CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURES, CONCEPT, AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Literature Review

Angga Adnyana, (2013) in his paper entitled *Figurative Language in Grace Nichol's Poem* analyzed and discussed the figurative language that occurred in the poem written by Grace Nichol and its relation with the theme. The reason for choosing Grace Nichol's poem that she utilized many figurative language beside that the poems also have an interesting theme. The poems are *The Fat Black Woman Goes Shopping, Island Man, and Praise Song For My Mother*. The data were collected by the library research method and were analyzed using the qualitative descriptive method. There are two theories applied to support this paper. The theory of figurative language proposed by Knickerbockers and Reninger (1963) and the theory of theme by Smith Sybille (1985). The strength of this undergraduate thesis is that the writer analyses the Grace Nichol's Poem using all kinds of figurative language. The weakness of this undergraduate thesis is the result of the analysis is not complete and detailed since the writer tries to use all kinds of figurative language. Compared with my undergraduate thesis, I only use four kinds of figurative language those are personification, hyperbole, simile, and irony in order to obtain complete and detail analysis result.
Rahayu Lestari, (2012) in her paper entitled *Figurative Language In Song Lyric*; *Perry's Firework* The topic chosen because figurative are used in many stories and many song and then the song chosen because that song contains with many figurative language. And now this paper discuss focused on the kinds of figurative language in the Katy Perry's song which has released in 2010. And the aims of this paper are to know about how many types of figurative language are found in this lyrics and to know about the kinds of meaning are found in this lyric, and this paper based on theory of Leech. The strength of this undergraduate thesis is the writer reveals the deeper meaning in the lyric and the writer’s thoughts in writing the lyrics in a detail fashion. The weakness of this undergraduate thesis is the genre of the song since there is a lot of thesis especially discussed the semantic features used pop genre. Compared with my undergraduate thesis, I only use two kinds of meaning by Leech (1979:10-23) those are conceptual meaning and connotative meaning in order to obtain complete and detail analysis result.

Bagus Wirawan, (2011) in his paper entitled *Figurative Language in Angelous,s Poem* the topic choosen because beautifulness means that all the expressions in the poem have to be understood based on the context, not based on dictionary. The fundamental purpose of this paper is to know the kinds and the theme of figurative language used in these poems. The theories used in analyzing the poems are mainly taken from the interpreting literature written by K. L. Knickerbocker and Williard Reninger (1963) and Meaning and the English Verb written by Leech (1974). The strength of this undergraduate thesis is writer analyses in Angellous,s Poem by using all kinds of figurative language. The weakness of this undergraduate thesis is the result of
the analysis is not complete and detail since the writer tries to use all kinds of figurative language. Compared with my undergraduate thesis, I use same theory that is the the theory of figurative language by Knickerbocker and Reninger, the theory of meaning by Leech in analysis the data since song lyric and poem are similar thing and the theory is common theory in analyzing song lyric.

Jane withrow, (2004) in her paper in entitled *Anger And Heat A study of Figurative Language*. This Paper aims to analyze the integration of three theory metaphor and metonymy production yield a fourth focused theory of interrelated processes occurring in a transcribed dialogue; the dialogue playfully extend metaphoric and metonymic progression of anger to heat and to cooking on the hot head to badness. In progression to disinter thought processes. Configure to produce metonymy and similarly used metaphor (Roman Jacobson), are manually dependent and essential to accessing manually understood gestalts (Goerge Lakoff). Within thought process of metaphor production, intentional metaphors flout the maxim a quality by making" making as-if-to-say" that the narrative event has occurred ( A.P. Martinich). The new metaphorical event is based in an experiential gestalt related by similarly to the actual event, while the the metonymy is chosen from within the particularly in a contiguous process. The strength of this journal used three theory metaphor and metonymy production yield a fourth focused theory of interrelated processes occurring in a transcribed dialogue. The weakness of this undergraduate thesis is the content of this journal is too specific and hard to understand since there are a lot of scientific words in the article. Compared with my undergraduate thesis, I use song lyrics the data which is
easier and more interesting to read. It is identifies and explain the part of figurative language as personification, hyperbole, simile, irony and those meaning that are used in the song lyrics in Green day’s band entitled “Warning”, which won many achievement in American’s music industry.

