

IMAGERY ANALYSIS IN SING TO THE DAWN NOVEL

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Abstract

This research proposed to investigate and identify Imageries analysis in one of literary work, sing to the dawn novel by Minhong Fo as a Singaporean that live and grew up in small village in Thailand. Descriptive qualitative research was the main method which researcher used in this research to analyze kinds of imageries in sing to the dawn novel. There were many imageries expression from the novel that researcher found for the data analysis. The data collected by reading all pages of the novel intensively, carefully and gave more attention for every line of sentences in the novel. For further study and analysis of imageries expressions, it used Laurence Perrine's theories. There were seven kinds of imageries expression according to Laurence Perrine such as: visual imagery (sense of sight), auditory imagery (sense of sound), tactile imagery (sense of touch), olfactory imagery (sense of smelling), gustatory imagery (sense of taste), organic imagery (sense of internal sensation of human body), and kinesthetic imagery (sense of movement). The result of this research was presented in paragraphs form. From the result, it found some kinds of imageries related to Laurence Perrine's theories. The most imagery expressions that appeared in this novel was auditory imagery (sense of sound).

Keywords: Figurative language; Imagery; Sense

1. Introduction

"I'll be the moon that shines on your path". It was a lyric that taken from song "Snow on the Sahara" by Anggun. The basic description of literal meaning that has shown by the lyric is "There was someone that hope to be a moon and lighted up someone path". But, metaphorically, the meaning of that lyric would be different if it was seen as a whole. That lyric talked about she tried to help her miserable man, hold his hands and guard beside him to pass through the problem. The lyrics showed an imagery utterance or figurative. This lyric makes the hearer feel and think about the situation in the lyric when the woman tried to help her miserable man.

As the lyric said about imagery, it is a fact that figurative language occurs in some songs. But figurative language does not just appear in songs. Most of them also occurs on literal works such as novel. Novel is one of literal works which contain lots of figurative languages. According to Abrams (1999), forms of figurative language or of literary genres, and the numerous entries that cope with the forms,

component features, history, and crucial treatments of the drama, lyric, and novel. For example, is from novel "Romeo and Juliet" by William Shakespeare. There is metaphorical expression that appears on his novel such as "it is the east and Juliet is the sun". Abrams (1999) said that metaphor are figures of speech (the true meaning does not imply by the word in the sentence) which contain implied comparisons. But the metaphor is not a comparison, but a parable, where you say one thing 'like' another.

According to Brown (2007) language into some classes, including a fixed of arbitrary image, symbols of often vocal however can also be visual, having conventionalized meanings to which they refer, being used for communication, running in a speech community or subculture, being basically human even though probably not restricted to humans, and being acquired by all of us in a great deal the manner; language and language studying each have popular traits, together with such systems of phonemes, morphemes, phrases, clauses and context.

This paper also discussed about figurative language in novel "Sing to the Dawn" by Minhong Fo. She is a Singaporean that live and grew up in small village in Thailand. This novel contained lots of figurative language because it talked about family relationship. This novel taught child to use language politely and softly. So, the polite, and soften language in the novel can be applied in figurative language. The metaphorical and figurative use in expression the thoughts is important to smoothen the bodily utterances, and it's far important to hide the anger, the temper by means of displaying this figurative expression to avoid the uncomfortable communication situation both offline or online Arianto and Ambalegin (2020)

There were many researchers that have researched for these studies. For the first is from Ismail and Lismalinda (2020) *This research used qualitative research method in this study the researchers focused on figurative language in a translated children novel.* For the result, it was obtained that the most common occurrences of figurative language were 6 personifications, then 5 hyperboles, and 1 metaphor. Most figurative language that occurs in the research is personification.

Another researcher that did this study was from Arianto and Ambalegin (2020). They analyzed figurative language expression in Donald Trump's twitter post. Their research showed that many kinds of figurative languages expression that appear in our daily life. They found some types of figurative language expression as simile, metaphor, allusion, personification. Most of data that found in their research is metaphor.

From explanation above, figurative language discussion was very important. It proofed from many researchers who discussed about it. Also, with this paper analysis figure out about imagery expression in novel "Sing to the dawn". Imagery is one of figurative language expression that very important. According to Perrine (1992) imagery defined because the representation via language of feel experience. Imagery is one of the maximums not unusual in criticism, and one of the most variable in that means.

2. Literature Review

Concept of Imagery

Imagery were some image or imagination in our mind and language which described them. Pradopo (2009) Common minds every image is referred to as the imagery. Imagery will be interpreted as an outline of the enjoy related to an object, occasion, scenario that the poet experienced the usage of ordinary phrases in order to provide an extra actual photograph, desirable matters that are psychological, cloth, and metaphoric.

