CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the writer present topics related this study, this includes of figurative language, meaning, song lyrics, idina menzel and previous study.

A. Figurative language

Language is a sound symbols that develop based on a rule agreed upon by the wearer. Every language symbol has a meaning or concept, language also has important relationship in human life, because language is used for communication. Without language we will have difficulty communicating with everyone. There are two types of language, namely literal language and figurative language.

a. Definition of figurative language

Figurative language is a language be interpreted as beautiful language but does not describe the real meaning, only figuratively from the meaning. According to Peter (2002) can touch emotions to the speaker's wishes that can cause shock and action is the figurative meaning in figurative language. Therefore, processing thoughts with the meaning of figurative language, speakers can channel their ideas or thoughts. In figurative language, the meaning contained in the word component refers to a group of words that exaggerates and changes words. To give a sense of beauty and emphasis on what is being conveyed, figures of speech are needed. Figurative language is used as a tool to assist readers in conveying information and messages. According to Hillert and Dieter (2014), In the

formulation of linguistic theory, there is a strange case that is irrelevant in considering the structure of figurative language, therefor it is necessary to consider the flow of linguistics. Most of all being by empirical research providing motivation in neurolinguistics and psycho, the distinction between computation and literal and non-literal language is discussed in different models, but figurative language is still presented as inferior to the grammatical setting in standard linguistics. In classifying figurative language, linguistic theory should not make a special and problematic case, but should be a language that can serve as a bridge to add new insights in the human language system. In dictionaries usually do not store the variety and frequency of different non-literal expressions. Figurative language is used very commonly in everyday conversation.

Figurative language can be found in many types of language use. The use of language is usually used in songs, novels, films and whatever. According to Keraf (2010) language style can be viewed in terms of language and non-language terms. From this explanation, it can be seen that the use of language in figurative language must be investigated properly and it is necessary to choose words, besides that it is also necessary to pay attention to the sentences used so that in this figurative language, the meaning contained can be known directly. In figurative language there are other meanings in a word and expression, here it works to beautify a word. In determining figurative language, usually using a comparison of meanings that appear can be broader and imaginative.

According to Kennedy, 1983) whenever a speaker or writer deviates from the usual, figure of speech will occur. In figurative language, the meaning contained in a word component refers to a group of words that exaggerates and changes the word. From the above understanding, it can be concluded that in figurative language will appear from words that are exaggerated. Exaggerated words can actually beautify the meaning of a word because it can use imagination in analyzing it. In addition, figurative language can also explain the compared picture so that it can be clearer and more real. Figurative language can also give the impression of purity, freshness being effective. Figurative language usually does not refer to meaning directly but through the description of something.

Figurative language is a tool for expressing language, so figurative language is often used to represent the feelings and thoughts of the writer or speaker who uses the figurative language. By using figurative language, actually a literary work will be more alive, more effective, and more suggestive for the readers/listeners. In addition, by using figurative language in a work, the work will attract attention, create freshness, be more alive, and create a clear picture of imagination. Figurative language is a language that cannot be understood according to what written. According to Keraf (2010) figurative language style is style language which in the expression of its meaning cannot be interpreted in accordance with the meaning of the words that make it up, therefore there is a need for a search for meaning outside series of words and sentences. It is also

important to concentrate on the meaning to be conveyed and the ways of conveying something in short language.

Figurative language is usually used by poets or writers to describe ideas, inspiration in other beautiful and dense forms of language so that it can get a poetic effect. Figurative in literary language is not only used in poetry, drama but also in linguistic studies in the use of writing song lyrics. Figurative language which often appears a lot will be analyzed in this research. There are many types of figurative language such as metapor, simile, symbol, personification, hyperbole, allusion, idiom, pun, onomatopoeia, alliteration, eponymous, epithet, sinekdoke, metanomy, antomomasia, hipalase, irony, satire, antifrasis, paranomasia, allegory, parable, fable and alusio. But here only some types of figurative language will be discussed.

b. Kind of figurative language

1. Personification

Personification is giving quality, feeling, action, or characteristic to die (not live) object. According to Keraf (2001), "which describes inanimate objects or objects that are inanimate is a kind of figurative language that seems to have a human element". Personification can be seen through metaphorical characteristics which can be an act of analogy which is not living, speaking, like a human being. Example: The wind howled in the dark that night added to our fear again. Like parables and metaphors, personification contains elements equation. If the metaphor (asgeneric terms) to make

comparisons something else, then personification other objects which are inanimate objects who act and act like humans, or human nature. Principal who comparing it as if it were human form, both in behavior, mood, and other humans character.The essence of personification is to express abstract ideas to death objects, or aspects of nature portrayed as if it were human.

