

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents the result of reviewing of some theories that are relevant to the problem. The literature review consist of the concept of literature, song, lyric, figurative language, meaning, message, Christina Perri, and Previous Study.

A. The Concept of Literature

Literature is a term used to describe written or spoken material. The term is most commonly used to refer to works of the creative imagination, including works of poetry, drama, fiction, and nonfiction. According to Cambridge Dictionary Third Edition, literature is “written artistic works, especially those with a high and lasting artistic value”. Literature does not lead itself to a single definition because the making of it over the century has been as complex and natural as the life itself. Some expert have different opinion on their definitions of literature regarding time and social condition.

According to Meyer (1988:1) literature is a term used to describe written texts marked by careful use of language, including features such as creative metaphors, well-turned phrases, elegant syntax, rhyme, alliteration, which are aesthetically read or intended by the author to be aesthetically read

and are deliberately somewhat open in interpretation. According to Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary, "literature is writings valued as works of art, esp novels, plays and poems". Jones (1968:1) states "literature is simply another way we can experience the words around us through our imagination".

By having some definition above, the researcher concludes that literature is a way that can be express creation, feeling, and emotion someone in real life through imagination. Literature, in its broadest sense, includes all written material. In the general classification fall history book, novels, poems, philosophical work, plays, scientific article, dictionaries, school text books and magazines. Literature has some benefit such as, when someone reading literature, they can know many knowledge and vocabulary. They can also know differences of British English style and American English style about pronunciation and word style of them.

Based on the description above, literature is like art. It is play imagination, but in form text, song, novel or poem. An opinion and perspective about literature is different in every people. However, literature is not things, but a way to comprehend things.

B. Song

The definition of song is much, from the different source give the similar explanation. In Cambridge Dictionary Third edition, "song is a usually short piece of music with words which are sung". Meanwhile in

Oxford Learner's Pocket 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 a song is a composition for voice or voices, performed by singing or use instrumental. A song may be for a solo singer, a duet, trio, or larger ensemble involving more voices. Songs with more than one voice to a part are considered choral works. Songs can be broadly divided into many different forms, depending on the criteria used. One division is between "art songs", "pop songs", and "folk songs". A song is a piece of music for accompanied or unaccompanied voice/voices or "the act or art of singing".

From Wikipedia, a song is an artistic form of expression based on sound, generally considered a single (and often stand alone) work of music with distinct and fixed pitches, pattern, and form. The word of song are typically of a poetic, rhyming nature, although they may be religious verses or free prose.

From the explanation above, the researcher can explain that song and music are in one unity, they cannot separated each other. Song is words that are sung, and beside in music, song also appear in plays, musical plays, stage shows of any form, and within operas.

C. Lyric

In Cambridge Dictionary Third Edition, lyric is a short poem which expresses the personal thoughts and feelings of the person who wrote it. Lyric can also interpreted as written words created specifically for music

or for which music is specifically created. The differences between poem and song may become less meaningful where verse is set to music, to the point that any distinction becomes unattainable. This perhaps recognised in the way popular songs have lyrics.

To produce a good lyric of song, the author compose beautiful lyric, the lyric of song usually use implicit or explicit meaning to get result desired. Relating to song, lyric is song words or the words of song. From the definitions of lyric above, the researcher can explain that a lyric is designed to be sung by the human voice and heard with music, and the good lyric if combined with the music.

D. Figurative Languages

Figurative language is language that uses words or expressions with a meaning that is different from the literal interpretation. It cannot be understood literally because the words are used in non-literal sense. Reaske (1966:33) said “figurative language as language, which employs various figures of speech on kind of language, which departs from the language employed in the traditional, literal ways of describing person or objects”. Figurative language can also used to express of feeling like express theme, ideas, and feeling of the author. Usually it is used in the situation and the condition of the fact. The author write the literary work using language as the instrument. Language can influence the reader and make the positive effect.

The focus of this study is to analyze figurative language that used in lyrics of song. In song, there is some figurative language. In order that, the researcher want to show what is the figurative language used in the song. In here, the researcher chooses research of Christina Perri. In almost all of her song lyrics, figurative language could be found.

The songs of Christina Perri is interesting to be heard although the song of long time ago. The lyric of Christina Perri has a hidden meaning. But, if listening the music without know the meaning, it is useful. Listening English music also must know the meaning in order to it is interesting. Figurative language has many kinds, which include:

1. Simile

Simile is a direct comparison between things which are not particularly similar in this essence. According to Keraf (2009:138) “simile is comparison that have an explicit character. Explicit here mean that directly comparing thing that similar with other, Indicates by the word or phrase such as like, as, than, similar, resemble or seems. Reaske (1966:41) said “ a simile calls attention to be comparison through the use of the word “like” or “as”.

