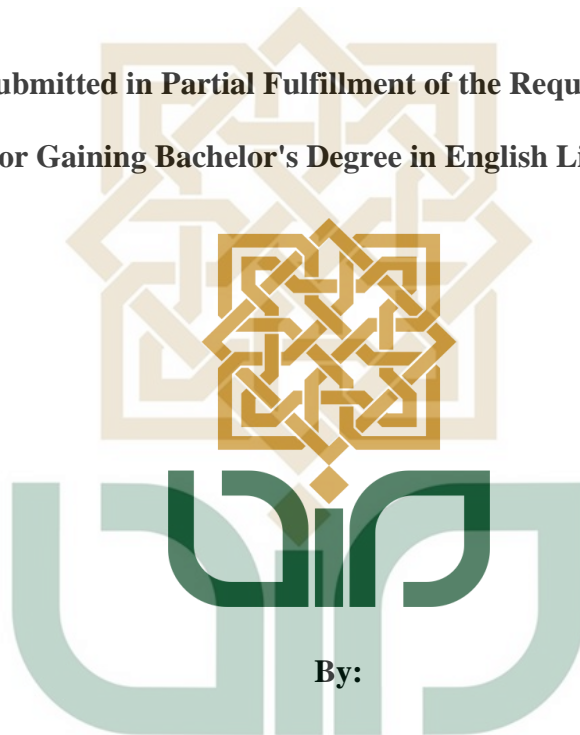


**THE AESTHETIC FUNCTION OF
AGHA SHAHID ALI'S SELECTED POEMS**

A GRADUATING PAPER

**Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
For Gaining Bachelor's Degree in English Literature**



By:

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YOGYAKARTA

2022



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Atas perhatiannya, kami mengucapkan terima kasih.

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Nomor : B-1142/Un.02/DA/PP.00.9/07/2022

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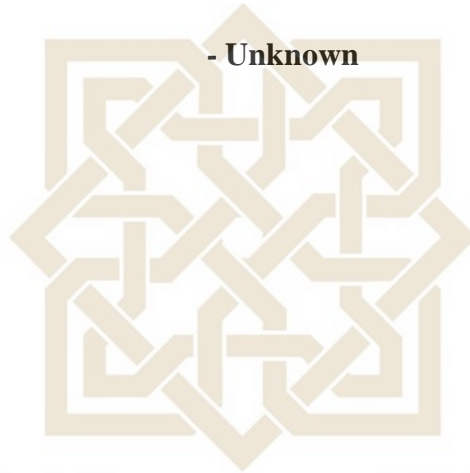
MOTTO

Humans have their own processes.

- Unknown

Humans have plan, God who arrange.

- Unknown



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DEDICATION

Myself

My parent



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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Bismillahirrohmanirrohim.

Praise and gratitude I pray to Allah SWT for his ridha I can complete the preparation of this thesis. However, this work would not have been completed without the loved ones around me who supported and helped. Those are:

1. Prof. Dr.Phil. Al Makin, S.Ag., M.A. as the Rector of Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Kalijaga.
2. Dr. Muhammad Wildan, M.A. as the Dean of Faculty of Adab and Cultural Sciences in States Islamic University Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta.
3. Ulyati Retno Sari, S.S. M.Hum. as the Head of the English Department.
4. Dr. Ubaidillah, S.S., M.Hum. as my Academic Advisor.
5. Fuad Arif Fudiyartanto, S.Pd. M.Hum., M.Ed., Ph.D. as my Advisor who has given me the guidance, advice, support, and all reviews to help me finishing my graduating paper.
6. All of the lecturers in English Department: Ulyati Retno Sari, S.S. M.Hum., Dr. Ubaidillah, S.S., M.Hum., Febriyanti Dwiratna Lestari, SS., MA., Harsiwi Fajar Sari, SS., M.A., Dr. Arif Budiman, S.S., M.A., Aninda Aji Siwi, S.Pd., M.Pd., Dwi Margo Yuwono, M.Hum., Fuad Arif Fudiyartanto, S.Pd. M.Hum., M.Ed., Ph.D., Dr. Witriani, S.S. M.Hum., Dr. Danial Hidayatullah, SS., M.Hum., and others. Thank you for advising and teaching me.
7. My beloved parents, my brother, and my cousins who always support me both financially and emotionally. I feel thankful to all my family.

