

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the researcher reviews the related theories as follows: definition of stylistic, figurative language, comparative figurative languages, and *Maybe Someday* novel.

#### A. Review of the Study

##### 1. Stylistic

Stylistic is a part of linguistics which concentrates to the style of language use as Turner states in his book “Stylistics is a part of linguistics which concentrates on variation in the use of language, often, but not exclusively, with special attention to the most conscious and complex uses of language in literature.”<sup>1</sup> It deals with the way the author shows their idea.

Stylistic is a method of textual interpretation in which primary of place is assigned to language.<sup>2</sup> It is focus on variations of language use in complexity and reality in literary. In the other definition stylistic is “the linguistics study of different style”.<sup>3</sup> Another expert states that style is a language use of one specific group and individual. Therefore, stylistics discusses the relation of language and its users.

Style is the use of language in a certain context, by a certain people and a certain reason. It cannot be quantified and it has no rule. The

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<sup>1</sup>G.W. Turner, *Stylistics* (Harmondsworth: Penguin Books, 1973)p.7

<sup>2</sup> Paul Simpson, *Stylistics: A Resource Book for The Students* (New York: Routledge, 2004) p.2

<sup>3</sup> Davy and D. Crystal, *Investigating English Style* (London: Longman Group Limited, 1979) p.13

purpose of studying language style is to explain something in general. The usage of language style is to show or describing something by using uniquely and beautiful words which can make the reader feel what the writer feeling and also to explore creativity in language. Stylistics has two connections with literature, there are :

- a. Creativity and innovation in language use should not be seen as the exclusive preserve of literary writing.
- b. The techniques of stylistics analysis are as much about deriving insights about linguistics structure and function as they are about understanding literary texts.

Stylistics of fiction is a literary-language approach. This types of stylistics is an approach to analyze figure of speech by Colleen Hoover in her novel. Stylistics must be seen to be a way of reading (not a method), whose shaping orientation is a systematic an analytic attention to the language of the text.<sup>4</sup>

## 2. Figurative Language

Figurative language enlivens and enriches meaning is used to convey thoughts, feelings, and ideas that may be less effectively expressed.<sup>5</sup>Based on Perrine, figurative language is another way of adding extra dimension to language, which can attract the reader's

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<sup>4</sup>Toolan, J. Michael. *The Stylistics of Fiction* (London and New York: Routledge)

<sup>5</sup> Joyce. L.H. Age, Working Memory, Figurative Language Type, and Reading Ability: Influencing Factors in African American Adults' Comprehension of Figurative Language. *American Journal of Speech Language Pathology*, (American Speech Language Hearing Association, 2003) 12, p.93

attention.<sup>6</sup> It means that the definition will stimulate the reader's imagination. Besides, Rozakis also states that figurative language is saying one thing in terms of another.<sup>7</sup> It means that figurative language is an expression used by a person or the author indirectly by using the comparison. It cannot be interpreted literally because the comparison in figurative language expression has the meaning. Furthermore, Abrams explained that figurative language is a deviation from what speakers of a language apprehend as the ordinary or standard, significance or sequence of words, in order to achieve some special meaning or effect.<sup>8</sup>

From the definition, we can say that figurative language is different from the language that we use in daily activity. It makes the reader or listener use their imagination and understand much more than the plain words. When the author uses figurative language to describe the story, he usually tricks the language because he wants to create the implied meaning that will make the readers think deeply about the meaning. In interpreting the expression of figurative language, the reader will use the power of imagination to imagine this expression and think what the meaning behind it. Gernsbacher also states that some uses of language appear to be more figurative than others.<sup>9</sup> The use of figurative language

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<sup>6</sup>Laurence, Perrine. *Sound and Sense: An Introduction to Poetry* (Harcourt Brace Jovnsovich Inc. 1992) p. 65

<sup>7</sup>Rozakis, Laurie. E. *How to Interpret Poetry*. (New York: A Simon & Schuster Macmillan Company, 1995) p.28

<sup>8</sup> Abrams M. H. *A Glossary of Literary Terms* Ed. 7th. (US, Massachusetts, 1999) p. 63

<sup>9</sup>M. A. Gernsbacher and R.R.W. Robertson. The Role of Suppression in Figurative Language Comprehension. *Journal of Pragmatics*, (ELSEVIER, 1999) 31, p. 1624

creates the literary works to have high art value. This style of language makes the language more interesting and poetic.

