

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter present the review of related literature that gives apreface about the topic which is raised. Those reviewed literature consist of figurative language, kinds of figurative language, 25 album and the previous study.

2.1 Figurative Language

Figurative language or language style is an attractive language which is use to increase the effect by introducing and comparing an object or certain matter or more general soothing else. So, the usage of a certain language style earns to alter and make certain connotative, (Henry, 2009, p.4).According to Keraf, figurative language or style is a way of showing mind through a special language that shows the soul and the characteristic of the writer (language user), (2009, p.113).

We can say that “Language style or figurative language is the way of giving expression through a special language which shows the soul and the writer personality (Language user). A good language style has to certain three elements, three are: sincerity, respectful, and attractive, (2009, p.113).

According to Reaske, figurative 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 (1966, p.33).

There are many types of figurative language such as: metaphor, simile, symbols, hyperbola, irony, etc. But in general, the figurative language is differentiated into four groups, they are: confirmation, comparison, opposition, and allusion. These figurative languages are famous in society, and also in the field of education starting from elementary school up to the senior high school and university level, Nyoman (2009:3).

2.2Kinds of Figurative Language

According to Reaske (1996, p.42) there are seven kinds of figure speech ,there are hyperbole, simile, metaphor, personification, repetation, symbol, and onomatopoeia. Meanwhile, Gorys Keraf (1990) mentions 60 kinds of figurative language divided into 4 mains categories, (Tarigan, 1990: ix-xi). There are: comparison, contrast, relationship, and repetition. The detail can be drawn below:

- a. Comparison: consisting of; simile, metaphor, personification, allegory, antithesis, pleonasm, tautology, periphrasis, anticative (prolepsis), and correction (epanorthosis).

- b. Contrast: consisting of; hyperbole, litotes, irony, oxymoron, paronomasia, paralysis, zeugma, solipsist, satire, innuendo, antiphrasis, paradox, climax, apostrophe, anastrophe (inverse), apophasis (pretension), hysteron proteron, hypallage, Sinicism, and sarcasm.
- c. Relationship: consisting of; metonymy, synecdoche, allusion, euphemism, eponym, epithet, antonomasia, erthesis, parallelism, ellipsis, gradation, asyndeton, and polysyndeton.
- d. Repeation: consisting of; alliteration, assonance, antanaclasis, chiasmus, epizeukis, tautotes, anaphora, epistrophe, simplek, mesodiploisis, epanalipsis, and anadiplosis.

In this study, the writer combines and selects types of figurative language commonly used. There are hyperbole, simile, metaphor, personification, repetition, symbol, apostrophe, onomatopoeia, metonymy, synecdoche, paradox, and irony.

Those figurative language types will be discussed in the following:

2.2.1 Hyperbole

Reaske says that hyperbola is a figure of speech, which employs exaggeration. Hyperbola differs from exaggeration in that it is extreme or excessive. It can produce a very dramatic effect (1966, p.34).

Mentioned by Keraf, "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 (2009, p.135).

Example :

1. I ate a ton of food for dinner.
2. I like that outfit, but it would cost me an arm and a leg.
3. It seems to have been raining for 40 days and 40 nights.

2.2.2 Simile

According to Keraf , 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 (2009, p.138). Reaske say that a simile calls attention to be comparison through the use of the word “like” or “as” (1966, p.41).

Example:

1. He eats like a pig.
2. My love is like a red, red rose.

2.2.3 Metaphor

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

Example:

1. Chaos is a friend of mine (Bob Dylan)

2. All the world's stage, and all the men and women merely players.

They have their exist and their entrances. (William Shakespeare)

2.2.4 Personification

Based on Keraf, Personification is the figurative language that describe a non-life things or non-human object abstraction or ideas able to act like human being (2009, p.140). Meanwhile according to Reaske personification is the process of assigning human characteristic to non-human objects, abstractions and ideas (1966, p.88). Example:

When Keats describes autumn as a harvester “sitting careless on a granary floor” or “on a half-reaped furrow sound asleep,” he is personifying a season.

2.2.5 Repetition

As mentioned by Keraf (2009:127) repetition is repeating sound, words or a whole of word in sentence for intensifying in suitable context.

Example:

1. “i felt happy because i saw the others were happy and because i knew i shoul feel happy, but i wasn't really happy.” (Roberto Bolano)

2.2.6 Symbol

According to Reaske, Symbol is visible object, place, person or experience by giving some further meaning than what it is (1996, p.103).

Example:

Early in Frost's poetry, flower becomes a symbol for the beloved, his wife Elinor.

