

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents the results of reviewing of some theories that are relevant to the problem. The literature review consist of figurative language, song, lyric, and previous study.

A. Figurative Language

Figurative language can be found in various types of literary works, such as articles in newspapers, advertisements, novels, poetry, music, etc. Zaenuddin (1992:5) explain about the meaning of figurative language, is the use of various languages which is used to express the idea of the speaker directly that uses figure of speech, a way of saying something other than the literal meaning of the words. The term figurative language used to describe expressions that conform to a particular pattern or form and those patterns, each of which has a special name, have become the tools or rhetoric and poetry (Robert and Jacob, 1986: 590). Another definition from Beckson and Ganz (1975: 80) state, figurative language is language which makes use of certain devices called figure of speech, most of which are techniques for comparing dissimilar objects, to achieve effects beyond the range of literal language.

Figurative language is also usually used to express the feelings of an author which is usually used in certain situations. Figurative language as a

tool to describe expressions that are usually expressed using figurative meanings or have non-literal meanings. Most people express their ideas or feelings not using direct statements, but they prefer to use non-literal meanings or indirect statements.

According to Waluyo (1995) the functions of figurative language include:

1. Produce imaginative pleasure.
2. Produce an additional image, so that abstract things become concrete and can be enjoyed by the readers.
3. Increase the intensity of the author's feelings in conveying the meaning and attitude.
4. Concentrate the meaning to be conveyed and ways of conveying something in short language.

There is some figurative language that found in song lyric. Here the researcher shows the kind of figurative language and it also used in the song lyric of Zain Bhikha. His songs are interesting to be heard. In each of Zain's songs can also be found several implied meanings which is not understood properly, it will be very unfortunate because the meaning is quite beautiful and contains certain moral messages. Figurative language has many kinds according to Keraf (2009), Reaske (1996), and McArthur (1996) which include:

1. Hyperbole

According to Keraf (1981: 127) hyperbole is a kind of language style that contains an exaggerated statement, exaggerating a thing. This figurative language is used to express something or the state of condition in a bigger way than its ordinary one. Hyperbole is an exaggeration or over statement, usually deliberate and not meant to be taken literary (Larson: 1998). An example of hyperbole is:

*Arnold just stuttered in silence as his father's anger **erupted**.*

The figurative language in this sentence lies in the word "anger erupted". If interpreted in the language erupted, it is usually used for a mountain that will explode, which means that the mountain releases various contents inside it to the surface of the earth, causing fear to the entire population around it. Likewise, the word "anger erupted" which depicts Arnold's father anger was so intense, it made Arnold so scared and he could not do or say anything.

2. Parallelism

Keraf (2009: 126) provides an explanation that parallelism is a figurative language to achieve consistency in the use of words or phrases that occupied the same function in the same grammatical form. This figurative language has several purposes, including to show a point of similarity in the position of something that is often regarded as something that has a

distance because it has different characteristics, to express something in a way that is repeated continuously to describe the meaning to be expressed is the same as the description of the word repeated it, and to express someone's heart through the literary works he made. An example of a parallelism figure of speech is:

Everything I see everything imagining, Everything I hold everything reminiscing

The purpose of the example sentence is to show the repetition of the content of the sentence, which has almost the same intent and purpose. This is indicated by the repetition of the word "everything" which describes the loss of something.

3. Irony

Keraf (2009: 143), irony is a figure of speech in which used words in such a way that their intended meaning is different from the actual meaning of the words. Another opinion expressed by McArthur (1996: 532) stated that, irony refers to words with an implication opposite to their usual meaning. This figure of speech is one of the satirical figures of speech, which is a language style that contains statements that are very contradictory or inversely proportional to the existing reality. The use of irony as a subtle insinuation, so that someone does not feel offended. Some characteristics possessed by this figure

of speech are that of hiding the true meaning, the statement conveyed is very contrary to fact, and is usually conveyed in subtle words but has a harsh meaning or as a sarcasm. An example of a figure of irony is:

*Ronald is **very smart**, out of fifteen questions he only answered three questions correctly.*

The meaning of the word very smart actually means stupid, because of the fifteen questions Ronald provided, at least a half of the questions were not able to answer correctly, he could only answer three questions with the correct answer. This was an allusion to Ronald.

