

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

This chapter will discuss the review of the related theories and related studies. The review is very important because it was used as the basis of the study's analysis.

#### **A. Figurative Language**

According to Kennedy (1979) as cited by Listiani (2015), figurative language is defined as the figure of speech which is used in a language. The figure of speech that is meant here is the art of saying utterance other than its literal meaning. This figure of speech is used by the speaker or writer in order to avoid the use of denotation words.

A figurative language or called as figure of speech is a transformation from the ordinary manner of expression, using words other than their literal sense to enhance the way a thought is expressed. According to Stanford (2003), figurative language is words or expressions that carry more than their literal meaning (p.48). An author conveys a different way to express and describe something such as an idea, theme, and author's feeling. The author uses the situation and condition of fact. The author uses the language to write the literary work. It can give the reader a positive effect. Diyanni (2003) reveals: "Language can be classified as either literal or figurative. When we speak literally, we mean exactly what each word conveys; when we use

figurative language, we mean something other than the actual meaning of the words” (p.563).

Commonly the figurative language can be found in many kinds of literature’s works like poetry, prose fiction, and also non-fiction. People who are interested in literature’s subject use figurative language in order to make the result of their literature’s work sounds more beautiful on the hearer. The effectiveness of figurative language in four main reasons, the first, figurative language affords readers imaginative pleasure of literary works. Second, it is a way of bringing additional imagery into verse, making the abstract concrete, making literary works more sensuous. The third, figurative is a way of adding emotional intensity to otherwise merely informative statements and conveying attitudes along with information.

Figurative language is a type of language that uses words or phrases different from the literal meaning. It generally serves purpose of explanation, information, exaggeration or alteration and manipulation. Figurative language is language which employs various figures of speech.

## **B. The Kinds of Figurative Language**

There are many types of figurative language which is very interesting to learning. Authors of figurative language make comparison between one thin and another. Oftentimes, the comparisons are made between an inanimate object and life by pointing out similarities between two. This type of language gives the reader a new way to look at things in the world that are

difficult to describe. These figurative languages are famous in society, and also in the field of education starting from elementary school up to the senior high school and university level, Nyoman (2009:3).

However, According to Perrine (1992), a figure of speech is any way of saying something other than the ordinary way. Figurative language based on Perrine's theories is metaphor, simile, personification, synecdoche, paradox, symbol, allegory, overstatement/hyperbole, apostrophe, understatement, and verbal irony.

### **1. Metaphor**

Comparison is implied, without using the words of comparison such as like, as, similar to, and resembles. For example: Your diamond eyes amaze me. The sentence is comparing the „eyes“ with „diamond“. In that sentence, the eyes being compared are the ordinary human eyes, but the word „diamond“ means the characteristics of the eyes.

### **2. Simile**

Simile is a comparison that often uses the words like or as and it is a direct comparison between things, which are not similar in their essence particular (Reaske 1996). That means simile is a Figurative Language that use “like” or “as” to compare and that’s actually different with metaphor. In this way, simile can make the readers imagine the fictive world of a piece of literature. Simile compare something with another things more emphatic.

Example: *I wandered lonely as a cloud that floats on high o'er vales and hills.* That example means he feels lonely. It compares the people in the text that feel lonely as a cloud which afloat on the high vales and hills whereas in real meaning there are not things that can float on the high vales or hills

### **3. Personification**

Personification is giving the attributes of a human being to an animal, an object, or an idea. This figure of speech personifies inanimate being as if they can act like human beings. For example: The powder touches the baby gently. That sentence considers the powder as a human being which can touch the baby gently.

### **4. Hyperbole**

Hyperbole is simply exaggeration but exaggeration in the service of truth. It is used to express something or state of condition in a bigger way than its ordinary one. For example: I have told you million times. That sentence contains exaggeration, because the speaker did not really mean to what he/she has said and it is impossible for a human being to speak a million times.

### **5. Symbol**

Symbol portrays something that has meaning beyond what it is. It means that a symbol uses a word or phrase which is familiar in society and has one meaning. For example: He writes the letter with red ink. Red ink symbolizes anger.

