

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter would like to present some aspect. Researcher presents some theories and will become a basic of analysis. Theories that will become or used in this analysis are Literature, Lyric, Figurative language, Meaning and the detail of them.

2.1 Literature

Literature has long recognized by human, literature since long ago because life contain literature. In communication, human has used communication since the Stone Age. History of literature, human has been use that in past time, literature can express of what human feel.

Abrams states Literature 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 themselves absurd (1999: 21).

Poem and song are literature, because has a meaning or purpose from author to reader. Human in stone ages has been knows communication is means of conversation to other. From of body language, gestures, and language as it is today. Culler states literary studies is not an account of the nature of literature or methods for its study, but it is a body of thinking and writing whose limits are exceedingly hard to define (1997: 3). According to Eagleton, literature is a kind of writing which represents an 'organized violence committed on ordinary speech' (1996: 2). To support that theory, Arnold (1995: 3) states if literature is commonly misunderstood as a subject only for refined sensibilities.

There are many meanings of literature. Because literature is has excited since long ago. Literature has been used by human to communicate to the other, after some time literature is used to poem or poetry. Poem or poetry written by human to show about a many feels, may be that human wants to show what human feels. Usually the works of literature it has many intended meaning, this many meanings show in sentences. Literature is usually difficult to comprehend. To understand a work of literature, and it is need to have a high sense. The researcher assumes literature is commonly misunderstood as a subject only for refined sensibilities and to writing organized violence in ordinary speech is not an account of the nature of literature or methods for its study, and 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 themselves absurd. Theory in literary studies is not an account of the nature of literature or methods for its study, but it is a part of body of the writer that has limit is very hard to define. Literature has many part, one of them of literature is lyric.

2.2 Lyric

A poem or poetry has a lyric. According to Abrams 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 (1999: 146).

According to Jonathan lyric is based on a convention of unity and autonomy, as if there were a rule: don't treat the poem as we might a bit of conversation, a fragment that needs a larger context to explain it, but assume that it has a structure of its own. Lyrics represent human feelings when the human was experiencing an event, feeling, memory, appreciation (1997: 79).

Then, Klarer states poetry is related to the term “lyric,” which derives etymologically from the Greek musical instrument “lyra” (“lyre” or “harp”) and points to an origin in the sphere of music (1999: 27).

There are many different meanings of lyric, but it has makes a diversity that can make a conclusion. In Abrams states, lyric can used to express our feels, or to show fells to the other. Jonathan views if lyric is a fragment that needs a larger context to explain it, but assume that it has a structure of its own. Klarer also states if lyric is associated with poetry that from etymologically of Greek, which refers to a musical instrument. From that states, the researcher assumes lyric is associated with poetry that from etymologically of Greek, which refers to a musical instrument a part of the human that represent the soul of feeling, memory, and appreciation in writing, and appreciation in writing, and needs a larger context to explain it, but assume that it has a structure of its own. From the lyric there is a part that name is figurative language.

2.3 Figurative Language

A lyric of poetry or song has figurative language to convey intended meaning. According to Abrams the uses of language to capture the standard meaning of the word, or standard sequences in words, in order to achieve some special meaning or effect (1999: 96). To support that theory, Little (1966:212) states that figurative language is the main force of expression in poetry and religion, use a symbols, parables and so on, convey so much more than can be conveyed by the corresponding abstract statement. Figurative language has several form sand types, and the figure of speech that has a hidden meaning that is

usually interpreted in writing. There many form use figurative language like in song or poetry. The researcher assumes from that definition figurative language is main force of expression in poetry and religion where concrete images, symbols, parables and so on convey in order to achieve some special meaning or effect. There are some part kinds of figurative language.

2.3.1 Assonance

Assonance is the repetition of identical or similar vowels, especially in stressed syllables in a sequence of nearby words. Example of assonance: “Hear the mellow wedding bells” (Abrams, 1999: 9).

From that theory the researcher assumes if assonance identical emphasis on vocals, precisely in syllables in a sentence.

2.3.2 Allegory

An allegory is a narrative, whether in prose or verse, 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). Example: “All animals are equal but a few are more equal than others”.

From that definition, the researcher assumes if allegory is a form of narrative prose or verse, are made by the author in order to make sense and to signify a order that correlated.

2.3.3 Ambiguity

One of figurative language is ambiguity, and ambiguity in Abrams (1999: 10) view's is in ordinary usage "ambiguity" is applied to a fault in style, that is, the use of a vague or equivocal expression when what is wanted is precision and particularity of reference. Example of Ambiguity:

"A good life depends on a liver". Liver may be an organ or simply a living person.

From that view, the researcher assumes if ambiguity is figurative language which is applied to a fault in style. Its use is usually limited to the meaning

2.3.4 Antithesis

Antithesis in Abrams (1999: 11) view is a contrast or opposition in the meanings of contiguous phrases or clauses that manifest in parallelism, that is, a similar word order and structure in syntax. Example of Antithesis: "Willing to wound, and yet afraid to strike" by Abrams.

From that Abrams states, researcher assumes if antithesis is meaning adjacent phrases or clauses that real, or a similar structure in the word in the sentence.

2.3.5 Hyperbole

Hyperbole is the figure of speech, or trope called hyperbole is bold overstatement, or the extravagant exaggeration of fact or of possibility. For example: "If I can't buy that new game, I will die" (Abrams, 1999: 120).

From that theory of Abrams, the researcher assumes if hyperbole is figurative meanings that contain in a sentence, and over state the significance.

2.3.6 Irony

In most of the modern critical uses of the term irony there remains the root sense of dissembling or hiding what is actually the case, not however, in order to deceive, but to achieve special rhetorical or artistic effects (Abrams, 1999: 135).