4. Metaphor

According to Keraf (2009:139) Metaphor is a figure of speech which compares two things directly, but in a simple form. Metaphors cannot use words 'like', 'such as', 'as', 'similar to', and 'resemble'. Another opinion expressed by Reaske (1966: 36) said that metaphor is a figure of speech which compares one thing to another directly. This figure of speech is a type of figure of speech that is popularly used in everyday life. This figure of speech has several types, including *Implied Metaphor*, *Sustained Metaphor*, *Dead Metaphor*, and *Mixed Metaphor*.

Implied Metaphor used to make a sentence sound more beautiful and this figure is indirectly comparing with the implied

meaning of the symbol used. The example of Implied Metaphor is :

Hansel got his courtship cues from the peacock. In a room full of ladies, Hansel simply fans his feathers.

The example above consists of two sentences and both of them compare Hansel to a peacock. The example above does not show that Hansel has peacock feathers, but it can be interpreted that Hansel has a seductive nature to get the attention of women, like peacocks do to attract attention.

Sustained Metaphor usually used in several sentences which are usually in one paragraph, the sentences used are also getting longer so that this figure of speech can be a tool that strengthens the description in writing. The most popular examples of this type of figurative language are the works of Shakespeare, *Romeo and Juliet*.

Dead Metaphor used to speak directly to other people rather than when applied in writing because this type of metaphor is very cliché and many people use it, so that it makes a sentence lose its depiction power in writing. The example of Died Metaphor is :

Body of an essay.

In this context, the structure of an essay compared to human anatomy, so that the "*body*" of the essay is the main part of the

essay. The majority of people will not think about the human body if someone says "*body of an essay*", they will indirectly understand if what is meant is the main part of an essay.

Mixed Metaphor is combining two metaphors in one sentence to make writing sound more fun and energizing. The example of this kind of metaphors is:

Let's get all our ducks on the same page.

That sentence is a combination from "*get our ducks in a row*" and "*get on the same page*".

5. Metonymy

Metonymy is a figure of speech in which one thing used to stand for itself. Reaske (1966: 36) said that metonymy is the substitution of a word closely associated with another word in place of that other word. Metonymy has a fairly close relationship with the use of the name of an object, person, or feature as a substitute for or something itself. An example of metonymy is:

The pen is mightier than the sword.

From this example it can be taken to mean that what the person making the statement wants to express is not something literal, whose meaning is not to reveal that 'the pen' is much stronger than 'the sword'. That is because if the statement taken literally, then the sentence will be meaningless because it is

impossible if the pen is stronger than the sword. In essence, there must be a hidden meaning behind this statement. If understood further, the word "the pen" in the sentence above actually represents the meaning of "words" while the word "the sword" represents the meaning of the word "physical force". So, what the writer really wants to convey from the above statement is, "those words are much stronger than physical force".

6. Personification

Personification is a figure of speech that can bring dead creatures to life as if they can act like humans. Keraf (2002) explained that personification is the assigning of human characteristics to non-humans. Meanwhile, Reaske (1966:88) stated that personification is the process of assigning human characteristic to nonhuman objects, abstractions and ideas.

Personification is a type of comparative figure. The characteristics of the personification figure are comparing inanimate objects to living things, usually in the form of traits or attitudes that exist in humans, and involve the five senses. This figure of speech widely used in literary works such as poetry. An example of personification is:

*The birds **sing** so sweetly.*

The word sing means living like a human, that is, making a sound with clear words, whereas in reality birds don't sing.

7. Simile

This figurative language is also a comparative language like metaphor. The difference is if the metaphor compares one object to another by looking at the similarities, whereas the simile compares two things that are essentially different but are thought to contain the same aspect and are usually stated explicitly. Keraf (2009: 138) provides an explanation of the notion of simile, a simile is a comparison that has an explicit character. Explicit here mean that directly comparing thing that is similar with other. The uniqueness of this figure of speech is that it falls into two categories of figure of speech at once, which is a comparative figure and a parable figure. This is because, like a metaphor, similes compare two different things. However, similes also perform parables because they use pointer conjunctions.

Simile language is suitable to use when a dramatic reinforcement is needed, but does not have to be as strong as a metaphor. Sometimes using too many metaphors will make the work too monotonous or overwhelming because of its strong nature. This figurative language is also more suitable for use in non-literary works such as speech texts, texts, etc. because it will be easier to understand in one word or once read by the reader. An example of simile is:

His heart was very strong, like a rock that never flinched by the waves.

