

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter is devoted to review the related literature of the present study. These reviews are expected to serve important background information to support the study and the discussion of the findings. The literature review are consists of language style, song, meaning, Michael Jackson and previous study.

A. Language Style

Language style is a way to use language. Language style makes us easily to apprehend any characters and personalities (Keraf 2010: 113). According to Ducrot and Todorov (in Sapriyani: 58) stated that language style is the choice among the other alternatives in using language. It refers to the way to convey the same information by using different expression and related to different variations of language that are used indifferent situation and needs.

According to Keraf (2010:113) language style is the way of giving expression through a special language which shows the soul and the writer personality (language user). A good language style has three certain elements, there are: honesty, civility, and attractive. Honesty it means that we go along with the good rule to use language. Civility is giving appreciation for people who encouraged in a conversation by using polite words and the third component is

attractive. A style that attractive has to contain variation, humor, good understanding, and having imaginations.

B. Figure of Speech

Keraf (2010:115-129) explain that that language style can be observed from many of viewpoints. Language style can be looked from language aspect and non language aspect. Based on language aspect, language style distinguished into language style based on word choices, note, sentence structure, and based on direct and indirect meaning. To analyze Michael Jackson's selected song lyrics; the writer used theory about language style based on direct and indirect meaning and just focuses in indirect meaning.

Language style based on indirect meaning generally called as *trope or figure of speech*. Figure of speech is an anomaly of language by evaluative or emotive from usual language either in spelling, structuring word, construction (sentence, clause, and phrase) or an application of term to get clearly, pressuring, adornment, humor or another effect. Trope or figure of speech has many functions. There are to explain, strengthen, bring to life the non-human object, stimulation, make the humorist, or for adornment.

Keraf (2010:129) explained that figure of speech divided into two groups. Those are analogy and rhetorical style. Analogy style is an anomaly is farther in meaning aspect particularly, while rhetorical style is an anomaly from usual construction to reach specific effect.

There many kinds of figure of speech, however only some figure of speech that explained here and some figure of speech which includes are:

1. Simile

A simile is a form of comparison in which one thing is compared to another unlike thing by using specific words of comparison like *like*, *as*, *such as*, and *resemble*. And Reaske (in Minderop, 2011:82) also said that simile is a direct comparison between things which are not particularly similar in their essence.

Example: *immunization is like fence, camera line is like an eye.*

The sentence "*Immunization is like fence*", immunization compared with fence which guard our body from disease while sentence "*camera line is like an eye*", the camera compared with eye, because camera do to catch object and look at the object like eye.

2. Metaphor

Metaphor is figure of speech which compares two things directly and does not used word *like*, *such as*, *as*, *similar to*, and *resemble*. According to Reaske (in Minderop, 2011:85) stated that metaphor is the figure of speech which compares one thing to another directly. Usually a metaphor is created through the use of some form of the verb "*to be*".

Example: *you are the light of my life, my sister is a doll.*

The word “*you are the light of my life*”, you is compared with light. It means that he or she is very valuable in their life while sentence “*my sister is a doll*”, sister is compared with a doll or a beautiful little girl.

3. Personification

According to Reaske (in Minderop, 2011:88) personification is the process of assigning human characteristic to non-human objects, abstractions and ideas. Personification is a figure of speech in which a thing, an animal, or an abstract term (truth, natural) is made by human.

Example: *the leaf is waving to us, we find put addressing the moon as a lady.*

4. Allusion

Allusion is a reference in a literary work to a person, place, thing in history, or another work of literature.

Example: *this ceremony reminds me of the proclamation of independence in 1945.*

5. Eponym

Eponym is people's name used to naming place, invention or certain thing caused by the role of the public figure in object that named.

Example: *Hercules* (used to explain strength), *Hellen* from *Troya* (to explain beauty).

6. Epithet

Epithet is a hint that expresses a special characteristic of someone or something. This explanation is descriptive phrase that explain or replace human's name or something.

Example: *king of jungle* (lion), *morning bell* (cock).

7. Antonomasia

Antonomasia is figure of speech that used a suitable epithet refer to the original name.

Example: *The Philosopher* (Aristotle), *The King of Pop* (Michael Jackson).

8. Apostrophe

Apostrophe is a figure of speech which is someone absent or dead or something nonhuman is addressed as if it were alive and present. . It is for thing or illusion object or abstract.

Example: *The heavens are falling down*

9. Metonymy

Metonymy is figure of speech that uses one or two words which is a brand or type and that is unity of a word. Metonymy is also used to express another which has close relation.

Example: *England decides to keep check on immigration. (England refers to the government.)*

10. Synecdoche

Synecdoche is used a part in order to signify the whole. Synecdoche divided into two, those are *pars pro toto* (mention a part of something to suggest the whole), *totum pro parte* (using the whole to mention a part of something).

Example: *how many heads are there? (Heads = people).*

11. Irony

Irony is figure of speech when an expression used in the opposite of the thought in the speaker's mind, thus conveying a meaning that contradicts the literal definition.

Example: *it is my first and last battle old boy.*

12. Sarcasm

Sarcasm is a hint that more impolite than irony and sinisme. Sarcasm is a hint that contains bitterness and criticism. This style will cause pain and uncomfortable to heard continuously.

