

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW RELATED LITERATURE**

In this chapter, the researcher presents the theory related to the research in order to support the analysis. It consists of explanation, figurative language, use figurative language, Harris Jung and previous study.

#### **A. Figurative Language**

In this chapter, the writer goes through with the underlying theories to support the subject of this research used for data analysis. The researcher has done some literature review in many sources such as books, journal and internet websites. This chapter attaches some definitions, descriptions, and elaborations as foundation of the study.

Figurative language is language that uses figures of speech. A figure of speech is a way of saying something other than the literal meaning of the world. Figure of speech maybe said to occur whenever a speaker or writer, for the sake of freshness or emphasis, departs from the usual denotations of words (X.J. Kennedy, 1979:187).

According to Risdianto (2011:33) figurative language is wording that makes explicit comparisons between unlike things using figures of speech such as metaphors and similes.

Figures of speech convey shades of meaning that can't be expressed exactly any other way, they convey a great deal in a shorter time than would otherwise be possible, and they are immediate because they embody the meaning in imagery instead of expressing it abstractly (Potter, 1967:56-57). Figure of speech is a word or words used in an imaginative rather than in a literal sense in the same manner (John. C. Hedges, 1984:253).

Potter (1967:53) states the general term that we will use for the figures of speech that make up figurative language is metaphor, much as the term imagery, which narrowly refers to visual phenomena, is nevertheless used to cover other sense impressions as well. The basic process of metaphor is the comparison of the things that are largely dissimilar, but have at least some one characteristic in common.

Figurative language is one of style of language or figure of speech a way of saying something other than the literal meaning of the word. Figurative language are very common in poetry, but is also used in prose and nonfiction writing as well. This is very useful to writer because it can make their language more beautiful to listen. This chapter discusses the types of figurative language, the meaning and uses it on the movie. Otherwise, the literary elements and imaginary also be discussed.

According to Gioia & Kennedy (1995), there are ten kinds of figurative language expression. The definition and example of those figurative languages are described below.

## 1. Simile

Kennedy (1979:490) affirms that simile is comparison of two things, indicated by some connective, usually like, as, than or verb such as resembles. Generally, simile is defined as a type of figurative language that used to explain the resemblance of two objects (in shape, color, characteristic etc). For example:

*a. As easy as shooting fish in a barrel.*

*b. Her eyes are like a star, east star.*

The meaning of the first example is doing something that people think is hard but he makes it is very easy and simple. For the second example, the word “eyes” and “east star”, expression can be called explicit comparison because it express those words with the same purpose. The both of the example above used the key word like and as to compare between two unlike things.

## 2. Metaphor

The second type of figurative language is metaphor. It like simile that is to comparison but in metaphor does not use “as” or “like” to create the comparison.

According to Kennedy (1979:490) affirms that metaphor is a statement that one thing is something else, which in a literal sense, it is not. It doesn't use connective words such as like or as. Metaphor only makes sense when the similarities between the two things become apparent or someone understands the connection. For example:

a. *He has a heart of stone.*

b. *I am a big, big world.*

The meaning of heart of stone is the man cannot accept opinion from others because his heart is hard like a stone. For the second example, the first main word is connected with the second main word directly. Thus, "I am" connected with "big world" directly. The both of statement above compares two things that different.

### 3. Personification

It is a figure of speech in which a thing, an animal, or an abstract term (truth or nature) is made human (Kennedy, 1979:495). Personification gives human characteristics to inanimate objects, animals, or ideas. This can really affect the way the reader imagines things. This is used in children's books, poetry, and fictional literature. For example:

a. *The sun played hide and seek with the clouds.*

b. *The sky was full of dancing stars.*

The meaning of the first statement is the weather of that day is always change, and the meaning of the second statement is the sky of that night is very beautiful because full of stars.

The both of the sentence above describe the sun and the sky is played and dancing as human do. The word played and dancing has a connotative meaning.

