

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents the result of reviewing of some theories that are relevant to the topic of the research. The literature review consists of the concept of literature, song, lyric, figurative language, meaning, message, Secondhand Serenade, and previous studies.

A. The Concept of Literature

Generally, "literature" is used to describe anything from creative writing to more technical or scientific works. Literature contains some expressions or utterances of something to entertain people. People can accept literature when it has interesting language or unique language. Literature is considered as an expression of thought, ideas in beautiful language or glamorous language. The word Literature is derived from which means Latin *litteraetantri*; letter, or acquaintance with letters (Herminingsih, 2014:3). According to Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary, literature is a writing valued as work of art, novel, play and poem. According to The Third Edition of Cambridge Dictionary, 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 experts have different opinions in defining 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 way 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. Moreover, Literature can create its own world as a product of the unlimited imagination (Wellek and Warren, 1963:22). However the researcher concluded from many definitions stated by the experts that literature is everything printed material that has a value inside it. It can be imagination value, cultural value, historical value or other and it's made by human as the aim for showing their mind or feeling.

Literature consists of two kinds. Quoted from Firdaus cited in Iftanti, literature consists of two kinds “materials that mainly present information (informative literature) and the ones that mainly entertain (imaginative literature)”. The former 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.* Meanwhile, the letter is intended to arouse thoughts and feelings. It is not true and it is not real life. Such literature will be seen as truth. Firdaus cited in Iftanti (2016), stated that 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. Literature concerns with finding beauty, an elevated use of language, emotional effects and moral sentiments before something could be called literature.

Firdaus cited in Iftanti (2016), said that there are 3 ways of approaching a definition of literatures they are Relativism, Subjectivism, and 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.

So, the researcher concluded that literature is as literature does. Literature is a soul of author that was written by beautiful language using good composition of language which has 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 vocabularies and learn more about literature. 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 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”.

B. Song

Everyone enjoys song whether we realize or not, songs have become part of our life. Some people think that song can be source of business. Songs appear almost every day in our life whether they are accidentally or in purpose. The definition of song is much, from the different source gives the similar explanation. 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. 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. A song is a composition for voice or voices, performed by singing or using 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 words of song are typically of a poetic, rhyming nature, although they may be religious verses or free prose.

From the explanation above, it is widely known that song and music are in one unity, they cannot be separated each other. Song is words that are sung, and beside in music song also appears 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 be interpreted as written words created specifically for music or for which music is specifically created. 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). 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 recognized 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 desired result. Related to song, lyric is song words or

the words of song. Based on some definition above the researcher concludes that lyric is the sentences used in song.

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 be used to express of feeling like theme, ideas, and feeling of the author. Usually it is used in the situation and the condition of the fact. The author writes the literary work using language as the instrument. Language can influence the reader and make positive effect.

Hatch (1995:88) categorized figurative language into eight. They are simile, metaphor, synecdoche, metonymy, allusion, personification, hyperbole and antithesis.

1) Simile

It is a figure of speech in which things, essentially different but thought to be alike in one or more respect is compared. Generally, it is expressed by, like as, or as if. For instance: 'the noise is like a waterfall' (Shaw:1972). Hatch (1995:66) says, simile is a statement introduced by like or as. The structure of a simile is not too complicated. The item being discussed is firstly mentioned,

then comparing word e.g. like or as is inserted, the last, a second item similar to the first follows them. A clear example is given by Hatch (1995:66), the alert faces of women shoppers, turning this way and that like foraging poultry. In short, simile simply compares two different things on the basis of similar qualities, therefore, it is easy to recognize because of using the qualifiers such as like or as.

2) Metaphor

A metaphor is the expression of an understanding of one concept in terms of another concept, where there are some similarities or correlations between the two. A metaphor is the understanding itself of one concept in terms of another (Lakoff, G, 1987:388). Structural metaphor is perceived as a concept which is metaphorically structured in terms of another.

3) Synecdoche

Synecdoche is identified with a rule which applies the term for the part to the whole Nine (1969: 150). Reaske (1980:4) supports this notion by stating that, the technique of synecdoche uses a part in order to signify the whole. Someone is regarded to use synecdoche when he mentions a part of something which indeed the representative of the whole. The example is *many hands make light work*.

4) Metonymy

Reaske (1980:39) defines personification as, the process of assigning human characteristics to non-human object, abstractions, or ideas. In line with it, Hatch (1995:89) illuminates, personification is another category of figurative

language. We talk about object as though they were people asking the listeners to assign the qualities of humanness to objects. In this category, the lifeless object, animal, or abstract idea is supposed to act like a person. The example is *the car wakes me up from my sleeping*.