2.2 Concept

2.2.1 Figurative Language

Morner and Rausch (1991:83), figurative language is language that uses words or expressions with a meaning that is different from literal interpretation, when the writer uses literal language, he or she is simply stating the fact as they are. Figurative language, in comparison, uses exaggerations or alterations to make a particular linguistic point. Figurative language is a language that contains figures of speech. He proposed the kind of figure of speech only into four, such as metaphor, simile, personification, and hyperbole, namely expressions that make comparisons or association with another things which are meant to be interpreted imaginatively rather than literary.

“Although figures of speech occur in all vivid speech and writing, figurative language is essentially the language of poetry. Poetry is more densely figurative than ordinary conversation or than most prose writing, and its figures, especially metaphors, are more evocative and compelling”.

(Morner and Rausch, 1991:83)
Figurative language is certain literary device, which is commonly applied by authors to gain strength and freshness of their literary work’s expression. Besides that, figurative language is the use a words, phrases, symbol, and idea in such a way as to evoke mental images and sense impressions. Figurative language is often characterized by use of figures of speech, elaborate expressions, sound devices, and syntactic departures from the usual order of literal language.

2.2.2 Meaning

Meaning seems at once the most obvious feature of language and the most obscure aspect to study. It is obvious because it is what we use language for to communicate with each other, to convey 'what we mean' effectively. But the steps in understanding something said to us in a language in which we are fluent are so rapid, so transparent, that we have little conscious feel for the principles and knowledge which underlie this communicative ability.

Questions of 'semantics' are an important part of the study of linguistic structure. They encompass several different investigations: how each language provides words and idioms for fundamental concepts and ideas (lexical semantics), how the parts of a sentence are integrated into the basis for understanding its meaning (compositional semantics), and how our assessment of what someone means on a particular occasion depends not only on what is actually said but also on aspects of the context of its saying and an assessment of the information and beliefs we share with the speaker.
Research in these areas reveals principles and systems which have many applications. The study of lexical (word) semantics and the conceptual distinctions implicit in the vocabulary of a language improves dictionaries which enable speakers of a language to extend their knowledge of its stock of words. It also improves materials which help those acquiring a second language through instruction. Studying the rules governing the composition of word meanings into sentence meanings and larger discourses allows us to build computer systems which can interact with their users in more naturalistic language. Investigating how our understanding of what is said is influenced by our individual and cultural assumptions and experience, which are much less visible than what is explicitly said, can help make us more aware and effective communicators. The result of all of these (sometimes very abstract) investigations is a deeper understanding and appreciation of the complexity and expressive elegance of particular languages and the uniquely human system of linguistic communication. According Albert Sidney Hornby oxford (2010), the definition of meaning can also be explained as follows:

1. The sense or significance of a word, sentence, symbol, etc; import; semantic or lexical content
2. The purpose underlying or intended by speech, action.
3. The inner, symbolic, or true interpretation, value, or message
4. Valid content; efficacy
5. The sense of an expression; its connotation
According to Geoffrey Leech (1974: 10-23) (A word is the smallest unit of spoken language which has meaning and can stand alone, it is a written representation of one or more sounds which can be spoken to represent an idea, object, action, etc. in order to be understood by the people, a word must have a meaning.

Most words have more than one meaning, it is the characteristic of words that a single word may have several meaning, in fact, words may play an enormous part in our life. Words are used to express something and also conveys feelings about we are describing. Words are used not in isolation but related to human situation. It is through our experience with them in human situation that they take on meaning.

