

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

This chapter discusses the theory used in the title of this research. With this chapter, it made easier for the reader to understand the purpose of this thesis. The researcher divided it into several essential parts related to the topic of this thesis.

#### **A. Figurative Language and Its Types**

While there are many aspects of languages to learn, one of them is figurative language. Figurative languages sometimes cannot be translated literally. Translating it into different languages may cause misinterpretation. If translated, word by word, it will often be completely misunderstood. They can also deepen the work's mood, tone, and complexity by choosing relevant comparisons. here to make it easier for the reader to more deeply reach approach from a work, pragmatics are needed in it. The approach is an activity carried out by people of literary works to discover and live deeper. Pragmatics is the study of language and context, the basic form for understanding literary works (Levinson, 1983). Context is crucially used to interpret the language of a literary work.

##### **1. Definition of Figurative language**

Figure of Speech is a literary device widely used in almost all forms of literature. A word or group of words that deviate from the original meaning is referred as a figure of speech. According to Sharma 2012, figure of speech introduces an ambiguity between literal and figurative interpretation. It is the same as incorrectly interpreting a figure of speech will feel confusing and silly. So, a figure of speech is needed to analyze the real meaning of a word or phrase.

Figurative language use words to explain or express complex meanings that are not easy to imagine. It is often uses comparisons so that the meaning or description of something can express well. At this time, figurative language still exists, like inserting figurative language in the song. In addition, to make the listeners understand the meaning and message conveyed by the song, figurative language also makes a song more beautiful and more variable.

Figurative language, often known as a metaphor or metaphorical, conveys information beyond the literal meaning. This research uses 12 categories of figurative language proposed or validated by Kennedy (1979): personification, simile, metaphor, hyperbole, litotes, paradox, irony, metonymy, synecdoche, symbol, allusion, and ellipsis.

## **2. Types of Figurative Language**

There are three kinds of figurative language (Kennedy, 1979). They are comparative, contradictive, and correlative. In comparative figurative languages are personification, simile, and metaphor. Contradictive figurative language consists of hyperbole, litotes, paradox, and irony. Then correlative figurative language contains metonymy, synecdoche, symbol, allusion, and ellipsis. Here is the explanation of the types.

### **a. Personification**

Personification is a phrase that uses objects, animals, or abstract concepts to create that the object can be alive like a human. Both in terms of nature, actions, and characteristics of humans, which are then implemented into a specific object.

Example, *the carved pumpkin smiled at me.*

The meaning of the sentence has not happen. The pumpkin does not really smile at you, but the carved pumpkin is just facing your body. In that sentence, smile is a human action. It means that the carved pumpkin is being personified. In real life, the form smile is always for human life because smile is a human characteristic.

b. Simile

Simile compares two items indicated by conjunction, usually a verb like, as, or like. Simile compares two different kinds of items, but they have at least one thing in common. The comparison is apparent in the parable.

Example, *someone wants to live as free as a bird.*

In this sentence, the writer wants to compare person with bird because bird is always flying free in their live. The use of the word "as" shows that the person wants to live free as a bird without concerns or troubles.

c. Metaphor

Metaphors are comparisons to something abstract. It created a deeper and more imaginative meaning. Metaphor is the claim that one thing is something else than what is in the literal sense. It does not make use of conjunctions like or as. In contrast to similes, metaphors do not use comparative words such as like or as. So, metaphors compare two things that are the same and state facts using comparisons more positively without using like or as.

Example: *Life is a roller coaster.*

This sentence compares "life" and "roller coaster". It means there are many emotional highs and lows or happy and challenging moments that follow one another. We can use this comparison to describe a connection of a roller coaster with life. Roller coaster is a game ride of trains driven at high speed on specific roller lines that go high and low, and life describing similar characteristics.

d. Hyperbole

Hyperbole is a forceful, purposeful overstatement that is not meant to be taken literally. That means done to highlight how accurate the statement is. Hyperbole is a figure of speech used by the writer to exaggerate something in a particular way. It is very important for writers because they need an exaggerated thing because it gets attention from readers. Readers do not just read what is usually given, but they must know the author's overstatement according to their abilities. From hyperbole, the writer will get an interesting impression from every reader.

