CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the researcher discusses some theories that are related to the problems. The literature review consist of the concept of literature, genre of literature, the definition of poetry, elements of poetry, forms of poetry, language of poetry, themes of poetry, tones of poetry, kinds of poetry, the definition of song, the definition of figurative language, the kind and exmple of figurative language.

A. The Concept of Literature

Generally, "literature" is used to describe anything from creative writing to more technical or scientific works but only it. Literature contained some expression or utterance of something that the purpose is interested to the people. People can accepted literature when the literature is had interesting language or unique language. Literature is considered as the expression of beautiful thought, ideas in beautiful language or glamorous language. **Literature** {from Latin litterae (plural); letter} is the art of written work (Iftanti 2014 : 2).

Literature has many characteristics. In literature there was consist of two kinds of literature. Quoted from Iftanti, literature is consist of two kinds "materials that mainly present information (informative literature) and the ones that mainly entertain (imaginative literature)". Fistly, informative literature deals with the facts, explanation, real people's lives, and history. Its main purpose is to offer knowledge. It is fact a statement of a thing done or existing. For Examples: *The sun rises in the east. The water boils at 100 degrees Celsius. Jakarta is the capital of Indonesia*. And the secondly, Imaginative literature is intended to arouse thoughts and feelings. It is not true and it is not real life. Such literature will be seen as

truth. Truth is something people agree on as being so. People live by truth and truth varies. What may be true will be not true for another. For example: *A man may be a Moslem, and for him Islam is the true religion*. Truths are what men live by, and to live, men may change their truths or beliefs from time to time. In contrast to this, facts do not change (Iftanti 2014 : 4).

Literature is concerned with finding beauty, an elevated use of language, emotional effects and moral sentiments before something could be called literature. 3 ways of approaching a definition of literature. Relativism, Subjectivism, Agnosticism. With relativism, there are no value distinctions in literature; anything may be called good literature. Subjectivism means that all theories of literary value are subjective, and that literary evaluation is a purely personal matter. Agnosticism follows from subjectivism, though it argues that though there may be real distinctions in literary value, our subjective value systems prevent us from knowing anything about the real values (Iftanti 2014 : 8).

So, the researcher conclude that literature is as literature does. Literature is a soul of author that was written by beautiful language with using good composition of language had meaning deep inside. Literature will give the reader or the people pleasure, not only pleasure that the reader get but also will get more education inside, the reader can dig their ability in vocab and learn more about literature. Literature is something that reflects society, makes us think about ourselves and our society, allows us to enjoy language and beauty, it can be didactic, and it reflects on "the human condition".

1. Genre of Literature

In literature there is have genre. Genre in literature was very familiar and it is also amuse. Many people when studying or learning about genre in literatur, it is will get more pleasure. Genre (/ˈʒɒnrə/ or /ˈdʒɒnrə/) from French is the term for any category of literature or other forms of art or entertainment, e.g. music, whether written or spoken, audial

or visual, based on some set of stylistic criteria. Genres are formed by conventions that change over time as new genres are invented and the use of old ones is discontinued. Genre became a dynamic tool to help the public make sense out of unpredictable art. Because art is often a response to a social state, in that people write, paint, sing, dance about what they know about, the use of genre as a tool must be able to adapt to changing meanings (Iftanti, 2014 :15).

A literary genre is a category of literary composition. Genres may be determined by literary technique, tone, content, or even (as in the case of fiction) length. Genre should not be confused with either age category or with format. Genres in Old English Literature include epic poetry, hagiography, sermons, Bible translations, legal works, Chronicle, riddles, and others. Genres in middle English literature include: Biography, Bible translation, Chronicle, mystery plays, Romance, Legend, allegorical narrative poems written in unrhymed alliterative poems. Genres in English Renaissance: Poetry (sonnet, couplet), drama (tragedy, comedy, romance, tragicomedy, revenge play), Prose (novel, novel of manner, gothic novel, novel of sensibility. Genres in 19th-century literature is industrial revolution like Prose (Social novel, adventure novel…), poetry (Epic Poems, Lyrical Ballad,…), drama (gothic melodrama,…). Genre fiction is vampire literature, horror fiction, gothic novel and invasion literature, and literature for children, Comics. English literature since 1901 had modernism like novels, film and television plays, absurd play, radio drama, series of short stories, detective novels (Iftanti, 2014 : 22).

