CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter consists of the theory related to the study being analyzed and several theories in interpreting meaning.

2.1 Literature

Literature is the expression of the beautiful idea, thought, and imagination in beautiful language. According to Long (1919: 4), literature is showing more about emotions and imaginations rather than intellect. Like the other work art, literature in playing with imagination and the ideals of people, such as love, faith duty, friendship, and freedom. Literature is not only what the writer did but also what they thought and felt in their daily life. Literature tends to ask its audiences to learn by themselves in a way of attracting the audience’s attention in form of uncertainties to be explored.

The literature also add the knowledge of the readers, they can know more about anything through the literature. The reader also can feel sense of life when they are enjoying literary work. In this research, the researcher will discuss about literature itself, including the kinds of literature. This classification of literature can be divided into three different classification: narrative text, drama, and poetry (Wiyatmi, 2006:27).
2.1.1 Narrative text

The first classification of literature is narrative text. Narrative text is a text which has story in the literature work. According to Luxemburg in Wiyatmi (2006:28) along with the story in literature will present a story. The basic purpose of narrative is entertain, to gain and hold a reader’s interest. There are two kinds of narrative text: novel and short story (Wiyatmi, 2006:28).

2.1.1.1 Novel

Soedjarwo (2004:89) stated that novel is a literary work which tells about an amazing story from human life. In novel there are three kinds of important aspects, such as character, plot and conflicts. In the end of the novel, there will be a change of the main character’s story.

2.1.1.2 Short story

According to Pranoto (2007:13) short story is a story which has a short writing. Short story usually consists of two hundred of words to ten hundred of words. In literary work, short story is same with the basic purpose of narrative text which is to entertain the readers.

2.1.2 Drama

The second classification of literature is drama. Drama is a performance which played by actors and actress on a stage. According to Worthen (2010: 33) drama is an
instrumental which represented fiction for making performance. The elements of drama are plot, character, setting, conflict, dialogue and theme.

2.1.3 Poetry

The third classification of literature is poetry. Poetry can express criticism of human social life, the example talking about the government, environment and many more. Moreover poetry read by the literature lover. They can feel their sense of the writing by reading of poetry. Arnold in Nauman (2001:3) believed that poetry is the criticism of life. Poetry also gives the readers ideas in their life. It can be concluded that poetry is expression of sense of life, as can express happiness, sadness, emotion and imagination. In literature, the song lyrics are regarded as one form of poetry.

2.1.3.1 Song

Song is one of the most popular literary works. It is another way to express author’s feelings, ideas, illusions and messages to other people. Song is a short piece of music with words that you sing (Bull, 2008:423). In music, song is a composition for voice or voices, performed by singing. A song may be accompanied by musical instruments, or it may be unaccompanied as in the case of capella song. Song can be broadly divided into many different forms. One division is between art songs, pop song and folk song. For the singer a song may be sung for a solo singer, a duet, trio or larger ensemble involving more voices.
This research will analyze figurative language in song lyric. Lyric in the song is important to give meaning in that song. Lyric also give a life of the song because form the lyric, people can understand the song.

2.1.3.2 Lyric

Lyric is called as a short story that emphasizes on the expression of the individual’s feeling and emotion. Bull (2008:264) stated that lyric is words of a song that expressed direct personal feelings. The personal feeling of this song can be expressed by the author of the song lyric.

The main point of the song is the song lyric itself. If there is no lyric in the song, that song just called as instrumental. In reality, what has been composed in the literary works, especially song lyrics is the reflection of human’s being life. It is a media to express author’s imagination, illusion, feeling and ideas.

2.2 Figurative Language

According to Reaske (1996: 42) “Figurative language refers to words and group of words, that exaggerate or alter the usual meaning in figures of speeches of the component words. A figure of speech may be said to occur whenever a speaker or writer, from the sake freshness or emphasis, departs from the usual denotations of words”. In the other words, figure of speech are a way of saying something other than literal meaning of the words, in fact when people cannot say what they want to say directly, they can say more by figurative statement to make it more vividly and
forcefully. Figurative language is good device for people to emphasize felling when they communicate with each other.

There are seven kinds of figurative speech which has different characteristic for one to another, they are:

**2.2.1 Hyperbole**

Hyperbole is a figure of speech, which employs exaggeration. It can produce a very dramatic effect. He also states that the idea of seeing a thousand errors is of course a exaggeration or hyperbolic expression of the poet. Exaggeration of the description of what we see and feel followed by emotion, so the users of language do not satisfy that they express only what we can say but it is added by other words to show their expression more attractive. In fact, we can prove the truth sometimes is an opposite expression. The poet necessary exaggerate thing that will be compared in order to get accurate attention from the reader. Sometime hyperbole is called overstatement, for example:

*I’ve told him a thousand times*

**2.2.2 Simile**

A simile is a comparison that often uses the words like or as. A simile is a direct comparison between thing. Which are not similar with the essence particular. A poet introduces a simile through a connecting word signal that comparison is being made.
The connectives that are most frequently used such as “like” as “But” “than”. This characteristic its intended to express the similar thing with another directly.

Example: *What did we say to each other that now we are as the deer*

### 2.2.3 Metaphor

Metaphor is figure of speech which compares a thing to another directly. A metaphor is a statement that one thing is something else, a comparison made between things which are essentially not alike. It is similar to a simile, but does not use like or as.

Example: The teacher is a hero without badge

### 2.2.4 Personification

Personification is the process of signing human characteristic to object, personification is figure of speech which shows analogy to draw a thing as if human characteristic or these thing, animal, and abstract terms is made as human.

Personification is a figure of speech that draws an animal, an object or an ideas having human characteristic.

An example personification is: The sky looks angry

### 2.2.5 Repetition
Repetition is a figure of speech, which is used by the writer to repeat several words in his sentences. It can be whole repetition or half repetition. A repetition consists of some expression like a repetition of sounds, words, collection of words of some parts that are considered important in sentences, which intend to intensify the meaning.

Example: I felt happy because I saw the others were happy and because I knew I should I feel happy, but I wasn’t really happy.

2.2.6 Symbol

Symbol is visible object, place, person or experience by giving some further meaning than what it is. Sometimes the learners will representation which repeated over and over again.

Example: She is so beautiful like a rose

2.2.7 Onomatopoeia

Onomatopoeia is a technique of using a word whose sound suggest its meaning. In other word onomatopoeia is figure of speech that combines of sounds in a word that imitates or suggest what word refers to.

Example: when the owl sang in her night, cuckoo. I don’t know where I had to go.
2.3 The Description of Shawn Mendes Song

Shawn Mendes is an young Canadian singer and song writer. He was born August 8, 1998. He attracted a following in 2013, when he began posting song covers on the video sharing application Vine. The following year, he caught the attention of artist managers Andrew Gertler and Island Records A&R Ziggy Chareton, which led to him signing a deal with the record label. Mendes went on to release an EP and his debut studio album Handwritten, whose single “Stitches” reached the top 10 in the US and Canada, and number one in UK.

The song about pure devotion to somebody, perhaps an unrequited love case bearing in mind previous songs. Remember singing with somebody almost ended up in a relationship with a while back when they were sing a song together and then the song will always take back to the memories, Such a good examples of life and how our interpretation of it becomes our reality.