Imagery could be identify as the representation to language of sense experiences Arp (2011). Poetry appeared immediately to our experience, and via its track, rhythm, which surely listen while it studies loudly. however circuitously it appeals to our experience thru imagery, the representation to the imagination of experience. Perrine and Thomas (1992) state if imagery normally called as an intellectual photograph in a poem, where the readers can enjoy what the poem says, basically the authentic meaning of a poem lies within the total effect that it has upon the readers. Perrine and Thomas, further classify imagery into seven types, as follows:

1. Visual Imagery

This is an imagery which relates to the visible creativeness and its miles a form of imagery that looks usually in the poem due to the fact almost words represented within the poem are basically seeable. For instances: "I'm a *black ocean*, leaping and wide" Arbi (2018)

Based on Pradopo (2009) visual imagery appeals to the experience of sight by way of describing something the speaker of the poem sees. Poets will use different figurative language, which include metaphor, simile or personification to explain those images. So, the words of water, bread loaf, stone and money were covered of visible imagery because the speaker of the poem describes what objects she sees or makes them look like something else.

2. Auditory Imagery

Auditory imagery or sound imagery was an imagery which related to the auditory that represent sounds, like words "buzzing", ticking, tolling, and others related to the sound. For instances: "Just hear this song cause you can't go wrong when you value" in Alicia Keys' "A Woman's Worth." Using the phrase "Just hear this song," the singer encourages the

audience to listen to this song to value a woman's worth Yaito and Termjai (2021)

3. Tactile Imagery

Tactile imagery was considered as an imagery which pertains to tactile feels, such as warm and cold. It has something to do with temperature like warmth and cold or our touch sense experience. For instances: "A dungeon horrible on all side round. Sulaiman (2017)

4. Olfactory Imagery

Olfactory imagery is considered as an imagery that pertains to sense of olfactory or smelling, like "redolent", horrible smell and others related to aroma. For instances: "Without *a tighter breathing*" Sulaiman (2017)

5. Gustatory Imagery

Gustatory imagery is defined as an imagery that relates to the taste like salty and sweet and others relate to the taste of flavor. For instance: "she is as sweet as red apple), the word "apple" represents sweet taste to our imagination (Damanhuri 2011)

6. Organic Imagery

Organic imagery is assumed as an imagery that relates to internal sensation of human body, such pain, thirsty, hunger, etc. For instance: "*If the high was worth the pain*". This is a lyric song from Taylor swift. The listener invited to feels the lyricist's feeling in her relationship. The word "pain" is described the bad ending of her relationship. Siallagan, Manurung, and Sinaga (2017)

7. Kinesthetic Imagery

Kinesthetic imagery is known as an imagery related to sense of movement, or tension in the muscles or joints. Like in the haunted house, can be studied how the poet describes the kinesthetic imagery. (i.e., the black bats tumble and dart) which impresses us about it sense of movement or tension in the muscles or joint of ours. For instances: "Hanging on the ceiling waiting for preys", "The black bats tumble and dart" Sulaiman (2017)

3. Research Method

For further study and research about the data of imagery analysis, the suitable methodology for this research is descriptive qualitative. Creswell and Creswell (2018) said that qualitative studies was a form of studies wherein researchers will very structured data from items or information assets. Qualitative descriptive is an evaluation of information that be obtained through words, in sentences or paragraphs in the textual content. on these studies use or carried out observational method which the statistics approximately information evaluation through interpretation primarily based on facts and theories by using specialists The statistics can be gathered consists mainly of phrases or textual content from records resources (novel) by reading carefully. Especially in this research, explain and analyze words and conduct research subjectively. The figurative language will be analyzed based on Theory by perrine (1992). This methodology will answer the problem that will be discussed.

4. Finding and Discussion

1. There were 20 data of imagery expressions that found in novel "Sing to the Dawn"
2. Imageries are:
 - a. she gazed towards the field then dropped her eyes listlessly with a soft sigh
 - b. the liquid tested fresh and sweet in her dry throat
 - c. in the gentle light of dawn, the marketplace looked very busy and crowded.
 - d. as always, the sounds around her were softly harmonious, suggestive of music rather than musical
 - e. you must dart out quickly and fly free with your own set of wings! Just like that tiny sparrow!
 - f. his voice was smooth and sly, and shivers down dawan's spine.
 - g. as if in a daze, she lifted her head up and stared at kwai
 - h. the rain had grown steadily heavier, splashing on the wet path in front of her
 - i. but their father seemed to draw strength from sound and stood even straighter and taller in the rain

j. the old woman grunted, and squeezed dawan's hand firmly

k. kwai sounded tired but patient

l. kwai stared at his sister whose was shining with a new hope and strength

m. her brother's face was now streaked with tears, cool, lonely tears which he didn't want his sister to see

n. in the dim light of the house, dawan saw a pair of steady eyes gleaming in the corner

o. dawan burst out laughing and the laughter was so strong and round that it seemed to jam her throat

p. her father voice was rough and yet tinged with a hard wonder

q. It was still dark, but the wet moonlight outside the window she could see the shimmer of raindrops on smooth banana leaves

r. in the gentle light of dawn, the marketplace looked very busy and crowded.