Example, *He will die for someone's love.*

The phrase *will die for someone's love* means they are trying to prove how much they love, even if it takes more effort than anyone else.

e. Litotes

Litotes is a rhetorical device that is a positive statement that contradicts a negative statement, the reverse of hyperbole. Litotes is a form of a statement

that understatement something positive with a negative impression from its opponent.

Example, *He is not unlike his older brother.*

That sentence means he is like his older brother. Is not unlike is the negative opposite from understatement thing.

f. Paradox

Paradox is a statement that seems self-contradictory at first but makes sense after further logical interpretation. Paradox is a statement that includes two seemingly different facts yet is or might be accurate.

Example, *love is a disease.*

The sentence has absurd contradictions. Disease means feeling love will create a situation that might result in unpredictable emotions when a person is deeply in love.

g. Irony

Irony is a contrast or disagreement between what happened and what was anticipated. Irony shows something real, but that does not happen. Something weird that crosses the line because the opposite of what is supposed to be expected.

Example,

*Today's weather is so lovely that someone wants to leave the house.*

The word *so lovely that someone wants to leave the house* is not appropriate.

It is only an ironic word that has an opposite meaning. In fact, there is a

thunderstorm outside, and no one wants to go outside. The real sentence shows that you are really afraid and do not want to leave the house.

h. Metonymy

Metonymy is a figure of speech using a similar term for the genuine meaning of the name of a person, object, or something as a replacement. Metonymy uses words that are suggested by another really mean.

Example, *he was recently released from his big house.*

The word "big house" is not a really big house but, in this context, refers to a prison he was forced to enter by his mistake.

i. Synecdoche

Synecdoche uses a part of anything to represent the whole thing or the other way around. Synecdoche is a figure of language, meaning a part of the name is used for the real names.

Example, *all eyes are on her.*

The meaning of the sentence represents that everybody near her is looking at her.

j. Symbolism

Symbolism is a figure of speech in a context that determines the significance of every symbol, whether an item, a person, an object, Etc.

Symbol is an image that represents something more significant than what it is.

Example, someone is prepared to go to jail.

The sentence above shows that someone is prepared for anything coming his way.

k. Allusion

Allusion occurs when a speaker or writer alludes to a particular occasion or historical figure in a speech, writing, or musical composition. Additionally, it is a figure of language that alludes to something as a vague or indirect reference to a well-known narrative, occasion, person, or thing to draw comparisons in the audience's minds.

Example, *we now have a new Einstein in school.*

The word *a new Einstein* means that there is a student that is referred to as Einstein, the actual, real-life brilliant scientist Albert Einstein.

l. Ellipsis

Ellipsis or elliptical construction is the omission of a word or words. That makes it very cleverly demonstrated. This structure allows a phrase to be understood even when some words are missing. Ellipsis aids in significantly reducing redundancy.

Example, *He is trying to figure out what Lucy can do about the problem, but she can.*

It means that "He" is at a loss about what to do.

### 3. Uses of Figurative Language

- To express our ideas more clearly and effectively using figures than we can by saying them directly. Example, *You snore louder than a train.*

It means someone has angered someone with what he has done because what he does is not enough to express what is happening directly. Then someone expresses what he has done more effectively with figurative Language so that that person can reflect more deeply on what has happened.

- This is a different strategy for giving a new dimension to the Language. Example, *I move fast like a cheetah in the forest.*

It means someone has walked as fast as a cheetah ran in the forest. The sentence gives a new dimension because it is impossible to make someone walk like a cheetah. The sentence provides a high dimension for understanding the deeper meaning, so it will get the true meaning with a different strategy.

- Figurative Language offers a more profound, meaningful message than a direct conversation. Example, *butterflies in their stomach.*

It means someone is currently experiencing anxiety and nervous. Someone will find it embarrassing to say directly how someone feels when faced with an important situation. Someone has stated not only ordinary sentences but someone has stated a deeper and more meaningful message.

