

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the author presents relevant theories about literature. It is easier to analyze the literary work .the theories that are used and will applied in this analysis are literature, lyrics and song, figure of speech, meaning, and detail of them.

2.1 Literature

In general, most people have their own opinions about literature. Literature refers to written and also spoken compositions designed to tell stories, dramatize situations, and reveal thoughts and emotions, and also, more importantly, to interest, entertain, stimulate, broaden, and ennoble readers (Edgar et al's 2002:1). It's same with Wellek and Warren's statement that literature does contain thought while emotional language (1978 : 22). Based on definitions above, it can be conclude that literature tells about feelings, emotions, and thoughts, it can be written or spoken by literature.

Literature has many roles in human life. For further, Edgar et al's say literature into many functions, they are : Literature helps us grow, both personally and intellectually, it provides an object base for our knowledge and understanding, it enables us to recognize human dreams and struggles in different places and times that we would never otherwise know, literature helps us sensibility and compassion for the condition of all living things—human, animal, and vegetable, it gives us the

knowledge and perception needed to appreciate the beauty of order or arrangement, just as a well-structured song, it provides the comparative basis from which we can see worthiness in the in the aims of all people and it therefore helps us see beauty in the world around us, it exercises our emotions through interest, concern, tension, excitement, hope, fear, regret, laughter, and sympathy, literature enables us develop a perspective on the events that occur around us and in the world at large, it enables us to gain understanding and control. So literature is so important for human's life, because it has many roles in human's life.

2.2 Lyrics

Lyric is a poem that is primarily descriptive or expository (Pickering and Hooper, 1990: 738). According to Graham Little (i) A lyric is a poem suitable for singing, or at least with sound of a musical kind, highly patterned. (ii) A lyric is a subjective work, being the words of a "single voice" speaking of personal thoughts and emotions. (iii) A lyric is the record of the development of a single thought or emotion, or closely-connected sequence of thought and emotions. (iv) The lyric often (but not always) follows a typical plan or structure. (v) The lyric is hence very often dramatic, being a record of thinking such as we find in the dialogue or soliloquies of a play (1966:173). Based on those theories lyric is word in poem or song that are used by human's expression what human feels and thinks.

2.3 Figure Of Speech

Figure of speech are not devices to state what is demonstrably untrue. Indeed they often state truths that more literal language cannot communicate; they call attention to such truths; they lend them emphasis (Gioia, 2013:770). Holman and Harmon state that figure of speech is the various uses of language that depart from customary construction, order, or significance in order to achieve special effect or meanings (1986:203). Edgar et al say that figure of speech refers to expression that conform to particular pattern and arrangement of thought. So, from those statements figure of speech is all expressions that human has, such as love, angry, sad, happy etc. When the people get the one of expressions, usually they express their feelings by poem, song, and their diaries.

2.3 Types of Figure of Speech

There are some types of figure of speech, which become the ways of speaking none literally and they also used as reference to analyze the songs. Here, they are :

2.3.1 Allegory

Allegory perhaps the best-known of extended trope, is to be distinguished in kind from the extensions we have so far discussed (Stephens and Waterhouse, 1990 :220). Allegory is a figure of speech that

gives a comparison of the incidence of something in the form of multiple comparisons, but joined in a unified whole (Yandiranto, 1995:).

2.3.2 Alliteration

Alliteration is the repetition of the sound of an initial consonant or consonant cluster in stressed syllables close enough to each other for the ear to be affected (Brogan, 1994:12). Alliteration is a kind of figure of speech that has a form repetition the same consonant (Keraf, 2000:130). Based on those theories aliteration is figure of speech that expression forms from repetition of the same consonant.

2.3.3 Anaphora

Anaphora is Ann says in Rifandi's thesis that repetition of same words at beginning of verses (Rifandi, 2013:21). For example: i want to eat, i want to drink.

2.3.4 Analogy

Analogy is sustained simile or methapor, likening one state of affairs to another in a series of comparisons (Little, 1966: 165). Analogy illustrates and clarify general principle (Damon et al, 1966:82).based on those theories analogy is simply a rather extensive closed simile in which the comparison is term.

