CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL REVIEW

2.1. Figurative Language

According to Kerrait (2009:113), “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)”. It means 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, they are sincerity, respectful, and attractive.

According to Nyoman in Zen (2011:9)

There are many types of figurative language such as metaphor, simile, symbols, hyperbola, irony, etc. 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”.

It means figurative language is differentiated into four groups, they are confirmation, comparison, opposition, and allusion.

According to Knickerbocker and Reninger in Darmayasa (2015:2),

Figurative languages are images used in particular way to explore the less known through the known. It can be a special repetition, arrangement or omission of words with literal meaning or a phrase with a specialized meaning not based on the literal meaning of the words in it. Figurative language will give more meaning to the words, beautify them, and emphasize their meaning”.

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It means figurative language is images used in particular way to explore the less known through the known.

Based on definition above figurative language is images used in particular. Figurative language is differentiated into four groups, they are confirmation, comparison, opposition, and allusion. Figurative language is the way of giving expression through a special language which shows the soul and the writer personality (language user).

2.2. Types of Figurative Language

According to Spivey (2011:1) Figurative language to describe an object, person, or situation by comparing it to or with something else. 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. Some of these students may even challenge the statement and argue, “I’ve seen art that is ugly. She is probably ugly!”.

It means figurative language is simply a way to add color and depth to what is otherwise a bland statement.

Spivey (2011:1) gives type of figurative language :

A. Simile :A simile (sim-uh-lee) uses the words “like” or “as” to compare two explicitly unlike things as being similar.

B. Metaphor :A metaphor (met-uh-fawr, -fer) suggests something or someone actually becomes or is something else.
C. Personification: Personification (per-son-uh-fi-kay-shuh-n) gives animals or inanimate objects human-like characteristics.

D. 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.

E. Hyperbole: A hyperbole (hy-pur-buh-lee) is a statement so exaggerated that no one believes it to be true.

F. 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.”

G. Clichés: Clichés are statements that have been heard so often that their once colorful play on words has become expected and stale.

Based from the classification data above, the sentences which is filled by the figurative language giving more sense when the readers read the sentence. The readers will be imagining the message that the writer puts in the sentences as a hidden message.

According to Hilliard in Study Island (2009:1),

Figurative language is a set of literary devices that authors use to bring the reader into the writing. The literary devices use language in such a way that what is being said is different from the actual literal meaning of the words. Figurative language helps the reader to get a clearer picture of what's happening, and they can also be used to convince the reader of something, or they can be used to simply entertain the reader. Some common types of figurative language are: simile, metaphor, and personification.

Some of figurative languages are usually used to entertain the reader. The meaning of the message is making the readers rich.
Hilliard in Study island (2009:1) gives the type of figurative language:

A. Dialect: Dialect is the language used by people who live in a certain place. Sometimes writers will spell words incorrectly to show the way a character's words sound.

B. Evocative Language - Evocative or sensory language evokes, or calls forth, our emotions, and it often appeals to our senses—hearing, sight, touch, smell, and taste.

C. Imagery: Imagery deals with the senses. It is language which describes something in detail, but it appeals to the senses.

D. Irony: Irony is used to express the exact opposite of its literal meaning. Because of this, it depends on the perceived and real attitude of the speaker.

E. Metaphor: Metaphor is a type of comparison between two objects that are not thought of to be the same.

F. Personification: Personification is a figure of speech in which things are endowed with human qualities or are represented as possessing human form.

G. Rhyme: Rhyme is when words are used because they sound similar, especially when they sound alike on the last syllable.

H. Rhythmic Language - Rhythmic language takes similar forms to the use of rhythms and the repetition of notes and phrases in music.

I. Simile: A simile is a comparison between two unlike objects using the words "like" or "as."

J. Symbolism: Symbolism is when certain objects or images are used in place or to represent other ideas.
A good language must be filled with some figurative languages. More figurative languages fill the sentences, more sense the readers will learn something new. The various kind of figurative languages is magnificent.

Murray Knowles and Rosamund Moon (2006:5) gives type of figurative language:

A. Metaphor: Therefore, are instances of non-literal language that involve some kind of comparison or identification.

B. A subtype of metaphor is Personification: Where something inanimate is treated as if it has human qualities or is capable of human action.

C. Similes: Very like metaphors, but there is one important difference the comparison is explicit.

D. Simile: Also term a type of fixed phrase that follows the pattern as clear as crystal, as white as a sheet, as thin as a rake, as a cheap as chips.

E. Metonymy: An important kind of non-literal language.

Based on definition above types of figurative language is language that is used in ways that differ from the literal connotations. simply a way to add color and depth to what is otherwise a bland statement.

From the experts of types figurative language, the writer able to draw a conclusion that every types of figurative language is giving more sensation to the readers when they read that. That simple sentence that has a figurative language made it wealth meaning and imagining.
2.3. Definition of Metaphor

Based on Hurford (2007:331). “Metaphor is conceptual (mental)operations reflected in human language that enable speakers to structure and construct abstract areas of knowledge and experience in more concrete experiential terms”. From the definition above metaphor is conceptual to increase knowledge of human language so the readers know more concretely.

According to Faizal (2011:34).“ Metaphor is figurative analogy or comparison between two things where the comparison is indicated directly, without the “like” or “as” customary in similes”. From the definition above metaphor is a comparison between to things directly, not using conjunctions.

