

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

The review of related literature is very important. It is a basic theory concerning with the research problem and objective of the research. The review below consists of the discussion about literature, song, lyric, figurative language, life of Katy Perry, and previous study.

#### A. Literature

Some experts have different opinions on their definition about literature related to the time and social condition. Those different opinions are caused by the complexities of the literature over as the life.

Jones (1968:1) states literature is simply another we get experience the world around us through our imagination. Meanwhile, Hornby (1995:687) explains literature is writing that are valued as works of art, especially fiction, drama, and poetry. Another definition of literature is defined by Wellek and Warren (1956:15) literature is creativity an art.

From the definitions above, it can be concluded that literature has been regarded as profound human creation to express ideas, or thoughts. It also been regarded as a human treasure. From literature, one can understand how one comes to life at certain time and place with all its entertainment and pleasure.

## **B. Song**

Song is a composition for voice performed by singing or alongside musical instruments. According to Hornby (1995:1133) song is a piece of music with words that is sung.

A song is a composition made up of lyrics and music, with the intent of the lyrics being sung, for the purpose of producing a proportionate feeling or emotion in relation to a particular matter. Guerra (2016)

By the explanation above, it is considered that song is form of any poem and being set music. Usually, song refers to a poem in regular material that can be sung.

## **C. Lyric**

Lyrics are a set of words that make up a song. Stanford (2003:65) states the word "lyric" come from the lyre, the Greek instrument used for musical accompaniment of poetry, which was often sung or chanted. Although a lyric poem may depict an out war action, it generally focuses on inward reaction, insight, or responses.

Meanwhile, Hornby (1995:703) defines lyric is expressing the writer's feelings. Lyric is made to express deep emotion of the writer.

The other definition lyrics are the written words in a song. Lyrics can be written during composition of a song or after the accompanying music is composed. Wallace (2011)

Based on definitions above, the researcher can say lyric is expressing direct personal feelings, a song written for musical accompaniment by lyric.

The form of lyric is written by stanza. When someone reads poetry as being lyrical it seems that he was expressing his feeling through the poet.

#### **D. Figurative Language**

Figurative language is used to create a special effect or feeling. It is characterized by figures of speech—language that compares, exaggerates, or means something other than what it first appears to mean.

According to Zaenuddin (1992:5) figurative language is the use of various languages which is used to express the idea of the speaker directly that uses figures of speech, a way of saying something other than the literal meaning of the words.

Stanford (2003:48) says figurative language is words or expression that carry more than their literal meaning.

The other definition of figurative language is defined by Booth, *et. al.*, (2006:195) figurative language is language that creates imaginative connections between our ideas and our sense or that reveals striking similarities between things we had never associated before.

So, figurative language deals with language which uses figures of speech and language cannot be taken literature only and it uses to express inner feelings of the writer.

By the figurative language or using literal meaning the song tries to communicate their imagination into word without being bothered by logicalness of the output. The use of figurative language cannot be neglected in order to make the language of a poem more beautiful.

Theoretically there are some types of figurative language, they are:

### 1. Simile

This comparison is usually made between two things that are essentially unlike. Booth, *et. al.*, (2006:195) say when a figure is expressed as an explicit comparison, often signaled by *like* or *as*, it is called a simile.

And Richards, *et. al.*, (1992: 139) define a simile as an expression in which something is compared to something else by the use of a function word such as *like* or *as*.

There are some examples of simile:

- a. Mary is as beautiful as a rising sun.
- b. Tom eats like a horse.
- c. As still as a brooding dove.

### 2. Metaphor

A metaphor is an implied simile. It compares two things that are not alike, similar with simile, but the metaphor does not use the words “*like*” or “*as*”. Booth, *et. al.*, (2006:195) explain an implicit comparison or identification of one thing with another unlike itself, without a verbal signal but just seeming to say “*A is B*” is called metaphor”.

Meanwhile, Richards, *et. al.*, (1992: 139) describe in metaphor, no function words are used. Something described by stating another thing with which it can be compared.

The examples of metaphor as follow:

- a. Life is a hard road.
- b. Man is a crocodile.
- c. You are the flowers in a desert.

### **3. Personification**

It is a figure of speech in which an inanimate object or abstraction is endowed with human qualities or abilities. According to Stanford (2003:49) personification means giving inanimate object the characteristics of a person or animal.

And Reaske (1996:39) states it is simply metaphor whose tenor is abstraction, which is represented by the vehicle human being.

In addition according to Random House Webster's College Dictionary (1999:918) personification is the attribution of a human nature or character to inanimate objects or abstract notions.

