CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Previous of Study

Some researchers have conducted the research about figurative language. There are:

 1. Syamsi Azwardi (2016)

Syamsi Azwardi from University of Mataram has completed his research entitled "Analysis of Figurative Language Used in Some Coldplay's Song Lyrics" which discusses about what kind of figurative language uses in the songs. The method which is used by the researcher is qualitative research and descriptive method. The source of data in this study is taken from the Coldplay albums which had been released. The data contains several kinds Figurative Language. In the end of the research, the researcher concludes the meaning being interpreted in the discussion session mostly contained of social life. These meanings are intended to make the listeners feel the thoughts, opinion, feelings, and exprience of the singer himself. The analysis of figurative language in some Coldplay's song Lyrics is the final result of the study that can be used as the additional information and the source of meanings in understanding and comprehending the knowledge of figurative languages.

 2. Putu Ayu Retnayanthi (2014)

The second research was conducted by Putu Ayu Retnayanthi from Universitas Udayana entitled "The Analysis of Figurative Languages in Adele's Song Lyrics". Her study aims to identify the types of figurative language found in the song lyrics by Adele and to analyze and describe the contextual meaning of the figurative language used in the song lyrics by Adele. The data source were taken from some song lyrics from Adele's two albums. The method applied in this research is the qualitative method. The data collecting technique are findings and analysing the data. The results of this research is the researcher found eight kinds of figurative languages found in   four   songs   of   Adele. These   kinds   of   figurative

languages are used by the writer in order to make her creation in this case the songs look alive so we can feel the condition that the writer tries to show in that song. The use of the contextual meaning in this study also opens up all the meanings and the purposes from four song lyrics by Adele. The words that firstly look complicated can be elaborated in the contextual meaning so that they can be better understood.

2.2 Theme

Glencoe (1985 : 139) states that theme is a general statement about the main idea of the story. It means that what happens in the story is a specific example of that theme. It means that theme is the main idea of a story. It has a general and wide meaning, and it is only found when the readers read the whole story in this case the song lyrics by Michael Jackson. The theme is the meaning the story releases. Theme is the necessary implication of the whole story, not a separate part of a story.

The theme of a story is sometimes explicitly stated somewhere in the story, either by the author or by the one of the characters (Perrine, 1959 : 119). The implying theme should be sought and concluded by the readers themselves. The readers understand about what the author has said in the songs become his or her knowlege of life. In other words, the reader make discovery about existence that they may or may not have known before.

In analyzing a theme, the readers should know the whole story. It means that the theme cannot be separated from the other elements in the literary work itself. It is so neccessary to understand and discover the relationship of the whole elements before deciding to find the theme.

Theme is one of the significant elements of poetry. It is a heart or a central idea of a piece of writing that usually relates to the universal truth and issue. In reading a poem, we need to determine its theme in order for us to fully understand the message. Trying to determine the theme of the poem the purpose that the poet has in writing this poem and the idea he wants to express. In order to

discover the theme, however, you need to look at the poem as a whole and the ways that the different parts of the poem interact (Cuevas and friends, 2015 : 20).

2.3 Figurative Language

Figurative language is a type of language that varies from the norms of literal language, in which words mean exactly what it says, also figurative language does not mean exactly what it says, but instead force the reader to make an imaginative leap in order to compehend an author's point (Sharndama and Suleiman, 2013 : 167). According to Bull (2008 : 165), figurative words used not in the ordinary literal sense, but in an imaginative way.

According to Sharndama and Suleiman (2013 : 167) figures of speech normally add beauty, emotional sensitivity, or transfer the author's impression or thought through comparing or identifying a person or a thing with another one that has a meaning which the reader is familiar with. These devices are mostly used in poetry. In sung-poetry, performing artists use them to dress the content of their speech, idea, or thought. It involves any use of language where the intended meaning differs from the actual literal meaning of the words themselves. They are situational or context bound. Figurative languages are employed as a medium of expression of thoughts, feelings and ideas implicitly rather than explicitly.