If we talk about words, we cannot avoid talking about the study of meaning (semantics). The meaning of word is often complex, having such component as a picture, an idea, a quality, a relationship and personal feelings and association. The suggested that we should draw a distinction between sentence meaning and utterance meaning, the sentence meaning being directly predictable from the grammatical and lexical features of the sentence, while utterance meaning includes all the various types of meaning, then, is the part of meaning of a sentence that we are going to discuss in the next following. Leech states that, utterance meaning is the part of meaning of a sentence that is directly related to grammatical and lexical features, but is obtained either from associated prosodic and paralinguistic features or from the content, linguistic and non-linguistic. The seven types of meaning are Conceptual Meaning, Connotative Meaning, Stylistic Meaning, Reflected Meaning, Collocative Meaning, Thematic Meaning.
There are some points of view on determining the meaning of word, such as the following:

a) An intrinsic property

b) The other words annexed top a word in a dictionary

c) The connotation of word

d) The place anything in the system

e) The practical consequences of thing in our future experience

f) That to which the user of a symbol believes himself to be referring

g) That to which interpreter of a symbol refers, believes himself to be referring, believe the user to be referring.

2.2.3 Concept of song

According to Douglas (2012) a song is a kind of short piece of music with some words that are sung. The words in a song are called lyrics that may consist of 5 things; an intro, verses, choruses, bridges and a coda. Lyric derives from the Greek word for a song sung by the lyre, “lyrikos” and became “words of a song”. Genre is any category of literature, music or other forms of art or entertainment, whether written or spoken, audio 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
are discontinued. Often, works fit into multiple genres by way of borrowing and recombining these conventions. Genre began as an absolute classification system for ancient Greek literature. Poetry, prose and performance had a specific and calculated style that related to the theme of the story.

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. Written words created specifically for music or for which music is specifically created, are called lyrics. If poetry, a pre-existing poem, is set to composed music that is an art song. Songs that are sung on repeated pitches without distinct contours and patterns that rise and fall are called chants. Chants may be slightly or highly ornamented. Songs may be sung by one singer or more than one, by a singer with background singers who accompany with minor parts, or by a group. Songs composed for personal use, for casual group activities, in simple style, are referred to as folk songs. Songs that are composed for professional entertainers are called popular songs, in that they do not require an education to necessarily appreciate, and that they have broad appeal to many people. These songs are composed with the intent to earn money by professional composers and lyricists. Art songs are composed by trained classical composers for concert performance. Songs may also appear in plays, musical plays, stage shows of any form, and within operas. A song may be for a solo singer, a duet, trio, or larger ensemble involving more voices, although the term is generally not used for large vocal forms including opera and oratorio. 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.

Music genre is a conventional category that identifies some pieces of music as belonging to a shared tradition or set of conventions. It is to be distinguished from musical form and musical style, although in practice these terms are sometimes used interchangeably. Music can be divided into different genres in many different ways. The artistic nature of music means that these classifications are often subjective and controversial, and some genres may overlap. There are even varying academic definitions of the term genre itself. Especially Green Day’s genre is Punk rock (or simply punk) is a rock music genre that developed between 1974 and 1976 in the United States, United Kingdom, and Australia. Rooted in garage rock and other forms of what is now known as protopunk music, punk rock bands eschewed perceived excesses of mainstream 1970s rock. Punk bands typically use short or fast-paced songs, with hard-edged melodies and singing styles, stripped-down instrumentation, and often political, anti-establishment lyrics. Punk embraces a DIY (do it yourself) ethic; many bands self-produced recordings and distributed them through informal channels.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

Theoretical framework related to the theories needed to support the analysis. The theories will be used in this study are the theory of figurative language and the theory of meaning.
2.3.1 **Figurative Language**

There are some theories used in this study. The main theory is the theory proposed by K. L. Knickerbocker and H. Willard Reninger and the other theory are the supporting theories. In order to get the detail information about the topic of the study, there are two official websites, www.google.com and www.wikipedia.com, that support the study in term of kinds of figures of speech. There is also other book which is related to this topic, "Semantics" by Geoffrey Leech.

In term of kinds of figurative language, Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963: 367), proposed some kinds of figures, they are simile, metaphor, personification, synecdoche, metonymy, hyperbole, irony, paradox, dead metaphor, and allusion. The theory is used because among other theories that discussed about the kinds of figurative language, the theory proposed by Knickerbocker and Reninger is the most complete one. The types of figurative language proposed by Knickerbocker and Reninger they are:

2.3.1.1 **Simile**

Simile is stated a comparison, usually comparing two essentially different objects, actions, or attributes that share some aspect of similarity, introduced by *like* or *as*.

