

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter describes the theories and studies that have relation to this study. This chapter is presented in order to help the readers understand the topic. This chapter also describes the review of related study.

2.1 Language and Literature

Talking about language, Chaer (2007:33) state that (1) language is system, (2) language is a sign, (3) language is a sound, (4) language is arbitrary feature, (5) language is meaning, (6) language is conventional, (7) language is unique, (8) language is universal, (9) language is productive, (10) language is variable, (11) language is dynamic, (12) language is a tool of society interaction, and (13) language is identity of person. Then Soeparno (2000:1) states that the language can be defined as a system of conventional signs of arbitrators. Relating to the characteristics of the system, the systematic nature of the language because it follows the provisions of condition rules regularly. The language is systemic because the language itself is a system or subsystem. Language is a meaning of communication or a tool of communication. It means that language plays a great role in our life.

According to Wheeler (2010) Language is particular system of signs used by members of group communicate with each other. These signs can be verbal sounds, signs language gestures, or written markings like letters. Yet, as material literature, language is not simply the same like stone, because language is creativity its own

Moreover, Kentjono (in Chaer, 2007 :32) says that the language itself is a system sound arbitrer used by members of the social group to collaborate, communicate and identify. Language and literature cannot be separated in our life. Literary works, in the case songs (as a poem) especially poetic songs, we cannot neglect the relation between language and literature.

In Wikipedia (2013) it is stated Literature comes from the Latin words, *Littera*, which means *acquintance with letters*. Broadly speaking, literature describes written work that ranges from creative, technical, informational, descriptive or even scientific craft. In other words, writer artistic works especially those with a high and lasting artistic value. In classical and modern literature.

A literature contain various event of ideas, carrying out of expression, social life and spiritual experiences of the author even to society in situation and particular time. The statement by Djojuroto in Wardahs thesis (2009:6) state that sastra merupakan ekspresi penghayatan dan pengalaman batin si pencerita ataupun pengarang terhadap masyarakat dalam situasi dan waktu tertentu. Didalamnya dilukiskan keadaan kehidupan social suatu masyarakat, ide-ide, nilai-nilai, kejadian-kejadian yang membangun cerita, serta bahasanya, mencerminkan kehidupan suatu masyarakat pada suatu masa, sehingga sastra berguna untuk mengenal masyarakat dan zamannya.

Therefore, in the literature text have much find language expression with the symbol that have large meaning according what is the really aim of the poet.

From the several definition that are given by experts above, it can summarized that literature is the human creation activity dealing with their feeling, emotion, and imagination in expressing life through language. Literature exists because it pleases us by imitating life, or more precisely, by displaying writer vision of life as it is or as the researches think it should be.

Literature give us something more than pleasure, it hardly justifies itself as something important to our life.

2.2 Figurative Language

In general, figurative language is that kind of language which departs from language employed in the traditional, literal ways of describing person or object. Altenbernd (in pengkajian puisi, 2002:62) state that There are various figurative language, but in spite of all kinds, have something (trait) are common, namely the languages of these relate something allusion by way of connecting with something else.

According to Wheeler (2010) state figurative language is deviation from what speakers of language understand as the ordinary or standard use of word in order to achieve some special meaning or effect perhaps the two most common figurative device are the simile and the metaphor. These are both example of the figures of speech. Cobbler (2010) state that figurative language is a type of language that varies from the norms of literal language, in which words mean exactly what they say. Also known as the “ornaments of language,” figurative language does not mean exactly what it says, but instead forces the reader to make an imaginative leap in order to comprehend an author’s point. It usually involves a comparison between two things that may not, at first, seem to related to one another.

The researcher will choose figurative language or figure of speech that there is relation with limitation of the study presented in this paper. The figure of speech that are some expressions which use words to mean something different from their ordinary meaning. They are personification, synecdoche, hyperbola, metaphor, irony, paradox,. The definition and the example of each figurative language are explained as follow :

2.2.1 Allegory

Wheeler (2010) state that allegory is the term loosely describe any writing in verse that has a double meaning. This narrative acts as an extended metaphor which persons, abstract ideas or events represent not only themselves on literal level, but they also stand for something else on the symbolic level. According to Reaske (1966) Allegory is a narrative that uses a system of implied comparison – often including symbols – to develop two or more simultaneous level meaning.:

2.2.2 Antithesis

Bradshaw (1007) state that Antithesis is direct contrast in which two sets if figures are set in opposition to another. And while Cumming (2009) state that Antithesis is a placement contrasting or opposing words, phrases, clauses, or sentences side.

For example : I am tall: you are short

Based on the several statement above, it can be summarized that Antithesis is a figure of speech which uses opposite characters in one sentences.

2.2.3 Personification

Reaske (1966) states personification is the proses of assigning human characteristic to nonhuman object, abstraction or ideas. While wheeler (2010) states a trope in which abstraction, animals, ideas and inanimate objects are given human characters, abilities, or reactions. Personification is particularly common in poem but it appears in nearly all types of artful writing.

While according to pradopo:75) “personification is a language study likened the objects with human, inanimate objects created by doing, think like a human.

In conclusion, personification is a figure of speech in which an animal, object or an idea is described as having form or characteristic of human being. Personification is applied by the poet make poem will make the nuance on the meaning more interesting.

For Example: The sun smile welcoming the morning.

2.2.4 Synecdoche

Altenbernd (in PengkajianPuisi, 2002:78) states that “figurative language is sinekdoka which mentions a significant part of an object to the object itself. There are two kinds of Sinekdok: prasprototo: part to the whole and entire totum pro parte: for most”.