Based on the theory, simile is comparing two things indirectly, and using the word like or as. In other words, simile is a direct comparison of two things, which are unlike in their sense.

For example: *'Your eyes like a star'*

In the example use connective words like. The word 'her eyes' is compared with a star. The means is her eyes are brightness like a star in the sky with a glitter.

2. Metaphor

According to Keraf (2009:139) "metaphor is a figure of speech which compares two things directly, but in a simple form". Metaphor cannot use word 'like', 'such as', 'as', 'similar to', and 'resemble'. Reaske (1966:36) said "metaphore is figure of speech which compares one thing to another directly".

Example: *'She is a most beautiful ladies in my village'*

The means is she is a most beautiful ladies compare with another ladies in their village.

3. Hyperbole

Mentioned by Keraf (2009:135), "Hyperbole is figure of speech which contains a point statement of exaggeration as it is". Hyperbole is an exaggeration more than the fact. The language can make attention to the reader and it is an exaggeration of object. According to Reaske, (1966:34), "Hyperbole is figure of speech which employs exaggeration".

Example: *"I will waiting you for a thousand years"*

The means of example is the word 'thousand years' is an exaggeration. It is impossible to live until a thousand years because a person does not live for a thousand years.

4. Personification

Kerf (2009:140), said "Personification is the figurative language that describes non-living things or non-human objects, abstractions or ideas able to act like human beings". Meanwhile according to Reaske (1966:88) personification is the process of assigning human characteristics to non-human objects, abstractions and ideas. Personification is a figure of speech in which a thing, an animal, or an abstract term (truth, nature) is made to act like human.

Example : "The sunrise smiling with me"

In the example 'sunrise is an object' and it is a non-human. So the sunrise cannot smile with the human.

5. Metonymy

According to Kerf (2009:142), "Metonymy is a figure of speech that uses a word closely associated with another word". Reaske (1966:36) said "metonymy is the substitution of a word closely associated with another word in place of that other word". Metonymy is a close relationship which uses the name of things, a person, or a characteristic as a substitute for something itself.

Example : *“Dony was washing him Jazz”*

The means of Jazz is a car, he don't use word car, but he mention the label. So it called using metonymy.

6. Allegory

Mentioned by Keraf (2009:140), “Allegory is a short narrative or description that has figurative language”. Reaske (1966:25) stated “allegory is prolonged or extended metaphore which present it's in a veiled way. Allegory is description that has another meaning and seeing a whole comparison.

Example: *“Story about mouse deer and crocodile”*

7. Synecdoche

Mentioned by Keraf (2009:142), “synecdoche is a figurative locution that used a part in order to signify the whole”. Synecdoche divides into two parts: they are Pars pro toto and Totem proparte. Pras pro toto here means a part for the whole, than Totem proparte is when the whole things stand for its part. It is important to remember that only the most essential part be used to represent the whole.

Example: *“Please to come to his every heads”* (heads means people)

8. Repetition

Repetition is figure of speech, which used by writer to repeat several words in the sentence. As mentioned by Keraf (2009:127) repetition is repeating sound, words or a whole of word in sentence for intensifying in suitable context.

Example : *“Put your arms for me*

Put your arms around me”

The example is repetition. Repetition usually is used to give stressing.

9. Irony

According to Keraf (2009:143), “irony is figure of speech in which words are used in such a way that their intended meaning is different from the actual meaning of the words”. In simple words, it is a difference between the appearance and the reality. Reaske (1966:35) also stated “irony deals with result from the contrast between the actual meaning of a word or a statement and suggestion of another meaning”.

Example : *“your rapport is very good, until red’s color all”*

The example above is irony, actually he want to say that the rapport is very bad, but in first he said use soft word to scorn. This is clear that what the subject said is much remarkable different from what is expected.

10. Paradox

Mentioned by Keraf (2009:136), “paradox is a figure speech that contains real contradiction with something true”. Reaske (1966:38) said “paradox result when a poet present a pair of ideas, words, images or attitude which are, or appear to be self contradictory”. In other word, paradox is a condition that not likes the fact.

Example : *“She feel alone in center of town”*

For the example, it is a paradox. Maybe she feels alone in her life, but it's not in center of town. Because if in center of town sure busy.

11. Apostrophe

Apostrophe defined as addressing someone absent or something non human as if it was a live and present and could replay 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 really or only in imagination present.