Example: The sun is like a yellow ball
My Love is like red rose (Knickerbocker, 1963:370) ^

The word "like" in the sentence above has a function to compare "my love" with "red rose". It shows the similarity between "my love" and "red rose", even though they are totally different things. The writer wants to describe that the love as beautiful as a rose.

Another example is "Here and there his brown skin hung in strips like ancient wallpaper". It is called simile because "like" in the sentence above has function to compare "brown skin hung in strip" with "ancient wallpaper".

"The cat, quick as lightning, pounced on the rat". This sentence is the example of simile by using "as". The word "as" in the sentence above has function to compare two objects to draw attention to their similarities. Speed of the cat which is quick, compared with the lightning. The comparison is being made to emphasize how fast the cat is.

2.3.1.2 Metaphor

Metaphor is an implied comparison, with like or as omitted. A metaphor does same with simile, but with a like or as if in the wording to show that it is literal. Metaphor is comparing two things by using one kind of object or using in place of another to suggest the likeness between them. This kind of figure of speech implied analogy which one thing is imaginatively compared to or identified with another,
dissimilar thing. In a metaphor, the qualities of something are ascribed to something else, qualities that it ordinarily does not possess.

Example: Life is but a walking shadow (Knickerbocker. 1963:367) instead of saying Life is like a walking shadow.

In the sentence above, the writer wants to explain the similarity of two things. However, it is compared implicitly. The writer does not use word "like" or "as" like simile.

Another example is "the beautiful uncut hair of graves". The qualities of something are ascribed to something else. The beautiful uncut hair in the sentence above imaginatively compared with the grass. Therefore, it is called metaphor.

2.3.1.3 Personification

Personification gives human characteristics to an object, animal, or an abstract idea. It is a metaphor, of course, in the sense that there is an implied comparison between a non-human thing and human being. A personification is a figurative language that gives an inanimate object or abstract idea human traits and qualities, such as emotions, desires, sensations, physical gestures, and speech.

Example : "These honor comes, a pilgrim gray"
The sentence above shows the use of personification, because the word "comes" is only for human being, "the honor" is a non-human thing. In this case, the writer wants to give a special sense to the word "honor" in the sentence.

"The window screen is trying to do its crossword puzzle but appears to know only vertical words". This sentence also consider as a personification because it shows the "window screen" is given the qualities of human being. It described trying to do the crossword puzzle. It is impossible, because it is a human activity. Another example of personification is "The flowers were suffering from the intense heat". The sentence shows the use of word flowers which given the qualities of human. They are described as they are suffering.

2.3.1.4 Synecdoche

Synecdoche uses a part of something for the whole. This kind of figurative language is based on part-whole relationships are also quite common in some languages. (Knickerbocker, 1963:367). This kind of figurative language is a term denoting a part of something is used to refer to the whole thing, a term denoting a thing "a whole" is used to refer to part of it. A term denoting a specific class of thing is used to refer to a larger, more general class, a term denoting a general class of thing is used to refer to a smaller, more specific class, or a term denoting a material is used to refer to an object composed of that material.
Example: Fifty winter passed him. Means, fifty years passed him. The Halycon year. Means, the summer

It is called synecdoche because the word "winter" is a part of the year. In the second example, the sentence using the whole things stands for the part of the thing. In this case, the whole year stand for the summer. Another example is "Give us this day our daily bread", one specific member, bread, of the class food, is substituted for food.

Synecdoche is closely related to metonymy (the figure of speech in which a term denoting one thing is used to refer to a related thing) indeed, synecdoche is often considered a subclass of metonymy. It is more distantly related to other figures of speech, such as metaphor.

Example where a part of something is used to refer to the whole: "His parents bought him a new set of wheels" (car). Example where the whole of something is used to refer to a part of it: "Use your head to figure it out" (brain). Example where a species (specific kind) is used to refer to its genus (more general kind): "The cutthroats there will as soon shoot a man as look at him" (assassins). Example where a genus is used to refer to a species: "No creature would believe that story" (person). Example where the material an objects is made of is used to refer to the object itself: "Those are some nice threads" (clothes).
2.3.1.5 Metonymy

Metonymy is describing one thing by using the term for another thing closely associated with it. The use of words in figurative sense involving association. (Knickerbocker, 1963:367). Metonymy may be instructively contrasted with metaphor. Both figurative language involve the substitution of one term to another. In metaphor, this substitution is based on similarity, while in metonymy, the substitution is based on contiguity.