2. Poetry

We should say that poetry could be written for different reasons and therefore it has a different purpose. Some poems are written to entertain us, other reason for the purpose of moral persuasion. Some people also think that poetry is interesting but some others do not

because they think that it just wastes their time. For some of them, poetry gives the readers knowledge. It is knowledge of themselves in relation to the world experience, and to the world considered, not statistically, but in terms of human purpose and values. In other words, to conceive poetry as knowledge is not the only possible way of conceiving it. Many poems try to be both entertaining and instructive, both amusing and edifying at the same time. Many definitions about poetry have been formulated, but there is no single one, which is satisfactory.

Poetry is a piece of creative writing in verse which contains one expression of deep feeling or noble thought in beautiful language, written with the intention of communicating an experience (Hornby, 1989:954). Quoted from Frederik (1988:14) states that the objects of poetry are to act and addresses itself to the feelings; poetry works by moving; poetry acts by offering interesting objects of contemplation to the sensibilities. Quoted from Frederik (1988:15), "Poetry is truth and fiction also truth, but they are different truths. The truth of poetry is aimed to paint the human soul truly, and the truth of fiction is to give a true picture of life, "She also states (1988:15) that poetry is feeling confessing itself to itself, in the moment of time, and the body itself in symbols which are the nearest possible representations of the feeling in the exact shape which exist in the poet's mind.

From the explanation above, I conclude that poetry is a kind of literary work that uses beautiful language in certain form that could give peculiar poetic feeling and sensibilities. It also conveys emotion and ideas to the reader's or listener's mind or ear. Lyric poems are usually short, and have song-like quality. The poets express their personal reactions to thinks, what they see, hear, think, and feel. Although people shall preserve the distinction between lyrics of poetry and fiction, poetic and prosaic, narrative and dramatic, simply for convenience, the fact is that some aspects of creative literature can be illustrated most easily in lyric of poems. But poetry is notoriously the hardest of all to translate. The lyric of poet

deals with aspect of experience which can best be rendered through the exploitation of language itself, especially of its potentialities and its form. The poet's subjects are normally the most personal, subtle, and intangible kinds of experiential vision and intuitions of value.

2.1 Elements of Poetry

Like other literary works, poetry also has some elements that are built into a better literary work. Quoted to Reaske and Alexander, the elements of poetry are form, language, tone, and theme. The discussion of the element will be presented in the following.

2.2 Form

Among other elements, form of the poetry is the easiest to recognize because it is very different from other literary works' form. The form of poetry is the organization of the part of poetry into a whole. It is usually discussed in literature by picturing the total pattern, organization and effect of a poem. Form is a complete package that has a distinguishable content (Reaske, 1966: 34) Form includes rhythm, meter, feet, line stanza, and rhyme. Rhythm of poetry is created by the pattern of repeated sounds in terms of both duration and quality and ideas. Rhythm is sometimes also known as the arrangement of stressed and unstressed sound in speaking and writing.

Rhyme is the repetition of both vowel and consonant sound at the end of words, pattern of rhyme is organized into the verse paragraphs, or blocks of line. Stanzas are the major divisions made in a poem in a regular or consistent way. A stanza, in short, is a group of lines and therefore is a recognizable unit in a poem. Ordinarily, each stanza follows a particular rhyme scheme. The other forms stanza is; quatrain and couplet. Quatrain is a poem, or a stanza within a poem, that consists always of four lines. The rhyming patterns include aabb, abab, abba, abcb, aaba, or aaaa (and arguably abbb). For example: the *heroic stanza* or

elegiac stanza (iambic pentameter, rhyming ABAB; from Thomas Gray's "Elegy Written in a Country Church-yard") (Wikipedia 2015)

And *couplet* is a pair of lines of verse. It usually consists of two lines that rhyme and have the same meter. Couplets with a meter of iambic pentameter are called *heroic couplets.* Rhyming couplets are one of the simplest rhyme schemes in poetry. Chaucer's The Canterbury Tales are written in rhyming couplets. John Dryden in the 17th century and Alexander Pope in the 18th century where both well known for their writing in heroic couplets (Wikipedia 2015).

