

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter contains four topics related to this study. This includes figurative language and its types, song, lyric, and previous study.

A. Figurative Language and Its Types

1. Definition of Figurative Language

Figurative language is a language that is used imaginatively and not literary because the use of the words diverging from its usual meaning. Figure of speech introduces an ambiguity between literal and figurative interpretation. Thus, when having to understand it people have to think deeply. The statement occurred when people are looking at figurative language obviously has an ambiguity meaning in it. In addition to that, Figurative language is not intended to be interpreted in a literal sense but it appeals on to the imagination. A figure of speech in which a name or descriptive word or phrase is transferred to an object or action (Gluckberg, 2001). Figurative language is language which uses figures of speech (a way of saying one thing and meeting another). In other words, it can't be taken literally (or should not be taken literally only) because it employs to heighten and improve an effect by introducing and comparing one certain thing to another more general thing but without figures of speech, the power of language to communicate would be crippled, like a dog without bark or bite.

The simplest definition of a figure of speech is an intended deviation from ordinary usage (Gluckberg, 2001). These figures of speech have been named and collected because they are used for properly, extremely helpful in learning and teaching how to write, speak, read, listen, better. The figures of speech also take a part to help people even students to see the words choices that are available in a given context which is able to give critic or judge value in its content. Figurative language is noticed and

frequently interpreted inconsiderable detail, and evaluation takes place (Picken, 2007).

2. Types of Figurative Language

2.1. Simile

Simile is a part of figurative language in English uses the conjunction such as as, like, resemble and so on to express the comparison two different things. Simile is an expression that describes something as being similar to something else, using words „as or like. In other side (Lazar, 2003). Simile is the comparison which has explicit nature. The explicit meaning is to say something directly which is same with other things. So, it needs the way explicitly that showed similarity, by the word or phrase such as like, as, than, similar, resemble or seems. Simile is the simplest kind of figurative language to certain something. Here the example of simile from Lazar: *My life is like empty room without your coming*. The kind of figurative language is simile. It can be clearly and easily seen that the data uses simile as a kind of figurative language because the statement above use *Like* as a characteristic of simile. By using simile, the word *like empty room* is an utterance of somebody who declares his life becomes zero without his girlfriend (Keraf, 2009).

2.2. Metaphor

Metaphor is a part of figurative language using an analogy or close comparison between two things that are not normally treated as if they had anything in common. Metaphor is common means of extending the uses and references of words. Metaphors are common in language use, and ordinarily it does not seem to require any particular effort to construct and understand them. Metaphor is a kind of figurative language to think something analogy. Here is the example of metaphor: *You are the beautiful wealth sent by God to me*. The example above can be said as a metaphor because it is

constructed on the spot by the researcher to give an illustration of his feeling that *his girlfriend is compared with beautiful wealth* which is related to his imagination only. It is one which is understood only after paying special attention to the comparison between wealth in real context as noun and in its context is his girlfriend. There is comparison meaning between *you and wealth*. But in this context compare that *You* as human with *wealth as noun* (Alm-Arvius, 2003).

2.3. Personification

Personification is a part of figurative language that is giving the attribute of human beings to animal, an object or a concept. It is sub type of metaphor, an implied comparison in which the figurative term of the comparison is always human being. Personification is a kind of figurative language which describes lifeless thing as if has human being nature. The example: *How poor are words in conveying the heights of splendor*.

The example above can be said as a personification because in the real context the word *Conveying* always refers to the human action which is used anatomy such *Mouth to speak an utterance to somebody*. But by looking the data above that it is used a personification because the word *poor words* as if a human being which has a nature such able to describe a human action in conveying something. But it is totally a thing which can be a human being as called personification (Keraf, 2009).

2.4. Synecdoche

Synecdoche is the uses of the part for the whole divides synecdoche into two parts: they are Pars pro toto and Totem proparte. Pars pro toto is a part for the whole and Totem proparte is when the whole things stand for its part (Keraf, 2009). Here are the examples: *Till evening, I haven't seen his nose* (Pars pro toto (partial

represent whole)). The example can be identified as synecdoche (Pars pro toto) because it is as a hint to describe his nose in the sentence which is meant whole of body that consists of head, neck, stomach, hands, feet, etc. It isn't just nose as, because it represents person as whole.

The example of Totem pro parte (whole represent partial): *Indonesia got gold medals in the championship*. The example above it can be identified as synecdoche (Totem pro parte) because it as a hint to describe Indonesia in the sentence. Which is meant some persons who become winner in a competition and it is not all population in Indonesia take a part in that competition.

2.5. Hyperbole

The figure of speech, or trope, called hyperbole is bold overstatement, or the extravagant exaggeration of fact or of possibility (Abrams ,1999). In addition, Hyperbole derived from a Greek word meaning "over-casting", is a figure of speech that involves an exaggeration of ideas for sake of emphasis". For both meaning of hyperbole, the writer makes it simply that hyperbole is an exaggeration which is to emphasis an idea. Abrams adds" An example of hyperbole is given by C. Colloid in his novel entitled *The Adventures of Pinocchio*, "He cried all night, and dawn found him still there, though his tears had dried and only hard, dry sobs shook his wooden frame. But these were so loud that they could be heard by the faraway hills ...". Collodi emphasis all night to exaggeration the crying of Pinocchio until his tears became dry. By using hyperbole, a writer or a poet makes common human feelings remarkable and intense to such an extent that they do not remain ordinary. In fact, hyperbole is used for the writer to catch the reader's attention.

