

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

The definition of figurative language, its application, teacher professional development, material development, song lyrics, and Drake's album "Scorpion" will all be covered in this chapter by the researcher.

#### 2.1 Definition of Figurative Language

The way a researcher expresses or describes something differs from others. It allows for the expression of a range of emotions and ideas. Figurative language refers to variations in word choice, phraseology, or language usage. Peter (2002) defines figurative language as language that combines the speaker's intention to shock, arouse emotion, and motivate action. Language is what employs figures of speech. A figure of speech is a rhetorical device used to convey a message different from the literal sense. Figure of speech can be defined as when a writer or speaker deviates from a word's typical meaning for emphasis or novelty (X.J. Kennedy, 1979).

In figure of speech, figurative language refers to word combinations whose meanings cannot be obtained by analyzing the meanings of the individual words that make up the phrase; alternatively, figurative language employs multiple words to describe a single thing, person, or idea. We don't often employ figurative language in our everyday conversations. Figurative language is frequently used in literary works, including music, novels, poems, ads, and newspaper articles. The usage of words that deviate from their typical meaning is known as figurative language.

## 2.2 The Usage of Figurative Language

Comparative, contradictory, and correlative figurative languages are the three categories. Kennedy (1979) defined contradictive figurative language as using exaggeration, litotes, paradox, and irony, and comparative figurative language as using personification, metaphor, and simile.

### 1. Metaphor

According to Peter (2019), a metaphor is a kind of figurative language that, when used as figurative words, relates one object to another in an indirect manner utilizing the same or almost the same features without the use of connecting words like "such as," "like," or "as." Metaphor is a condensed analogy that makes a direct comparison between two objects. Since metaphors do not employ comparison terms like or as, the first point and the second subject are immediately related, in contrast to similes (Stack, 2020). This metaphor suggests that certain things are useful or similar to other things that are not.

### 2. Simile

A simile, in the words of Leech (2013), is a straightforward parallel. It indicates that something is declared to be identical to something else right away. This calls for actions that clearly show the similarities—that is, the words. Her hair, for instance, is silky smooth. Kersaf (2019) defines a simile as a metaphorical language with a defined goal that makes explicit comparisons between items. To avoid confusing the reader or listener, a simile provides a clear explanation of how one object is compared to another.

### 3. Metonymy

Taufik & Cahyati (2022) define metonymy as the usage of one thing's name in place of another that is closely related. Its goal is to make a mental association between a name and something else. In your life, for example, I planned to construct a cottage.

### 4. Personification

Kennedy (1979) defined personification as a figure of speech that humanizes an object, an animal, or an abstract concept (such as truth or nature). It endows thoughts, animals, and inanimate objects with human qualities. The reader's imagination may be significantly impacted by this. Children's books, poetry, and fiction all make use of this.

### 5. Hyperbole

According to Ismail (2020), hyperbole is a metaphorical language that uses an exaggerated remark to make a point. I moved the cosmos to meet him, for instance.

### 6. Repetition

Repetition, as defined by Tarigan in Faoziah (2018), is a kind of figurative language in which a word, sound, or sentence fragment that is employed to emphasize in a suitable situation is repeated.

### 7. Symbol

A symbol is a person, item, scene, event, or character that stands in for something else. It is something that both embodies itself and represents a specific objective reality. A symbol literally combines an abstract feature that is provocative with a tangible and sensual character. Using an object or reference to give the story deeper meaning is known as symbolism. The same object can be used frequently to express a deeper meaning or in different versions to establish a mood or overall vibe.

## 8. Irony

The word "irony" comes from the verb "deceive" or "pretend." Irony is a figure of speech satire in which words that have opposite literal meanings are used. This figure of speech is generally employed to provide. Thus, the irony will work provided the audience understands the words' literal meaning as well (Keraf, 2004).