2.3.5 Antithesis

Antithesis is the figure of speech that uses antonym words or contraction idea, it figure of speech appears from balanced sentence. (Keraf, 2000:126). For example (“i will be for you when u get happiness and sadness”) , (rich-poor, old-young all people have obligation to safety of country).

2.3.6 Apostrophe

Apostrophe is a figure of speech which consist of addressing an absent or dead person, a thing, or an abstract idea as if it were alive or present (Brogan, 1994:19). Apostrophe is addressing an absent person, or a personified figure. For example: “ Death, be not proud, though some have called thee (Little, 1966: 166).

2.3.7 Assonance

Assonance is repetition of similar or almost same vowel sounds are followed different consonant sounds in stressed words (Mc Donnell in Rifky’s thesis, 2013:22). According to Keraf that assonance is figure of speech that expresses same vowel sounds repetition (Keraf, 2000:130).

2.3.8 Asyndeton

Asyndeton is a reference style, which is dense and incompressible in which some words, phrases, and clauses are equal and are not connected with conjunctions. These forms are usually separated only by commas (Keraf, 2000:131). Based on that theory asyndeton is something used in detail without conjunction.

2.3.9 Hyperbole

Hyperbole is a metaphor in which something is said to be greater than that it is (exaggeration) (Little, 1966: 165). Based on that theory hyperbole is an expression that expresses something is too much.

2.3.10 Irony

Irony is a broad term referring to the recognition of a reality different from appearance. Verbal irony is a figure of speech in which the actual intent is expressed in words that carry opposite meaning (Holman and Harmon, 1986:264).. Irony is a model who wants to say something with meaning or purpose different from what is contained in a series of words (Keraf, 2000:143). Based on those theories irony is a figure of speech that expresses an expression with opposite meaning, and the purpose of irony is insulting someone.

2.3.11 Litotes

Litotes is an expression that expresses lips service to be humble (Natawidjaja, 1986:91). Its same like Yandiyanto's view that litotes is this figure of speech is used expression that uses opposite word that means to get purpose to make down of prestige but the point is to make up of it (Yandianto 1995: 151).

2.3.12 Metaphor

Metaphor substitution for something else implied in its context and methapor creates the relation between its objects (Stephens and Waterhouse, 1990 : 220). Methapor is a trope or figurative expression, in which a word or phrase is shifted from its normal uses to a context where it evokes new meanings (Brogan, 1994:184). Methapor is a comparison omitting the words like and as so that one object is likened to another by being said to be that other (Little, 1966:165). Methapor is a statement that one thing is something else, which, in literal sense, it is not (Gioia, 2013:772).

2.3.13 Metonymy

Metonymy is different from methapor, in this system, in that it is a transfer of names between objects which are related to each other extrisically and simply or other word a product of conventional cultural coding (as most traditional views metonymy have recognized). Metonymy presupposes that relation and metonymy can never articulate

a newly discovered insight (Stephens and Waterhouse, 1990 : 220).
Metonymy substitutes the name of thing for the name of something else with which it is somehow connected (Little, 1966: 165).

2.3.14 Oxymoron

Keraf says that oxymoron is figure of speech that expression uses an idea tries to combine the words to get contraction effect. For example: “The rose is beautiful and it’s thorn painful also. (2000:136).

2.3.15 Paradox

Paradox is figure of speech that uses opposite words even different object, and the opposite is not clear (Yandianto,1995:153). For example : he is a hero in the ring but worm in front of his wife.

2.3.16 Personification

Personification is primarily created by the effect upon abstract nouns of verbs denoting human activity (though adjective, to a lesser extent, may also personify): subject are literal , but predicates figurative (Stephens and Waterhouse, 1990 : 220). Personification is a metaphor in which an object or idea is likened to a person (Little, 1966:165).

2.3.17 Repetition

Repetition is repetition of sound, syllable or sentence that is thought important to give stress in a meaning with suit context (Keraf,

2000:127), and according to Natawidjaja repetition is to make a clear of something by repetition in important side, so that it will give the strength of the text (1986:102).