8. All the reviewer for my proposal seminar and my friends in college, Ode, Janitra, Yuli, Alya, Lisna, Nila, Jo, Eny, Mba Nisa, Mas Bagus, Andik, Risa, Fasa, and other friends I cannot mention one by one. Thank you for choosing, believing, and give me an advice as your friend.

9. Last but not least, I want to thank me. I want to thank me for believing in me. I want to thank me for doing all this hard work. I want to thank me for never quitting, for just being me at all times.

May all the good and help all get blessings from Allah SWT and finally I realized that this thesis is far from perfect, because of the limitations of the knowledge I have. For this reason, I humbly expect constructive advice and criticism from all parties to build this research report.

Yogyakarta, May 16 2022

The researcher,

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**THE AESTHETIC FUNCTION OF
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By: Adelia Fridha Iffani

ABSTRACT

Language is a means of communication for all living things, especially humans. Therefore, every spoken or written language must have its own function. One of the functions in a language is aesthetic function. This usually arises in a literary work such as poetry. Based on Jan Mukarovsky's theory in his book entitled "*Aesthetic Function, Norm and Value As Social Facts*", the study found several aesthetic functions in the form of deviations in Agha Shahid Ali's poems "*A Lost Memory of Delhi*," "*Chandni Chowk, Delhi*" and "*In the Mountains*." This research uses a qualitative method. The data from objects in the study are collected from Agha Shahid Ali's book "*The Half-Inch Himalayas*". The findings of this study show that these three poems have found the use of irregular line changing, phrases and clauses, syntactical deviation, semantic deviation, and graphological deviation was done deliberately in order to preserve the beauty of the poem and attract readers.

Keywords: Poetry, Jan Mukarovsky, Stylistics, Deviation, Aesthetic Function.

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Oleh: Adelia Fridha Iffani

ABSTRAK

Bahasa merupakan alat komunikasi semua makhluk hidup khususnya manusia. Disetiap Bahasa yang diucapkan maupun tertulis pasti memiliki fungsinya masing-masing. Salah satu fungsi dalam sebuah bahasa adalah fungsi estetika. Ini biasanya timbul didalam sebuah karya sastra seperti puisi. Didasarkan dengan teori Jan Mukarovsky dalam bukunya yang berjudul "*Aesthetic Function, Norm and Value As Social Facts*", penelitian ini menemukan beberapa fungsi estetika berupa penyimpangan didalam puisi milik Agha Shahid Ali yang berjudul "*A Lost Memory of Delhi*," "*Chandni Chowk, Delhi*" and "*In the Mountains*." Menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif, data dari objek dalam penelitian ini dikumpulkan dari buku "*The Half-Inch Himalayas*" milik Agha Shahid Ali. Temuan dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa tiga puisi ini adalah pergantian baris yang tidak beraturan, frasa dan klausa, syntactical deviation, semantic deviation, dan graphological deviation yang mana dilakukan secara sengaja demi menjaga keindahan dari puisi tersebut dan menarik para pembaca.

Kata kunci: Puisi, Jan Mukarovsky, Gaya, Penyimpangan, Fungsi Estetika.


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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

The study of language as an object of study is the meaning of linguistics. Mandarani argues that linguistics is the scientific study of language, including its structure, usage, and consequence (2019, p. 1). It is an essential part of the language as a means of communicating. The linguistic's scope covers a wide range, as long as it is about a language. Language, as a tool of communication, connected all human beings. Language always appears around the world, and humans use language in many of their activities.

Humans and language are not separated because language is a part of human beings. Sapir (1939), as cited in Pardede, states that language is a fundamentally human and non-instinctive manner of transmitting ideas, feelings, and desires through a system of freely chosen symbols (2016, p. 1). Hence, language is a tool to communicate the things already stored in their minds to convey or to ask something. Not only to communicate and to provide information, but people also use language in many different ways based on its functions.