Figurative language refers to words or phrases that are used in writing or conversation to suggest a deeper meaning or to select many terms for interpretation or translation. Figurative language usage is already very common in the poetry and songwriting genres. Figurative language serves to either highlight the author's feelings or emotions by emphasizing certain terms with interpretations or translations, or by providing a deeper meaning.

### **2.3 Teacher Professional Development**

Instructor a professionally qualified teacher is a prerequisite for attaining a quality teaching process, which is accomplished through professional development. In this approach, the goal of the teaching profession is to support students in their learning process and, depending on their age, assist them in becoming independent and taking ownership of their behavior, rather than just mediating in the process of acquiring knowledge. We recognize the existence of alternative PDF positions, such as coaches and mentors, as well as the existence of alternative forms of professional learning, such as collaborative teacher networks (Boylan 2016, 2018). Furthermore, we acknowledge that professional learning and professional growth can be distinguished from one another (see, for instance, Labone and Long 2016, MacPhail et al. 2019, Osmond-Johnson et al. 2019). Here, we'll refer to both as "professional development" for the sake of simplicity.

Recent research on mathematics teacher education has focused more on three areas since it has identified the gap between teachers' learning and practice:

- 1) Contextual factors of the teaching profession.
- 2) Teachers' reflections.
- 3) The overall conditions of teacher education.

## **2.4 Material Development**

In order to convey and use knowledge and provide experience of using the language, material development, according to Tomlinson (1998), is everything created by individuals (authors, teachers, or learners) with the intention of promoting language acquisition. Therefore, when creating resources, they must first determine the needs of the learners and take the learning objective into account.

## **2.5 Song Lyrics**

A song is a type of instructional media that can be used to teach any subject and may also be used to make learning a foreign language more enjoyable. Because the song's lyrics contain a variety of vocabulary terms, it can also be used to teach vocabulary. Then, most individuals enjoy music. It's said that music has magical properties. It can make people laugh, cry, feel sad, or become enraged just by hearing to it. Songs can be played in solo, duet, trio, or boisterous choral formats. The song's words are primarily composed of rhythmic poetry, although there are also passages of free prose or religious content. Jamalus (1988) asserted that songs that are sounded (spoken) with the use of musical instruments can be considered works of art. Furthermore, according to The Encyclopedia of Americana (1998), a song is a brief musical composition that is put to a poem, with equal weight placed on the lyrics and the music 29. It can be sung with an instrumentation accompaniment and can be composed for one or more voices. Songs can take on many different forms, according to Sharndama & Suleiman (2006).

Some songs are intricate, inventive, and rich in word, rhythm, and melody play. One line in particular in the song matters. We refer to it as lyric. A song's lyrics have the power to elevate it. A lyric is a brief poem that expresses the poet's feelings and emotions directly and is typically broken up into stanzas or strophes. Since lyrics are an integral component of a song or poetry, it is impossible to dispute that they have an impact on their beauty, as a song's or poem's beauty is derived from their beauty.

According to Abrams (2002), a lyric is any very brief poem that is composed of the words of a single speaker expressing a mental state through perception, thinking, and emotion. He goes on to say that the word "lyric" originally meant "a song performed to the accompaniment of lyric" in Greek. He continues by saying that a lyric sometimes still has the feel of a poetry intended to be set to music in its modern applications. The hymn, for instance, is a lyric about a religious topic meant to be sung. The song's lyrics help listeners fully comprehend the message it conveys. Stated differently, the song's message is made clearer by the lyrics. Lyrics are written as a means of communication between the writer and the listener, claims Dallin (1994). The majority of the time, their message—whatever it may be—is intended to inspire listeners to at least consider it. Based on their musical tastes, period, and other cultural contexts, these people's goals and modes of engagement are ingrained in their culture. Song lyrics are a person's expression of what they have seen, heard, or experienced, according to Awe (2003). Hornby (2000) asserts that lyrics serve as a vehicle for a person's innermost feelings and ideas.