According to Ramakers and Melion (2016), personification, or prosopopoeia, the rhetorical figure by which something not the person given an identity or human 'face', which can easily be seen, but the shape and cognitive function of that figure. As a communicative tool, it can be accepted and dismissed as mere convention. Personifications can operate in registers - sensory and spiritual, visible and invisible, concrete and abstract - and relate to facts, opinions, and beliefs. By reference to what is seen, current events and situations can be represented through personifications that objectify various social groups, as well as the will that determines and the forces that motivate them.

Example of Personification:

- The leaves waving in the wind

- The sun laughs at us

- The stars dance in the sky

- The flowers dance in the wind

2. Idiom

Idioms are distinctive expressions that cannot be explained with the literal meaning of individual words but can add to the beauty and appeal of a language. From broader proverbs, idioms are patterns structures that deviate from the general rules of language. Usually in the form of a phrase, by focusing on the meaning of the word form it, idioms cannot be explained grammatically (Keraf, 2008). Idiom are overused expressions. Idiom usually has meaning different from dictionary definition. In idioms there is an unclear meaning of individual words. Actually, the meaning of the idiom does not come from the words that form it, but is formed after the words are combined. By looking at the context used, it is the right way to understand the idiom. People also often use idioms for humor or for comment on yourself, others, and situations. Example of idiom:

- The concert is over, no need to be sad about spilled milk!

- A hot potato in Indonesia country.

- At her school, sherina gets hot water.

- Catch one's eyes if you like that boy.

3. Hyperbole

According to Keraf (2001), hyperbole is that figure contains redundant, by exaggerate something or be discussed style that contains exaggeration similarity. While unclear similarity is comparison between two things conveyed obviously that doesn't have in common. Hyperbole is a kind of figurative language in which the speaker says

something while interpreting another thing. According to Christodoulidou (2011) two types of hyperbole describe as follows.

➢ Exaggerating numbers and quantities

From this explanation it can be seen that in hyperbole tends to overestimate the number of times, years, events, etc.

➢ Impossible description.

In this explanation it can be seen that in hyperbole, figurative language can be described in an exaggerated way, reality, feeling, condition, etc

In hyperbole usually a rhetorical figure of speech is made by making a statement that is exaggerated and thus untrue or unreasonable.

Therefore, it can be seen the characteristics of hyperbole figurative language is exaggerating words made with the aim of beautifying the word and giving it an interesting meaning.

Example of hyperbole:

• It is extremely hot

• It is boiling

4. Simile

Simile usually compare between 1 item like any other item. In its use, the comparison in simile is conveyed indirectly because it uses a connecting word. According to Keraf (2001), simile is a comparison that is explicit. What is meant explicitly in comparison is that it implies the same thing with another thing. To that end, it requires an

effort that explicitly. Simile compares two different things that are incompatible. Similes are usually used in speaking, writing, singing, etc. Similes are also often used in novels, films, poems, songs and others so that they can make sentence descriptions better and more interesting. This simile is usually used by someone to give meaning to something then compared to using figurative words. The function of similes is to help describe one thing with another that seems unrelated. Shamisa (2004) says that figurative language that has similarities in two things in one or two attributes is simile. Similes can accurately describe objects and have a simple but precise method of conveying beauty in messages.

According to Fromilhague (1995), similes can be used as a concise and precise communication tool. besides that it can also be used as a cognitive tool for thinking. Simile is different with metaphor because if In similes, comparisons are explained explicitly, which means giving similarities between one thing and the thing being compared. Whereas in metaphor the comparison is done directly from 2 things in a short but clear form and neatly arranged. Example of simile:

- This girl was as smart as an owl
- The salesman was as quiet as a mouse
- My backpack was like a bag of bricks

5. Alliteration

    Alliteration is repeated consonant sounds at the beginning of word. According to Dewinda (2013) alliteration is explanation by repeating words which has been said many times to get the thing that is stready and interesting. The simple rule can be given for why and how to use certain sounds, but no such general rule exists. However, poets will use certain letters or some sound to give cultural connotations which in their readers' minds – this relies on sound symbolism. Somewhile, the alliteration can give function very simply as a means of accentuate the dominate image in the piece. But, not sound that has any meaning, there are general rules to thumb for alliteration. Example of alliteration:

    - The wind whistled through the willows.

