguistic deviation in the poems that they learned in English Poetry I. Furthermore, it may provide beneficial information to English Department lecturers of Universitas Airlangga in teaching discourse analysis through literary work.

1.5. Definition of Key Terms

Linguistic deviation: the liberties of the language in the poem have been of massive variety and some of them reached pathological degrees of

	abnormality (Leech 1969)
Norm:	standard practice in speech and writing (Crystal 2008)
Style:	the perceived manner of expression in writing or speaking (Wales 2001)
Stylistic :	a discipline devoted to the systematic, methodical or scientific study of style (Dare 1991)