2.3 Language

Besides form, another element of poetry which is easy to recognize is language. The discussion of language of poetry includes diction, imagery and figure of speech. Diction is the choice of words in poetry. The diction of a poem is the words chosen by the poet that have something to do with stylistic and tonal qualities (Reaske, 1966: 31). In poetry, diction is very carefully ordered, more carefully than in daily conversation. Imagery is about images, pictures or sensory content, which are found in a poem. Images are fanciful or imaginative description of people or subject stated in terms of our senses. Language used in poetry is usually a figurative language that is a language employing various figures of speech.

2.4 Theme

Like in other literary works, theme also appears as one element in poetry. And the theme of poetry usually is more simple than other literary works themes. The theme of poetry is also the poet's reason for writing the poem in the first place. It is usually an abstract concept that becomes concrete through the idiom and imagery (Reaske, 1966: 42). Theme of poetry is the central idea of the work or what it is about. It is the central concept of poetry. It

is basic idea that the poet is trying to convey and which; accordingly, he or she allows directing his or her imagery.

2.5 Tone

Tone is one of poetry's elements that the poets use to express his or her attitude the readers or the listeners. Quoted to Hornby (1995: 1259), tone is the quality of voice expressing a particular emotion and attitude of a work as revealed in the manner rather than stated.

So that we can conclude that tone is the attitude or emotion of the writer towards his or her work. A speaker has an ordinary attitude towards the listeners. He or she choose or arranges his or her words differently as his or her audience varies in automatic or deliberate recognition of his or her relation to them. The tone of his or her utterance reflects his or her awareness of his relation, his sense of row he or she stands toward those he or she is addressing.

3. Kinds of Poetry

There are some kinds of poetry. Quoted to Burton (1997: 176) and Frederic (1988: 99), poems can be divided into lyrical poetry, dramatic poetry, narrative poetry, descriptive poetry, argumentative poetry, humorous poetry. *Lyrical poetry* is a short poem with single speaker which emphasizes on the expression of the personal thought and feeling rather than public events or attitudes. It is usually written in stanza and sweet sound. *Dramatic poetry*, it is a poem which has in common with the use of character and attempts to represent the speech and action of human being. *Narrative poetry*, it is a poem which may have some of the features of story and it is arranged chronologically. *Descriptive poetry*, it is a poem which is arranged in pictorial details of image in order to have descriptive progression.

Argumentative poetry, it is a poem which presents a proposition and then gives reason to defend that proposition. *Humorous poetry* **or** *anecdote*, it is a poem which has a sense of humor, is amusing and funny.

From the explanation above, we can see that lyric of a song is similar to poetry, especially lyrical poetry. Because, lyrics of a song usually express the personal feeling and of the writer and it is also written in stanza and usually has sweet sound and rhyme similar with lyrical poetry. And also the lyric of song is have deep meaning inside like poetry. But poetry is difficult to understand not like song that have rhyme.

B. The Definition of Song Lyrics

Everyone enjoys song whether we realize or not, songs have become part of our life. Some people thinking that song can be source of bussines. Songs appear almost every day in our life whether it is accidentally or in purpose. Quoted from Encyclopedia Americana (1977:220), song is a short musical work set to a poetic text with equal importance given to music to the words. It may be written for one several voices and is generally performed with instrument accompaniment.

Song lyrics are an expression of someone about something that has been seen, heard or experienced. In expressing his experience, the poet or creator of songs do play on words and language to create attraction and distinctiveness of the lyrics or poems. This language game can be a game of vocals, the style of language and meaning of the word irregularities and reinforced with the use of melody and musical notation tailored to the lyrics of the song so that the listener is getting carried away with what she thought the author (Awe 2003 : 51).

Definitions song lyrics can be regarded as poetry and vice versa. Quoted from Luxemburg (1989) that definitions of poetry texts not only included the types of literature but

also an expression that is proverbial, advertising messages, political slogans, poems pop songs and prayers.