The meaning of the sentence is someone who has a very strong heart, compared to a rock that is hit by the waves. Meanwhile, the coral when hit by the waves will not be destroyed.

8. Synecdoche

Keraf (2009: 142) provides an explanation of synecdoche, which is a figurative locution that is used to a part in order to signify the whole. Synecdoche uses one part of something to refer to the whole of that part. This figure of speech is very contextual, meaning that it only applies to certain specific circumstances. There are two types of synecdoche, which is synecdoche pars pro toto (some for all, usually used to create a sense of connection from the reader or listener to something conveyed through the ease and conciseness given from some cases only) and synecdoche totum pro parte (all for some, usually used to generalize, so that not only one or two parties are discussed). Examples of synecdoche are

a) Synecdoche Pars Pro Toto

*The amount of aid for the pandemic was two hundred and fifty thousand and one **head**.*

The meaning of the word "head" is used to represent people.

b) Synecdoche Totum Pro Parte

The properties have blinded the conscience of officials involved in criminal acts of corruption.

The point is that the property in the sentence is not the entire property of the official, but an amount of money that could potentially be obtained when the official commits a criminal act of corruption.

9. Litotes

According to Keraf (2009: 132), litotes is a figure of speech which is used to declare something for the purpose of degrading them. A something can be declared less from fact condition. Meanwhile, according to Tarigan (2009: 58) says that litotes is a type of language style that contains statements that are subtracted from actual reality, for example humbling oneself. From these two definitions, it can be concluded that litotes is a language style that understates reality with the intention of being humble. An example of litotes is:

I am not a public figure, I just represent the feelings of many people through the songs I create.

The point is that when the work created by that person succeeds in representing or giving a sense of connection to the

crowd, then that person automatically becomes a public figure, so that the sentence above is a condescending sentence that belittles reality.

10. Repetition

As mentioned by Keraf (2009: 127) repetition is repeating sound, words, or a whole of word in sentence for intensifying in suitable context. In repetition, the repetition of all words or other forms that are repeated has the same meaning and has the same implied meaning, whether in the first, second, third or other sentences. However, although the form of repetition of words presented can also be used to show a quantity and affirmation of an idea or simply to add aesthetic value. So if the overall meaning of the repeated words is the same, but will have an implied impression at the end of the repetition. An example of repetition is:

*Joanne promised to **keep trying, trying, and keep trying** to be the backbone for the happiness of her parents and siblings.*

In the sentence above, the repetition shown in a fragment of the sentence 'keep trying, trying, and keep trying'. The repetition of these words has a function as an affirmation of the meaning and purpose of the core of the sentence discussion. Not only that, the repetition of words in sentences also adds an aesthetic impression to it.

11. Paradox

Paradox is a situation that is opposite to the real situation. As a type of figurative language, a paradox is a statement that is contradictory, untrustworthy, or unreasonable, but in fact it may be true. Reaske (1966: 38) states that paradox result when a poet presents a pair of ideas, words, images, or attitude which are, or appear to be self-contradictory. Paradox has wrong ideas and then continues with the truth to be conveyed. This form of figure is a little surprising to the interlocutor because of the conflicting words. Paradox widely used in the language style of magazines, tabloids, or other writings that convey a lot of opinion. Apart from opinions, paradoxes are also used to convey (declarative) arguments and subtle satire. An example of a paradox is:

*Feel **lonely** in the city **crowd**.*

The two words in bold are two opposites. Crowd refers to the presence of many people in a place, so the person shouldn't feel lonely. So, the meaning of the sentence is that there are many people around that person, but that person doesn't know a single person there, so that person still feels lonely.

12. Apostrophe

Apostrophe consists in addressing someone absent or something nonhuman as if it was alive and present and could reply to what is being said. Keraf (2009: 131) also stated in

apostrophe the speaker, instead of addressing directly his proper hearer, turn himself to some other person or thing, either or only in imagination present. An example of an apostrophe is:

Actually, I don't want to say this, but your brother is very difficult to advise.

From this sentence there are two contradictory things, at first the person says if he doesn't want to say a certain thing, but then the person speaks a fact.