5) Allusion

Reaske (1980:26) defines allusion as, the process of referring to figures or events in life or in literature, that are well known. Both this process of referring to another thing and the particular figure, event etc., as named in the poem are called allusions. For example, if in a line of poetry we were to see the word *Job* we would call it a biblical allusion; we would also refer to the poet's allusion to the *Bible*. Allusion, in other words, is another word for reference. Many poets refer to other poets and to their poems and these are always cases of allusion. It should be noted that not all literally allusions are obvious; indeed, there are many *hidden allusions* and sometimes one of the analyst's biggest puzzles is trying to discover what an allusion refers to.

6) Personification

Kerf (2009:140) said that Personification is the figurative language that describe a non-life things or non-human object abstraction or ideas able to act like human being. Meanwhile according to Reaske (1966:88) personification is the process of assigning human characteristic to nonhuman 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 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.

7) 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 life until a thousand years because a people life not until a thousand years.

8) Antithesis

Antithesis is results when a pair or more of strongly contrasting terms are presented together (Reaske, 1980:25). It contains contrastive ideas by using words or phrases. Hatch (1995:90) support this opinion by saying, Antithesis allows us to connection is usually opposing phrases. The example for this figure is *you are coming; I am going* (Hatch, 1995:90). Here, this sentence consists of two ideas which are contrastive; coming is the opposite of going.

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 matter of degree and knowing the meaning all of the words. Understanding meaning is very important to know the message inside the lyrics. So many people are necessarily the meaning. By knowing the meaning, a listener can understand about the message inside the lyric and understand the message conveyed by the writer. 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), 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. Cowie (2009:6-10) said that there are two part in meaning,

1. Multiple meaning, we have note that units of meaning are not always confined to simple words, and that, as rule, the forms of these words do not reliably indicated their meaning.
2. Meaningful relation, so far we have been considering the relationship between lexical items and their meanings.

Other classification of meaning is made by Leech (1983:20); he states that there are seven types of meaning:

1. Conceptual meaning (sometimes called 'denotative' or 'cognitive' meaning) is widely assumed to be the central factor in linguistic communication.
2. Connotative meaning is the communicative value an expression has by virtue of what it refers to, over and above its purely conceptual content.

3. Social meaning is that which a piece of language conveys about the social circumstance of its use.
4. Affective meaning is largely a parasitic category in the sense that to express our emotions we rely upon the mediation of categories of meaning – conceptual, connotative, or stylistic.
5. Reflected meaning is the meanings which arise in cases of multiple conceptual meaning, when one of a word forms part of our response to another sense.
6. Collocative meaning consist of the associations a word acquires on account of the meaning of words which tend to occur in its environment.
7. Thematic meaning is a matter of choice between alternative grammatical constructions.

Ruth (1977:11) mentions three main ways in which linguistic and philosophers have attempted to construct of meaning in natural language.

1. By defining the nature of word meaning.

In the first way, word meaning is taken as the construct in term of which sentence meaning and communication can be explained.

2. By defining the nature of sentence meaning.

In the second, it is sentence meaning which is taken as basic, with words characterized in term of the systematic contribution they make to sentence meaning.

3. By explaining the process of communication.

The third, both sentence and word meaning are explained in terms of the ways in which sentence and words are used in the act of communication.

The researcher tries to define a meaning by the easiest sentence. That is something express by words, phrase, or clause and its following the context of the situation.

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. Secondhand Serenade

Secondhand Serenade is an American rock band, led by vocalist, pianist and guitarist John Vesely. Vesely has released four studio albums to

date under the name Secondhand Serenade: *Awake* in 2007, *A Twist in My Story* in 2008, *Hear Me Now* in 2010, and *Undefeated* in 2014. The debut album used multitrack recording to create the sound of a band using technology, while the second album took a different path, using a proper band and synthesizers to establish a more accomplished sound.

Early history, first release (2004–2006)

John Vesely formed Secondhand Serenade in his home town of Menlo Park in California, USA, in 2004. Vesely was raised in the San Francisco Bay Area in a humorous family and as the son of a jazz musician. He started getting into music at the age of 12. He spent 8 years playing bass in local bands, featuring in a number of acts ranging in style from ska and hardcore to rock and pop. One of the bands he played in, Sounds Like Life, included fellow Bay Area artist Ronnie Day. After years of playing bass, he opted for an acoustic guitar. Vesely follows in the tradition of John Ondrasik's Five for Fighting. Vesely was also the son of a Czech immigrant.

