

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

In this review of related literature is devoted to delineate theories that are closely related to the topic of the study. This discussion covers theories of literature, poetry, theme, love , lyric and song , figure of speech, meaning, and also previous study.

#### **2.1 Literature**

Literature is derived from “ litera “ ( 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 from a fabric , so words and sentences from a meaningful and coherent text (Klarer,2004 : 14 ). Literature also cannot be separated from human. This is because the literature of the people is the primary element of its culture. It contains the record of the people values, their thoughts,their problems and conflict, their whole way of life ( Little ,1966 : 5). Works of literature come in all shapes and sizes and most of them seem to have more in common with works that aren’t usually called literature than they do with some other works recognized as literature (Culler,1997 : 20 ).

All imaginative literature whether poetry ,prose or drama is primarily concerned with humanfeelings and attitudes. This is why literature is one of the humanities. And nearly all great literature tries to recreate human experiences that ,involve the reader emotionally and intelectually (Pickering and Hoeper,1990 : 621). From definition above literature involve words and sentences from a meaningful and coherent text. Literature also cannot be separated from human.

For instance : poetry ,prose or drama is primarily concerned with human feelings and attitudes. So, literature is very important in our life because it gives many benefits to us.

## **2.2 Poetry**

Poetry is the most intensely or literary forms in a sense , it does all that prose can do , it developing its theme in a carefully ordered sequence of statements.As and formal employs the techniques of verse,making sound and formal structure part of its means of expression (Graham Little Sydney,1966 : 163). Poetry is related poetry is language that makes abundant use of figure of speech and language that aims to be powerfully persuasive (Culler,1997 : 67). 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 Little said that “Poetry is the most intensely emotive of literary forms. It displays that almost indefinable quality of emotional and imaginative impact (Graham Little,1966 : 162 ).

Based on all theories above , it concludes that In fact Poetry is the most intensely or literary forms in a sense. In that case, Poetry is related poetry is language that makes abundant use of figure 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

**2.3.1 Lyric** 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. In the original Greek "lyric", signified a song rendered to the accompaniment of a lyre. In some current usages, lyric still retains the sense of a poem written to be set to music : the hymn. For example, is a lyric on a religious subject that is intended to be sung (Abrams,1999 : 146 )

Based on theory explanations above, it is clear that there is any relationship between, poem (including Lyric). 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 Figure Of Speech

Based on theory by ( Holman and Harmon,1972 : 203 ). Figure of speech is a term sometimes used as synonymous with rhetorical figures and "Figure of thought "as synonymous with tropes ; but figure of speech and Figure of thought in this distinction have undergone so many changes and direct reversals of meaning from the classical rhetoricians to the present that their use in this way almost always result in confusion.

### 2.4.1 Alliteration

Repetition of a speech sound in a sequence of nearby words (Abrams,1999:8). Alliteration is the repetition of a speech sound in a sequence of nearby words. The term is usually applied only to consonants and only when the recurrent sounds begins a word or a stressed syllable within a word. Example :

“The daily diary of the American dream”and”The contract is signed and sealed”. It can be concluded that the word or sentence which has consonant sound repeated more than one, called alliteration.

#### **2.4.2 Antithesis**

Antithesis is a rhetorical term for the juxtaposition of contrasting ideas in balanced phrases or clauses (Nordquist in about.com.2013). For example : “Love is an ideal thing marriage a real thing. The writer conclude, antithesis is contrasting ideas in balanced phrases.

#### **2.4.3 Anaphora**

According to Nordquist anaphora is a rhetorical term for the repetition of a word or phrase at the beginning of successive clauses. For example : “I needed a drink,I needed a lot of life insurance, I needed a vacation, I needed a home in the country. The writer conclude that this figure of speech is repetition of word especially for at the beginning clauses.

#### **2.4.4 Assonance**

Ann (2013) states that assonance is identity or similarity in sound between internal vowels in neighboring words. For example : “ I must confess that in my quest I felt depressed and restless,”and “Come live with me and be my love, and we will all the pleasures prove”. The writer conclude that similar vowel sounds in neighboring word.