13. Allegory

Keraf (2009:140) stated that allegory is a short narrative or description that has figurative language. Another opinion stated by Reaske (1966:25) that allegory is a prolonged or extended metaphor which present it's in a veiled way. Allegory is a type of figurative language that uses something to represent something else (symbolic) as a whole in a story or general text. The difference with metaphor and simile is that allegory uses a paragraph or even the entire text to illustrate something, while metaphor or simile is a figurative language used in one sentence. An example of an allegory is:

The Qur'an is a sign that can guide us to the presence of Allah SWT. As long as we obey all the signs, then we will be safe until the final destination.

From some of these sentences, it can be interpreted if there is a parable from the Qur'an as a sign. The meaning of these signs is a guide in the lives of Muslims to conform to what Allah has commanded and stay away from all His prohibitions.

B. Song

According to Przybylek (1979), the song is a short music, usually with words. He also revealed that songs are part of music and lyrics are part of a song. Song is part of the music in which words can be found or commonly known as lyrics which are then intended to be sung using certain tones, patterns, or forms. Song can be interpreted as a collection of beautifully arranged words sung to the appropriate musical accompaniment. The song is made based on a musical composition that has rhythm and tempo, so that listeners can carry their feelings into the meaning of the song.

Song can be sung in various ways, including solo, two (duet), threes (trio) or it can be in groups (koir). Every country has a national anthem and each of these songs have its own characteristics which are still used as cultural characteristics in the area. Horrison (1997) says that songs can be used culturally to tell a story and to show cultural aspects. In addition, songs mirror the normal daily activities of the society that it helps, when music is a strong part of one's own culture (Salcedo: 2002: 6).

Song can be divided into three types: *Art Songs*, *Folk Songs*, and *Popular Songs*. Art songs are songs made for a show or for the purposes of

a European upper class, which are usually accompanied by using a piano or can also use other accompaniments such as an orchestra. In the current era, art songs not only performed in the orchestra, but are also performed by solo instrumental artists or groups. Meanwhile, folk songs are a collection of songs of often-anonymous origin which are spread orally. According to Wikipedia, folk songs are songs or music that come from a certain area and become popular, sung by the people of that area and other people. Folk songs have certain characteristics, including,

1. Tells about the condition of the environment or the culture of the local community, which is very much influenced by local customs.
2. It is simple, so that to learn traditional songs does not require deep knowledge of music.
3. Rarely known author.
4. Contains the values of life, elements of social togetherness, and harmony with the surrounding environment.
5. Difficult to sing by someone who comes from another area due to lack of mastery of the local language so that the appreciation is not optimal.
6. Contains unique and distinctive life values.

This type of song often used as the identity of a culture. This type of song also often transmitted nonverbally which is used as sheet music, especially in this modern era. Folk songs owned by almost every place in

Indonesia, especially, to reflect their respective cultures. Indonesia has several well-known regional songs, including Ampar-Ampar Pisang from South Kalimantan, Cublak-Cublak Suweng from East Java, Injit-Injit Semut from Jambi, Gundul Pacul from Central Java, etc.

The last type of song is popular songs, or what is commonly referred to as pop songs. According to Pete Seeger, popular songs are professional music that refers to folk music and fine art music. Meanwhile, Wikipedia explains that popular songs are a genre of popular music that originated from its modern form in the United States and Britain in the mid-1950s. This type of song is a song that is modern or in accordance with the times, where this song is fun to listen to and makes many people like it, but popular songs will be easily forgotten if there are new songs that are more popular.

C. Lyric

Hornby (1995: 703) defines lyric is expressing the writer's feelings. Lyric made to express deep emotion of the writer. Lyrics can be written during composition of a song or after the accompanying music composed (Wallace : 2011). Lyrics are a combination of several words that will then form a song, usually consisting of a stanza and a chorus. The writer of lyrics is a lyricist. Lyrics can also be interpreted as written words made especially for music or vice versa music that is specifically made with written words.

To produce beautiful and interesting song lyrics, usually use implicit or explicit meaning to get the results desired by the author. An implicit

meaning is something that is not so clear or vague that it seems too convoluted. The meaning contained in implicit is the meaning of connotation or figurative language, or it can also be called indirect language. So to understand the context of this language, needed a deeper understanding so that the meaning is really in accordance with what is meant by the author. Meanwhile, the explicit meaning is the opposite. The explicit meaning according to scientists means clear, straightforward, and explicit. This meaning is denotative or is the true meaning or the direct meaning. This explicit meaning usually found in newspapers, magazines, speeches, and news content.