s. the father shouted over the noise of the rain

t. The singing of the cricket seemed shriller than usual

Discussion

Data 1

She gazed towards the field then dropped her eyes listlessly with a soft sigh. This sentence showed an imagery expression in the sentence. The word "**listlessly and soft sigh**" described visual imagery related to visual imagination.

Data 2

He looked thin but strong like a straight old pine tree in the twilight. This sentence described about visual imagery form because it had verb "**looked**" to show up if it was visual imagery expression.

Data 3

Her voice sounded faint but urgent, like the cry of a bird lost in the night. This sentence described about auditory imagery because it had word "**voice**" to lead the reader imagine about the voice

Data 4

In the velvet warm sky, the first few stars had begun to glimmer, flicking some of their glow onto the river water below. This sentence described about tactile imagery. Because there were "**warm sky**" words in the sentence.

Data 5

The anger that smoldered in vchai's eyes seemed for an instant to catch fire again as he swung out to slap his sister. This sentence described about organic imagery because there was word "**anger**" that related to internal sensation.

Data 6

A gust of wet wind snatched at dawan's sarong as she struggled to stand up, leaning on her cousin's arms. This sentence described about tactile imagery because there was word "**wet**" related to tactile sense

Data 7

The liquid tasted fresh and sweet in her dry throat. This sentence described about gustatory imagery related to taste because there were words "**fresh and sweet**" which made the reader feels and imagine about the situation.

Data 8

As always, the sounds around her were softly harmonious, suggestive of music rather than musical. The sentence of "**the sounds around here were softly harmonious**" described about auditory imagery related to sense of sound.

Data 9

His voice was smooth and sly, and shivers down dawan's spine. This sentence described about auditory imagery expression related to sound with words "**voice**".

Data 10

Dawan screamed in a hoarse voice, above the noise of the peasant's shouting. This sentence described about auditory imagery related to sound. The word "**Screamed**" show the used of auditory imagery expression.

Data 11

Laying there she listened to these night sounds seep away, until only silence of

dawan was left. This sentence described about kinesthetic imagery related to sense of movement. The word "**Laying**" shows the used of kinesthetic imagery expression.

Data 12

kwai stared at his sister whose was shining with a new hope and strength. This sentence described about visual imagery related to visual imagination. The words "**his sister whose was shining**" shows the used of visual imagery expression in the sentence.

Data 13

Like the raindrops pattering on her umbrella, her thought beat down on the surface of her brain lightly and urgently. This sentence described about visual imagery related to visual imagination. The words "**the raindrops pattering on her umbrella**" shows the used of visual imagery expression in the sentence.

Data 14

He flung down the hammer he had been holding. This sentence described about kinesthetic imagery related to sense of movement. The words "**flung down**" shows the used of kinesthetic imagery expression in the sentence.

Data 15

She looked down and saw that blood was streaming out from the cut around the ankle. This sentence described about organic imagery related to internal sensation of human body such as pain. The words "**from the cut around the ankle**" show a pain which happened at the situation of the story.

Data 16

Her father voice was rough and yet tinged with a hard wonder. This sentence described about auditory imagery related to sound. The words "**voice was rough**" show the used of visual imagery expression in the sentence.

Data 17

it was still dark, but the wet moonlight outside the window she could see the shimmer of raindrops on smooth banana leaves. This Sentence described about

visual imagery related to visual imagination. The word "**see**" shows the used of visual imagery expression in the sentence.

Data 18

in the gentle light of dawn, the marketplace looked very busy and crowded. This sentence described about visual imagery related to visual imagination. The word "**looked**" shows the used of visual imagery expression in the sentence

Data 19

The father shouted over the noise of the rain. This sentence described about auditory imagery related to sense of sound. The word "**shouted**" shows the used of auditory imagery in the sentence.

Data 20

The singing of the cricket seemed shriller than usual. This sentence described about auditory imagery related to sense of sound. The word "**singing**" shows the used of auditory imagery expression in the sentence.

5. Conclusion and suggestion

Figurative language expressions especially imagery could be found in many literary works such as novel. not just from movie or another resources. From the novel could be found many imageries which express many kinds of imagery related to the discussion and theory from the expert. People could identify kinds of imageries and know the different between one and another if they follow the theories and practice it in real life. If there were some problems to recognize the imageries types, people could learn from this paper.

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