2.3.18 Symbol

Symbol derives from the Gr. verb *symballein*, to put together and the related noun *symbolon*, mark, token or sign, referring to the half-coin carried away as a pledge by each the two parties to an agreement. It means basically a joining or combination and, consequently, something once so joined or combined that stands for represent, when seen alone, the entire complex (Brogan, 1994:298). Symbolism is a more general term, covering Metonymy in its various form, and the use of metaphorical symbols in fable, allegory and parable. A symbol is a term which stands for another, whether the relationship is one of similarity or not (Little, 1966: 166). Based on those theories symbol is the figure of speech that expresses expression by sign, mark, and the word that has a symbol

2.3.19 Simile

Simile is closely related, but overtly declares itself as a statement of its introductory preposition, 'like' or 'as' (Stephens and Waterhouse, 1990 : 220). Its same with Little's theory that simile is a comparison using the word " like " or "as" . For example:" Youth like summer morn', Age like winter weather " (Little , 1966: 165). Simile is a

comparison of two things, indicated by some connective, usually like, as, than, or a verb such as resembles. A simile expresses a similarity (Gioia, 2013:772). From those statements simile is figure of speech tells about expressions usually that uses word “ as”, “like” or resemble word.

2.3.20 Understatement

Understatement is the opposite to hyperbole ; a methapor in which something is said to be less than it is (Little, 1966: 165). Based on that theory, understatement is figure of speech that expresses expression simply, its opposite of hyperbole even it states something to be less than it is.

Not all figures of speech above are used in the song lyrics or in analyzing data in chapter four.

2.4 Total meaning

In Perrine’s (1993:651) view says that the meaning of the poem is the experience it expresses nothing less, he also said there for find it to useful to distinguish the total meaning of a poem the experience it communicates and which can be communicated in no other way. meaning of the poem is the experience that reveals nothing less, he also said there to find it useful to distinguish the total meaning of a poem communicate and experience that can be communicated by other means.

2.5 Feminism

Feminism is seeking to change the condition to be better, where at general the people state that it is the belief that women, purely, and simply they are women, are treated unfairly in society that organized to prioritize the men view and concerns. In this case patriarchal paradigm, women are not all men or they do not want to be seen. Where the men are always considered as strong and women as weak, the men are active and the women are passive and etc. For this reason feminism aligns anything with negative (Gamble, 2001: vii). Furthermore, Gauntlett states about feminism (girl power) as follows:

The 'girl power' concept was a celebration of self-belief, independence and female friendship, and whilst cynics muttered that it was an empty ideology— sneering that its goals were only the right to shout 'girl power' a lot — it nevertheless did seem to be empowering for young girls. Pop music expert Sheila Whiteley notes that the Spice Girls were 'a challenge to the dominance of lad culture . . . they introduced the language of independence to a willing audience of pre- and teenage girls' (2000: 215). Putting forward a thesis similar to Acker's, Whiteley notes that although the discourses of feminism were well-known in the 1990s, they were assigned a negative image in tabloid newspapers and other popular media, and presented as heavy and opposed to men and sex. (Gauntlett, 2002: 218).

2.6 Previous Study

The researcher found the other research by Rifandi entitled is "*an analysis of figurative language on four John Denver songs*" (2013). He

interested to analyze types of figurative language, the possible meaning of figurative language, and the reason why figurative language is used in Denver's songs.

He uses qualitative method in his research. The data for his research were taken from Denver's songs entitled are "*Back Home Again*", "*Rocky Mountain High*", "*Sunshine on My Shoulder*", and "*Take home, Country Roads*". However, there many types of figure of speech have mentioned but only some types that used. On the other hand, personification, synecdoche, simile, hyperbole, metaphor, repetition, understatement, assonance, anaphora, epiphora, alliteration are types of figure of speech that he uses.

There were some similarities between Rifandi's research and researcher's research. First, both of them are analyzing about figure of speech. Second, both of them are using song lyric as their object research.

However, there were some similarities but there were some differences between Rifandi's research and the researcher's research. Although they are using song lyric as the object research but Rifandi has chosen Denver's songs and the research has chosen Rihanna's songs. Rifandi's research analyzes related about the figure of speech and the researcher's research not only analyzes that related with figure of speech but also about feminism, because the songs show feminism, hence the researcher uses theory of feminism. The present research would like to reveal the possible meaning of the songs besides analyzing types of figure of speech.

The previous research gives addition knowlegde to the readers especially to the researcher who analyzes the similar thing. He gives gives the researcher inspiration and contribution to understand types, meaning of language, and the use of figure speech.