#### 4. Apostrophe

According to Gioia & Kennedy (1995), apostrophe is a way of addressing someone or something invisible or not ordinarily spoken to. In

an apostrophe, a poet may address an inanimate object, some dead or absent person, an abstract thing, or a spirit. More often than not, the poet uses apostrophe to announce a lofty and serious tone. Instead of giving life to the inanimate, it is a way of giving body to the intangible, a way of speaking to it person to person. For example:

a. *“Death, ain’t you got no shame?”*

#### 5. Metonymy

According to Gioia & Kennedy (1995:687), metonymy is the use of something closely related for the thing actually meant. In metonymy, the name of a thing is substituted for that of another closely associated with it. It is figure of speech which the name of one object is replaced by another which is closely associated with it. For example:

a. *Somebody wants your love so open the door.*

b. *The pen is mightier than the sword.*

The meaning of the first sentence is someone falling in love and asked girl to accept his love. The second example describe not only sword, weapon, knife that can hurting of someone else, but pen can hurt other as

sharp as sword. The both sentences is closely related for the thing actually meant.

#### 6. Synecdoche

Synecdoche is the use of part a thing to stand for the whole of it or vice versa (Kennedy, 1979: 479). From the definition above a synecdoche is a figure of speech in which a part is used for the whole. For example:

- a. *All eyes on me.*
- b. *Well, because Medicare doesn't cover old ladies falling off of giant bees. Get down.*

The meaning of the first example is all peoples looking at her. The meaning of the second statement is Medicare is not always cover all of old ladies of their sickness. The words eyes and giant bees are used to designate a part things for the whole.

#### 7. Paradox

Paradox is statement which seems to contain two opposite facts but is or may be true (Oxford, 1991:298). Paradox occurs in a statement that at first strikes us as self-contradictory but that on reflection make some sense (Kennedy, 1979: 497). For example:

- a. *He was dead in the middle of his riches.*
- b. *We just need to move quickly but carefully.*

The meaning of the first statement is the man was dead when he was in the top in his riches has much money. The meaning of the second

statement is they need to move as fast as possible but carefully. The both of example are contradictory statement because it has make sense.

#### 8. Hyperbole

Kennedy (1983:496) affirms hyperbole is emphasizing a point with statement containing exaggeration. It can be ridiculous or funny. Hyperboles can be added to fiction to add color and depth to a character. Hyperbole is figure of speech that it is intentional exaggeration or overstating, often for emphasis or vivid descriptive. Hyperboles can be added to fiction to add color and depth to a character. For example:

- a. *I had to walk 15 miles to school in the snow, uphill.*
- b. *He was so hungry, he ate that whole cornfield for lunch, stalks and all.*

The meaning of the first sentence is he walks to school in the snow it make like walk so far like 15 miles away. The second statement describe that he ate so much because very hungry. The statement above is expression of over-statement.

#### 9. Litotes

Litotes is opposite from hyperbole. It is kind of understatement where the speaker uses negative of a word ironically, to mean the opposite. According to Gioia & Kennedy (1995), Litotes is implying more than is said. According Hornby (2000:451), litotes is expression of one's meaning by saying something is the direct opposite of one's thought, it to make someone's remarks forceful. For example:

a. *I shan't be sorry when it's over.*

b. *It was no easy matter.*

The meaning of the first example is he will not say apologize when something bad is happen. The meaning of the second statement is the man always thinks carefully when problem come, and not makes it simple and easy.

#### 10. Transferred Epithet

According to Gioia & Kennedy (1995), it is a device of emphasis in which the poet attributes some characteristic of a thing to another thing closely associated with it. In other words, transferred epithet is when an adjective usually used to describe one thing is transferred to another. For example:

a. *"a happy person"*.

Epithets are usually adjectives like "happy" that describe a noun like "person". Transferred epithet is when this adjective is transferred to a different noun like "Happy birthday".

#### **B. Song**

Gragam (2016) stated that the song lyric is particularly unified and simple. A tune has its own emotional character, and its words will need to be of words and music. Lyric can express judgments about lifestyles, values, and appearances. Then, song can be express attitudes and values. Every song's lyric has message and suggestion for the listeners, whether good or bad. It depends on the kind of the music and on the listeners.



Lyric are written as a form of the interaction between the writer and listeners. In song can be cited as a media to transfer message, or expression in order to achieve the pure feeling joyful, aspirations, or ambitions. In addition, lyric is a part of literary works are very useful since they have various values such as moral, religious, and sociological values. Literature is also one of media to show some of the meaning.

