

CHAPTER II

RIVIEW OF THE RELATED STUDY

This chapter will describe the theories and studies that have relation with this study. This chapter is presented in order to help the readers understand the topic. In this chapter there will be two kinds of theory, first is main theory which consists of theory of stylistics and figures of speech; and the second is supporting theory which consists of theory of pragmatics. It also contains the previous study about figures of speech from different writer as an inspiration and comparison.

2.1 Pragmatics

Pragmatics is a theory about sentence and its meaning. Yule in his book says that pragmatics explore how listeners can make inferences about what is it said in order to arrive at an interpretation of the speaker's intended meaning (1996:3). It means that pragmatics concerns with how people often communicate something but intend to say something else. So, what is being unsaid also influences what is being said. Yule also stated that Pragmatics is the study of the relationships between linguistics forms and the user of that form (1996:4). Through pragmatics, we can know their assumptions, their purpose and the kind of actions that they are performing when they speak. While Cutting stated that pragmatics is an approach to study language relation to the contextual background feature (2002:1). He stated that pragmatics focuses on the speaker meaning that dependent or assumption of knowledge that are shared by both speaker and hearer.

based on those explanations, pragmatics is a study about the speakers' intended meaning when they utter sentence and also the effect to the hearer.

2.2 Context

Context has a powerful impact on the interpretation of people's utterance. People will understand what other people are saying if they know the context. According to Yule (2006 : 114) people will generally know the possible interpretation based on the physical context such as time and place. People's understanding will appear if what they read and hear is tied to the processing aspect of the physical context.

The theory of context is important for the hearer in order to arrive at the clear interpretation. Understanding the context is a part of two fields both pragmatics and discourse analysis. Cutting (2000:2) described that people can understand people's utterance if they have the knowledge of physical and social world, and also the sociopsychological factors. The speaker's meaning depends on assumption of knowledge of the time and place the speaker and hearer are shared. According to Hymes in Yule (1983 :38), context can be divided into setting, participants, events, and topic. Setting refers to when and where the event occurs. Participants include the addressor and the addressee. The addressor refers to the person who transmits the message while the addressee means the person who receives it. Event is about in what situation the utterance happens. Topic is related to what is talking about or the content of the speech.

2.3 Stylistics

Stylistics is concerned with the study of language. Hickey believes that whereas ideas are never original, the form of their expression belongs to the individual and in this sense style is the 'order and movement' which one imposes on one's thought (1990:2). So, style indeed is a distinctive way of using language for some purpose and effect. In the other hand, Verdonk says style in language can be defined as distinctive linguistics expression (2002:3). Meanwhile, Tunnel in his book says that literary language establishes yet another special relationship with scheme of language by using linguistics elements to build new schemes of its own, adding new rules of metre and line length, word order and the choice of vocabulary to the existing rules of ordinary language (1973:16).

Based on the definitions above, the writer concludes that stylistics is a study which concerns between literary criticism and linguistics analysis. It can be said that the position stylistics is as the bridge of two disciplines.

2.4 Figures of speech

According to Kennedy (1974:79)

A treetop like a turkey-foot, word like daggers-such comparison are called figures of speech. Figures of speech of speech may be said to occur whenever a speaker or writer, for the sake of freshness or emphasis, departs from the usual denotations of his words.

It means that figures of speech is a way of saying something other than the literal meaning of the words. Perrine (1992:67) states that, figures of speech is a more effective means of saying than direct speech due to some reasons. The first one is imaginative pleasure. Imagination can be described as the ability of mind that

proceeds by sudden leaps. The second, Figures of speech is a way of multiplying the sense of appeal of poetry. And the last, figures of speech is very useful to increase the statement more emotional and it is an effective concentration to say something shortly but briefly.

Figures of speech is a word or a phrase which cannot be, or is not meant to be taken literally. Figures of speech occur in all kinds of language uses and situations. There are many different kinds of figures of speech, most of which we encounter quite frequently in everyday life. Those figures of speech are:

2.4.1 Simile

Simile is an explicit and direct comparison of similarities of two different objects. Simile is usually characterized by the use of as or like to mark the comparison between the objects (Keraf, 1984:138). According to Perrine (1992:61) simile as a means of comparing things that are essentially unlike but simile is more explicit. In simile the comparison is expressed by the use of some words or phrases such as like, as, than, similar to, resembles or seems.

Example : Your lips like a red rose. It means that her lips colour like a red rose.

2.4.2 Metaphor

Metaphor is similar with simile, in metaphor the comparison is implied. According to Perrine (1992:62) metaphors may take one of four forms, depending on whether the literal and figurative terms are respectively named or implied.