## **B. Harry's House**

*Harry's House* is the third studio album by English singer and songwriter Harry Styles, released by Columbia and Erskine Records on May 20, 2022. He revealed that his latest album contains a different side from his previous album. On this album, he takes influence from Japan's city pop genre and features pop-funk, synth-pop, and R&B. The 13 songs are based on the album based on his experiences during the pandemic at home, and he wants to give a house feel that is Harry's style house.



Most of the *Harry's House* album includes metaphorical language and has a meaning based on what happened to Harry Styles personally. The lyrics are interesting for students to analyze. Usually, students will be easily attracted to songs with a background closely related to their life background. The lyrics of this song discuss transformation, accepting change and past self, and shifting viewpoints where students will be more enthusiastic in learning because the lyrics are full of meaning. This song can be as reference in teaching English because the lyrics relate to students' lives, so they can easily understand figurative language material. The teacher can facilitate the range of students' understanding abilities.

The Harry Styles song can choose as teaching material whose background stories are known. The researcher took this song based on what makes teaching fun using songs. This song can be used as a reference. Teacher can choose a song that is suitable to be conveyed. *Harry's house* is very suitable for teaching material, especially figurative language material, which is frequently used in *Harry's house* lyric songs.

### **C. Previous Studies**

The researcher is inspired to analyze Harry styles songs after reading the lyrics and listening to songs with much figurative language. The researcher is interested in analyzing this song. To support and provide the validity of this research, the researcher presents several references from several kinds of research, especially previous related research, as follows:

The first is Mukaromah's (2018) "An Analysis Of Figurative Language In "When You're Gone" Song Lyrics by Avril Lavigne" English Language Education Department, Faculty Of Teacher Training And Education, University Of Muhammadiyah Malang.

The research approach in this study uses an objective research approach. She analyzes literary works separately from the author's experience and socio-cultural background. Data collection and analysis are based on the lyrics of the song "When You're Gone" by Avril Lavigne in a qualitative study. Based on the data analysis, three types of figurative language were found. She said that Repetition of Avril Lavigne's song could mean they think about them constantly and is the only cure for their broken heart and lonely feelings.

The second is Ibrahim (2019), Department of English Education, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Muhammadiyah Sorong University, "The Analysis of Figurative Language in "Endless Love" Song Lyric". The goal of this research is to analyze then to find out kinds and meanings of figurative language in the "Endless Love" Song Lyric. The research used a descriptive method. The data of this research were divided into two categories. They were primary data and secondary data. Primary data were taken from the song, and the lyric of the song itself, and the secondary data were obtained from articles and books. This research showed seven kinds of figurative language in the song lyric, which are dominated by repetition type.

The third is Prasetyo's (2021) Universitas PGRI Semarang dissertation, "Figure of Speech Analysis of The Thrill of it All Album by Sam Smith Using Perrine's Theory and its Contribution to Teaching Poetry. This research used descriptive qualitative research. The goal is to identify the types of Figure of Speech in Sam Smith's songs, most dominant in Sam Smith's songs' lyrics in the album Thrill of It All, and to find out the contributions of Sam Smith's songs' lyrics in the album The Thrill of It All in teaching Poetry. According to the research's conclusions, identify the types of Figures of Speech in Sam Smith's songs. He found 8 kinds of figures of Speech which are found

in The Thrill of It All song's album by Sam Smith, the most dominant Figure of Speech that is used in song lyrics is Symbol. The contributions such as this song lyric could be the media to enhance the knowledge of Poetry, which could attract the student by reading its content and improve the student's knowledge of Poetry.

In the previous reference above, the researcher concludes that several methods can be used to analyze figurative language in this thesis. As a result, the researcher tries to use one of the methods for analyzing song lyrics, namely the analysis of Kennedy's theory. Even though there are similarities in research for this research in terms of figurative language, this thesis analyzed based on song lyrics in *Harry's House* album. The researcher must also identify the previous references and sources to support this thesis.