According to Geoffrey Leech in his book Semantics "*The Study of Meaning*" (1981, p. 40), there are five language functions such as informational, expressive, directive, aesthetic, and phatic. All the words created by each person have their functions. Language, as an object of linguistics, has the function of making a creative and beautiful expression. People use some functions to ask, make a sentence, reply, and others. When somebody talks or writes, they express a

particular reason. Same as aesthetic function, Geoffrey Leech mentioned that it utilizes language for the phonetic or linguistic artifact itself and for no ulterior motive (1981, p. 41). The forms are related to functions. One of the examples of the application of aesthetic functions is in poetry.

Britannica (2020) states that the definition of poetry inspires concentrated creative mindfulness of involvement or a particularly enthusiastic reaction through language chosen and organized for its meaning, sound, and rhythm. It is a short literary work with a rhythm of figurative language. According to Waluyo in Najich and Suyitno (2019), as cited in Setiani, poetry is a literary work that imaginatively communicates a poet's ideas or feelings. It is organized by focusing all the force of language through physical and mental frameworks (2020, p. 86). In addition, poetry has various studies to analyze it. It has multiple unique words because it uses imaginative language, and sometimes, it can deviate from an English structure. Poetry writers use their imaginations to make their poetries become more attractive. That is why this research wants to discover one aspect of poetry, which is aesthetic function.

The use of aesthetic function in the poetry makes it more valuable and memorable for the reader. Jakobson showed how the aesthetic function could be a pillar of the structure (UKEssays, 2018). This is because when a poet writes a work, the author will do language deviations to make the work interesting for the reader. All art embodies aesthetic function and value for its beauty rather than ideological value or usefulness value. Poetry also has the value of magnificence as an art called poetic. To make all of it, the poet must use an aesthetic function.

The aesthetic function uses language as a linguistic artifact to make poetry desirable (Leech, 1981, p. 41). It is an essential part of literary works. Tahir believes that the aesthetic function is autotelic and expression-oriented (2008, p. 140). In other words, aesthetic functions are oriented toward expression and aim for the artifact itself. Jakobson demonstrated how the aesthetic function could influence the structure and contends that cultural norms ultimately decide the function's supremacy (UkeEssays, 2018). From the statement by Jakobson, the aesthetic function plays a role in the structure and the content, and it attracts the reader and gives some value to it. When it plays a role in the structure, it also can deviate the use of standard English forms to attract the reader.

Jan Mukarovsky mentioned that colloquial and poetic language are different (1970, p. 19). He also said that there are two aesthetic function terms: automatization and foregrounding. According to Jan Mukarovsky, automatization is a language commonly used colloquially, where the speaker or the author does not take a long time to say or communicate something. Whereas foregrounding is the opposite. The speakers must have full awareness to express something (as cited in Chovanec, 2014, p. 44). Agha Shahid Ali is one of the poets with an aesthetic function in his art.

Agha Shahid Ali is a Kashmiri American Muslim known as a poet in the United States. He was born in New Delhi, India, in 1949 and died in 2001. After immigrating to the United States, he identified as an American poet writing in English. Ali wrote nine poetry collections during his life. Not only identified himself as an American poet who writes in English. He is also known for combining

various ethnic influences and concepts in traditional and exquisite free verse forms. The researcher chose Agha Shahid Ali's poems because his elegance and compelling imagery style fulfil the work.

The researcher analyzed three poems from his poetry collection book, "*The half-Inch Himalayas*." The book was released in 1987 and became one of the early works of Agha Shahid Ali. Therefore, the author wants to know if Ali has written an aesthetic function in his initial work, so the reader can find out why his work was formed to attract poet's readers. *The half-Inch Himalayas* became one of the finalists for the National Book Award in 2001. This book consists of four chapters and thirty poems, of which the researcher will choose three poems, namely "*A Lost Memory of Delhi*," "*Chandni Chowk, Delhi*" and "*In the Mountains*." The reason for selecting these three poems is their forms, where each has a unique structure. One of the uniqueness that exists in these poems is that there are many uses of line changing. The poet chooses not to finish the poem but instead uses line changing to give the reader a paused impression because of the foregrounding that influenced the writing of his poems. The use of line changing is one of the causes of the use of aesthetic functions that also affect the poem's form. Thus, language study is required to discuss the three poems.