## **6. Allegory**

Allegory is a narrative or descriptive words or phrases that have a second meaning beneath the surface one (its ulterior meaning). Allegory has been defined sometimes as an extended metaphor and sometimes as a series of related symbols. This figurative language is difficult to be interpreted because the readers have to interpret a message beyond other message. For example: Andy goes with the children. The first meaning of the sentence is Andy goes with his own children, and the second meaning is Andy goes with the children but not his own children. In that example, one sentence which has the second meaning is called allegory.

## **7. 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. This figure of speech seems best adapted to the expression of deep emotion. For example: David says to his dead son, “O my son Absalom, my son, my son, Absalom! Would I have died instead of you, O Absalom, my son, my son!” In that example, David is apostrophizing his dead son.

## **8. Synecdoche**

The use of the part for the whole by stating significant detail only to simplify what is being talked about. For example: I did not see your nose last year. That sentence is synecdoche because the speaker uses “nose” as a part of a person. It means that the speaker did not see „you“ last year.

## **9. Paradox**

A paradox is an apparent contradiction that is nevertheless somehow true. As a figure of speech, paradox is a statement that seems contradictory, unbelievable, or absurd but that may be true in fact. For example: There is a life after death. This sentence is a contradiction because some people do not believe that there is life after death. Thus, this sentence is paradox.

## **10. Understatement**

Understatement is saying less than one means. It does not exaggerate things and say them in ordinary way (the opposite of overstatement). For example: A king said, "Please come to my hut". It is clearly seen that the sentence is understatement because the king says less than he means; what he actually means is the palace or kingdom, not a hut.

## **11. Verbal Irony**

Verbal irony is saying the opposite of what one means. For example: Your hand writing is very good that I could not read it. This sentence is an irony because the speaker says the opposite of what he/she means when he/she reads the hand writing to the hearer. Actually, the speaker means that your hand writing is very bad, but the speaker says the opposite of what he/she means.

### **C. Lyrics**

Lyrics are a set of words that make up a song, usually consisting of verses and choruses. The meaning of lyrics can either be explicit or implicit. Some lyrics are abstract, almost unintelligible, and, in such cases, their explication emphasizes form, articulation, meter, and symmetry of expression. A lyric is a paper written by someone who has imagination in composing beautiful words that have deep meaning. Lyrics and music combined would be a wonderful song and pleasing to the ear. The writer of lyrics is a lyricist or lyrist. According to Hornby (2000: 802), he stated that the lyrics is expressing a person's personal feeling and thoughts, connected with singing and written for a lyric poem is the words of a song.

### **D. Meaning**

According to Arp and Johnson (2006, p. 686), meaning is divided into denotation and connotation.

1. Denotation Denotation is the real meaning of the words; it is the basic part of meaning. The denotative meaning of any word can be found in dictionary. For example is the word “house” and “home”. It means a place where people live (Arp & Johnson, 2006).
2. Connotation can be interpreted as what is beyond the real meaning of the word. Having connotative meaning in writing poetry or another literary work is necessary. It aims to enrich the words and to give certain effects. By using connotative meaning, the writer can express a lot of things in

fewer words. Only a single word can have variety of connotations. If the word “home” has denotation as a place to live, then it may suggest connotation as family, love and comfort. Another example is taken from George Herbert’s poem entitled Virtue (Arp & Johnson, 2006):

*Sweet day, so cool, so calm, so bright,*

*The bridal of the earth and sky...*

As explained by Abrams (2009, p. 57), the word “bridal” means a union between two human beings and in Hebert’s poem it is expressed by using metaphor to the union of earth and sky, however, by connotative, the word “bridal” means sacred, joyous, and ceremonial.

#### **E. Message**

Message is idea or purpose that will be delivered by the poet to the reader (Waluyo, 1987:134). In other opinion, Nurgiyantoro (1995:324) said that message is a lesson which is delivered by the author to the readers about the main meaning of the literary work through a story. Based on that explanation, message means lesson that the author writes through his or her literary works. The writer writes message to influence the listener or the reader and hope they can be better after understand the lesson that implied by the message.