Example: "the kettle is boiling", in English it is correct. However, a kettle in fact cannot boil. In the special collocation with boil, kettle does not mean the kitchen utensil used for boiling water, but rather refers to the water which is in the kettle. Kettle is being used in a figurative sense to mean water.

2.3.1.6 Hyperbole

Hyperbole is an exaggeration used for special effect It is not used to mislead the reader, but to emphasize a point. The exaggeration is deliberately used for the effect, and is not to be understood as if it were a literal description. Hyperbole may be used to evoke strong feelings or to create a strong impression, and is not meant to be taken literally.

Example: Go and catch the falling star. (Knickerbocker, 1963:367).
It is called hyperbole because the sentence seems to be exaggerated. Catch the falling star is impossible thing to do. "I nearly died laughing", this sentence is also called hyperbole because no one are dying because he or she laughing. The last example of hyperbole is "they turned the world upside down", this sentence also the activity that impossible to do, no one can turn the world upside down. The sentence above says something more than it should be, therefore, it is called hyperbole.

2.3.1.7 Irony

Irony is the statement whose real meaning completely opposed to its professed or surface meaning. It usually skewing between the meaning and the grammatical forms.

Example: The ozar is the voice of God and shall live forever. It means that the ozar is an authoritarian individual. (Knickerbocker, 1963:427).

In this sentence, the czar actually not the choice of God and shall live forever. The writer wants to give an ironic sense to the sentence. It is the opposite of the real meaning.

The other irony is for example on a very overcast, grey, and gloomy day, a person may say to a friend, "cheerful day, isn't it?"
2.3.1.8 Paradox

Paradox is a statement whose surface, obvious meaning seems to be illogical or even absurd, but which makes good sense upon closer examination. A paradox can be an apparently true statement or group of statements that leads to a contradiction or a situation which defies intuition; or it can be, seemingly opposite, an apparent contradiction that actually expresses a non-dual truth. Typically, the statements in question not really imply the contradiction, the puzzling result is not really a contradiction, or the premises themselves are not all really true or cannot all be true together. The word *paradox* is often used interchangeably with contradiction.

Example: Light is the darkest thing in physics. (Knickerbocker, 1963:367).

The "Light" and "Physics" is the part of sense similar to human having a legs and hands for making good sense.

2.3.1.9 Dead Metaphor

This is the metaphor which has its figurative meaning but which has lost its figurative sense through endless use.

Example: The back of the chair the face of the clock (Knickerbocker. 1963:368).

It is called dead metaphor because it gives more stress to the thing which is talked about. The sentence above shows the specific part of 'chair' and 'clock', which become the central part about the topic.
2.3.1.10 Allusion

Allusion is a reference to some well known place, event, or person. It is not a comparison in the exact sense, but a figure in the sense that it implies more than its narrow meaning.

Example: No, I am not Prince Hamlet. (Knickerbocker, 1963:368)

The sentence means that T was not Prince Hamlet but T don't want to be him. The sentence gives a sense of allusion, and Prince Hamlet implies more than its narrow meaning. It is called allusion because this example gives the reference that no one to be a prince.

2.4.2 Meaning

Besides the theory about figurative language and its kinds, this writing talked about a lot of words, therefore the theory about meaning (semantics) is also involved. Leech (1979:10-23) classified meaning into seven types, they are: conceptual meaning, connotative meaning, stylistic meaning, affective meaning, reflective meaning, collocative meaning, and thematic meaning.
2.4.2.1 Conceptual Meaning

Conceptual meaning is also called denotative meaning or cognitive meaning. It is logical and widely assumed to be the central factor in linguistic communication. The denotation of word is its agreed-upon sense-what it refers to, stands for, or designates, apart from the feelings it may call up. Leech (1979:13) claims that the aim of the denotative meaning is to provide, for any given interpretation of a sentence, a configuration of abstract symbols, which shows exactly what we need to know if we are distinguish that meaning from all other possible sentence meanings in the language.