2.3.1 Types of Figurative Language

There are many kinds of figurative language, some of which are found in Michael Jackson's *Earth Song, Heal the World, Cry, We are the World, and We are Here to Change the World.*

1. Metaphor

Metaphor is a figure of speech which compares one thing to another directly. Metaphor and simile are both comparison between things essentially unlike. Metaphor in other words establishes an analogy between object to another in order to make the letter more vivid our mind. In metaphor the comparison

implied that is the figurative term is substitute for identified with the literal term (Perine, 1959 : 65). For example :

- *Isabelle is an angel.*

This line is categorized as metaphor because on this line there is an analogical comparison. Isabelle is a human while angel is a spiritual being believed to act as an attendant, agent, or messenger of God. So regardless of the true meaning of each word in the sentence, the meaning is the character of someone described in the word angel who is always loving and caring each other.

2. Personification

Personification is a figure of speech which endows animals, idea abstraction, and inanimate object with human form, character, or sensibilities; the representing of imagenary creatyres or things having human personalities, intelengence and emotions; as impersionate in drama of one chareacter or person, whether real or fictions, by another person (Holman, 1985:328). For example :

- *The sun smiled down on them.*

Based on the explanation of the experts above this line is a personification. If we think logically how could the sun smile. But in this case the meanings is the sun illuminates the world with its light.

3. Hyperbole

Hyperbole is figurative speech consisting of exaggeration is used without the intent of literal persuasion (Holman, 1985 : 221). Hyperbole differs from exaggeration in that it is extrime or excessive. Sometimes it is useed for comic purpose, but more often it is used seriously and can produce a very dramatic effect. For example :

- *Blazing sun burned my bones.*

The line above describes the situation with extreme exaggeration. So it can be concluded that the sentence is hyperbole. Because during the past world civilization until now there has never been an accident that was reported that a person's bones burned by the sun. But what is meant from that sentence is that the sun are so hot that it makes humans feel as if the sun are burning to the bones.

4. Irony

Irony is a contrast between what is being said, implied, or suggested and what is actually the case. In poetry, Irony has a special meaning. Among the devices by which irony ia achieved are hyperbole (a rhetoric of exaggeration) understatement, and sarcasm (Holman, 1985 : 12) For example :

- *Whosever room this is should be ashamed*

The sentence above is irony because it contains a satire. Indirectly when he said the sentence he actually felt the room was not worthy of being seen, so the owner should feel ashamed.

5. Paradox

Paradox is a statement that seems at first glance self – contradictory or opposed to common sense (Frederick, 1988 : 49). Therefor paradox is a figure of speech that contain of two opposite facts. *For example :*

- *I close my eyes so I can see*

The sentence above have a two opposite fact. The two facts are "close" and "see". However there's no people who can see something if he closes his eyes. But in this case what

is said to see might be related to feelings. So the sentence leads to the state when he closes his eyes he can feel something.

2.4 Semantic

Semantics is the study of meaning in language. We know that language is used to express meanings which can be understood by others. But meanings exist in our minds and we can express what is in our minds through the spoken and written forms of language (as well as through gestures, action etc.). Semantics is that level of linguistic analysis where meaning is analyzed. It is the most abstract level of linguistic analysis, since we cannot see or observe meaning as we can observe and record sounds. Meaning is related very closely to the human capacity to think logically and to understand. So when we try to analyze meaning, we are trying to analyze our own capacity to think and understand our own ability to create meaning (Bagha, 2011 : 1).

Human have a language which allows them to produce and understand every-new message and to do so without any outside stimulus. humans language is creative: we are always producing new utterance which others understand; we comprehend new sentence which others have produced (as you understand this sentence, though it is not likely you have read before). All human sociaty have language and contrary to some popular butunfounded opinions every known language is complex and subtle, capable of expressing whatever its speakers need to express and capable of changing to meet the changing needs of the speakers (Keidler; 1998: 3-5).

To express ideas, someone can use songs as a means of expressing himself. A songwriter create a song to express experiences, ideas, feelings, and so on. Song lyrics usually contain of figurative language and it has deep meaning that sometimes make the listeners difficult to interpret the song meaning. Therefore the lyrics must be analyzed to find what themes and figurative language contained in the song's lyrics.