

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter discusses some related Literatures for this study. It will discuss literature, poetry, lyric and song, Figurative Language, meaning.

2.1 Literature

Etymologically, the Latin word “litteratura” is derived from “littera” (letter), which is the smallest element of alphabetical writing. The word text is related to “textile” and can be translated as “fabric”: just as single threads form a fabric, so words and sentences form a meaningful and coherent text (Klaler, 2004:1). So now, if we want to study a literature not only using a book, but we can also study it through our daily activities. It is supported by Abrams statement that literature of the term is applied to a number of works in drama and prose fiction which have in common the sense that the human condition is essentially absurd, and that this condition can be adequately represented only in works of literature that are absurd themselves (Abrams, 1999: 21). From the statement above, literature does not stray from facts. We can study literature to feeling express in the poetry or song. We can divide materials into two different groups. In one groups we can place writings literature that mainly presents information. In the other we can place that mainly entertains.

2.2 Poetry

The terms of 'poem', 'poetry', 'poetic' and 'poetics' seem to be necessarily frequent in critical writing but various in their senses. The commonest use of 'poem' is 'any composition in verse': VERSE referring to a set of technical conventions for regulating a composition by line-length, for making the *line* part of the expressive form, and 'poem' claiming to be a genre-term subsuming any production which utilizes that convention (Childs and Fawler, 2006:181). Jonathan (1997:76) said that poetry is language that makes abundant use of figures of speech and language that aims to be powerfully persuasive. And, ever since Plato excluded poets from his ideal republic, when poetry has been attacked or denigrated, it has been as deceptive or frivolous rhetoric that misleads citizens and calls up extravagant desires. The range of poetry is the range of human experience. The contents usually tells about people feeling, emotion, experience, environment, or just an imaginative brainwork of poets.

Based on all above theories, researchers concluded Poetry is related poetry is language that makes abundant use of figures of speech and language that aims to be powerfully persuasive. Additionally, the range of poetry is the range of human experience. Poetry is the most intensely emotive of literary form.

2.3 Lyric and Song

In the most common use of the term, a **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 (Abrams, 1999:146). **Song** is similar to poem. Song has to be rhythmic and so does a poem. Rhythm is one of the important elements in both songs and poetry. In fact, there is even a form of poetry which is made into music called a lyric poem. They can be used in songs to express the thoughts and feelings of the author. Music without words is poetry, only not in the generalized sense (Putu, 2014:2).

Based on the explanation above, it is clear that there is any relationship between, music poem (including Lyric) and Songs. From the first distinguish of lyric that said “lyric is a poem that suitable for singing and music”, it is clear that lyric is one of part that has important role that make Music and lyric becomes Songs.

2.4 Figurative Language

Figurative language is all of types that are used in writing to convey emotion, create mental pictures and even replace reality. It is used to add some descriptions and feeling to a piece of writing. It can create an unconventional image that goes beyond how something is normally perceived. Figurative language is used in all types of writing, most often in poetry. But it is also used in everyday speech. Often, when speaking, individuals add in lots of figurative language when describing a person, place or event, or when telling a story. Figurative language refers to a way of using description to create a special image

and bring out one's emotions. It is also closely linked to the senses. This is supported by the opinion. Abrams in book glossary of literary terms.

Figurative Language is a conspicuous departure from what users of a language apprehend as the standard meaning of words, or else the standard order of words, in order to achieve some special meaning or effect. Figures are sometimes described as primarily poetic, but they are integral to the functioning of language and indispensable to all modes of discourse. (Abrams, 1999:96).

In this study, the researcher classifies several types of figurative language. Figurative language is an important part of writing and is also widely used in speech. Figurative language in lyrics of songs by owl city, groundwork theoretical concepts as follows.

2.4.1 Allegory

Allegory is a narrative of the which- through allusion, metaphor, Symbolism, etc., cannot be read on its own terms but as telling another, quite different stories at the same time (Bennett and Royle, 2004:301). It comes together with the opinion that is said by Abram allegory is a narrative, in prose or verse whether, in which the agents and actions, and sometimes the setting as well, are contrived by the author to make coherent sense on the 'literal,' or primary, level of signification, and at the same time to signify a second, correlated order of signification (Abrams, 1999:5).

Based on the above theories, researcher concluded that allegory is a figure of speech which stating it another way, through metaphor or depiction. Example: The journey of human life is like a river that flows along the cliffs, then it is sometimes hard to tell the depth, are willing to accept all the garbage, and ultimately stop when meeting with the sea.

2.4.2 Alliteration

Alliteration is repeated consonant sounds, particularly at the beginning of words (Bennett and Royle, 2004:301). So, the conclusion of the alliteration is repetition of an initial consonant sound. Example: 'kiddies' clobber', 'mountains of moonstone'. (See also *assonance*).