For further 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 indications in the overall speech-situation that the speaker intends a very different, and often opposite, attitude or evaluation (1999:135).

Example of Irony: A man who is a traffic cop gets his license suspended for unpaid parking tickets.

From that definition, the researcher assumes if irony is figurative meaning of a sentence aimed at odds, and it was insinuated. There is verbal irony; verbal irony is a figure of speech that typically uses hidden expressions of attitude or a sentence evaluation.

2.3.7 Litotes

A special form of understatement is litotes, the assertion of an affirmative by negating its contrary. For example: “He’s not the brightest man in the world” meaning “He is stupid” (Abrams, 1999: 120).

From that Abrams theory, the researcher assumes if litotes is figure figurative language that aims to humble them.

2.3.8 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.

From that Little view, the researcher assumes if metaphor is figurative language that expresses a thought or action directly, usually in the form of analogical comparison.

2.3.9 Paradox

Besides of that figurative language, there is figurative language namely is paradox. Abrams (1999: 201) states paradox is a statement which seems on its face to be logically contradictory or absurd, yet turns out to be interpretable in a way that makes good sense. Example of paradox: You can save money by spending it.

From Abrams theory, the researcher assumes if paradox is figure of speech that contains contradiction of the statement or fact.

2.3.10 Personification

Abrams states (1999: 99) if personification is, in which either an inanimate object or an abstract concept is spoken of as though it were endowed with life or with human attributes or feelings. Example of personification: The sun glared down at me from the sky.

From that definition, the researcher assumes if personification is figurative language that compares inanimate objects that can perform a movement or action that can be undertaken by, typically human.

2.3.11 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, “His red face like a boiled crab”.

From that definition, the researcher assumes if simile is figurative language that expresses explicitly stated comparison with the front and connecting words: like.

2.3.12 Symbolism

Symbolism, which is a coherent system, composed of a number of symbolic elements, both in his lyric poems and his long prophetic or epic poems. Example of symbolism: Love is a jewel. This is symbolic because it suggests that love is rare and precious (Abrams, 1999: 314).

From that definition, the researcher assumes if symbolism is figure of speech which describes something by using objects, animals, or plants as a symbol.

2.3.13 Repetition

According to Cuddon in Charitrotul thesis repetition is refraining to assonance, rhyme, internal rhyme, alliteration, and onomatopoeia. It means that repetition is essential element which applies in poetry and prose. Cuddon also

states that repetition consist of sounds, particular syllables and words, phrases, stanzas, metrical patterns, ideas, allusions and shapes (2013: 19).

From that definition, the researcher assumes if repetition is figurative language that uses repetition of words for emphasis.

2.3.14 Understatement

According to Little that understatement is the opposite of hyperbole in which something is said to be less than it is. Example of understatement is: “He is not too thin” while describing an obese person (1966: 165).

From that theory, researcher assumes if understatement is a part of figurative language under statement is the opposite of a figurative language of hyperbole, and in the mean where anything less than that word.

2.3.15 Alliteration

Abrams (1999: 8) states 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 sound begins a word or a stressed syllable within a word. Example: “Gloomy dark night and my heart are getting grim.”

From that definition, the researcher assumes if alliteration is figurative language is usually used in speech sounds in a sequence of nearby words. This figure of speech is usually used by a consonant, and only began to stress the word.

2.3.16 Pun

Pun in Abrams view (1999: 253) is a play on words that are either identical in sound (homonyms) or very similar in sound, but are sharply diverse in

meaning. Example of pun: Romeo: “Not me, believe me. You have dancing shoes with nimble soles; I have a soul of lead” (Romeo and Juliet).

From that definition of Abrams, the researcher assumes if pun is the words are identical in sound homonym, but has very variety meanings.

2.3.17 Allusion

Figurative language has some a kind, there is an allusion. Allusion is a passing reference, without explicit identification, to a literary or historical person, place, or event, or to another literary work or passage. An example: “He was a real Romeo with the ladies”. Romeo was a character in Shakespeare’s play, Romeo and Juliet, and was very romantic in expressing his love for Juliet (Abrams, 1999: 9).

From that definition, the researcher assumes if Allusion is figurative language that is based on the reference, without explicit identification, to a literary or historical person, place, or event.

Not all of the above theory of figurative language used in chapter 4.

2.4 How Figurative Language Contribute in Meaning

Odle in Charitrotul Asyri thesis (2013: 19) states meaning is generally conveyed though use of figurative language. Odle also give example in Robert Burn’s poem “O my luv’e’s like a red, red rose”, Odle does not mean only that his love physically resembles a rose, but that his love has same of the same intangible characteristic that a rose has. To support that theory, Cuddon in Charitrotul thesis states if meaning is normal to distinguish between two things or relations (2013: 19).

From that definition, the researcher assumes if meaning is figurative meaning is generally conveyed though, the use of figurative language that normal to distinguish between two things or relations.

2.4 Review of Previous Study

The researcher chooses one thesis discussing songs. The thesis is by Rifki Pratama Nungkar Rifandi (2013) entitled “AN ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE ON FOUR JOHN DENVER’S SONGS.” There are kinds of figurative language in John Denver song such as Anaphora, Assonance, Hyperbole, Simile, Alliteration, Personification and Repetition.

This thesis is different from the thesis above, because this thesis analysis about figurative language in songs of Paramore. Those songs are “Born for This”, “That’s What You Get” and “The Only Exception”. The researcher find figurative language such as Metaphor, Personification, Ambiguity, Simile and Repetition.