### 2.4.5 Exclamation

Exclamation is a sudden, forceful expression or cry and frequently used for artistic effect ( Nordquist , 2013 ). For Example : “ Hey,”Hate me! Where fore ? O me! What news,mylove.”. The writer conclude that exclamation involve strengthen expression to meaning effect.

### 2.4.6 Epiphora

Epiphora is a rhetorical term for the repetition of word or phrase at the end of successive clauses. It is also known as epistrophe and contrast with anaphora (Norquist,2013).

For example : “ I’m a Pepper,he is a Pepper,she is a Pepper,and we are a Pepper .Wouldn’t you like to be a Pepper,too? Dr.Pepper.”

The writer conclude that this ephipora seem contrast with anaphora. Because epiphora is done by people to make strong effect and more beautiful.

### 2.4.7 Irony

According to (Abrams,1999 : 134 ) the word irony comes from Greek was eiron which its meaning was comedy the character .It was a dissembler, who characteristically spoke in understatement and deliberately pretended to be less intelegent them he was .For futher Abrams states that :

Verbal irony ( which was traditionally classified as one of the tropes) is a statement in which the meaning that a speaker implies differs sharply from

the meaning that is ostensibly expressed. The ironic statement usually involves the explicit expression of one attitude or evaluation, but with indication in the overall speech situation that the speaker intends a very different, and often opposite, attitude or evaluation (Abrams, 1999:135).

The writer concludes that irony is opposite of their literal meaning.

#### **2.4.8 Metaphor**

According to (Little, 1966: 165) metaphor is a comparison omitting the words like and as so that one object is likened to another by being said to be that other. Example of metaphor: He is the apple of my eye - There is, of course, no real apple in a person's eye. The "apple" is someone beloved and held dear. The writer concludes that metaphor is comparison between two different that actually have something important in common.

#### **2.4.9 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's like a red, red rose". The writer concludes that simile is a direct comparison of two unlike things using "like" or "as".

### **2.5 Theme and Love**

Theme is a central idea of the story to develop the whole story. In Hugh Holman's opinion in *A Handbook of Literature* (1980:443), theme is the control or dominating idea in a literary work. In poetry, fiction, and drama it is the abstract concept made through its representation in person, action, and image in the work.

The theme of a work of literature is, as we have seen, what it has to say its basic subject. Our view of the theme of a work as a whole will be closely related to our view of every part and aspect of it the style and placement of an item of description on the first page, handling of a minor character or episode in the middle, the particular language meaning and feeling of the last sentence. (Graham Little, 1966 :13 ).

Based on two theories above explained that theme is a central idea of the story to develop the whole story. Our view of the theme of a work as a whole will be closely related to our view of every part and aspect of it the style and placement of an item of description on the first page, handling of a minor character or episode in the middle, the particular language meaning and feeling of the last sentence. In fact there are many kind of theme. Love is one of kind of theme.

### **2.5.1 Love**

#### **2.5.1.1 Three Primary Styles of Love,**

Based on Lee's ( 1973 ) Opinion in Theory of love book. Each variety of love is linked to primary or secondary. According to Lee, there are three primary styles of love, as there are three primary. These are Eros, Ludos and Storge. In addition to primary can be combined to create other book the three styles of love can also be combined to create secondary styles of love e. g Eros and Ludos results in Mania ( obsessive love ).

## 2.5.2 Three primary styles

### 2.5.2.1 Eros

Eros is an intensely emotional experience that is similar to passionate love. In fact, the most typical symptom of eros is an immediate and powerful attraction to the beloved individual. The erotic lover is turned on “by a particular physical type, is prone to fall instantly and completely in love with a stranger (i.e. to experience “love at first sight).

Rapidly becomes preoccupied with pleasant thoughts about that individual, feels an intense need for daily contact with the beloved. And wishes the relationship to remain exclusive. Erotic love also has a strong sexual component. For example, the erotic lover desires the beloved sexually involvement fairly early in the relationship, and enjoys expressing his or her affection through sexual contact. In sum, the erotic lover is “eager to get to know the beloved quickly, intensely and undressed. ( Lee, 1988 p 5). The writer concludes that eros is Eros is loving an ideal person the first.