According to Reaske (1966) states synecdoche is a particular from of metaphor. The figure of speech in which a part is substituted for the whole. Presenting a few characteristic and important part, sometimes choose to present only small detail but an important one-rather than a full description of something in its entirety.

Example : if you love love, look for your self

2.2.5 Hyperbole

Hyperbole is an extravagant exaggeration. It is also stated Bradshaw (1997) state that hyperbole is an exaggeration to make or reinforce a point, perhaps the most famous (and most misunderstood). Sometimes it is used for comic purpose, but more often it is used seriously. Hyperbole can produce very dramatic effect. According to Reaske (1966) states hyperbola is a figure speech which employs exaggeration. Hyperbola differs from exaggeration in that it is extreme or excessive.

Based on the variety statements above, it can be summarized that ideas of seeing in the thousand errors above are of course an exaggeration. Hyperbole is a kind of figurative language speech which is used by novelist poet to exaggeration something.

Example :I shall be telling this with a sigh

Somewhere ages and ages hence,

2.2.6 Metaphor

Pradopo (2002:66) states that “A metaphor is a figure of speech as language comparisons just don't use words like, by comparison, like, like, like, etc”. While Alternbernd (in pengkajianpuisi, 2002:66) state that “the metaphor expresses something of the same thing as with everything else, which is indeed not the same ”.

Bradshaw (1997), states that metaphor is an implied compare between two object without the use of “like” or “as”. In the other hand, metaphor is when you use two noun and compare contrast them to one another, unlike simile, you do not use “like” or “as” in the comparison.

Reaske(1966) state metaphor is the figure of speech which comperes one thing to another directly. Usually a metaphor is created through the use of some from of the verb “to be”. However, the way to identify a metaphor is trying to find the literal meaning of the word.

Example : But, I set the rain

The researcher can summarize that metaphor is a figure of speech a comparing two things without using “like” or “as”.

2.2.7 Paradox

Reaske (1966) states parallelism is an principle advocating that ideas of equal important or significance should be treated at equal length within a poem. While Cumming (2009), state

paradox contradictory statement that may actually be true. Paradox is similar oxymoron in that both figures of speech use contradiction to state a truth. However, paradox does not place opposing words side by side, as oxymoron does.

Example : Fire is my child, but I must be consumed and become and become fire

2.2.8 Irony

According to Reaske (1966), irony results from the contrast between the actual meaning of word or statement and the suggestion of another meaning.

Example : I shoot an arrow right. It lands left

2.2.9 Litotes

Bradshaw (1997) states that Litotes is a phrase that understates or lessens one thing in order to magnify another.

For example : for one seed you get a whole wilderness?

2.2.10 Parallelism

Reaske (1996) states that Parallelism is a principle advocating that ideas of equal importance or significance should be treated at equal length within a poem.

For example : This marriage be wine with halvah, honey dissolving in milk

This marriage be the leaves and fruit of a date tree.

This marriage be woman laughing together for days on end

This marriage a sign for us to study.

2.2.11 Metonymy

Bradshaw state that Metonymy is the substitution of a noun for another close associated noun. The substituted noun derives its meaning in the context used by the association produce in the readers mind. While Altenbernd (in pengkajianpuisi, 2002: 77) state that figurative language is a wonderful form of usage of an attribute, an object or the use of a very close contact with him to replace the object.

According to wheeler (2010) state that Metonymy is using a vaguely suggestive, physical object to embody more general idea. The term Metonymy also applies to the object its used to suggest than more general ideas. Journalist used Metonymy refers to the collective decisions of the United State government to “Washington” or when they use the term “the white house” as shortand references for the executive bureaucracy in America government.

Based on the variety statement above, the research can take summer that metonymy is a figure of speech which using the name of similar using in social or environment, such as: my mother is washing “Rinso”.

2.3 Song

Wheeler (2010) states that songs is a lyric poem with a number repeatingof stanza (called refrains), the written to be set to music in either vocal performance or with accompaniment of musical instruments.Song can to improve their skill as listening, speaking,

and vocabulary. Song may give lesson in rhythm and stressing. And also improve the student in speaking and pronunciation.

Therefore, song can give valuable opportunities to improve their language skills and component as listening, speaking, and vocabulary. And also it improve our comprehension the students in speaking ability or pronouncation.

2.4 Meaning

In this research, the researcher will explore meaning of figurative language, so it is related with semantics which is one of the branches of linguistic studying above the meaning. Many words have two meaning: the first literal dictionary meaning of word. Second, we have it suggested or added meaning. These are usually changing in the meaning, which we call connotative meaning.

2.4.1 Denotative Meaning

Denotation is the exact meaning of a word, without the feelings suggestion that the word may imply, that it is the “dictionary” meaning of word, without attached feelings or associations. It is almost similarly. Wheeler (2010) state is the animal, strict definition of a word as found in dictionary disregarding any historical or emotional connotation. And also Altenbernd (pengkajianpuisi, 2001:58) state that denoted a Word's dictionary definition, namely the notion that show objects or things that are named with the word

According to Hopper and Pickering state that Denotation refers to the dictionary meaning of word. On the other hand, connotation is determined by ideas associated with or suggested by the word. Denotation is the meaning a word takes on from those sentences in which it is commonly used.

2.4.2 Connotative Meaning

Wheeler (2010) state that connotation is association and implications that go beyond the literal meaning of a word, which derive from how the word has been commonly used and the association people make with it. Altenberd (in pengkajian puisi, 2002: 59) state that a collection of associations the feelings that accumulated in a sentence which derives from the setting represented is called connotations. The connotation adds denoted by showing attitudes and values, and enhance the sense of bones bare with a feeling or sense.

According hopper and pickering state that Connotation meaning is not known by everyone or only in the sense used by a particular community.