The song lyric is specifically intended for singing. A tune has its own emotional character, and it is words will need to be of words and music. Human is the creature that knows how to react not only in the physical environment but also in the symbols that they made. Song lyric is symbolic reaction of human, it is a response of everything that may happend and felt by their physical environment and it is influence by common sense and stimulated proces or the spesific interpretation will be spesific meaning pronounced.

### **C. Salam**

"Salam" (Arabic for "peace") is Harris J's debut album, which was released in September 2015. It includes 12 tracks. Track List: Salam Alaikum, Good Life, Rasool'Allah, I Promise, The One, Worth It ft. Saif Adam, Love Who You Are, Eid Mubarak ft. Shujat Ali Khan, Let Me Breathe, Paradise ft. Jae Deen, My Hero, and You Are My Life, these track lists of the album was taken by Awakening official.

“Salam” Album won Platinum Award, because it has sold a combined 1 million albums in Indonesia. The first single "Salam Alaikum" reached number 24 on the Billboard Hot iTunes chart and reached more than three million views on YouTube.

#### **D. Uses of figurative language**

Figurative language is a kind of literature that emphasize in connotation meaning than literary one. It is language that uses word or expression with a different meaning than literal interpretation.

It can be found in literature and poetry where the writing appeals to the senses. It can do this by giving a word with a specific meaning, by comparing two things in such a way that we find the comparison interesting or by using words that have unusual constructions or sounds. It is characterized by figure of speech that compares, exaggerates, or shows the other sense of the first appearance meaning.

According to Kennedy (1979:487), of speech are not devices to state what is demonstrably untrue. Indeed they often state truths that more literal language can't communicate, they call attention to such truth, and they lend them emphasize. The reason why we used figurative language are we can say what we want to say more vividly and forcefully and forcefully by figures than we can by saying it directly, and we can more by figurative statement then we can by literal statement. Figures of speech offer another way of adding extra dimension to language.

Figurative language often provides a more effective meaning than a direct statement. In this condition, there are some reasons for that effectiveness, they are (1) figurative language affords imaginative pleasure, (2) figures of speech are a way of bringing additional imagery into verse, making the abstract concrete and more sensuous poetry, (3) figures of speech are a way of adding emotional intensity to otherwise merely informative statement and conveying attitudes along with information, (4) figures of speech are an effective meaning of concentration a way of saying much in brief compass.

#### **E. Previous Study**

This chapter covers definitions and theories which are related to the research objects. In this thesis, the writer uses several the other previous studies which can be found in the following paragraphs.

The first review related to this study, Ranti (2016) in her study about *The Analysis of Figurative Language in Harris Jung Album* has a purpose to analyze the kinds of figurative language such as simile, metaphor, hyperbole, and others. Besides, the researcher also analyzes the meaning of each figurative language. After analyzing and discussing the lyrics of the Harris Jung Album, the writer conclude that there are many types of figurative language. In this study, hyperbole is the most dominant type of figurative language.

The second review related to this study Laila Alviana Dewi (2020) in her research entitled *The Analysis of Figurative language Used in the Lyric of Firework by Maher Zain (A Study of Semantic)* which focus on analyzing the types of figurative language and the contextual meanings of figurative language used in the song lyric of Firework by Maher Zain. There are some figurative language used in this study such as simile, metaphor, hyperbole, affiliation, symbolism, paradox and personification. The writer found the most dominant figurative language that used is symbolism in his research.

The third review related to this study Maftuhah (2018), on her thesis entitled *Figurative Language in Selected Brian McKnight's Songs (Semantic Analysis)*, the focus of the study is in the types of figurative language, the meaning of the figurative language found in Brian McKnight's songs, and the types of figurative language that is mostly used 6 in Brian McKnight's songs.

The researcher also uses theory from Laurence Perrine to analyze the data. In this study, the researcher found 5 types of figurative language being used in Brian McKnight's Songs which divided into 37 data. The figurative language that mostly used is hyperbole.

The fourth title of related literature is “An Analysis of Figurative Languages on Michael Jackson’s songs based on “Perrine Theory” which have been researched Kurnia Kusumaning Putri in 2019. The student of State Islamic of Institute of Kediri (IAIN).

The researcher used descriptive qualitative methods in her analyze. In her graduating paper, she found 10 kinds of figurative languages. They are metaphor, simile, personification, metonymy, symbol, synecdoche, paradox, hyperbole, litotes, irony.