

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

The review of related literature in this chapter concerns with the theories related to the research problems. It covers Literature, Figurative language, Poetry and Song.

#### 2.1 Literature

Literature is a body of written works that use words to stimulate the imagination and confront the readers with a unique vision of life or also as the body written works of written , works of language,period, or culture. Literature is an imaginative or creative writing, especially of recognized artistic value and it would be a real literature if can move the readers heart. So *Literature is writings valued as works of art, esp novels, plays and poem* (Oxford advanced Learner's dictionary, 2010 : 258 ). Literature can help us to understand about human character, human problem, human experience, etc. Therefore, the significance of the art of the literature consists of language usage to communicate from one head to another head.

In addition Brooks (1964:1) state that *one way to consider the value of literature is to try to determine what it is, what it characteristically us*. Then the oxford dictionary explains *literature is writing valued as work of art, writing on a particular subject, printed material giving information*.

## 2.2 Poetry

According to (Ramsay : Epliph on a Syndic) in Graham Little,

*Poetry is the most intensely emotive of literary forms a sense, it does all that prose can do. In developing its theme in a carefully-ordered sequence of statements. As tell poetry employs the techniques of verse, making sound and formal structure part of its means of expression. Finally displays that almost indefinable quality of emotional and imaginative impact that earns it the name of poetry.*

Poetry is a language that tells us through a more or less emotional reaction, something that cannot say. Poetry may write independently as discrete poems, or may occur in conjunction with it kinds as poems or song are interprets our own world and gives us a vision of the deal world with such feeling, imagination, thought and beautiful language.

## 2.3 Song

*Lagu merupakan sebuah karya seni yang berasal dari perpaduan antara puisi dan seni musik. Puisi pada dasarnya berisi tentang diksi yang jika dibacakan akan menjadi sebuah susunan bacaan yang indah. Sedangkan seni musik adalah harmonisasi dari beberapa alat musik yang ketika dimainkan menghasilkan suara yang indah pula. Maka ketika 2 (dua) komponen seni ini dipadukan akan menghasilkan sebuah lagu yang menarik pula . (Drs.Ny.S.Harjoso,1987: 148)*

Song is an art form whose medium is sound. With the other word song is brief composition written or adapted for singing or the act or art singing. Talib state that lyric is a short non-narrative poem that has a solitary speaker, and that usually expresses a particular feeling, mood or thought. Song generally manifest in tone, melody,rhyme and lyric. Most song reflect the background of the singer and the song writer because

usually they express their feeling through the song lyric, therefore the story of the song writer is indirectly conveyed to the listener of his songs are easy to remember because they employ rhyme, tone and those make the song different from book.

Song tends to be written in language simple enough to be understood on first hearing. Most poems are more memorable than most ordinary speech and when music is combined with poetry the result is more memorable than most poems and ordinary speech. In addition, Hoepfer and Pickering, 1990 : 44 state that *song is a lyric poem set to music. it means that song is a lyric of poem joined with music.*

*The lyric is the most common type of poetry, ranging from short expressions of a speaker's mind to the lengthy elegy and ode. It may include statement of personal values, expression of love, observations and meditations. (Graham little, 1999:173)*

Lyric poetry refers to a usually short poem that expresses personal feelings. Aristotle in poetics contrasted lyric poetry with drama and epic poetry. An example would be a poem that expresses feelings and may be a song that could be performed to an audience. Song besides has functioned as entertainment devices, it also has many functions in our many aspects of life, Such as :

- For Communication, as a universal language, song can become a message to all of countries without making a limit of language
- For Education, as a media, song can be used for learning and teaching

- For Therapy, some research proved that song also can become a medicine to make someone get well from his sick
- For Mozart Effect, some research proved that with listening song, someone can increase his intelligence
- For Motivator. Some people can become get more spirit an easier in learn or work when with listen the song
- For Research effect, sometimes we must be bored, on that situation we can get fresh again with listen the song.
- Etc

Between poem and song, there is an interesting connection. Based on Kennedy statement (2005 :551) most poem are more memorable than most ordinary speech and when song is combining with poetry, the result can be more memorable still.

## **2.4 Figurative Language**

Figurative language is language that uses words or expressions with a meaning that is different from the literal interpretation. When a writer uses literal language, he or she is simply stating the facts as they are. Figurative language, in comparison, uses exaggerations or alterations to make a particular linguistic point. Figurative language is very common in poetry, but is also used in prose and nonfiction writing as well.