### 2.5.2.2 Ludos

The second primary color of love is ludus ( or game – playing )love. The ludic lover views love as a game to be played with skill and often with several partners simultaneously. The ludic lover has no intention of including the current partner (or partners) in any future life plans or events and worries about any sign of growing involvement, need, or intense attachment from the partner. As the quintessential commitment phobe, the ludic lover avoids seeing the partner too



often, believes that lies and deception are justified, and expects the partner to remain in control of his or her emotions. In addition, ludic lovers tend to prefer a wide variety of physical types and view sexual activity as an opportunity for pleasure rather than for intense emotional bonding. The writer concludes that Ludus is love as game

### **2.5.2.3 Storge is love as friendship**

Storge is the third primary love color. Described by Lee (1973) as “love without fever or folly” (p. 77), storge resembles Lewis’s concept of Affection in that it is stable and based on a solid foundation of trust, respect, and friendship. Indeed, the typical storgic lover views and treats the partner as an “old friend” does not experience the intense emotions or physical attraction to the partner associated with erotic love, prefer to talk about and engage in shared interests with the partner rather than to express direct feelings, is shy about sex, and tends to demonstrate his or her affection in nonsexual ways. To the storgic lover, love is an extension of friendship and an important part of life but is not a valuable goal in and of itself. The writer concludes that Storge is the third primary love color.

### **2.5.3 Three secondary styles**

#### **2.5.3.1 Mania**

Mania lovers lack the self confidence associated with eros and the emotional self control associated with ludus. This obsessive, jealous love style is characterized by self defeating emotions, desperate attempts to force affection from the beloved, and the inability to believe in or trust any affection the loved one actually does display. The manic lover is desperate

to fall in love and to be loved, begins immediately to imagine a future with partner, wants to see the partner, wants to see the partner daily, tries to force the partner to show love and commitment, distrusts the partner's sincerity, and is extremely jealous, obsessive, and often unhappy" (Lee, 1973, p. 15). The writer concludes that Mania the combination of eros and ludus is another secondary love style.

### **2.5.3.2. Pragma**

Pragma, a combination of storge and ludus, is the love that goes shopping for a suitable mate (Lee, 1973 p 124). The pragmatic lover has a practical outlook on love and seeks a compatible lover. He or she creates a shopping list of features or attributes desired in the partner and selects a mate based on how well that individual fulfills the requirements (similarly, he or she will drop a partner who fails to "measure up" to expectations). Pragmatic love is essentially a faster-acting version of storge that has been quickened by the addition of ludus. The writer concludes that Pragma consists of Ludus + storge. It means that Realistic and Practical love.

### **2.5.3.3. Agape love**

The last secondary color of love is *agape*, a combination of eros and storge. Agape is similar to Lewis's concept of Charity and represents an all-giving, selfless love style that implies an obligation to love and care for others without any expectation of reciprocity or reward.

This style is universalistic in the sense that the typical agapic lover believes that everyone is worthy of love and that loving others is a duty of the mature person. With respect to personal love relationships, an agapic lover will unselfishly devote himself or herself to the partner, even stepping

aside in favor of rival who seems more likely to meet the partner's needs. Although Lee believed that many lovers respect and strive to attain the agapic ideal, he also believed that many lovers respect and strive to attain the agapic ideal, he also believed that the give and take that characterizes most relationships precludes the occurrence of purely altruistic love. The writer concludes that Agape is consist of Eros + Storge. It means that selfless love.

## 2.6 Previous Study

There are two theses discussing songs. One of the thesis is by Hasnah Bajuber (2013) entitled "*The Analysis of Figures of Speech in Celine Dion's songs*". There is more one Figure of speech in Celine Song's such as simile, hyperbole, oxymoron, personification, antithesis, alliteration, and paradox.

Another thesis by Yusuf (2013) entitled *An Analysis of Liz's Love in Elizabeth Gilberts Eat, Love, and Pray*. Liz has a romantic with her boy friend but sometimes, Liz is not confident enough in herself especially for romance but Felipe told her that romance or love is love always complicated although many people seem happy with their love life.

This thesis is different from the thesis above, because this thesis focuses on kinds of figure of speech that illustrate about love are used in Taylor Swift's songs and analyzing love depicted in Taylor Swift's songs through figure of speech.