

CHAPTER II

RELATED OF LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter contains the theory under consideration in this title. The theory becomes the fundamental things in conducting the research. The researcher wants to make easy in understanding to the readers so the researcher has divide each part which is related to the topic of this thesis.

A. Figurative Language and Its Types

There are many aspects to a language that can be learned, and one way to see them is to use figurative expressions. Based on Kennedy (1979), figurative language is a language that uses a figure of speech. There are many aspects to a language that can be learned, and one way to see them is to use figurative expressions.

1. Definition of Figurative Language

Figurative is adjective of words that used not in the ordinary literal sense but in an imaginative way (Oxford, 2011). Language is system of communication in speech and writing used by people of a particular country (Oxford, 2011). Based on Kennedy (1979), figurative language is a language that uses a figure of speech. There are many aspects to a language that can be learned, and one way to see them is to use figurative expressions.

Figurative language commonly known as metaphorical language or metaphor carries meaning beyond its literal meaning . This study uses 11 types of figurative language proposed or verified. by Kennedy (1979)

which are 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. There are personification, simile, and metaphor in comparative figurative languages. Contradictive figurative language consists of hyperbole, litotes, paradox, and irony. Correlative figurative language consists of metonymy, synecdoche, symbol, allusion, and ellipsis. Here is the explanation of the types.

a. Personification

Personification is a phrase in which an object, animal, or abstract concept (truth or nature) is created. For example, *the sun hid and seeks with the clouds*. The meaning of this phrase is that the weather is constantly changing that day. The idea sounds like the sun and the clouds are playing like humans.

b. Simile

Simile is a comparison of two things indicated by a conjunction, usually a verb like, as, as, or like. Simile is a comparison between two objects of different types, but they have at least one thing in common. The comparison is clearly visible in the parable. For example, *she looks like a fish without water*. This means she is in an unfamiliar situation.

c. Methapor

Metaphor is a statement that one thing is something else, which in a literal sense, it is not. It does not use connective words such as like or as. Different with simile, metaphor compares the thing implicitly. Metaphor is compares to something abstract to create a deeper and more imaginative meaning. For example, *he has a heart of stone*. The meaning of heart stone is the person that cannot accept opinion from others because his heart is hard like a stone.

d. Hyperbole

Hyperbole is a bold deliberate overstatement not intended to be taken literally. This is used to emphasize the truth of the statement. Exaggeration is exaggeration, often humorous, and done in a particular way. For example, *she rushed out of her room, shedding her tears*. That means she cries a lot.

e. Litotes

Litotes is a rhetorical phrase in which a positive expression is expressed in the opposite negative expression. Litotes is a conservative expression and usually expects a positive rating from the bibliography. For example, this phrase simply means *just have bad home* where the house is very beautiful.

f. Paradox

Paradox occurs in a statement that at first strikes us as self-contradictory but that on reflection make some sense. Paradox is

statement which seems to contain two opposite facts but is or may be true. In sentence *he was dead in the middle of his reach* means that the man was dead when he was in the top of his riches and has much money.

g. Irony

Irony almost arises from a contrast or discrepancy between what happens and what has been expected to happen. For example, *you are so discipline because you come the meeting at 8 o'clock*. The meaning is the employee come too late at the morning meeting.

h. Metonymy

The use of something closely related for the thing actually meant. It is figure of speech which the name of one object is related by another which is closely associated with it. For example, in the sentence *somebody wants your love so open the door*. The meaning is someone falling in love and asked to accept the love.

i. Synecdoche

Synecdoche is the use of part a thing to stand for the whole of it or vice versa. It means that synecdoche is a figure of speech in which a part is use for the whole. The example is *all eyes is on me*, represent that all of the people looking at “me”.

j. Symbolism

The meaning of any symbolism whether an object, an action, or a gesture, is controlled by its context. In simply word, symbolism is any

object or action that means more than itself. For example, in sentence *I'm ready on jail* represent about the person is ready with anything happen with him.

k. Allusion

Allusion is when a person or author makes an indirect reference in speech, text, or song to an event or figure. Also, it is a figure of speech that refers to a well-known story, event, person, or object in order to make a comparison in the readers' minds. The example is *we got a new Einstein in school today*. The allusion is to the real-life genius physicist Albert Einstein and means the new students is

l. Ellipsis or elliptical

Construction is the omission of a word or words. It refers to extremely smart. construction in which words are left out of a sentence but the sentence can still be understood. Ellipsis helps us avoid a lot of redundancy. The example is *Lucy can dosomething about the problem, but I don't know what*. It means that "I" do not know what to do.

1. Uses of Figurative Language

- To say what we want to say more vividly and forcefully by figures that we can by saying it directly
- Offer another way of adding an extra dimension to language
- Provides more effective meaning than a direct statement.

B. Expectation

Expectation is Bebe Rexha's third album which was released in May 2018. Although uneven, Bebe revealed that Expectations album contains a different side of Bebe Rexha and what she loves. In the Expectations album, he is more honest in his music and enriches the sound of guitar music. The 14 songs are Albums based on his experiences when he traveled to Los Angeles and had expectations in a music career.

Songs usually consist of figurative language because figurative language is used in well-written lyrics. The lyrics of Bebe Rexha's songs in her album Expectation are interesting to study because many of the lyrics use figurative language and their meanings are portraits of Bebe Rexha's own life. "I thought money would bring me happiness and being famous (also) would bring me happiness, but what I've found is that none of this is what I imagined," he told Billboard.

C. Previous Study

The reseacher finds out some reseachers which a similarity with this study which they analyse a figurative language on different object. For the first is Heny Listiani (2015), "*An Analysis of Figurative Language Found on The song Lyric By Taylor Swift's "Speak Now" Album*". English Education Departement , Faculty of Teacher Training and Education . State Institute For Islamic Studies Salatiga.

She analysed song Lyric By Taylor Swift's "**Speak Now**" Album . She discusses descriptive analysis of figurative language in The Song Lyric by

Taylor Swift's "Speak Now" Album. The purpose of this study was to determine the types of figurative language used in The Song Lyric by Taylor Swift's "Speak Now" Album. Researchers used qualitative descriptive methods to classify and analyze sentences. After investigating the sentences in the song lyrics, the writer found some figurative language findings in them. There are seven kinds of figurative language used in song lyrics, namely simile, metaphor, hyperbole, personification, synecdoche, symbol and oxymoron. Finally, the dominant figurative language used is hyperbole.

The Second is "*A Study of Figurative Language in the script Albums No Sound Without Silence*" By Fransiska Nensy (2016) from Sanata Dharma University. This study aims to examine the type of figurative language in the song lyrics of the latest album The Script, entitled No Sound Without Silence. based on the findings , the researcher found 10 types of figurative language in The Script album . There are two types of figurative language that appear the most, namely hyperbole and rhetorical.

From the previous study above, the reseacher determines to research a Analysis Figurative Language on "Expectation " Bebe Rexha Music Album. The reseacher uses the Kennedy theory to analyse the Figurative Language on "Expectation " Bebe Rexha Music Album.