2.4.3 Antithesis

Antithesis is a rhetorical term for the juxtaposition of contrasting ideas in balanced phrases or clauses (Norquist, February 10th 2014). According to Abrams antithesis in view is a contrast or opposition in the meanings of contiguous phrases or clauses that manifest parallelism—that is, a similar word-order and structure in their syntax (1999: 11). Example of Antithesis: “Willing to wound, and yet afraid to strike” by Abrams.

For this case the researcher concluded that the antithesis is a figure of speech which gives the effect of a contrast to the two sentences that have different ideas. Example: Love is an ideal thing, marriage a real thing, everybody does not like something, but nobody does not like Sara Lee.

2.4.4 Hyperbole

According to Abrams, Hyperbole is the figure of speech, or tropes, called hyperbole (Greek for “overshooting”) is bold overstatement, or the extravagant exaggeration of a factor of possibility (Abrams, 1999:120). For example of Hyperbole: “If I cannot buy that new game, I will die”. It is the same as the opinion of Andrew and Nicholas Hyperbole as a figure of speech which involves exaggeration, excess or extravagance (Andrew Bennett and Nicholas Royle, 2004:305),

Based on the above two theories, it can be concluded by the researcher that the hyperbole is a figure of speech that the use of exaggerated terms for the purpose of emphasis or heightened effect. Example: pour me a heavy dose of atmosphere.

2.4.5 Overstatement

Overstatement is hyperbole or simply exaggeration in the service of truth (Perrine 1963:110).

Example: I shall be saying this with a sigh somewhere ages and ages hence...

2.4.6 Personification

Abrams stated (1999: 99) another figure related to the metaphor is personification, or in the Greek term, prosopopeia, in an inanimate object or an abstract concept is spoken of as though it were endowed with life or with human attributes or feelings (compare pathetic fallacy). Example of personification: The sun glared down at me from the sky. Norquist as well as the opinion on the definition personification as a figure of speech in which an inanimate object or abstraction is endowed with human qualities or abilities (Norquist, 2/10/2014).

Based on the above two theories, it can be concluded by the researcher that the figure of speech personification is a figure of speech by using human behavior. Disclosure given to something that is not human. Or who likes inanimate objects as living beings. Example: The stars lean down to kiss you,

2.4.7 Repetition

Repetition is an instance of using a word, phrase, or clause more than once in a short passage-dwelling on a point (Norquist, 2014/02/10). Example: every breath you take, every more you make, every bond you break.

2.4.8 Simile

According to Abrams (1999: 97) in a simile, a comparison between two distinctly different Things is explicitly indicated by the word “like” or “as”. A simple example is Robert Burns, “O my love is like a red, red rose “. This is supported by the opinion that RicardoNorquist said Simile is a state comparison (usually formed with “like” or “as”) between two fundamentally dissimilar thin that have certain qualities in common (Norquist 10.02.2014).

From two theories above, researcher can conclude that Simile is explicitly stated Disclosures by comparison fronts and connecting words, like, like, “instance”, “like”, “as”, “such as”. Comparing one with the other circumstances appropriate to the circumstances he described. Example: Do you suppose the water I like oil, like Qais and Laila are in love sacrifice anything..

2.4.9 Symbolism

Symbol isa figure in which one object represents another object (often an abstract quality): conventional symbols include, (Bennett and Royle, 2004:309). Example, scales for justice, a dove for peace, a goat for lust, a lion for strength, a rose for beauty or love, etc. A symbol is a kind of metaphor in which the subject of the metaphor is not made explicit, and may be mysterious or undeniable.

2.5 Meaning

Odle in CharitrotulAsyri thesis (2013: 19) states figurative meaning is generally conveyed through the use of figurative language. Odle also gives an exemplification in Robert Burns's poem "O my love's like a red, red rose", Odle does not mean only that his love physically resembles a rose, but that his love has some of the same intangible characteristics that a rose has. But meaning in Cuddon in Charitrotul thesis is normal to distinguish between two things or relations (2013:19).

From that definition meaning is figurative meaning is generally conveyed through the use of figurative language that normal to distinguish between two things or relations.

2.6 Review of Previous Study

This researcher has ever been analyzed AmbarsariListyaningrum. Her analysis entitled analyzes figurative language in seven of avenged seven fold's song. She only analyzes about what are the type of figurative found in the song, how can the figurative language tell the meaning and why are the figurative language used in the songs.

The similarities between this research and Ambara Listyaningrum is the title of the researcher that, used the same method descriptive qualitative and the last one is material of study.

In addition the differences between both of those researcher is the object researcher, number of problem, theory used and the analysis of the data.