2.6. Litotes

Litotes, derived from a Greek word meaning “simple”, is a figure of speech which employs an understatement by using double negatives or, in other words, positive statement is expressed by negating its opposite expressions. According to Abrams, “understatement represent something as very much less in magnitude or importance than really is, or is ordinarily considered to be”. “Saying, “She is not a beauty queen”, means “She is ugly”. The example shows a negative statement by negating the positive expression. Litotes uses ironical understatement in order to emphasize an idea or situation rather than minimizing its importance (Keraf, 2009).

2.7. Irony

Irony is the opposite of what one means. Irony is a hint that wants to say something with other meaning on what it contains in the words. Here are the examples: *I know you “re a beautiful girl in this world that able to have this position; Not to worry of your capability anymore that you are the people who are able to finish this task in a day well.* The examples above can be identified as Irony because the both sentences are said in other meaning on what it contains of the words in reality *I know you “re a beautiful girl in this world that able to have this position, Not to worry of your capability anymore that you are the people who are able to finish this task in a day well* is always refers to say something true for the human when the position is owned with suitable performances (Keraf, 2009).

2.8. Alliteration

Alliteration is derived from Latin’s “Latira”. It means “letter of alphabet”. It is a stylistic device in which a number of words, having the same first consonant sound, occur close together in a series” . Abrams defined alliteration is the repetition of a speech

sound in a sequence of nearby words. He adds “ The term is usually applied only to consonants, and only when the recurrent sound begins a word or a stressed syllable within a word “. He also adds examples as follows “ Consider the following examples, “But a better butter makes a batter better”. In that sentence is alliterative because the same first letter of words (B) occurs close together and produces alliteration in the sentence “. The use of alliteration it does not depend on letters but on sounds. It creates a musical effect in the text that enhance the pleasure of reading a literary piece. In fact, alliteration makes a literary works more interesting and easier to remember.

2.9. Allusion

Allusion is a part of figurative language which likes a hint to try suggesting the similarity between people, places, and events. Basically, it is a reference which explicit and implicit to the events, figures, or places in real life. Here are the examples of allusion. Some examples are: *Bandung is Paris Java; Kartini is also took a part to struggle her similar rights*. In the examples above can be said as allusion because Bandung is a name of city which has a hint to show Paris Java. Kartini is a name of a figure from a strong woman to struggle her rights and for the others woman rights (Keraf, 2009).

2.10. Paradox

The paradox occurs in a statement that at first strikes us as self-contradictory but that on reflection makes some sense. Abrams also defines “ a paradox is a statement which seems on its face to be logically contradictory or absurd, yet turns out to be interpretable in a way that makes good sense. “ In literature, paradox is not just a clever or comical statement or use of words” (Kennedy, 1979).

B. Song

Song is one of type in literature that can be used in literary term. It may be used to create a more relaxing and fun feeling in each situation. In that case, song can be more helpful to the speaker enjoying the song when they hear it. Songs express who are and how we feel, they bring us closer to others, they keep us company when we are alone. It means that song helps our feeling and sense to express our life stories (Bruscia, 1998). Grocke and Wigram also stated songs become popular when the lyrics speak of everyday situations that people experience, for example: relationships, identity, peace, drugs, and aggression.

C. Lyric

Abrams says “lyric is any fairly short poem, consisting of the utterance by a single speaker, who expresses a state of mind or a process of perception, thought, and feeling.” In the original greek, “lyric” signified a song rendered to the accompaniment of a lyre. Abrams added “ in some usage, lyric still retains the sense of a poem written to be set to music “. It means that lyric is a set of words that make up a song. From those theories, lyric candemonstrate specific moods and emotions through words. Lyric can also be analyzed from an academic perspective. For example, some lyrics can be considered as a form of social commentary and deliver a positive and negative messages with respect to the sense of unity or lack of unity in music.

D. Previous Studies

In this paper, the researcher uses several previous studies related to the topic which can be described as follow.

The first review related to this study is *An Analysis Of Figurative Language Used In The Lyric Of “A Whole New World” By Zayn Malik And Zhavia Ward*. That study has been researched by (Siti Nursolihat¹, Evie Kareviati², 2020), the student of IKIP Siliwangi. The writer used a descriptive qualitative method in analyzing and describing the data of figurative language for her research. According to the results of their research, it was found that the song contains

some figurative languages namely: alliteration, simile, metaphor, personification and hyperbole. However metaphor is the most used among the other figurative languages.

The second review which related to this study is *Figurative Language Used In One Direction's Album Entitled Up All Night* which has been researched by (Tira Nur Fitria, 2018). Qualitative descriptive analysis method is used by the writer for her research. The result is the writer found six types of figurative language in One Direction's album entitled "Up All Night", that are repetition, parallelism, personification, metaphor, simile also hyperbole. While, the most dominant type of figurative language used is repetition.

The third review related to this study is *An Analysis of Figurative Language in Maroon 5 – Nobody's Love Song Lyrics* which has been researched by (Farhan Muhammad¹, Didin Nuruddin Hidayat², Alek³, 2021) the students of UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta. The writers used a descriptive qualitative research method. The results of their research that there are five kinds of figurative language used in this song's lyrics: Personification 20 %, Hyperbole 30 %, Irony 20 %, Simile 20 %, and Repetition 20 %. Hyperbole is the dominant figurative language used in the lyrics of the song.

The writer presents an analysis of figurative language which can be found on the song lyric of *Solipsism 0.2* album by Pamungkas in this study. All of them above study are about figurative language. In spite of that, it also has difference from previous study that is on the object of study.