Example :I'm a survivor. It means that, a survivor is a person who survives from a state of great suffering and distressful condition.

2.4.3 Personification

According to Perrine (1992:64), personification consists in giving the attributes of a human being to an animal, an object, or a concept. Personifications differ in the degree to which they ask the reader actually to visualize the literal term in human. It is an implied comparison in which the figurative term of comparison is always human being.

For example: Skies are crying . It personifies the sky by saying that skies are crying while crying belongs to human behaviour.

2.4.4 Apostrophe

According to Perrine (1992:65), apostrophe consists of addressing someone absent or dead or something non human as if that person or thing is present and alive and could reply to what is being said.

2.4.5 Synecdoche

According to Perrine (1992:66), synecdoche is the use the part of the whole.

Example :Shakespeare uses synecdoche when he says that the cuckoo's song is unpleasing to a "married ear", for he means married man.

2.4.6 Symbol

is defined as the figures of speech that has more meaning than what really it is (Perrine,1992:80). Obviously, it is a word or utterance as the representation of something that has much more meaning than what it actually means.

For example : as in Robert Frost's acquainted with the night, in which night is symbolic of death or depression.

2.4.7 Allegory

Perrine (1992:88) states that allegory is a narrative or description that has a second meaning that lies beneath the surface. Allegory has been defined sometimes as an extended metaphor and sometimes as a series of related symbols. Allegory has been defined sometimes as an extended metaphor and sometimes as a series of related symbol. The example can be seen from the quotation of the poem entitled "Peace" by George Herbert below:

Sweet peace, where dost thou dwell? I humbly crave,
Let me one know
I sought thee in a secret cave,
And asked if peace were there.
A hollow wind did seem to answer, "No
Go seek elsewhere.

(first stanza, Herbert in Perrine, 1992: 89)

2.4.8 Paradox

Paradox is a kind of figures of speech which is used to show a contradiction. Based on Perrine's view, paradox is an apparent contradiction that is nevertheless somehow true. It may be either a situation or a statement (1992:100). For example, when Alexander Pope said about a literary critic, he said 'damn with faint praise'. He used a verbal paradox, because he said praise can be a damn expression.

2.4.9 Hyperbole (Overstatement)

Hyperbole is simply exaggeration, but exaggeration in the service of truth (Perrine, 1992:101). It sometimes seems to humorous, out of the fact and logic, whereas this non-fact or over estimating something becomes irrational is the character of hyperbole.

For example: I have told you a thousand times. In this sentence the speaker has told the story for so many times so it is like a thousand times. A thousand times itself is a hyperbole.

2.4.10 Litotes (Understatement)

This figures of speech is the opposite of hyperbole. In this form, something is explained contrary to the fact. This form is saying less than one means and may exist in what one says or merely in how one says it (Perrine,1992:102). The example of litotes can be seen in Perrine “this looks like a nice snack” which refers to a loaded dinner plate.

2.4.11 Verbal Irony

Verbal Irony means saying the opposite of what one means. It always implies the opposite of what is said, it has many gradation, and only in its simplest forms does it mean only the opposite of what is said. In more complex forms it means both what is said and the opposite of what is said, at once, though in different ways and with different degrees of emphasis (Perrine, 1992:104). In simple words, irony is denying the real meaning. For example: the titanic was said to be

unsinkable. This sentence has the opposite meaning with the fact that Titanic sank in Atlantic Ocean. It showed as an irony because it denies the real meaning.

2.5 Previous Studies

In this study, researcher took a source from other previous studies. The researcher took from Ratih Wijayanti's (2009) thesis entitled "*Stylistics Device and the Meaning of Figures of Speech in Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows*". Moreover, Ratih Wijayanti's thesis discussed the Stylistics Device and the Meaning of Figures of Speech in Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows to find out what kinds of figures of speech that are used in the novel, the functions of each figures of speech, and the speaker's meaning of the figures of speech.

Another source was coming from Dina Dwi Ristiani's (2013) thesis entitled "*The Figures of Speech Used in Susilo Bambang Yudoyono's Speech before Australian Parliament : A Stylistics Study*". In her thesis, Dina used speech as her object, while this research used song lyrics. Moreover, she focused on the type of figures of speech and, why the speaker used that kind of figures of speech.

The similarity of this research with the other previous researches are they use figures of speech theory from Perrine and Kennedy. The difference between this research with other previous researches lies on the object of study. In this research, the object is the song lyrics while in Ratih's research, she used novel as her object of the research, and Dina's research she used speech as her object.