The figurative language often provides a more effective means of saying what the writer mean that does direct statement. There are some reasons for the effectiveness :

1. It affords our imagination pleasure.
2. It is a way of bringing an additional imagery into serve, of making the abstract concrete.
3. It is a way of adding emotional intensity.
4. It is an effective means of concentration, a way of saying much in brief compass.<sup>10</sup>

Fitria states that some linguists have different perceptions to divide the kinds of figurative language, such as Little divided figurative language into three kinds, they are comparison, association, and other figure of speech. Beside that, Meanwhile and Perrine divided it becomes ten kinds,they are metaphor, simile, synecdoche, personification, metonymy, allegory, hyperbole, irony, symbol, and paradox.<sup>11</sup> According to Kennedy, figurative language consists of comparative, contradictive, relation and repetition figurative language.<sup>12</sup> Comparative figurative language consists of personification, metaphor and simile. Contradictive figurative language consists of hyperbole, litotes and paradox.

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<sup>10</sup>Mary Oliver. *A poetry Handbook* (USA, Beacon Press Harcourt Inc. 1994) p. 16

<sup>11</sup>Lonand., *The Use of Figurative Language.*, p. 20

<sup>12</sup>Kennedy, X. J., *An Introduction to Fiction.*, 481

Correlative figurative language consists of metonymy, synecdoche, allusion and ellipsis. Then the last is repetition figurative language.

In this study, the researcher uses the kinds of comparative figurative language by Kennedy because he explains it specifically. The researcher discusses comparative figurative language into simile, metaphor, and personification. Nova's statement also support this theory. He divide comparative figurative languages into three part.<sup>13</sup>In the next following section, the researcher explains about these three comparative figurative languages.

## **B. Theoretical Framework**

### **1. Comparative Figurative Language**

*Comparative figurative language* is a term used to refer to any figurative language a writer uses to express a point by comparing objects to other objects. Based on Kennedy's theory, comparative figurative languages consist of three types, those are personification, metaphor, and simile. Comparisons are fundamental linguistic devices that express the likeness of two things be it entities, concepts or ideas. Given that their working principle is to emphasize the relation between the shared properties of two arguments, comparisons can synthesize important semantic knowledge.<sup>14</sup>

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<sup>13</sup>Novi Wardoyo. *The Types and Interpretation of Figurative Language Used In "Pirates of Caribbean on Stranger Tide" Movie Manuscript 2011* (Surakarta, Muhammadiyah University. 2015) p. 3

<sup>14</sup> Hugh Bredin. Comparisons and similes. *Lingua*, (1998), 105(1):67–78.

### a. Personification

Personification is figure of speech in imaginative something, which does not have soul as though they have human characteristic. According to Qomariah, personification is describes un-living matter or inanimate object as if have humanism Attitudes.<sup>15</sup> Murfin and Ray states that personification is a figure of speech that bestows human characteristics upon anything nonhuman, from an abstract idea to a physical force to an inanimate object to a living organism.<sup>16</sup> Briefly, personification is the expression of language to create non human life as if human. So, this kind of figurative language makes non human can act, speak, and has emotional feeling like human. It means that inanimate things in this world are guessed as they live.

The use of figurative language will create the story imaginatively because the readers will find nonhuman such as animal, plant, and other objects have dialogue each other and they also have the attribution like human. So that people who read it guess, it can do everything like human being.