The songs are formed from the relationship between the elements of music with elements of song lyrics is one form of mass communication. In this condition, the song as well as the medium is to deliver the message by the communicator to the communicant in large numbers through the mass media. The lyrics of the songs have a message in the form of written forms of words and phrases that can be used for creating a certain atmosphere and imagery imagination to the audience so that they can also create a variety of meanings. In its function as a communication medium, the song is also often used as a means to encourage sympathetic about the reality that is going on and on imaginative stories.

Song is a musical composition. Songs contain vocal parts that are performed, 'sung,' and generally feature words (lyrics), commonly followed by other musical instruments. The words of songs are typically of a poetic, rhyming nature, although they may be religious verses or free prose (Wikipedia 2015). Songs are typically for a solo singer, though there may also be a duet, trio, or more voices or it is called Choir. Songs can be broadly divided into many different forms, depending on the criteria used. One division is between "art songs", "popular music songs", and "folk songs" (Wikipedia 2015).

Song can be divided into three types: *Art Songs*, *Folk Songs*, and *Popular Songs*. *Art songs* are songs created for performance, or for the purposes of a European upper class, usually with piano accompaniment, although they can also have other types of accompaniment such as an orchestra or string quartet, and are always notated. Generally, they have an identified author and require voice training for acceptable performances. The lyrics are often written by a lyricist and the music separately by a composer. Now Art songs are not only performed in the orchestra but also performed by instrumental artist solo/group such as

Flight of a Bumble Bee from piano player *Maxim*, the famous violist *Vannesa* Mae with her hit *Contradanza, Victory* from violist quartet *Bond* and *Kitaro's* song *Silk Road* (Wikipedia 2015).The art song of this period is often a duet in which the vocalist and accompanist share in interpretive importance. The pieces were most often written to be performed in a home setting although today the works enjoy popularity as concert pieces.

Folk songs are songs of often-anonymous origin that are transmitted orally. They are frequently a major aspect of national or cultural identity. Art songs often approach the status of folk songs when people forget who the author was. Folk songs are also frequently transmitted non-orally (that is, as sheet music), especially in the modern era. Folk songs exist in almost every culture. Indonesia has many folk songs such as *Gundul-Gundul Pacul* from Central Java, *Cingcakeuling* from West Java, *Yamgko Rambe Yamko* from Papua, etc. A popular song can become a modern folk song when members of the public who learn to sing it from the recorded version teach their version to others (Wikipedia 2015). *Popular songs* may be called pop songs for short, although pop songs or pop music may instead be considered a more commercially popular genre of popular music as a whole. There are many popular songs from many popular singers in every country right now, for example in Indonesia, we have *Dissposable Lies* from *Superman Is Dead*, *My Immortal* from *Evanescence*, and Japanese famous band *The Gazette* with their single *Cassis* (Wikipedia 2015).

Song is the most natural form of music. Issuing from within the body, it is projected by means of the most personal of all instruments, the human voice. People have in folk music, a value of song that reflects all phases of life-work songs, love songs, cradlesongs, patriotic songs, narrative songs. Folk song reflects the patterns of life in rural areas, the art song issues from the culture of cities. Like the folk song, however, the art song's musical content is shaped by human experience and has a universal equality. The spirit of song

permeates all music, whether vocal or instrumental. It remains the vital link between tone art and man's emotional life.

It can be concluded that music is a media to express our feeling and ideas, and music has the elements (melody, harmony, rhythm, etc) including language of music as supporting elements. Therefore, in this case the language of words, especially those used in the lyrics of the song is not like everyday language and has properties that ambiguous and full of expression is causing the language tends to influence, persuade and ultimately change the attitude of the reader (Wellek & Warren 1989 : 14-15).

C. The Definition of Figurative Language

Language may be used for communication on literal or on figurative level. Literal language uses words only for their actual, basic meaning. It may be taken at face value; it means just what it says on the surface. For example: in literal use naked means unclothed or without artificial covering.