The researcher analyzes the poems using the aesthetic function theory by Jan Mukarovsky and the deviation theory by Geoffrey Leech. The analysis is to make people know the aesthetic function of Agha Shahid Ali's poem and what kind of deviation is used in the poems. Thus, people can understand and know the aesthetic functions and variations committed by the author to make his work

interesting. As mentioned on PoemHunter.com, the scholar Amardeep Singh said that Ali's style is "*ghazalesque*," and his poems are not abstract affirmations of love and longing. Agha Shahid Ali's poems are written very carefully with a short selection of words and unique forms, but they can attract the reader. However, this kind of language intersects with the standard language that already exists in the English language provisions. Without analyzing it, people can not find why the writer uses the aesthetic word or function. Consequently, this study examines how the poems do the purpose of the aesthetic word correctly.

For instance, according to Agha Shahid Ali's book "*The Half-Inch Himalayas*," in "*Chandni Chowk, Delhi*," the researcher can find some words that have an aesthetic function and deviation. The aesthetic function of "*Chandni Chowk, Delhi*" is that the lines of poetry are made with many line changes to make the reader focus and emphasize the sentence. The word "*Needles of rain*" is one of the examples that the author chooses to cut the clause instead of finishing it with the next phrase "*, melt on the tongue.*" It is a kind of graphological deviation because Ali deviates a rule of writing with line changing to keep the couplet neat. In Agha Shahid Ali's poems, it uses imagery words to explain the importance of the poetry. The poet, Agha Shahid Ali, gives a touch of aesthetic function to catch the reader and the message he will convey, but sometimes it deviates from the standard structure of language.

Therefore, the researcher wants to investigate the aesthetic function of Agha Shahid Ali's poems and to answer why Agha Shahid Ali makes the poems uniquely. Its uniqueness lies in its use of language, which requires awareness when applying

it. This can also be called foregrounding that humans need full awareness to compose a word that aims to grab the reader's attention (Garvin, 1967, p. 19). Because of this existing awareness, the writers often derive from English structure rules. To find out which foregrounding causes aesthetic functions in poetry, the researcher wants to examine what aspects are used by the author to communicate with his readers through the uniqueness of his work. Additionally, to find the linguistic deviation consists of "*A Lost Memory of Delhi*," "*Chandni Chowk, Delhi*" and "*In the Mountains*" poems. This study will use the theory of Jan Mukarovsky in his book "*Aesthetic function, Norm and Value as Social Facts*" and the deviation by Geoffrey Leech as the support of the main theory. The researcher chooses these theories because Jan Mukarovsky distinguished the standard language, poetic language, and norm. He assumes that the deviation of linguistics is the appearance of aesthetic function (Mukarovsky, 1970, p. 19), which makes the researcher more interested in finding what kind of aesthetic function is used by Agha Shahid Ali.

1.2 Research Questions

Based on the background of the study above, the researcher proposes the main problems as follows:

1. What kind of aesthetic function and deviation is contained in Agha Shahid Ali's poems?

1.3 Objective of Study

Based on the above-mentioned issues, the objectives of this study are:

1. To know the aesthetic function and deviation that consist of Agha Shahid Ali's selected poems.

1.4 Significance of Study

The significance of the study is to know an aesthetic function contained in Agha Shahid Ali's poems and the deviation that he uses to the poems. The researcher expected these findings would help the readers of poems to understand the reason why the poets do the deviations and enrich the knowledge of aesthetic function, especially by Jan Mukarovsky. This analysis can be advantageous and valuable for the readers, specifically to the poem's reader and those interested in poems. Hopefully, this research is valuable for developing science, especially within linguistics in English Department.

1.5 Literature Reviews

The researcher focuses on Agha Shahid Ali's poem's aesthetic function. In other words, this research is more focused on the poem, and there are some similar studies related to this research. In this part, the researcher will review some of them. After reading them, the researcher finds some similarities and differences with the prior study.