They are the examples of personification:

- a. The sharp teeth of the cold wind bit through my overcoat.
- b. The lettuce was lonely without tomatoes and cucumbers for company.
- c. My car was happy to be washed.

### **4. Hyperbole**

In hyperbole a statement is made emphatic by overstatement. Seems to have a different perception on hyperbole, it is simply an exaggeration, but exaggeration in the service of truth, not just to

dramatize or emphasize an idea. This type of figurative language is used by poets and writers for special effect. According to Hornby (1995: 586) hyperbole is language that is deliberately and obviously exaggerated effect.

Reaske (1996:34) explains hyperbole is figurative speech which employs exaggeration. Hyperbole differs from exaggeration in that it is extreme or excessive. Something it is used for comic purpose, but more often it is used seriously. Hyperbole can produce a very dramatic effect.

Another definition of hyperbole is defined by Random House Webster's College Dictionary (1999:606) hyperbole is an extravagant statement or figure of speech not intended to be taken literally.

For examples of hyperbole, such as:

- a. I will die if I miss that game.
- b. I tried a thousand times.
- c. I would give my right arm for a piece of pizza.

## **5. Symbol**

According to Standford (2003:50) a symbol in a literary work, an object, action, person, or animal that stands for something more than its literal meaning.

Meanwhile, Reaske (1996:40) states symbol is something that stands for suggest something else by reason or relationship,

association-convention, and accidental resemblance for visible sign of something to invisible. In short a symbol may be basically a kind of image. It is different from other images in the use to which it is put, because symbolism often proves a stumbling block for inexperienced readers, we shall approach the subject of the literary symbol indirectly.

In addition according to Random House Webster's College Dictionary (1999:1239) affirm symbol is something used for or regarded as representing something else, especially material object representing something immaterial.

The examples of symbol they are:

- a. Like the American flag is a symbol of our freedom.
- b. Lion symbolize royalty.

## **6. Idiom**

A common expression understood figuratively, as the literal definition makes no sense is called idiom. Richards, *et. al.*, (1992:172) say idiom is an expression which functions as a single unit and whose meaning cannot be worked out from its separated parts.

In addition according to Hornby (1995:589) idiom is a phrase or sentence whose meaning is not clear from the meaning its individual words and must be learned as a whole unit.

They are the examples of idiom:

- a. You might miss a day of school because you fell under the weather. (The meaning “under the weather” has nothing to do with the weather, it means fell ill)
- b. She washed her hands of matter. (The expression means she refused to have anything more to do with the matter)

## 7. Understatement

An understatement is a figure of speech employed by writers or speakers to intentionally make a situation seem less important than it really is. Lukens (2003:191) defines the reverse of exaggeration is understatement or playing down.

Meanwhile, Hornby (1995:1299) describes understatement is a statement that express an idea, etc in very weak.

The examples of understatement are:

- a. I will be there in second.
- b. We are in a bit of pickle

## 8. Rhetoric

Rhetoric is a figures speech that a question, but it do not need the answer, just to give emphasis. Hornby (1995:1008) says rhetoric is asked only to produce an effect or make statement rather than to get answer.



In addition according to Random House Webster's College Dictionary (1999:1058) rhetoric is a question asked solely for effect and not to elicit a replay.

There are the examples of rhetoric:

- a. Who cares?
- b. What is as rare as a day in June?

## 9. Repetition

Repetition is a literary device that repeats the same words or phrases a few times to make an idea clearer. Reaske (1996:39) defines repetition is the word, phrase, or sentence repeated for emphasizing the meaning itself.

The examples of repetition as follow:

- a. You will never be strong enough  
You will never be good enough
- b. A horse is a horse, of course, of course,  
And no one can talk to horse of course  
That is, of course, unless the horse is the famous Mister Ed.

## 10. Onomatopoeia

Onomatopoeia is naming an action or a thing according to what it sounds like. Richards, *et. al.*, (1992:255) describe onomatopoeia is imitation of nature sounds by means of words or group of words as in English *moo, baa, cuckoo*.

There are several examples of onomatopoeia:

- a. Thunk! Thunk! Went his feet...
- b. Birds twittered and tweeted

## **11. Metonymy**

Metonymy is figure of speech in which one thing used to stand for itself. It is uses one word or phrase substituted for another which is closely associated. Reaske (1996: 36) says metonymy is substitution of word closely associated with another word in place of that other word. In metonymy, we can find a close relationship which uses the name thing, person, or characteristic as a substitute of something itself.

And according to Random House Webster's College Dictionary (1999:776) metonymy is a figure of speech in which the name of one object or concept is used for that of another to which it is related.