Figurative language, then, is language wrenched from its literal meaning that is, it cannot be true literally. It in effect tells a lie on the surface in order to express a truth beneath the surface. Figurative language is language, words, phrases, etc that used in a way that is different from the unusual meaning, in order to create a particular mental image (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary: 494). Whereas, quoted from Alexander (1977-190) says figurative language or figures of speech are uses of language that build and extend sensory images. They do so by attaching one thing or action or idea to another with which it is normally associated.

We use figurative language to describe an object, person, or situation by comparing it to or with something else. Some examples are metaphor, simile, personification, hyperbole and etc. For example, "She is as pretty as a picture" describes or compares a pretty girl to a beautiful piece of art. Figurative language is simply a way to add color and depth to what is otherwise a bland statement, "She is pretty." Students who have language difficulties may struggle to compare items or situations that have no real connection to each other (e.g., girl/picture). Some of these students may even challenge the statement and argue, "I've seen art that is ugly. She is probably ugly!" (Spivey 2011: 336).

From the definition above it can be concluded that figurative language is the use of language that build and extend sensory images, to add certain sense or feeling in order to produce a greater effect by comparing and associating two things so the readers can understand these things or visualize them vividly. Figurative language is also called figure of speech, tropes, figure of tropes and metaphor. Quoted to Spivey (2011: 336) and also figurative language is simply a colorful way to express an otherwise boring statement. In general, figurative language is that kind of language that departs from the language employed in traditional, literal ways of describing persons or objects.

D. Kinds and Example of Figurative Language

Simile: A simile (**sim**-*uh*-lee) uses the words **"like"** or **"as"** to compare two explicitly unlike things as being similar. The sentence "Mom is *as busy as* a bee" paints a mental picture of Mom swarming around *like* a bee when she's busy. "Our old cat moves around *like* molasses in wintertime" means that the cat moves around like thick, slow-moving molasses (Spivey 2011: 336). We can conclude simile is a direct comparison between things that are not particularly similar in their essence and it usually uses the words like or as. (Example: "Big John was as strong as an ox.")

Metaphor: A metaphor (**met**-*uh*-fawr, -fer) suggests something or someone actually *becomes* or *is* something else. "Dad *is* a *bear* when he's mad." "The children *were* angry *hornets* before eating lunch." Metaphors use more specific words like *is, are, was,* or *were* to paint a mental picture of Dad actually being a mad bear, and the hungry children being angry hornets before getting something to eat! There is no *"like"* or *"as"* in comparing the two (Spivey 2011: 336 We can conclude metaphor is a figure of speech that compares one thing to another directly without like or as. (Example: "Big John was an ox.").

Personification: Personification (per-son-*uh*-fi-**kay**-sh*uh*-n) gives animals or inanimate objects human-like characteristics. "The *soft voice of the waterfall serenaded* me to sleep." In this sentence, the waterfall has been given the human characteristic of having a "soft voice" that "serenades" or sings the writer to sleep. *"My dog, Bitsy, counted the minutes until her next meal."* This suggests that Bitsy knows how to count like a human (Spivey 2011: 336)

Onomatopoeia: Onomatopoeia (on-*uh*-mat-*uh*-**pee**-*uh*) is a word that describes a *natural sound* or *the sound made by an object or a certain action.* Dad lit the fuse, and "POW!" the firecracker exploded. A horrible "Crash!" sounded as the vase hit the floor. Remember the "Zoom!" "Zap!" "Pow!" on the old TV shows? These are onomatopoeias (Spivey 2011: 336)

Hyperbole: A hyperbole (hy-**pur**-b*uh*-lee) is a statement so exaggerated that no one believes it to be true. "Dad drank *a million gallons* of water after his run." We all know that this is not possible. The exaggeration of a million gallons is simply for emphasis to describe the large quantity of water Dad actually drank. "I know I changed the baby's diaper *a thousand times* today" is another example of a ridiculous exaggeration

(Spivey 2011: 336). In the other hand, hyperbole is a figure of speech that employs exaggeration. (Example: "I could eat a million hamburgers.")