Example: *I work forty hours a week to be this poor.*

13. Alliteration

Alliteration is the repetition of a single letter in the alphabet or a combination of letters. It is just about the easiest form of repetition a poet can use.

Example: *Peter Piper picked a peck of pickle peppers; she sells seashells by the seashore.*

14. Litotes

Litotes is figure of speech that express thing by modest and graceful. This style is used to shrink the reality for the purpose of humbling.

Example: *She is not a beauty queen (She is ugly), come into my shack (though large and luxurious house).*

15. Pleonasm

Pleonasm is the use of more words than necessary for effect or more usually as a fault of style and this style is used to explain one concept.

Example: *they are talking with their mouth.*

16. Hyperbole

Hyperbole is figurative language by using exaggeration, the function is to emphasize. This language can make attention to the readers and it is an exaggeration of object or incident in the life.

Example: *loving him for a thousand years.*

17. Hysteron proteron

Hysteron proteron is a figure of speech opposite of the something logically.

Example: *we fought in a battle, where nobody won.*

18. Repetition

Repetition is repeating sound, words, or a whole of word or part of sentence that considered important to give emphasizing in a suitable context.

Example: ***What about sunrise***

What about rain

What about all the things

19. Paradox

Paradox is a language style that contains apparently contradiction with the fact. Paradox is also all of the things that interesting because the fact.

Example: *enemy is close friend; he died because hungry while he is very rich.*

20. Rhetoric

Rhetoric is a figure of speech that sort of a question which used in a speech or a writing text to reach deep effect and emphasizing but the answer is not necessary (Keraf, 2010: 134).

Example: *Ain't no sunshine when she's gone*

21. Asyndeton

Asyndeton is a reference where is word, phrase, or clause linked with conjunction and the type usually separated by using comma.

Example: *Lead me, hold me, love me and feed me, kiss me and free me*

C. Song and Song Lyric

Song is a composition for voice or voices, performed by singing. A choral or vocal song may be accompanied by musical instruments, or it may be unaccompanied, as in the case of a cappella songs. According to Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, it is explained that song is a piece of music with words that is sung or music for the voice singing. It may be written for one or several voices and it is generally performed with instrument accompaniment. Song can represent ideas about all sides of life which happen in human life, such as happiness and sadness, love and hate, good and bad. Most of authors make a song based on their ideas of reality, social life in their point of view, and their

experiences through their own imaginative and intense perception of their own world. Author's purpose is to makes a good response from the listeners.

Song lyric is someone's feeling about something which they see, listen, or their experience in their life. To express their experience, the song's writer makes and messes up the word and the language to create cohesion of the lyrics. In this case, the song lyric is categorized as a poem because poem not only include in kinds of literature but also an expression which have characteristic such as proverb, advertisement, politic slogan, and song lyrics. From the definitions of lyric above, we can conclude that a lyric is designed to be sung by the human voice and heard with music.

D. Meaning

Akmajian, *et al* (2001:227-228) stated that a language is often defined as a conventional system for communication, a system for conveying message. Moreover, communication can be accomplished (in the system) only because words have certain meanings; therefore, to characterize this system the language it is necessary to describe these meanings. So, knowing the meaning is very important. According to Akmajian, *et al* (2001:231) meaning is some sort of entity or thing. By mastering and knowing the meaning all of the words listener can understand the message inside the lyrics. Understand about the writer's message deliver for the listener and the reader. In these cases, people not only talk and write to describe things, events, and characteristics; they also express their opinion.

From explanation above, we need to know how to get the meaning. Begin from do analysis by reading the source. According to Al Farisi (2011:48) say that reading is translation, and translation is translation for the second time. Second method to get meaning is change the source language to be a target language.

E. Michael Jackson

Michael Jackson was one of the great music heroes of the late 20th century. But by the time of his sudden death at age 50 in 2009; he was known less for his music than for his erratic behavior, wild spending, and many plastic surgeries. Jackson became a singing star at age 11, when he had four consecutive hits with his youthful band of brothers, The Jackson Five. A cute youngster with a groovy afro and a soulful voice, Jackson became the darling of fans and soon outgrew the band. He went solo in 1972 with the album *Got to Be There* and embraced the glitter of disco with *Off the Wall* (1979). After his smash 1982 album *Thriller* yielded seven top-ten hits (including "Billie Jean" and "Beat It"), Jackson was dubbed "The King of Pop." Jackson was an early star of MTV and an international hit maker. His distinctive wardrobe featured glittery suits and pseudo-military uniforms matched with the single white glove that became his signature; he also developed a signature dance move, the sliding reverse stroll known as the "moonwalk."

F. Previous Study

Previous study is the result of research from the researcher before. This study covers about kinds of language style, meanings, and message that we found in Michael Jackson's selected song lyrics. To provide the originality of this research, the researcher wants to present the previous research that deals especially with language style.

The previous research is done by Anita (2013) in "*Figurative language found in Kahlil Gibran's selected poems*". Her study explains about figurative language that found in Kahlil Gibran's poem.

Based on the research above, the researcher is sure that her research has not been analyzed yet. Therefore, she is going to analyze the language style in Michael Jackson's selected song lyrics. The writer wants to know the kinds of language style in Michael Jackson's selected song lyrics, to describe the meaning and the message of language style in Michael Jackson's selected song lyrics.