The first journal is "*Aesthetic Function in Translation (Study in Arabic and English Proverbs)*," published in 2019. This study aims to understand the importance of studying the target language's socio-cultural milieu, unquestionably different from the source language. The object is the encyclopedias of Arabic proverbs by al-Maydani (1995) entitled *Majma' al-Amtsal*. It mentioned that proverbs could differ in each country because they have different cultures. As mentioned in the title, this study used the theory of aesthetic function by Jan Mukarovsky. As a result, both languages' social and cultural conditions are required

when translating Arabic into English to understand the results in the target language's social and cultural context. Ubaidillah found many cultures of Arab society, which have arisen from numerous sectors such as agriculture, hunting, animal herding, war, trade, and jewellery, and they have a lot to do with the selection of lexicons in Arabic proverbs (Ubaidillah, 2019, p. 116). The terminology utilized in English proverbs is, of course, widely used in the lives of western people. They do, however, make use of lexicons that are used by all language communities. In their numerous proverbs, the lexicons that are uniquely prevalent in the West's lives are utilized. Ubaidillah argues that culture links the proverb products produced, as evidenced by the employment of lexicons in the two proverbs above (2019, p. 116). Also, the aesthetic function is necessary to find the correct equivalent, which is expected in the social situation of language, to avoid misunderstandings when translating it.

From this journal, the similarity is the theory that used aesthetic function by Jan Mukarovsky. However, the object of both the researches was different. Ubaidillah uses the encyclopedia of Arabic proverbs by al-Maydani (1995), while this research uses Agha Shahid Ali's selected poems.

The second journal is by Michael Bagley, titled "*Exploring Form and Meaning in Agha Shahid Ali's Ghazal 'Tonight,'*" published in 2018. This study analyzes the form and the meaning of Agha Shahid Ali's poetry named "*Tonight*" because it employs a traditional Arabic form called the ghazal, a short poem composed of a series of closed couplet stanzas (Bagley, 2018, p. 7). Bagley argues that Ali writes this poetry in a very accessible syntax. He explains the meaning of

each stanza because the ghazal is a form that allows the speaker to switch moods quickly and effectively. From this study, he found that "*Tonight*" by Agha Shahid Ali can convey a message. Ali uses multifaceted allusions to improve the poem's formal qualities, which are the ability to use the ghazal form to instantly change the themes and tone of the poem (Bagley, 2018, p. 10).

Although these two studies examined different kinds of research, Bagley's study analyzes the form and the meaning, while this research will analyze the aesthetic function. Both studies have a similarity located in the object. It uses the same object, that is Agha Shahid Ali's poems.

The third journal is from Yusniati Sabata and Ibrahim entitled "*Phatic Function in The Novel 'A Portrait of The Artist as A Young Man' by James Joyce*," published in 2018. In this study, they examined the phatic function Roman Jakobson which is formulated from the various branches of language function (Sabata, 2017, p. 108). The formula includes the aesthetic function, the directive function, the phatic function, the poetic function, the referential function, the metalinguistic function, and the contextual function. Sabata and Ibrahim use five steps to collect the data, such as reading the novel, identifying the utterances, collecting the phatic function, counting the phatic function, and explaining the meaning of the utterances. In addition, they use descriptive qualitative as a method because it becomes used to specify, delineate, or describe the information taken from the communication in the novel "*A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man*" by James Joyce. The study got nine kinds of language functions: directive, emotive, phatic, metalinguistic, referential, contextual, referential, poetic, and emotive and directive functions. However, they

focused on analyzing a phatic function and found 96 frequencies of the phatic function contained in the novel "*A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man*" by James Joyce.

The similarity of the research is the function. Sabata and Ibrahim's research discussed the language function, while this study will examine one of them called aesthetic function. It has in common because the researchers discuss the function while the aesthetic function is the branch of language. The difference between this research is the theory used in the research and the object. Sabata and Ibrahim use a novel by James Joyce, "*A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man*," with Roman Jakobson's theory. In contrast, this research uses Agha Shahid Ali's poem with Jan Mukarovsky's theory.

The fourth journal is by Dr Sucharita Sharma, titled "*Poetics of Remembrance and Loss: A Study of Agha Shahid Ali's Poems*" from IIS University, published in 2018. The journal attempts to trace the themes of "dislocation" and "memorization" in the context of diasporic concerns in Agha Shahid Ali's selected poems from *The Veiled Suite*. Although she initially chose to analyze a selected poem, Sharma also studied some other Ali's poetries, such as *Postcard from Kashmir* and *Prayer Rug*. She said that the writer, Agha Shahid Ali, and the poem testify to the survival of an individual outside of two cultures. From the study, Sharma found that most of Agha Shahid Ali's poems have themes of morning and loss. Sharma said that Ali exaggerates the loss by covering all his worries under poetic expressions (2018, p. 305).