There are several examples of metonymy:

- a. He bought Nokia yesterday
- b. He bought a Chevrolet
- c. My sister is very keen on reading Harry Potter

## **E. Life of Katy Perry**

### **1. Katy Perry Biography**

Katy Perry was born October 25, 1984, in Santa Barbara, California. After having three record deals fall apart, she signed with Capitol in 2007. Later that year, she released her first single, "Ur So Gay". Still, her career did not fully take off until the release of her next

single, “I Kissed a Girl”. Her album *Teenage Dreams* was released in August 2010.

Perry started taking singing lessons around the age of 9 and learned to play guitar when she was 13. Around this time, she began rebelling against her strict upbringing by piercing her own nose. She soon became interested in pursuing a career in music. With her mother, Perry made several trips to Nashville to record a gospel album, *Katy Hudson*, which was released in 2001. “It reached literally maybe 100 people, and then the label went bankrupt”, Perry explained to *Entertainment Weekly*.

As a teenager, Perry was exposed to other musical influences. One friend introduced her to the music of Queen, which remains one of her favorite groups. “I’m very inspired by Freddie Mercury and how flamboyant and theatrical he was”, she told fashion magazine *WWD*. In high school, she strove to be her own person, choosing not to limit herself to one social group. “I was a hop-around. I hung out with the rockabilly crew, the guys who were trying to be rappers, the funny kids”, she told *Seventeen* magazine.

Focused on her music, Perry got her GED and moved to Los Angeles to work with producer and songwriter Glen Ballard, who had worked with such artists as Christina Aguilera and Alanis Morissette. She was only 17 years old at time, and being on her own proved tough. “It was five years of living in L.A. with no money, writing bad checks,

selling my clothes to make rent, and borrowing money”, she told Seventeen magazine. Perry also experienced a string of disappointments before getting her big break. She and Ballard were unable to find a record company willing to take them on, and her 2004 collaboration with music producers-turned-performers The Matrix was scrapped shortly before the project was to be released. After having three record deals fall apart, Perry finally signed with Capitol in 2007.

Later that year, Perry released her first single, “Ur So Gay”. Pop superstar Madonna became a fan of the song, calling it one of her favorites of the moment. The song drew comparisons to the likes of Lily Allen, another singer known for her quirky, cheeky lyrics. Perry said the single was inspired by the emo scene, and the “guys with guy-liner who use flatirons”. Still, her career did not fully take off until the release of her next single, “I Kissed a Girl”, which reached the top of the charts during the summer of 2008. With that song's success, her debut album, *One of the Boys*, made it into the Top 10 on the Billboard Hot 100 chart. The song also earned Perry a Grammy Award nomination for Best Female Pop Vocal Performance.

Katy Perry also became famous for her theatricality. On the Warped Tour, she performed “I Kissed a Girl” with a giant tube of lip balm, referencing a line in the song. Perry has also jumped into a larger-than-life cake and appeared in a number of wild outfits while onstage. She has described her style as “Lucille Ball meets Bob Mackie. It is

about innuendo. I want everybody to get the joke, but I want them to think about it for a minute”, she explained to Esquire magazine.

In 2009, Perry appeared in her own acoustic special on MTV. The soundtrack from the show, *Katy Perry: MTV Unplugged*, was released around the same time. That same year, Perry made tabloid headlines for her relationship with British comedian Russell Brand. The couple became engaged over the New Year's holiday while on a trip to India. On October 23, 2010, the couple married in India in a traditional Hindu ceremony. According to The Times of India, the wedding featured a procession of camels, elephants and horses, plus fire jugglers, snake charmers, dancers and musicians. Perry had previously dated Travis McCoy from the band Gym Class Heroes.

The young pop star has great ambitions for her future. “Ultimately I want Katy Perry to be as much of a household name as Madonna”, she told *Entertainment Weekly*. Her album *Teenage Dreams* was released in August 2010. The single from the album, “California Gurls”, quickly rose through the charts to #1 on the Billboard charts. More hits from the album soon followed, including the title track and “Firework”.

In 2012, she released a new edition of her hit album called *Teenage Dream: The Complete Confection*. The record had several new tracks, including more successful singles “Part of Me” and “Wide Awake”. Perry continued to dominate the music charts with

2013's *Prism*. The album featured “Roar”, which climbed to the number one spot. “Dark Horse”, her collaboration with Juicy J, also made an impressive showing. The song spent several weeks at the top of charts, helping Perry beat Mariah Carey's career total record of 45 weeks with all of her hits. Perry made another splash in 2014 with “This Is How We Do”, which also featured Riff Raff. Biography.com Editor (2016)

## 2. Awards and Nomination

Katy Perry got nominator and won some awards such as American Music Award, Billboard Music Award, and Grammy Award.