Example : *“Actually cannot want to say, but your child very naughty”*

In the example, in the first she cannot want to say, but actually she also said the fact.

12. Rhetoric

As it is mentioned by Prasetyono (2011:52) “rhetoric is a figure of speech by question, which actually does not need to be answered because the answer of the questioner is already contained in the question”.

Example: *“Did you know what I feel?”*

In the example, the writer cannot need answer from the listener because the answer contained in the question.

13. Litotes

According to Keraf, (2009:132) “Litotes is figure of speech which used to declare something for the purpose degrading them”. A something can be declared less from fact condition.

Example: *“If there is time, please drop by to my shack”*

The example is a litotes because actually shack is a big house and luxurious. The writer used word “shack” because to degrading them.

14. Parallelism

According to Keraf, (2009:126) “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.

Example: *“The girls that has black or white skin both is beautiful because a beautiful cannot looked from the skin”*

In the example, it is to shows similarity position. So it includes parallelism.

E. Meaning

In Cambridge Dictionary Third edition, “the meaning of something is what it expresses or represents”. In linguistics, meaning is what the source or sender expresses, communicates, or convey in their message to the observer or receiver, and what the receiver infers from the current context. Fedderick (1988:4) said “mastering language is a master of degree and knowing the meaning all of the words”. Understanding meaning is very important to know the message inside the lyric, so many people are necessarily the meaning. By knowing the meaning, a listener can understand about the message inside the lyric and understand what the message that conveyed the writer is.

From the explanation above, meaning is a significant quality, especially implication of a hidden or special significance. The idea represented by a word or phrase. According to Al Farisi (2011:48), 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. However, know the meaning of something is necessarily especially in song.

F. Message

In Cambridge Dictionary Third edition, “message is a short piece of information that you give to a person when you cannot speak to them directly”. Message is a short piece of information that you give to a person when you cannot speak to them directly or the most important idea in a book, film or others. A message in its most general meaning is in an object of communication. The message is used to know what somebody has been trying to tell us when they cannot speak.

In Oxford Learner’s Dictionary Fourth edition, “message is written or spoken piece of information sent to somebody or left to somebody”. In other word, message is something that the writer wants to convey to the reader or the listener. The message sometimes cannot be separated from communication. Communication related to verbal and non-verbal and the message may be in spoken or written language.

G. Christina Perri

Christina Hannah Judith Perri is an American singer-songwriter and musician from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U.S. She was born in the year 1986 on August 19. Her father is from Italy and her mother is from Poland. She graduated from Archbishop Ryan High School in 2004. She taught herself how to play guitar as a 16-year-old by watching a videotape.

She is an American singer-songwriter and musician from Bucks County, Pennsylvania. Her debut single "Jar of Hearts" charted after it was featured on the Fox television show *So You Think You Can Dance* in 2010. The single went on to sell over 3 million copies in the United States and was a hit around the world. In the UK, it reached number three on the charts and spent over 3 months in the UK Top 40. A few months later, Perri released her first extended play, *The Ocean Way Sessions*.

After "Jar of Hearts" began to gather a large amount of attention, Perri signed a record deal with Atlantic Records. Her debut album, *Lovestrong*, was released on May 10th, 2011. In 2012, she wrote and recorded "A Thousand Years" for the film *The Twilight Saga: Breaking Dawn – Part 1* (2011) and it appears on the accompanying soundtrack. The song went on to sell over 4 million copies in the United States, being certified 4× platinum. Perri's second studio album, *Head or Heart*, was released on April 1st, 2014.

H. Previous Study

The researcher look for previous study about figurative language and found the thesis of Anita Dwi Wahyuni (2013) entitle "*Figurative Languages Found in Kahlil Gibran's Selected Poems*".

The comparison of this thesis is the thesis of Anita Dwi wahyuni, she use poems of Kahlil Gibran as an object of the research. While, in this research use songs of Christina Perri as an object of the research. The similarity of thesis is the same that is analysis of figurative language.

In thesis of Anita, in her research found 9 language styles. There are (1) personification, (2) metonymy, (3) repetition, (4) symbolism, (5) understatement, (6) metaphor, (7) hyperbole, (8) pleonasm, and (9) simile. Personification is dominant in her research; there are 13 line that found in Kahlil Gibran's selected poem. Further, metonymy found 1 line, repetition found 4 line, symbolism found 8 line, understatement found 1 line, metaphor found 5 line, hyperbole found 10 line, pleonasm found 2 line, and simile found 2 line.