2.4.2.2 Connotative Meaning

According to Leech (1979:14-15), connotative meaning is the communicative value an expression has by virtue of what it refers to, over and above its purely conceptual content. Connotative meaning is indeterminate and open in the same sense as our knowledge and believe about the universe that are opened-ended. Connotations play a major role in the language of the literature, of politics, of advertising, and of music. Leech says that connotative meaning is not specific to language, but it is shared with other communicative system, such as that in music and the visual art features.

In conceptual meaning, the word "woman" is defined in three different features (+HUMAN, -MALE, +ADULT), however in connotative meaning, there is a multitude of additional, non-criterial properties that we have learnt to expect a referent of a woman to possess. They are:
1. Physical characteristics, such as biped and having a womb.

2. Psychological and social properties, such as gregarious, subject to maternal instinct.

3. And many extend to features which are merely typical rather than invariable concomitants of womanhood, such as capable of speech, experienced in cookery, skirt or dress wearing.

2.4.2.3 Stylistic Meaning

Stylistic Meaning is that which a piece of language conveys about the circumstances if its use. A recent account of English has recognize some main dimension of stylistic variation. For example:

1. They chucked a stone at the cops, and then did a bunk with the loot. This sentence could be said by two criminals, talking casually about the crime afterward.

2. After casting a stone at the police, they absconded with the money. The first sentence could be said by two criminals, talking casually about the crime afterwards; and the second sentence might be said by the chief inspector in making his official report. Both could describe the same happenings (Leech, 1979:15).
2.4.2.4 Affective Meaning

Affective meaning is a short of meaning which can reflect the personal feeling of the speakers, including his attitude to the listener or to something he is talking about. In order to get people quite, we might say either:

a) "You're vicious tyrant and a villainous reprobate, and I hate you for it!"
b) "I'm terribly sorry to interrupt, but I wonder if you would be so kind as to lower your voices as a little", or "Will you belt up".

Factors such as intonation and voice timbre are also important here. The impression of politeness in sentence:

a) Can be reserved by tone of biting sarcasm
b) Van be turned into a playful remark between intimates if delivered with the intonation of a mild request.

2.4.2.5 Reflective Meaning

Reflective meaning involves an interconnection on the lexical level of language. It is the meaning, which arises in cases of multiple conceptual meaning, when one sense of a word forms part of our response to another sense. For instance, on hearing in Church service, the synonymous expressions The Comfo\textsuperscript{r}ter and The Holy Ghost both refer to the Third Person of The Trinity, but the Comforter sounds warm and comforting, while The Holy Ghost sounds awesome.
2.4.2.6 Collocative Meaning

Collocative meaning consists of the associations a word acquires on account the meaning of words which tends to occur in its environment. Pretty and Handsome share common ground in the meaning good looking, but may be distinguished by the range of noun with which they are likely to occur or collocate: pretty woman and handsome man. The ranges may well match although they suggest a different kind of attractiveness because of the collocative associations of the two adjectives.

However, it may be distinguished by the range of nouns which they are likely...o co-occur or collocate with.

a) Pretty is collocated with: girl, woman, flower, garden, color, village, etc.

b) Handsome is collocated with: man, boy, car. Vessel, airliner, typewriter, etc.

2.4.2.7 Thematic Meaning

Thematic meaning is communicated by the way in which a speaker or writer organizes the message, in terms of ordering, focus, and emphasis. Sentences like the following illustrate this:

a) Mrs. Bessie Smith donated the first prize.

b) The first prize was donated by Mrs. Bessie Smith.
is often felt, for example that an active sentence, such as:

   a) has a different meaning from its passive equivalent,
   b) Although in conceptual content they seem to be the same (Leech, 1079:19).

The active sentence answers an implicit question "What did Mrs. Bessie Smith donate?", while the passive sentence answers an implicit question "Who donated the first prize?". In other words:

   1. in contrast to
   2. Suggest that we know who Mrs. Bessie Smith.