**Table 2.1 American Music Award and nominated gotten by Katy Perry**

Year	Nominated work	Award	Result
2012	Katy Perry	Favorite Female Artist	Won
2014	Dark Horse	Single Of The Year	Won
	Prism	Favorite Album- Pop/Rock	Nominated
	Katy Perry	Favorite Artist – Adult Contemporary	Won

Cohn and Russell (2013)

**Table 2.2 Billboard Music Award and nominated gotten by Katy Perry**

Year	Nominated work	Award	Result
2011	Fire Work	Top Radio Song	Nominated
2013	Katy Perry	Top Social Artist	Nominated
2014	Roar	Top Streaming Song (Video)	Nominated
2015	Katy Perry/Teenage	Top Touring Artist	Nominated
	Dream		

Cohn and Russell (2013)

**Table 2.3 Grammy Award and nominated gotten by Katy Perry**

Year	Nominated Work	Award	Result
2011	California Gurls Shared With Snoop Dog	Best Pop Collaboration With Vocals	Nominated
2012	Fire Work	Best Solo Performance	Nominated
	Fire Work	Record Of The Year	Nominated
2015	Dark Horse	Best Pop Duo/Group Performance	Nominated

Cohn and Russell (2013)

#### F. Previous Study

Previous study is the result of research from the researcher before. Some research related to figurative language has been conducted by some researcher of study:

Syarifah from STAIN Tulungagung (2013), in her research entitled “Language Variety Used By *Ponyondro* in Javanese Wedding Party”. This research intends to analyze figurative language in *Ponyondro* Javanese Wedding Party, found the meaning and message in *Ponyondro* Javanese Wedding Party. Here In this study, the theory that used by the researcher is Russel Reaske, Albert, and Zaenudin. The researcher used descriptive qualitative research by using sociolinguistic approach. The research finding that the *Panyondro* contain type of figurative language, meaning and message. They are types of figurative language was found in this research (1) hyperbole, (2) litotes, (3) personification, (4) simile, (5) alliteration, (6)

symbolic, (7) repetitions. The second finding is found two kinds of meaning, they are: (1) connotative meaning, (2) denotative meaning. And the last findings is message, message in this research showed that the message that is conveyed in *Panyondro* language of Javanese wedding party is to give to advice for the bride and bridegroom to face their new life and also praise the bride in wedding.

Ambarwati from IAIN Tulungagung (2015) in her entitled “Language Styles in Selected William Shakespeare’s Poems” presented her study about the type of figurative language found in poems of William Shakespeare, and the found meaning and message in poem William Shakespeare. Here the researcher used document analysis with qualitative approach based on the purpose. In this study, theory that used by the researcher is Hall Donald, Lynch Brown and Agni Binar. The finding showed that the poem contains type of figurative language, meaning and message. The findings are: (1) alliteration, (2) repetition, (3) personification, (4) simile, (5) metaphor, (6) symbols, (7) synecdoche, (8) paradox, (9) hyperbole, (10) understatement. The dominant is in alliteration. The second finding is found two kinds of meaning, they are: (1) connotative meaning, (2) denotative meaning. The third finding is found some message on the selected William Shakespeare poem. Ayu’s study helped the researcher to get more understanding about figurative language.

Yatma from IAIN Tulungagung (2015), in her research entitled “An Analysis on Figurative Language Used in Short Stories written by O. Henry”.



The researcher analyzed about kinds of figurative language found in short stories written by O. Henry and found the meaning and message in stories written by O. Henry. In this study, the theory that used by the researcher is Katz, Littlemore, and Kerafe. In her research, the researcher used descriptive qualitative based on its purpose. The research finding that the short stories contain type of figurative language, meaning and message. They are: (1) rhetoric, (2) asyndeton, (3) litotes, (4) metonymy, (5) metaphor, (6) repetition, (7) ellipsis, (8) aptronym, (9) euphemism, (10) personification, (11) hyperbole, (12) simile, and (13) pleonasm. The second finding is meaning, every kinds of figurative language has different meaning based n the content the short stories. The last finding is message, they are: (1) moral message, (2) social message. Rina's study helped the researcher to get more understanding about figurative language.

In this research, the researcher used different object, the object in previous study are *panyondro*, poem, and short stories. But, the object of this study is song lyric. And also used different method, what is being analyzed. In previous study, the researchers tend to use qualitative research method. Besides, this research used descriptive quantitative survey method because the researcher describe about types of figurative language. Then, the researcher find out the frequency of each types of figurative language found in song lyrics of Katy Perry.