Idiom: An idiom (**id**-ee-*uh*-m) is an expression whose meaning is not predictable from the usual meanings of the words that make it up, as in *"He's a couch potato,"* or *"Hold your horses."* Idioms do not present "like" characteristics to other things as in other forms of figurative language. One needs the context of the sentence to help understand the idiom (Spivey 2011: 336)

Clichés: Clichés are statements that have been heard so often that their once colorful play on words has become expected and stale. For example, "Birds of a feather flock together." "A rolling stone gathers no moss." "Every cloud has a silver lining." "Many hands make light work." Many times you will hear, "Well, you know what they say…" which will usually be followed by a cliché like the ones listed above. Then the person to whom the cliché was directed may follow up with the questions, "Who are *"they"* anyway? What do *they* know?" (Spivey 2011: 336).

Analogy: Compares two different things by explaining points they have in common used to help clarify a concept or make a topic easier to understand. Analogy is similar to metaphor and simile, but will describe similarities (often more than one) in detail rather than just state or identify a similarity. The example of analogy is War is like a football game. It is won by strategically going through, around, or over the opposing team's battle lines. A good book is a friend. It provides entertainment and insight. It keeps you company and helps you feel connected to others (Wikipedia 2015)

Imagery: Use of words that describe the five senses to create to a mental picture of something. The example of imagery is the crunch of the orange and yellow leaves alerted us to his approach (Wikipedia 2015)

Symbolysm: Something concrete that stands for something else such as an idea or emotion. The example of symbolysm is he was filled with pride at the sight of the American flag (Wikipedia 2015).

E. Definition of Aesthetic Aspect of Figurative Lnguage

The aesthetic aspect of figurative language is the branch of general linguistics which focuses on style (i.e. the specific way a particular writer or speaker expresses himself), particularly in works of literature. According to Cluett and Kampeas (1979), it is the judgment of the tangible manifestation of style. aesthetic function, on the other hand, is an aspect of language function. Quoted to Alo (1998), language function can be explained in two ways. Firstly, it refers to the specific use to which a writer or speaker puts the language (i.e. description, explanation, argument, persuasion, humour etc). Secondly, in stylistic description it refers to the communicative value or role of specific language categories (i.e. sentence, clause, word group, collocations, word and morpheme), in given social situations. Language function, therefore, implies varieties of language. Halliday (1978) labeled language as a "social semiotic" in the sense that it evolves in a context and the environment in which people deploy language to serve communicative needs can shape its form and meaning. The analysis of the texts would demonstrate that J. P. Clark- Bekederemo"s poetry under study is dense with figurations which not only preserve and project the expressive beauty of the works, but also help to capture intentions more vividly and produce desired meanings and effect on the audience or readers.

F. Superman Is Dead Biography

Superman Is Dead, punk rock pioneers of Bali, were born and bred in Kuta Rock City. The band is three chord attitude-heavy young men, by name : **Bobby Kool** (lead vocal, guitar, and a graphic designer) , **Eka Rock** (low ridin' family man, laid back bass and backing vocal and a warm smilin' Rock 'N Roll bandman, IT warior) , **Jerynx** (low ridin' , Rock 'N Roll prince charming, drummer and a hairwax junkie, Bar owner)

The name 'Superman is Dead' started its' evolution from Stone Temple Pilot's "Superman Silvergun". The name moved on to "Superman is Dead" cause they like the idea that there's no such thing as a perfect person out there. SID actually stumbled together in '95, drawn by their common love of Green Day and NOFX. Their influences soon extended to the punk 'n roll genre a la Supersuckers, Living End and Social Distortion, and here they stay. They say what they wanna say, how they wanna say it. In your face, to say it precisely.

SID public image, self described, is "Punk Rock a Bali" (think raw energy of NOFX vs Social Distortion supersonically fueled with beer-soaked Balinese Rockabilly attitude). History ? SID produced their first three albums independently (the boys worked years of crappy night jobs), with fabulous, small scale indie labels 1997 "Case 15", 1999 "Superman is Dead", 2002 "Bad Bad Bad"(mini album, 6 tracks).

In March 2003, SID finally signed with Sony-BMG Indonesia after extended negotiations regarding their right to sing the majority of their tracks in English and have full artistic rights over their 'image'!! With that decision they single handedly became the first band from Bali to be invited to sign with a major recording label in Indonesia, the first band in their nation (to my knowledge) to be recording majority of songs in English and the first

punk band in Indonesia to get the national exposure and promotion that working with a major label in a third world country provides. And so the history of Indonesian Punk Rock begins!

