

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, and Previous Study.

A. The Concept of Literature

Generally, "literature" is used to describe anything from creative writing to more technical or scientific works. 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)

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. And the last definition was stated by Stanford (2003:1) defined that literature is way to find the beauty of words of great writers.

By having some 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. 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. The Definition of 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 it is accidentally or in purpose. 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.

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)

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”.

From Wikipedia, a song is an artistic form of expression based on sound, generally considered a single (and often standalone) 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.

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. Now Art songs are not only performed in the orchestra but also performed by instrumental artist solo or group.

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.

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 *Separuh aku* from Noah. Or Lebanon has Maher Zain with *freedom, the chosen one* or *hold my hand*.

From the explanation above, the researcher can explain that song and music are in one unity, they cannot separated each other. 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 words that make up a song usually consisting of verses and choruses. The writer of lyrics is a lyricist. The words to an extended musical composition such as an opera are, however, usually known as a "libretto" and their writer, as a "librettist". The meaning of lyrics can either be explicit or implicit. Some lyrics are abstract, almost unintelligible, and, in such cases, their explication emphasizes form, articulation, meter, and symmetry of expression. Rappers can also create lyrics with a variation of rhyming words or words that create and tell a story or song.

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.

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)

Lyric can also interpreted as written words created specifically for music or for which music is specifically created. 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.

D. Figurative Languages

Figurative language is language that uses words or expressions with a meaning that is different from the literal interpretation. Figurative language is rarely used in our daily conversation. Figurative language is often found in literary works, such as: articles in newspaper, advertisements, novels, poems, music, etc. Figurative language is the use of words that go beyond their ordinary meaning. It requires you to use your imagination to figure out the author's meaning. When a writer uses literal language, he or she is simply stating the facts as they are. Figurative language, in comparison, uses exaggerations or alterations to make a particular linguistic point. Figurative language is commonly used in literary works, such as: poem, prose and nonfiction writing as well.

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.

Beckson and Ganz (1975:80) state, Figurative language is language which makes use of certain devices called figure of speech, most of which are techniques for comparing dissimilar objects, to achieve effects beyond the range of literal language. The Webster's New World College Dictionary (1996: 571) explains that figurative speech is an expression (as metaphor or euphemism) that substitutes a variation of points of view by which things or notions which is referred to as if it is different in some ways (in identify, degree, shape) from what it actually is or seems to be but so related to the expression successfully implies an intended meaning of effect either or greatly different from what is uttered.

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. Figurative language also can be used to express 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 writes the literary work using language as the instrument. Language can influence the reader and make the positive effect.

The focus of his study is to analyze figurative language that used in song lyrics. There is some figurative language that found in music. Here the researcher shows the figurative language used in the songs of Maher Zain. The songs of Maher Zain is interesting to be heard. The lyric of Maher Zain's music has a many hidden meaning. And if we listen the music of Maher Zain without knowing the meaning it will useless. 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.

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 “metaphor 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 life until a thousand years because a people life not until a thousand years.

4. Personification

Keraf (2009:140), said “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.

5. Metonymy

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

There are a lot of theories which have been developed by all experts of philosophy and linguistic about concept of meaning. Basically, all philosophers and linguistic discuss about a meaning in the form of relation between language, statement, mind, reality in the world.

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.

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. Previous Study

Previous research is the research that was found by the researcher before. This research covers about kinds of figurative language, meanings, and messages that we found in "*Maher Zain selected songs*". The previous research was presented by the researcher to provide the originality of this research. Especially, the research deals with the figurative language.

The previous research is done by Yatma (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. They are 13 types of figurative language was found in this research. (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 in 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.

Another research is done by Anita Dwi Wahyuni (2013) entitled "*Figurative Language found in Kahlil Gibran's Poem*". Her research explains about figurative language that found in Kahlil Gibran's poem. They are nine types of figurative language was found in this research. (1) Personification, (2) metonymy, (3) repetition, (4) symbolism, (5) understatement, (6) metaphor, (7) hyperbole, (8) pleonasm, and (9) simile. The dominant in her research is personification with 13 lines that found in Kahlil Gibran's Selected Poem.

The other previous research is done by Syarifah (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 seven 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 advice for the bride and bridegroom to face their new life and also praise the bride in wedding.

The comparison of this thesis with the three researches above is the object of the research. The thesis done by Rina Dwi Yatma uses short stories written by O. Henry as an object of the research, the thesis of Wahyuni uses poems of Kahlil Gibran as an object of her research. And the thesis done by Syarifah uses language variety in javanesa wedding party by *Panyondro* as an object of the research. While, in this research, the researcher uses lyric of the music by Maher Zain as an object of the research by using qualitative method with biography approach by considering that literally works is never sparated from the owner. The similarity of this thesis with the three theses is analysis of figurative language.