The similarity of both studies is in the object and the writer, Agha Shahid Ali's poems. The differences lie in theory used in Sharma's research, which analyzes the context of diasporic concern, while this study is about aesthetic function in the poem of Agha Shahid Ali.

The fifth journal's title is "*Literary Language in the Poetry of Agha Shahid Ali*" by Azhar Mahmood and Mani Mohan Mehta from Barkatullah University in India, 2017. This research analyzes the literary language in the poetry of Agha Shahid Ali, and they also mention a few themes in Ali's literary work. They have not mentioned whose theories they use in this research. Nevertheless, they found all of Ali's poems beautifully created by him. They do analyze not only the syntax but also explain the content of some of Ali's poetry. Mahmood and Mehta (2017) conclude that Ali's literary work has a unique colour of language, paradox, and oxymoron and made the poetry more attractive and fancier.

Mahmood and Mehta's research have similarities to this research, such as the object, the poem, and the author of the poetry, that is, Agha Shahid Ali. In addition, they also analyze the literary language, which uses different vocabulary that people sometimes misunderstand. That is almost the same as the researcher who wants to analyze Agha Shahid Ali's poem's aesthetic function to know why he makes the poem with different forms.

It can be concluded that some previous studies have similarities and differences from the parts of the object or the theory used by the researchers. Nevertheless, from some of these studies, no research focuses on deviations made by the poets' awareness. This is called foregrounding because the language of poetry

has its own uniqueness rather than daily language. The researcher wants to know the impact of foregrounding in Agha Shahid Ali's poetry.

1.6 Theoretical Approach

Jan Mukarovsky's theory will be used in this research. This research aims to find the aesthetic function of Agha Shahid Ali. Jan Mukarovsky is a Czech member of Prague Linguistics Circle affected by Jakobson's accentuation on poetic language work (Tahir & Amir, 2008, p. 139). His book entitled *Aesthetic function, Norm, and Value as Social Facts* was published in 1970 and translated from Czech into English by Mark E. Suino.

Jan Mukarovsky mentions three that may be the cause or the carrier of the aesthetic function (1970, p. 1-2). The first is an expression, not a requirement. Second, the aesthetic function does not state that it does not dominate other functions, which means that the aesthetic function can dominate other functions. Third, there is no mixture of other functions. The three carriers are said to say that there is no particular boundaries between aesthetic and extra aesthetic. It is because an aesthetic function covers a wider activity area compared to art itself. However, this was created with the aim of making their work more unique. To make their work unique and different from others' work, the poets usually make their own style which can deviate from the rules of language. According to Geoffrey Leech (1976) as cited in Salman and Mansoor, there are nine types of linguistic deviation that appear in poetry, such as lexical, semantic, syntactic, phonological, morphological, graphological, historical, dialectal, and register (2020, p. 8).

From the statement above, this theory is related to the problem because the researcher wants to explain the aesthetic function and the deviation that include and consist in Agha Shahid Ali's poems, "*A Lost Memory of Delhi*," "*Chandni Chowk, Delhi*" and "*In the Mountains*." It is to know the purpose of aesthetic function and the deviation used in these poems. Therefore, the researcher chooses Jan Mukarovsky's theory because it explains the aesthetic function more specifically, which is the aim of this study.

1.7 Method of Research

1.7.1 Type of Research

This research uses descriptive qualitative research methods to explain how Agha Shahid Ali uses an aesthetic function in his poems and analyzes its meaning. According to Adi, qualitative research methods are usual for literature and become important in social research (Adi, 2016, p. 239). Creswell (2002) mentioned that qualitative research is a method of collecting the data, analyzing, and reporting writing disagreeing with the conventional. On the other hand, this research uses a technique to analyze the object, collect the data, analyze, and report or conclude the findings. Creswell also said in his book that "*It's a method for searching into and comprehending the meaning that individuals or groups ascribe to a social or human issue.*" (2014, p. 32). The method is related to this research because the researcher wants to analyze and to identify the aesthetic function of the poems where the required data already exists and there is in the form of a poem or a literary work. This research uses a descriptive qualitative to analyze the aesthetic function of Jan Mukarovsky's theory on Agha Shahid Ali's poems.