2.2.7 Onomatopoeia

Reaske states onomatopoeia is a technique of using word whose sound suggest its meaning (1996, p.21)

Example: In Australian poet Lee Emmett poem

Water plops into pond

splish-splash downhill

warbling magpies in tree

trilling, melodic thrill

2.2.8 Metonymy

According to Keraf, Metonymy is a figure of speech that used word closely associated with another word (2009, p.142). Reaske says that metonymy is the substitution of word closely associated with another word in place that other word (1966, p.36).

Example:

In "Out, Out--," Robert Frost uses metonymy when he describes an injured boy holding up his cut hand "as if to keep / The life from spilling"

Literally he means to keep the blood from spilling.

2.2.9 Synecdoche

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

Example:

Shakespeare uses synecdoche when he says that the cuckoo's song is unpleasing to a "married ear," for he really means a married *man*.

2.2.10 Irony

According to Keraf, 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 (2009, p.143). In simple words, it is a difference between the appearance and the reality. Reaske also stated that irony deals with result from the contrast between the actual meaning of a word or a statement and suggestion of another meaning (1966, p.35).

Example:

1. I posted a video on Youtube about how boring and useless Youtube is.
2. The butter is as soft as a marble piece.

2.2.11 Paradox

Mentioned by Keraf, paradox is a figure speech that contains real contradiction with something true (2009, p.136). Reaske states that paradox results when a poet presents a pair of ideas, words, images or attitudes which are, or appear to be self-contradictory (1966, p.38). Example:

1. “ what a pity that youth must be wasted on the young.” – George Bernard Shaw
2. “ i can resist anything but temptation.”- Oscar Wilde.

2.2.12 Apostrophe

Keraf states in apostrophe the speaker, instead of addressing directly his proper hearer, turns himself to some other person or thing, either really or only in imagination present (2009, p.131).

Example:

Jane Taylor uses apostrophe in the well-known nursery rhyme “The Star”

“ Twinkle, twinkle, little star,

How i wonder what you are.

Up above the world so high,

Like a diamond in the sky.”

In the above nursery rhyme, a child addresses a star (an imaginary idea).

2.3 Previous Study

A Study of Figurative Language Found in Westlife's Songs in Coast to Coast Album by Sugiyanto in 2014, the writer used seven types of figurative language based on Keraf (1991) theory and include one of Perrine (1969) theory which is hyperbole. In the study, the writer found that there were 163 figurative languages in Westlife's songs on *Coast to Coast* album and divided into eight categories. There are simile, metaphor, personification, irony, metonymy, allusion, synecdoche, and hyperbole.

Figurative language was also discussed by Ritonga (2014) entitled "*A Study of Figurative Language Found in Bruno Mars' Songs on Doo Wops & Hooligan Album*". From the finding and analysis, the writer found that there were 108 sentences containing figurative languages in Bruno Mars' songs on *Doo Wops & Hooligans* album and divided into seven categories. There are personification, simile, metaphor, hyperbole, synecdoche, apostrophe, and irony based on theory of Kennedy and Gioia (2005).

The last previous study that analyzes about figurative language is a study by Zakiyah (2015) entitled "*Analysis of Figurative Language in the Advertisement Taglines Indonesia Tatler Magazine*". The thesis discussed about figurative language of advertisement's taglines from *Indonesia Tatler* magazine in August 2013 edition. From the finding, the writer analyzes 20 advertisement taglines which contain figurative language from *Indonesia Tatler* magazine as the object

of her research by using the theories of figurative language, connotative and denotative approach about style in language.

The writer concludes that personification is prefer to use and there were 10 advertisement used personification. Hyperbole placed second as a figurative language commonly used in that magazine. Alliteration, climax and metonymy comes in last place and those three rarely used in the advertisement of *Indonesia Tatler* magazine.

The differences between this present study and previous ones is in the theory used and object of the research. In the previous study, conducted by Sugiyanto, she used the theory of figurative language by Keraf (1991) and Perrine (1969).

There are simile, metaphor, personification, irony, metonymy, allusion, synecdoche, and hyperbole. The writer also chose Westlife's album *Coast to Coast* as an object of study. In Ritonga study, she used personification, simile, metaphor, hyperbole, synecdoche, apostrophe, and irony based on theory of Kennedy and Gioia (2005). The writer also chose Bruno Mars' *Doo Doo Wops & Hooligan* album as an object of study. Next, Zakiyah chose advertisement taglines in *Indonesia Tatler* magazine as an object of study.

The writer combines Keraf (2009) and Reaske(1996) theory ,there are hyperbole, simile, metaphor, personification, repetition, symbol,apostrophe, onomatopoeia, metonymy, synecdoche, paradox, and irony. The writer uses Keraf (2009) and Reaske (1996) theory because both of theory more familiar and

commonly used in handbook and other sources. The writer also uses Adele's 25 album as an object of study.