    - Magic pencil can make masterpieces.

    - Ana tried to twist, but tumbled.

    - Reno maked to garnish from the graceful bowl.

    - Billa give her cat with catnip to keep it from kidnapping canaries.

6. Metaphor

    Metaphor is a figure of speech which in its expression does not use a "like" or "as" comparison. The word comparison used in this metaphor is not the real meaning but an image based on similarities. According to Keraf (2001) comparing two things into a short form in the kind of analogy is a metaphor. Therefore in this metaphor there is

no need to use the word "like" because between the first subject and the second subject it is already connected and flows. In metaphor, imaginative power is needed to be able to identify one subject with another. Because there are 2 tenors that contain the idea of the subject of comparison and the description used to convey the subject. In the actual metaphor, the comparison word used is not the actual word, but an image based on similarities. Example of metaphor:

- You are my sunshine
- My father is s hero
- He is the star of my heart
- Book is window of the words

7. Symbolic

Symbolic is a figurative language that compares one thing with another symbol. Other symbols used have the meaning is the same depending on what sentence the symbol is used in. According to Kennedy (1983), a symbol is a kind of sign (a word or thing) that indicates something outside and outside of itself. So the sign that appears later will be in the word used in the sentence. Comparisons used usually use symbols, objects, animals, symbols, or figures. This symbolic figure of speech can also provide an image to refine the actual meaning, therefore that it can provide a beautiful effect for the reader. The symbols used in magazines are usually also familiar therefore that they can be recognized by the reader. Example of symbolic :

- The red color on the Indonesian flag is symbolizes courage

- She is the village flower

- He is a descendant of blue blood

- Roses stand for romance

B. Meaning

Meaning is meaning or purpose. In meaning usually contains the message to be conveyed from the author of the word. Meaning is part of the semantics attached to what is said. But in determining the meaning is difficult because everyone's views are different. As said by Pateda (2001) that the meaning of are astonishing words and terms. Therefore it is necessary to make careful considerations in determining the meaning in a word. According to Leech (in Zdrsvkovic, 2019) there are 7 types of meaning.

1. Conceptual meaning

Conceptual meaning is widely regarded as an intermediate factor in linguistic communication. Conceptual meaning can be in a sentence that does not depend on the context of the sentence so that in this meaning it can change if the elements are added or subtracted. So actually the conceptual meaning contains the real meaning.

2. Connotative meaning

Connotative meaning is a communicative value that has an expression based on what it refers to, which is above its pure conceptual content. In this connotation, the meaning of a word can be negative or positive depending on the audience. Usually the context used in the word is in the subject or layer.

3. Sosial meaning

Social meaning contains social aspects in the use of a language. Social meaning contains utterances containing requests, apologies, threats, etc. Social meaning is often used in situations where social speech is used.

4. Affective Meaning

This affective meaning can be found by seeing that language can explain the speaker's personal feelings and can include attitudes towards something that is expressed. Affective meaning can be expressed directly or indirectly, depending on the context used.

5. Reflected Meaning

Reflected meaning is a meaning that can be known through several conceptual meanings, which in one word can influence our response to other meanings. The meaning of reflection can enter through emotional power, by clearly describing words that contain taboo meanings.

6. Collocative Meaning

Collocative meaning is a meaning that contains associations therefore that the meaning of the word often appears in the environment

7. Thematic Meaning

Thematic meaning is the meaning that is communicated through the way the author narrates his message, in the sense of sequence, focus and emphasis. In this sense, the message conveyed is based on the choice of words used, the order of words used and also the emphasis of the words used. The emphasis of the word must be well received.

C. Songs Lyrics

Music has two particles, namely sound and lyrics (Dallin 1994). Lyrics song is a combination of sound and language which uses short words that have rhythm combined with figurative words. The lyrics contain messages that can provide understanding to the listener. Lyrics can piercing feelings for the meaning described, besides that music can also attract attention to the meaning described as well. This is because the words chosen must contain the meaning and composition of the sound when form a rhythm. Therefore it is necessary to choose the right words. While the song is a series of tones combined with a rhythm that produces a harmonious impression so that the song can be used as a song as a tool to convey a message to others.

According to Dallin (1994), as a form of interaction between writers and listeners need to be appreciated through the lyrics. The lyric often carries a message to motivate listeners. The song not only gives its own message through its lyrics, but the song also provides comfort for the listener. Through song lyrics, listeners usually feel that they get a calm soul and a peaceful soul. Often the song accompanies the listener's activity and also becomes a refresher after the listener has finished the activity However, in translating the lyrics of a song, listeners usually have difficulty, because sometimes a song uses lyrics that are rarely encountered by listeners, rarely appear in daily activities therefore that it requires more concentration.