Personification has special feature from metaphor and simile. It contains the comparison like metaphor and simile, but in personification the things to be compared is nonhuman and human attributes.

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<sup>15</sup>Qomariah. R.L. and Thahara, Y. The Analysis of Personification Translation In the Novel of Angels and Demonds. *Journal of Personification Translation*, (AbdurachmanSaleh University, 2015) vol. 5 (1), p.78

<sup>16</sup>Murfin, Ross and Supryia M. Ray. *The Bedford Glossary of Critical and Literary Terms*. (Boston: Palgrave Macmillan. 2003) p. 339

For the example “*My room was happy to be cleaned*” the text explain that the room has the attributes of human being that to be happy because it was cleaned. From the text we can see that the room as the inanimate can feel what the human feelings.

The other example is “Justice is blind” In this example, a concept of justice is made as human or living thing e.g. blind. For the other sentence “city of the big shoulders” Cities don’t have shoulders. Chicago is a considered as human being having shoulders.

“*The soft voice of the waterfall serenaded me to sleep.*” In this sentence, the waterfall has been given the human characteristic of having a “soft voice” that “serenades” or sings the writer to sleep. And the text “*My cat, Sweety, counted the minutes until her next meal.*” This suggests that Sweety knows how to count like a human.

## **b. Metaphor**

Metaphor is language that directly connects seemingly unrelated subject. According to Perrine, a metaphor is a means of comparing things that are essentially alike directed without any connective word showing comparison.<sup>17</sup> He also declared that in metaphor the comparison is implied that is, the figurative term is substituted for or identified with the literal term.<sup>18</sup> A metaphor

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<sup>17</sup> Perrine, L. *Sound and Sense an Introduction to Poetry* (New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich Inc. 1978) p.54

<sup>18</sup> Perrine, Laurence. *Literature: Structure, Sound, and Sense*. (New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, Inc. 1983) p. 571

suggests something or someone actually becomes or is something else. Metaphor is primarily considered a figurative expression by which a word or phrase is altered from its literal reference to a new and often wide field of reference.<sup>19</sup> As Holme explains, metaphor is principle of meaning extension whose destination cannot always be predicted.<sup>20</sup>

From the statements above, we know that metaphor is the process of comparing two different things as if they are one. It happens because metaphor does not have connective words such as like, as, than, similar to and seems determining them as figurative. Metaphors use more specific words like is, are, was, or were to express something.

For the example "*They hatched a new plan*" it does not state a comparison, although of course the comparison is understood by implication. From the text above does not mean that plan is hatched like an egg. It can be translated as make a new plan.

The other example "*Uncle is a bear when he's mad*" in this sentence the use of the word *is* to paint a mental picture of Uncle actually when he is mad like a bear.

There are three types of metaphor, there are :

1. Metaphor that show of something concrete by referring to something else concrete. For the example "*Oh, she is a moon*"

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<sup>19</sup>Fadaee, E. Symbols, metaphors and similes in literature: A case study of "Animal Farm". *International Journal of English and Literature*, (Academic Journal, 2011) 2(2), p. 21

<sup>20</sup>Holme. R., *Mind, Metaphor and Language Teaching*, (Basingstoke: Palgrave, 2004), p. 97



does not mean that the girl is literally a moon. In such statement the word *moon* means something that have brilliance, coolness, shine, and beauty like a moon. In this sentence *she* is something concrete and the *moon* too.