1.7.2 Data Sources

The source of the study's data comes from a book of poems by Agha Shahid Ali entitled "*The Half-Inch Himalayas*," in which the researcher selected three poems, "*A Lost Memory of Delhi*," the poems "*Chandni Chowk, Delhi*," and "*In the Mountains*". The data were taken from the three poems, which analyzed the aesthetic function and also the deviation contained in the poems. The theory used to analyze the study was by Jan Mukarovsky and an additional theory by Geoffrey Leech.

1.7.3 Data Collection Technique

This study employs a qualitative method with an observations data collection because it needs to observe it and identify it (Sugiyono, 2015, p. 310). This research uses the documentation to collect the data because the data already exists in the book of the poem "*The Half-Inch Himalayas*." As Sugiyono has already said, documents are existing records that can be written, an illustration, or art of someone (2015, p. 329). Adi also said that the data collection methods with direct observation and paperwork or written documents are commonly used because literary research involves imaginary data. It also conducted literature research (2016, p. 241).

Therefore, this research uses the documentation to solve the problem by applying the theory by Jan Mukarovsky on Agha Shahid Ali's poems. In collecting the data, the first step that the researcher needs to do is to download the book of Agha Shahid Ali's poem titled "*The Half-Inch Himalayas*" and the book of theory's Jan Mukarovsky "*Aesthetic Function, Norm, and Value as Social Facts*." After that,

the researcher reads and chooses some of the poems before analyzing them. The last is to apply Jan Mukarovsky's theories to identify the aesthetic function of the poems.

1.7.4 Data Analysis Technique

The researcher uses the data analysis technique from Sugiyono (2015, p. 338). To find Ali's poem's aesthetic function already exists, one needs to observe the document and collect the data before analyzing it. As cited in Sugiyono, Bogdan mentioned that data analysis is the process of searching and systematically organizing data to understand it better and present your findings to others (Sugiyono, 2015, p. 304). There are three-step that will be used in this research:

1. Data Collecting

Data collection is essential in collecting the data that needs to be analyzed (Sugiyono, 2015, p. 308). The researcher collects the data using the book of Agha Shahid Ali's poem named "*The Half-Inch Himalayas*." The data are taken from three poems, "*A Lost Memory of Delhi*," "*Chandni Chowk, Delhi*," and "*In the Mountains*."

2. Data Display

Data display is the data obtained and then presented in charts, brief descriptions, narratives, and the relationship between categories and others (Sugiyono, 2015, p. 341). Before the researcher displays the data findings, the researcher will display the poems of Agha Shahid Ali. It is presented in the form of a narrative. The researcher will observe the data before documenting the data acquired.

3. Conclusion

The conclusion is the last step in the research's process to give meaning to the data analyzed (Sugiyono, 2015, p. 345). The researcher concludes the data findings of an aesthetic function according to Jan Mukarovsky's theory and calculates them.

1.8 Paper Organization

This study consists of four chapters in total. The first chapter includes the background of the study, problems statement, the study's object, significance, literature review, theoretical approach, and the research method. The second chapter will describe the theoretical framework that will explain the theory more specifically. In this research, the researcher uses Aesthetic Function by Jan Mukarovsky as the main theory and the deviation by Geoffrey Leech as the support theory. The third is the research findings and discussion, where the researcher will explain the data findings from the selected poem of Agha Shahid Ali. The last chapter is the conclusion and suggestion, which explains the conclusion of this researcher and the suggestion for the next researchers.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

4.1 Conclusion

Based on the previous chapter's conclusions, findings, and discussion, the researcher uses the aesthetic function theory from Jan Mukarovsky's book and the support theory from Geoffrey Leech. The researcher also concluded that the existence of aesthetic function and deviation performed by the poet has the wisdom to maintain the beauty and attract readers.