And as for the question that everyone wants to know, the infamous bomb in Bali happened about 75 M from their home, hangout center, punk rock boutique, bar and rehearsal studio that is also Jerynx house, in the heart of Kuta. After panel beating back the rolling doors of the studio and shifting a little debris, rehearsals continued as usual. Yeah, they saw a lot, it sucked big time, but it's not gonna stop.

And where are they now? At the end of 2002, one of the more respectable music mags here cited Superman Is Dead as "The Next Big Thing" for 2003. With the release of their fourth album "Kuta Rock City" followed by major air play nationally and in some countries overseas, coupled with the instant popularity of their newest film clip.

Superman Is Dead suddenly find themselves touring continuously throughout Indonesia. Last week they were in four major Indonesian cities, on three islands, in 7 days! Sometimes playing for free at underground scene clubs, sometimes at street skate parties or alternative band festivals, at lots of universities and even occasionally at "classy" venues who would have probably denied them entrance years ago. Which means more beers for all.

In 2003 Superman Is Dead even got a mention in Time Asia. They also won a few music awards "MTV Awards for The Best New Artist 2003", "AMI Awards for The Best New Artist 2003" and nominated again in "AMI Awards 2006 for The Best Rock Album". October 2007, they did an amazing Australian tour, 8 cities, 16 gigs, 33 days with their strong work ethic. June – July 2009, Superman Is Dead held An American Tour, 16 Gigs in 16 cities. 11 gigs of them were the ' Vans Warped Tour' and the last 5 gigs were 'From Bali With Rock'. They did a very hard work to succeed this excited tour, had crossed the big land

from westcoast to eastcoast and got back to westcoast. Superman Is Dead had share stages with international bands such as International Noise Conspiracy, NOFX, MXPX and Hoobastank. They remain proud, boys from the streets of Kuta with a love of punk rock, beers and a good time. Ready for whatever comes next, excited about the next gig.

1. Superman Is Dead's Award.

- **August 2002**, Openning Act Hoobastank, Hard Rock Hotel, Kuta, Bali

- **Superman Is Dead** "Hot & Freaky People 2003" MTV Trax Magazine January 2003

- **June 2003** Superman Is Dead "MTV Exclusive Artist of the Month"

- **Double Platinum** Sony Music for Kuta Rock City Album

- **2003**, MTV Award "Most Favorite New Artist"

- **2003**, AMI Award "The Best New Artist"

- **2004**, SCTV Music Awards "The Most Famous Album Nominee, Pop Rock Category" for Kuta Rock City Album

- **2006**, AMI Awards "The Best Rock Album Nominee" for Black Market Love Album

- **2006**, "Superman Is Dead The Best Local Band" The Beat Awards.

- **20 the best Indonesian Album 2006** for The Black Market Love Album. Rolling Stones Magazine Januari 2007

- **April 2007**, SID Opening Act for American Punk Rock Band NOFX at Hard Rock Café, Kuta, Bali.

- **Soundrenaline** Sound of Change 2007 Jimbaran Bali, "Message of Change" Artist Nominee.

- **17 June 2007**, Guest Star Artist "Final Gudang Garam Rock Competition" Jakarta

- **October 2007**, Superman Is Dead did an amazing Australian tour, 8 cities, 16 gigs, 33 days.

- **150** the Best Indonesian Album for Kuta Rock City Album. Rolling Stones Magazine, Special Collectors' Edition Desember 2007.

- **50 Hype Things** in Indonesian Music Industrial 2008 for Superman Is Dead.

- **Trax Music & Attitude** Magazine Edition Januari 2008.

- **2008**, Openning Act MXPX Jakarta.

- **"Superman Is Dead as a New Icons of Bali"**. Yak Magazine Maret, April, May 2008.

- **June 2009**. Superman Is Dead American Tour. Played 11 gigs and cities of 'Vans Warped Tour' , and the last 5 gigs and cities were 'From Bali With Rock Tour'