*Broadly defined a figurative language is any way of saying something other than the ordinary way and some rhetoricians have*

*classified as many as 250 separate figuratives. For our purposes however a figurative language is more narrowly definable as a way of saying one thing and meaning another, and we need be concerned with no more than a dozen. Figurative language - language using figurative of language is that cannot be taken literary. (Robert Frost,1998:610)*

The figurative language is the way to express the ideas by specific language that shows the mind and the individual of the write as the user of language. The purpose of using the figurative language is to make the expression more interesting and to give imaginative comfort to the readers. There are many techniques which can rightly be called figurative language, including metaphor, metonymy and synecdoche simile, hyperbola, personification, symbolism.,irony etc. Besides, there is some drama, including omission, inversion and suspension. And there is some cadence, including parallelism, antithesis, repetition and alliteration. According to (Graham little,1999 : 164) There are devices of language that poets often use to make their observations clear and forceful. There are :

#### 2.4.1 Simile

Simile is (pronounced accent first syllable). A comparison using the word “like” or “As”

Example : “Jamie ran as fast as the lightning.”

“ He hits the line like a bulldozer”

Notice that a simile uses *like* or *as* to make its comparison

#### 2.4.2 Metaphor

A 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 : “He was a tiger on defense”

“ She was a jewel”

#### 2.4.3 Personification

Personification means giving the qualities of a person to a thing or idea. Example : “The sun watched the children playing.” Or

“ The wind screamed and growled through the night”

The sun does not “watch” or the wind “scream” but your imagination accepts the images and you achieve more vivid pictures as a result.

#### 2.4.4 Allegory

Allegory has also been used successfully by some poets, especially of the Romantic period, who admired the middle Ages poets like Keats, whose poem “ La Belle Dame Sans Merci”. Allegory is a specialized kind of figurative language that modern poet find unsuited to their purposes. Ruth and Marvin Thompson (1970 : 76)

#### 2.4.5 Symbolism

A symbolism is a word or phrase an object or action that has significance over and beyond itself, this significance is suggested by the contact. Whether briefly described or developed in great detail, the

symbol is the figure of speech making use of an implicit comparison in which the second term is more carefully developed than metaphor, they carry of suggestion. (Abrams, 1993 : 206)

Example : the word “rose”, which in literal use signifies a kind of flower. In Robert burns’ line “O my love’s like a red, red rose”

#### 2.4.6 Hyperbole

Hyperbole ( pronounced hyperbole, with accent on the second syllable). A metaphor in which something is said to be greater than it is (exaggeration).

Example : “My eyes widened at the sight of the mile-high ice cream cones we were having for dessert.”

#### 2.4.7 Repetition

Repetition is the word or phrase or sentence repeated for emphasizing the meaning it self

Example : As long as my breath breathes still  
 As long as my blood flows still  
 As long as my heart beats still

#### 2.4.8 Idioms

Idiom is the language peculiar to a group of people.

Example : She sings at the top of her lungs.

#### 2.4.9 Understatement

The opposite to hyperbole: a metaphor in which something is said to be less than it is.

Example : We love the things we love for what they are.

#### 2.4.10 Antithesis

Antithesis is a two-part parallel structure in which the second part contrast in meaning with the first (dissonance)

Example : He wanted peace, but knew there would be war

#### 2.4.11 Onomatopoeia

The use of a word to describe or imitate a natural sound or the sound made by an object or an action.

Example : Snap crackle pop

Rack, whiz, whoosh, sputter.

#### 2.4.12 Litotes

Litotes is a figure of understatement. It uses terms less strong than is to be expected.

Example : Haven't you lost a little weight ?



#### 2.4.13 Paradox

Paradox is statement which is either apparently self-contradictory or at odds with ordinary experience, and yet reveals a truth normally hidden.

Example : Stone walls do not prison make, Nor iron bars a cage.

#### 2.4.14 Cliché

A word or phrase that has become overly familiar or commonplace.

Example : No pain...no gain..

#### 2.4.15 Metonymy and Synecdoche are two common types of metaphor

- Metonymy is the use of the name of one thing for that of another suggested by it or associated with it.

Example : Reading Mark Twain ( meaning his work) is always fun

- Synecdoche is a type of metonymy in which a part is used for a whole or vice versa.

Example : I'll go with you if you have wheels (meaning a car).

And etc. (Graham little,1999 : 164)