Considering this research, the researcher found aesthetic function in selected poems from Agha Shahid Ali's book "*The Half-Inch Himalayas*" by Agha Shahid Ali. The three chosen poems have a unique form of poetry without a sentence due to line changing to keep the poem neat and aligned. In addition, the line changing is also used to emphasize some words in the poem. The use of aesthetic function in a poem can also use deviation from grammatical rules that should exist in English. From the nine types of language deviations that exist (lexical deviation, semantic deviation, phonology deviation, morphology deviation, syntactical deviation, the use of register, the use of dialect, historical deviation, and graphological deviation), the researcher found only three types of deviations in "*A Lost Memory of Delhi*," "*Chandni Chowk, Delhi*" and "*In the Mountains*."

The deviation committed by Agha Shahid Ali occurred because of the author's awareness when doing his work. A literary work requires a foreground or the author's awareness to make art. The types of deviations that the researcher found in the four poems of Agha Shahid Ali include semantic deviation, syntactical deviation, and graphological deviation. The wisdom of using aesthetic function and

deviation in a poem is to attract the reader and to create his characteristics. Agha Shahid Ali used frequent line changes and performed some language deviations in creating his features.

4.2 Suggestion

To end the research, the results found in this object are a function of the beauty of poetry in the form of shapes and deviations carried out by a poet. The researcher used Jan Mukarovsky's theory of aesthetic function and the support theory from Geoffrey Leech. However, this research is far from perfect and can be developed. Therefore, for further research, the researcher suggests analyzing the figurative language used by Agha Shahid Ali in his poem.

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APPENDIX

A Lost Memory in Delhi

Aesthetic Function												
Poetry		Form								Grammar		
Line	Stanza	Phrase	Clause	Lexical	Phonological	Dialect	Historical	Graphological	Semantic	Syntactical	Morphological	Register
1	I am not born		Independent Clause									
2	it is 1948 and the bus turns		Independent Clause					✓				
3	into a road without name	Prepositional Phrase						✓		✓		
4	There on his bicycle	Prepositional Phrase										
5	my father	Noun Phrase						✓				

12	Silverdust parts her hair	Absolute Phrase						✓				
13	She doesn't see me		Independent Clause									
14	The bells of her anklets are distant		Independent Clause									
15	like the sound of china from	Prepositional Phrase						✓		✓		
16	teashops being lit up with lanterns	Noun Phrase						✓		✓		
17	and the stars are coming out		Dependent Clause					✓				

18	ringing with tongues of glass	Participle Phrase						✓	✓		
19	They go into the house		Independent Clause								
20	always faded in photographs	Participle Phrase							✓		
21	in the family album	Prepositional Phrase					✓				
22	but lit up now	Prepositional Phrase					✓				
23	with the oil lamp	Prepositional Phrase					✓				
24	I saw broken in the attic		Independent Clause						✓		

25	I want to tell them I am their son		Independent Clause									
26	older much older than they are	Adjective Phrase					✓		✓			
27	I knock keep knocking		Independent Clause						✓			
28	but for them the night is quiet		Dependent Clause				✓					
29	this the night of my being	Noun Phrase					✓		✓			
30	They don't they won't		Independent Clause				✓					

7	the taste of hungry words	Noun Phrase						✓	✓			
8	and you chew syllables of salt.		Dependent Clause						✓			
9	Can you rinse away this city that lasts		Dependent Clause					✓				
10	like blood on the bitten tongue	Prepositional Phrase						✓	✓			

7	The unknown hundredth he finds in glaciers		Independent Clause						✓		
8	then descends into wet saffron fields	Adjective Phrase					✓		✓		
9	where I wait to hold him		Dependent Clause				✓				
10	but wrapped in ice	Prepositional Phrase						✓			
11	he by- passes me		Independent Clause					✓			

12	in his phantom cart	Prepositional Phrase						✓				
13	He lets go of the hundredth Name		Independent Clause					✓				
14	which rises in calligraphy from his palm	Verb Phrase						✓				
15	Fog washes the sudden skeletons of maples		Independent Clause					✓				
16	Farther into the year by	Adverbial Phrase						✓				

	a broken fireplace											
17	I clutch the shiver of a last flame		Independent Clause									
18	and forget every Name of God	Prepositional Phrase										
19	And there in the mountains	Prepositional Phrase					✓		✓			
20	the Koran frozen to his fingertips		Independent Clause				✓					
21	he waits		Independent Clause				✓					

22	farther much farther into the year	Adverbial Phrase						✓				
23	he waits for news of my death		Independent Clause					✓				