#### **F. Previous Studies**

In this research, the writer would like to analyze the figurative language used in Disney’s soundtracks movie. In this research, the writer



reviews a related research to support this paper. Some research use the figurative language but the writer choose two research. The writer wants to present the previous research that deals especially with figurative language analysis in general. There was by N Nurdiana entitled “An Analysis of Figurative Language in Katy Perry’s Song”. the study found that there are nine kinds of figurative language in five song such as : personification, metaphore, simile, hyperbole, allusion, repetition, alliteration, onomatopoeia and idiom. Another prefious study about analysis of figurative language in song lyric was done by Putu Ratna Aditami (2017) entitled An Analysis Of Figurative Language Found In Katy Perry’s Song Entitled “Firework”. She found that were eight kinds of figurative language used in “Fireworks” song lyric such as symbolic, hyperbole, affiliation, simile, personification, metaphor, paradox, and also affiliation. And those researcher focus on Type and meaning from figurative language. The writer has the same theme with the first and the second review of related writers that is analyzing the figurative language. This research concern to type, message and meaning used lyrics by Disney’s Soundtracks Movie.

### **G. Disney Biography**

Walt Disney , in full Walter Elias Disney, (born December 5, 1901, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.—died December 15, 1966, Los Angeles, California), American motion-picture and television producer and showman, famous as a pioneer of animated cartoon films and as the creator of such cartoon

characters as Mickey Mouse and Donald Duck. He also planned and built Disneyland, a huge amusement park that opened near Los Angeles in 1955, and before his death he had begun building a second such park, Walt Disney World, near Orlando, Florida. The Disney Company he founded has become one of the world's largest entertainment conglomerates.

He moved to California in the early 1920s and set up the Disney Brothers Studio with his brother Roy. With Ub Iwerks, Walt developed the character Mickey Mouse in 1928, his first highly popular success; he also provided the voice for his creation in the early years. As the studio grew, Disney became more adventurous, introducing synchronized sound, full-color three-strip Technicolor, feature-length cartoons and technical developments in cameras. The results, seen in features such as *Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs* (1937), *Pinocchio*, *Fantasia* (both 1940), *Dumbo* (1941), and *Bambi* (1942), furthered the development of animated film. New animated and live-action films followed after World War II, including the critically successful *Cinderella* (1950) and *Mary Poppins* (1964), the latter of which received five Academy Awards.

In the 1950s, Disney expanded into the amusement park industry, and in 1955 he opened Disneyland in Anaheim, California. To fund the project he diversified into television programs, such as *Walt Disney's Disneyland* and *The Mickey Mouse Club*; he was also involved in planning the 1959 Moscow Fair, the 1960 Winter Olympics, and the 1964 New York World's Fair. In 1965, he began development of another theme park, Disney World, the heart

of which was to be a new type of city, the "Experimental Prototype Community of Tomorrow" (EPCOT). Disney was a heavy smoker throughout his life and died of lung cancer in December 1966 before either the park or the EPCOT project were completed.

Disney received 59 Academy Award nominations, including 22 awards: both totals are records.[165] He was nominated for three Golden Globe Awards, but did not win, but he was presented with two Special Achievement Awards—*Bambi* (1942) and *The Living Desert* (1953)—and the Cecil B. DeMille Award. He also received four Emmy Award nominations, winning once, for Best Producer for the Disneyland television series. Several of his films are included in the United States National Film Registry by the Library of Congress as "culturally, historically, or aesthetically significant": *Steamboat Willie*, *The Three Little Pigs*, *Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs*, *Fantasia*, *Pinocchio*, *Bambi*, *Dumbo* and *Mary Poppins*. In 1998, the American Film Institute published a list of the 100 greatest American films, according to industry experts; the list included *Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs* (at number 49), and *Fantasia* (at 58).

In February 1960, Disney was inducted to the Hollywood Walk of Fame with two stars, one for motion pictures and the other for his television work; Mickey Mouse was given his own star for motion pictures in 1978. Disney was also inducted into the Television Hall of Fame in 1986, the California Hall of Fame in December 2006, and was the inaugural recipient of a star on the Anaheim walk of stars in 2014.