2. Metaphor that explain an abstract principle by comparing it to something concrete. The example is "*My love is a fish, swimming in all direction*". The statement is comparing *My love* as the abstract principle with *a fish* as the concrete thing.
3. The embedded Metaphor uses a verb or noun in a nonliteral fashion. For the example is "*The darkness threw itself upon the land with a sigh of relief.*" Obviously darkness cannot really throw itself upon the land it only seems to do so. The metaphor "*The darkness threw itself upon the land*" is embedded because it merely suggests that the night is like a lover overwhelmed after a long absence or a man exhausted after a hard day at work.<sup>21</sup>

### c. Simile

Simile is comparison which has explicit characteristic, it means that they state something similar with each other directly that use words like as and like. Siswantoro said as observed by Wren and Martin, they said that "Simile is a comparison made between two objects of different kinds which have, however, at least one point in

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<sup>21</sup>Laurence Perrine, *Sound and Sense: An Introduction to Poetry* (Harcourt Brace Jovanovich Inc. 1992) p. 66

common.<sup>22</sup> Furthermore, Rozakis explained that simile is comparison between unlike objects introduced by a connective word such as like, as, or than or a verb as seems.<sup>23</sup> Briefly, simile is the comparison of two distinctly different things but it is considered the same as helped by the connective words. In simile expression, other connective words that be found are compare, similar to and resemble. The comparison has to be specific and needs the sign. The comparison is expressed by using of some words, there are like, as, than, similar to, or seems.<sup>24</sup>

For the example is “*My love is like a red, red rose.*” The sentence is a form of figurative language in simile similar form. In this simplest kind of figure there is not actually any extended reference, the red rose is still just a flower, and we can understand that the feeling “love” is like it in beauty, fragility, or so on.

The other example is “the baby’s skin is as smooth as silk”. This expression is simile because it considers the baby’s skin like silk. Even we know that the baby’s skin and silk are different things in form and utility. The connective word used is as.

The sentence “*Dad is as busy as a bee*” paints a mental picture of Mom swarming around like a bee when he’s busy. In this

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<sup>22</sup>Siswantoro, *Apresiasi Sastra Inggris*, (Surakarta: Muhammadiyah University Press, 2005), p. 24

<sup>23</sup>Rozakis, Laurie. E. *op.cit.* p.36

<sup>24</sup> Tom Mc Arthur, *The Oxford Comparison of The English Language* (New York, Oxford University: 1992) p.936

statement, the writer use the conjunction word *as* to compare the word.

## **2. Maybe Someday Novel By Colleen Hoover**

*Maybe Someday* was utterly unique and refreshingly original. This novel written by a reputable author named Colleen Hoover. Colleen Hoover already known as the author is good at making the reader get carried away in the story. She worked various [social work](#) and teaching jobs until she began her writing career. *Maybe Someday* is one of her works that are very popular. It occupying second rating of the entire novel written by Colleen Hoover.

*Maybe Someday tells about* Ridge was the kind of guy who everyone will fall in love with a gorgeous, sweet, talented musician with a heart of gold and who was also hiding a big secret. He is a deaf man and he also act like he is dumb. He never talk to anyone since his father angry to hear he speaks. He spent his whole life in silence. His daily activities only sit on his balcony to compose a new song for his brother's band. Until he met Sydney. She was kind, endearing and earned my respect more than once with the way she handled the situations she was put in. *Sydney is his neighbor. He looks at her in the balcony every evening.*

*One day, Sydney caught her boyfriend cheating on her with her roommate. It so upset. She choose to go out from the apartment*

*eventhough she did not know where will she go. She just sat in front of her apartment until she was approached by a woman who offered her to stay in her apartment. After they arrived in her apartment, Sydney just know that the apartment is Ridge's. Ridge said that she could live there but she has to help him to compose a song. Sydney accept it.*

Sydney was initially very surprised when she knew that Ridge deaf and dumb. After long time she knew how Ridge can compose songs from these shortcomings. Ridge did it with heart.

Time flies, they often spent time together in the balcony to create a song. One day, they realize that they need each other. But Ridge did not want to hide anything from Sydney. He tried to tell the truth in Sydney. he began to tell about his past. Sydney is able to change the Ridge. Sydney even able to make Ridge learn to speak again after years of silence.

There are so many conflicts in Ridge and Sydney's life. But they were able to deal with both. Until they can achieve what they want.