D. Idina Menzel

Idina Menzel was born on May 30, 1971 in New York, United States. From small to large Idina Menzel grew up in Syosset and attended Syosset

High School. Idina Menzel received her BFA with a major in Drama from graduating at the 'Tisch School of the Arts' affiliated with New York University. Idina Menzel is a famous American actress, actress and singer, theater personality and songwriter. She has also appeared in musicals, playing the character of Maureen Johnson. In the Tony Award, she also got the Best Actress award in music. In Hollywood films such as "Enchanted, Tollbooth, Water and Frozen" Idina also participated. Auditioning on Broadway was Idina Menzel's first debut in theater. In auditions, she landed the role of Mauren Johnson in the musical theater "Rent" in 1995. With the role "Mauren Johson" in it theater, Idina Menzel also received a Tony Award nomination. In the Hollywood portal, when Idina Menzel portrays the character elsa in the Disney film "Frozen", she can permanently engrave her name. Menzel's performance was also praised by film critics. The film "Frozen" was a box office success as the most successful animated film ever with a gross of around $ 1.3 billion.

In 2003, Idina Menzel won Best Actress in a Musical for her performance in the Broadway musical 'Wicked' at the Tony Awards. In 2014 Academy Award and Grammy Award, Idina Menzel's song "Let It Go" in Frozen won and was nominated for a Golden Globe Award. In a Broadway show held at the White House on July 19, 2010, Idina Menzel sang the songs "What I do For Love" and "Defying Gravity". The event was attended by President Barack Obama and Michelle Oba, a. On October 14, 2014, idina menzel also released her fourth album "Holiday Wishes" which on the Billboard 200 earned a top charting record by taking the 10th place. At the 2014

Billboard Women in Music awards, Idina Menzel was also awarded the "Breakthrough Artist Award".

E. **Previous study**

There are several previous studies that support this research to be carried out. First, the study of Listiani (2015), the reseacher analyzed Taylor Swift's "Speak Now" album about the types and meanings of figurative language. The research method used is descriptive qualitative according to its purpose. The results of this study are that there are 7 types of figure of speech, namely hyperbole, simile, personification, metaphor, symbol, synecdoche and oxymoron. In this study, the dominant figurative language used in the lyrics of Taylor Swift's album "Speak Now" is hyperbole and the least figurative meanings used in the album "Speak No" are synecdoche and oxymroron. The second study is the study of Fajarwati (2016), the reseacher analyzes Katy Perry's chosen song about the types of figurative language and the frequency of each type of figurative language. The research method used is descriptive qualitative. The results of the analysis show that in the lyrics of Katy Perry's chosen songs, there are eleven types of figurative language found, namely Simile, Metaphor, Personification, Hyperbole, Symbol, Idiom, Understatement, Rhetoric, Repetition, Onomatopoeia, Metonymy. Figurative language that often appears is Simile and Idiom. While the types of figure of speech that rarely appear are Understatement, Onomatopoeia and Metonymy.

The third study is the study of Risalatunni'mah (2015), the researcher analyzes Christina Perri's song lyrics about the types of figurative language and the meaning of songs that use figurative language and messages from song

lyrics. The research method used is a descriptive qualitative approach. Based on the results of the analysis, there are 9 types of figure of speech in Christina Perri's song lyrics, namely hyperbole, rhetoric, personification, repetition, paradox, allegory, irony, parallelism, and litotes. The most dominant figure of speech is hyperbole. Furthermore, the meaning of the lyrics of the song Christina Perri is someone who has great love, someone who is hurt by his girlfriend, someone who has the strength to live even though he feels alone, someone who is lied to by his girlfriend, etc. Furthermore, the message from the lyrics of Christina Perri's song is that love is a precious thing, it needs proof to make love come true, being left by a lover is very painful, needs loyalty in love, one must be brave to keep love, etc.

Compared to the previous studies there are some difference. In this study, the object of research is Idina Mensel selected songs. To analyze the object, the researcher choose the kinds of figurative language are used in Idina Menzel selected songs and the meaning of figurative language in Idina Menzel selected songs in the research problem. Another difference in the previous study on the research is object. If in another previous study only focus in song. But in this research, not only song but there are relation to film "Frozen II".