D. Previous Studies

The first previous study conducted by 'Ain (2013) with the title '*An Analysis of Figurative Language in the Song Lyrics by Maher Zain*'. The research aims to find figurative language or language style and find the dominant figurative language used in Maher Zain's songs. She took five songs on Maher Zain's first album for analysis. The method used is a descriptive qualitative research method. The data collection technique in this study is to use a research library and browse the internet. The results of this study indicate that the dominant figurative language used is hyperbole with a total of 31 songs or 36%. Because the song that the researcher analyzed was a religious song, the researcher would also greatly raise the name of God.

The similarities between this research and 'Ain's research are both analyzing the figurative language of the songs, the data collection techniques, and the research method used. While the location of the difference is in the number of songs analyzed, if the research 'Ain took five songs, in this study the researcher took eight songs. Another difference is also in the singer, 'Ain' research chose Maher Zain, while the researcher chose Zain Bhikha.

Some advantages of 'Ain's research are, because the researcher conducted research on religious songs it makes the reader and researcher would also greatly raise the name of God, another advantage is that the researcher is able to find all types of figurative language as described in the literature review. While the weakness of this study is that in the literature review section which explains the previous study, the researcher did not include the research gap obtained from the previous study with the research belonging to 'Ain. Another weakness is that the previous studies chosen all examined figurative language in songs, while there are still many other literary works that have been studied using figurative languages so that it will be more varied if you use different types of literary works for the previous study.

The second previous study conducted by Ayuningsih (2015) entitled *'Figurative Language Used by Hans Christian Andersons in the Little Match Seller in the Ugly Duckling Fairy Tales'*. The method used is a descriptive qualitative research method. In this research, she collected data

were in the form of the various sentences done by Hans Christian. The results of Ayuningsih's research found that the dominant use of figurative language is hyperbole. She did not find any figurative languages such as apostrophe, allegory, understatement, and verbal irony. Through her research, she also found that figurative language does not always make words beautifully but also make it more clearly and it also to strengthen the message and make the meaning clearer.

The similarity of Ayuningsih's research with this research is in the aspects analyzed, which is figurative language. Another similarity lies in the research methods that both use descriptive qualitative research methods. While the difference aspect lies in the type of literary work being analyzed, if Ayuningsih's research examines caste works in the form of fairy tales, in this study the researcher chooses literary works in the form of songs. Another difference also lies in the data collection method, if Ayuningsih's research was in the form of the various sentences done by Hans Christian, then this study uses library research and internet browsing.

Ayuningsih's research has several advantages, that are the researcher showing the previous study with different types of literary works so that it seems more varied, and the researcher explains the research gap quite clearly in simple language, so that it is easily understood by readers. Besides having advantages, this study also has disadvantages, where not all types of figurative language as described by the author in the literature review can be found in these literary works. The researcher could not find a figurative

language with the type of apostrophe, allegory, understatement and verbal irony.

The last previous study conducted by Norazizah (2017) with the title *'An Analysis of Figurative Language on Selected Poems by Wheeler Wilcox, Thomas Hardy and John Donne'*. The method used in this study is a descriptive qualitative research method. Norazizah's research focuses on the search for the dominant meaning of poetry elements. Of the fifteen poems analyzed by Norazizah, the dominant meaning of figurative language used is about death and sadness, while the dominant theme is about love, and the last one is the dominant meaning of the figurative language is about sadness and joy.

The similarity between Norazizah's research and this research is in the aspects analyzed, which is figurative language. Another similarity lies in the research methods that both use descriptive qualitative research methods. While the difference lies in the type of literary work being analyzed, if Norazizah's research uses literary works in the form of poetry, then the researcher uses literary works in the form of songs.

The advantages of Norazizah's research is that the researcher provides details about the figurative language, themes, and messages that are dominant in this literary work. In addition, the selection of literary works chosen by researchers is quite good because they are not too complicated to understand, so that for English learners who want to improve their English skills in analyzing poems it is quite suitable for use. As for the weakness in

this study, the researcher did not show a clear research gap, so the writer had to guess what gap existed between this study and the previous study.

Based on the previous study above, the researcher analyzed about figurative language itself but in case of different object. The researcher chosen Zain Bhikha selected song lyrics. The researcher here used qualitative approach to analyze the object.