According to Reaske in Minderop(2010:85),

Metaphor is the figure of speech which compares one thing to another directly”. Usually a metaphor is created through the use of some from of the verb “to be”. For instance, if we say, “life is a hungry animal,” hungry animal has become ametaphor for a life. If a poet writes, “my love is a bird, flying in all directions,” the bird has become a metaphor of the poet’s love.

It means metaphor is figurative of speech. A word or phrase that is used to make a comparison between to people, things, animals or places.

Based on definition above metaphor is figurative of speech. Metaphor is a comparison between to things directly, not using conjunctions. Metaphor is conceptual operations reflected in human language.
2.4. Types of Metaphor

Lakoff and Johnson Metaphors We Live by (2003:1), those are

1. Orientational Metaphors, is a metaphor in which concepts are spatially related to each other. Orientational metaphor gives concepts spatial orientation by associating an abstract knowledge area with some aspect of experiential knowledge grounded in how human brings understand their orientational in physical space, i.e. “up vs down”, “front vs back”, “in vs out”, “on vs off”, “deep vs shallow”.

2. Ontological Metaphors is defined as a metaphor in which an abstraction, such as an activity, emotion, object, or idea, is represented as something concrete, such as an object, substance, container, or person.

3. Structural Metaphors, “a Structural metaphor is conventional metaphor in which one concept is understood and expressed in terms of another structured, sharply, defined concept”.

From the data above, the writer already knows that Lakoff and Jonhson classify the figurative languages into three types and each types having a different meaning and sense, and also teaches the writer how to mark it off. For most people device of the poetic imagination and the rhetorical flourish a matter of extraordinary rather than ordinary language.
According to Wahab in Achmed (2016:21)

Metaphor split into three groups, namely nominative metaphors, predicative metaphor, and metaphor kalimatif. Nominative metaphor is a metaphor which figuratively meaning contained in the noun phrase, whereas other components only stated a direct meaning. Because nouns can be positioned as subject and object in a sentence, this metaphor is further divided into two kinds, namely subjective metaphors and metaphors objective. In subjective metaphor, which is also referred to as a metaphor nominative, figurative meaning only appear on any subject.

It means types of metaphor namely nominative metaphors, predicative metaphor, and metaphor kalimatif.

According to Knowles and Moon (2006: 5) “Metaphor is the language of non-literal or figurative revealing comparison between two things implicitly”. It means metaphor is a word or phrase for one thing that is used to refer to another thing in order to show or suggest that they are similar.

Knowles and Moon (2006: 5) states that there are two types of metaphor, the metaphor of creative and unconventional metaphors.

- Creative metaphor is a metaphor used writer or speaker to express ideas and feelings into an article so that the article be easily understood by the reader. This metaphor represents a new expression based on the existing realities and usually found in the literature.

- Conventional metaphor is a metaphor that is no longer the new nature and type of this metaphor has lost its character as a metaphor, since metaphor is often used and then put into everyday vocabulary. For example to show the emotion of anger (anger) He used the phrase exploded (anger explode).
Conventional Metaphors are also often referred to metaphorically dead or
dead metaphor.

It means types of metaphor such as creative metaphor and conventional metaphor.

Based on definition above types of metaphor are Orientational Metaphor,
Ontological Metaphor and Structural Metaphor. In other types of metaphor are
metaphor namely nominative metaphors, predicative metaphor, and metaphor
kalimatif. Types of metaphor are creative metaphor and conventional metaphor.

2.5. Definition of Songs

According to Richard in Kayyis (2015:35), “Song is a relatively short musical
composition for the human voice, which features words or lyrics”. Sometimes it has
rhymes and uses a language style that is different from the language style which is
used in a scientific or formal text. It means song is sung in particular tones, rhythms,
speed and style.

According to Kamien in STKIP Muhammadiyah (2015:35) “Song is a relatively
short musical composition for the human voice that is possibly accompanied by other
musical instrument which features words or lyrics”. It means a song is the act or
art of singing.
According to website (Cambridge Dictionary 2016) “Song is a usually short piece of music with words that are sung”. It means song is the musical sound that a bird makes.

From the definition above, the writer concludes that song is a tone or sound art composition in sequence, combination, and temporal relationship (usually accompanied by musical instrument) to produce a piece of music that has unity and continuity (containing cadence). A variety of tones or rhythmic sound is also called the song.

2.6. Definition of Lyrics

According to Dumpleton (2008:380). “Lyric is a text that made to be song or relating to a category of poetry that expresses subjective thoughts and feelings (often in a song like style or form)”. It means that lyric is a text made for singing.

Based on Underhill (2002:33), “Lyric is a short meaningful text, made to be song and used of a singer or singing voice that is light in volume and modest in range.” It means that lyric is a musical instrument which content text in volume and modest in range.

According to Hornby in Setiawan (2014:5), “Song lyric is a short poem in a number of verses set to music to be sung”. In its writing, the songwriters or composers usually beautify the language they use by any figurative language, so that
the listeners will be more attracted in listening the song. It means song lyric is a short poem.

From the definition above, the writer concludes that the lyrics are an expression generally describe a person’s life written in the form of a text to be sung. Lyric is a musical instrument which content text in volume and modest in range. Song lyric is a short poem that expresses deep personal feelings in a way that is like a song.