Vesely began writing his own songs when he met his wife Candice Vesely. She had wanted him to play a song and "serenading her with a bass guitar was out of the question." He has admitted he found his "true calling" when he picked up the guitar. The pseudonym Secondhand Serenade is a reference to the way in which his songs were "serenades" sung to his wife Candice, with whom he has two young sons Jake and Ethan. People around the world are merely getting to hear the songs "second-hand". While Vesely

continues to market the affectionate biography, the couple broke up in 2008. Vesely was heart broken as can be seen in many of his songs. He released *A Twist in My Story* as a reference to the divorce. Candice co-star in Secondhand Serenade music video "Vulnerable."

While some artists may fear the rawness of playing with just an acoustic guitar, John welcomes the honesty it comes along with. He claims "in some ways a band is more powerful, but in other ways there are things you can do with one voice and one acoustic guitar that you couldn't do with an army of musicians behind you."

***A Twist in My Story* (2008–2009)**

A Twist in My Story was released on February 19, 2008 and features songs from *Awake* such as "Maybe" and "Your Call," but reproduced with a full band. The bulk of the album however is a list of new songs written by John Vesely and recorded with a full band. Two tracks on *A Twist in My Story* were produced by famed producer Butch Walker, while the others were produced by former Nine Inch Nails member Danny Lohner. The first single, "Fall for You," was released January 21, 2008. The album was leaked, and was made available for download one month before its official release. On January 28, 2008 the music video for the first single from the album "Fall for You" premiered on the MTV show *TRL*. In support of the release, Secondhand Serenade spent most of March and April touring with American bands Making April, Automatic Loveletter, and The White Tie Affair. Members of his

touring band include Steve Shebby on bass guitar, Lukas Vesely (Vesely's brother) on keys, Ryan Cook (former bassist of the White Tie Affair) on lead guitar, and Tom Breyfogle on drums.

The title *A Twist in My Story* is a reference to Vesely's 2008 divorce with his former wife Candice, with whom he has two young sons. Vesely had separated with Candice in August 2007, the time when the tracks for *A Twist in My Story* were being created.

In November 2008 the album's first single "Fall for You", was certified Platinum by the RIAA. As of December 5, 2008 "Fall for You" was still No. 13 on the American Top 40 songs in the country. The "Your Call" video premiered on FNMTV on December 5. It can be viewed on the FNMTV website.

He released a video for the song "Maybe" on his MySpace page on May 4, 2009. It is a video about his concerts and trips around the world and was shot and directed by his tour manager Preston Jones and his drummer Tom Breyfogle. Deluxe edition of *A Twist in My Story* was released on February 3, 2009. It contains 5 bonus tracks including radio version of "Your Call", acoustic version of "Fall for You", acoustic version of "Like a Knife", his single "Last Time", and the Coldplay cover "Fix You".

H. Previous Study

The studies about figurative language have been done by some previous researchers. Wahyuni (2013) conducted a research under the entitle “*Figurative Languages Found in Kahlil Gibran’s Selected Poems*”. The research is about figurative language used in the poems of Kahlil Gibran as an object of the research. The research used descriptive qualitative research design. The research used objective approach because the writer only directly analyzed the poems.

Another study was conducted by Syarifah (2013), in her research entitled “*Language Variety Used By Ponyondro in Javanese Wedding Party*”. This research intended to analyze figurative language in *Ponyondro* Javanese Wedding Party, found the meaning and message in *Ponyondro* Javanese Wedding Party. In this study, the theories that used by the researcher are Russel Reaske, Albert, and Zaenudin. The researcher used descriptive qualitative research by using Sociolinguistic Approach.

Meanwhile, Ambarwati (2015) conducted a study entitled “*Language Styles in Selected William Shakespeare’s Poems*”. The research presented her study about the type of figurative language found in poems of William Shakespeare, the meaning and message in poem of William Shakespeare. In this study the researcher used document analysis with qualitative approach. Theory used by the researcher was Hall Donald, Lynch Brown and Agni Binar.

Risalatunni'mah (2015) also conducted a research entitled "*Figurative Language Found in Christina Perri's Lyrics of Songs*". The research was about figurative language and the Christina Perri's Lyrics of Songs as an object of the research. The research used descriptive qualitative research design. The research used objective approach because the writer only analyzed the song lyric.

This present study the research uses song as the object of research. The study has the same object with the last previous study, especially that of conducted by Risalatunni'mah, However the composer of the songs is different. The object in the previous study was Christina Perri, whereas in this research the object is the songs by Secondhand Serenade. Beside that this research also used different method of the study. In the previous study, the researcher tends to use qualitative research method with Sociolinguistic Approach and Objective Approach. In this research the researcher uses Descriptive Qualitative method with Biography Approach by considering that literally works is never separated from the owner or the composer. Both the meaning of the songs and their messages are connected with the composer's life.