CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents some review of related literature. It discusses about literature, song, lyric, figurative language, meaning, and the song When You’re Gone.

2.1 Literature

Literature is basically understood and characterized as writing which has influences to hold the emotion of the readers or to influence their heart. The great work of literature gives human consciousness about the truth of life. Reading literature can add the knowledge and understanding about human being, the world, and the life are. Literature is not only gives pleasure for the reader but also provides something more important to understand life. It in line with Putri (2013), who stated that literature is the expression of beautiful thought and ideas in beautiful language.

Literature represents human experience, such as expression of happiness and sadness or the other experience that can influence their feeling and explain the experience by using language as the medium. According to Abram (2009), literature as a fiction of arranges words design to stir the imagination that express an emotion or idea in literary work such as story, poem, and plays. Literature may inform, entertains, and express the writer’s personal joy to give pleasure and also entertain the readers. It means that the aim of the literature is to present a pleasure
reading for the readers. So, the readers can enjoy and have imagination or enter the new world from that literature.

Based on those explanation, the writer concludes that literature does not only give pleasure for the readers but also contribute something important in human life. The literature also adds the readers’ knowledge so that, they can know about anything through literature. They also can feel sense of life when they are enjoying the literature work.

2.2 Song

Song is one of the most popular literary works. According to Hornby in Putri (2013), song is a short poem or number of verses set of music intended to be sung by the singer. Song is another way to express the author’s ideas, imaginations, illusions, feelings, and messages to the other people.

In recent study, Ismail (2017) found that song is a composition for voice or voices that performed by singing. It may be performed by musical instruments or unaccompanied with musical instrument that called capella song. For the singer, song may be sung by a solo singer, a duct singer, trio, or group that involving more voice.

In the song, lyric is an important component beacuse it will give meaning in that song. So, people will deeply understand about the meaning and messages from the song by knowing the lyric.
2.3 Lyric

Lyric is media to express human’s feeling, illusion, idea, and emotion. In recent study, Aziz (2011) found that lyrics designate a short poem, which emphasizes of the individual’s feelings and emotion rather than external events or attitudes. The individual’s feeling in the song lyric can be delivered by the author of the song lyric.

Based on the arguments, song lyric is the main point of song. In fact, what has been composed in the literary activities, especially song lyric is reflection of human’s being life. It is the medium to express the author’s idea or expression to the listener.

2.4 Figurative Language

According to Macmillan (1987), figurative language is figures of speech that surprise us with the unique comparison. Tarigan (1986) stated that figurative language is a way to express an idea with language in specific way that shows the author’s personality and soul. It means that figurative language is used to express the writer’s idea indirectly interestingly and imaginatively. Figurative language can be confusing if it used incorrectly.

There are many kinds of figurative language. They are simile, metaphor, personification, synecdoche, metonymy, paradox, litotes, repetition, hyperbole, and irony.
2.4.1 Simile

According to Macmillan (1987), simile is a figure of speech that directly compares two seemingly unlike things using a comparing word such as like or as. From the explanation, simile is a figure of speech in which a similarity between two objects is directly expressed.

Example:

*They are like cat and mouse.*

In this sentence, the poet compares the people with cat and mouse, because they are always fighting in their life like cat and mouse. The use of the word “like” shows that it is simile.

2.4.2 Metaphor

A metaphor is a figure of speech that makes an implied comparison between two seemingly unlike things (Macmillan, 1987). According to Tarigan (1986), metaphor is a figure of speech that constructs an analogy between two things or ideas; the analogy is informed by the utilization of a metaphorical word in place of some other word.

Unlike a simile, a metaphor does not use a comparing word such as like or as. So, metaphor compares two things essentially unlike and it usually states a fact by the use of comparison and more positive without use like or as.

Example:
1. **Her teeth are pearls.**

In this sentence, it compares “the teeth” with “pearls”. It means that her teeth are white and shining like pearls. It is metaphor because the teeth is not a pearls even white and shining. We can use this comparison to describe an association of pearls with teeth. A pearl is a type of jewel that has white colour that very shine, and the teeth which is describing shares similar characteristics.

2. **Her eyes were glistening jewels.**

The sentence above is comparing “the eye” with “glistening jewels”, that means her eyes are very beautiful. It is metaphor because her eyes do not really glisten, but we can use this comparison to describe an association of glistening jewels with someone’s eyes. Jewels is glistening that looks very beautiful, and the the eyes which are describing shares similar characteristics.

2.4.3 **Personification**

According to Macmillan (1987), personification is a figure of speech in which an animal, object, or idea is described as having human form or characteristics. It means that personification is giving feelings, thinking, activities for an objects. In brief, that object can be alive like a human.

To concluded, personification is a type of metaphor in which distinctive human characteristics are attributed to an animal and object or idea.

Example:
The tree watches her sleep.

The meaning of the sentence above is not real. The tree does not really watch the girl but the tree is just standing near the sleeping girl. In this case, *watch* is human action, it means that *tree* is being personified. In daily life the term *watch* is always for human being, because *watch* is characteristic of human.

2.4.4 Synecdoche

According to Altenbernd in Tarigan (1986), synecdoche is the figure of speech that mentions a part of names as substitute of whole names. He also explained that there are two kinds of synecdoche; *pars pro toto* (a part of something to suggest the whole) and *totum pro parte* (the whole to suggest a part).

Example:

1. *I love your eye.*

   The sentence above represents that he loves her whole appearance and body, not just her eye.

2. *His parents bought him a new set of wheels.*

   The meaning of “a new set of wheel” is a new car of him.

   Therefore, synecdoche is figure of speech that causes an important part of one thing to another thing itself.

2.4.5 Paradox

According to Abram (2009), paradox is statement which seems on its face to be logically contradictictory or absurd, yet turns out to be interpretable in a way
that makes a good sense. Paradox is a phrase or statement that while seemingly contradictory or absurd may actually be well founded or true.

Example:

*He is rich but poor.*

The sentence above has contradiction. “*Rich and poor*” means that he is rich but he is not generous.

2.4.6 Litotes

Tarigan (1986) stated that litotes is figurative language that in expression explain positive thing in the negative form that is contradiction, the reverse from hyperbole. It means that litotes is a form of understatement in which a thing is affirmed by stating the negative of its opposite.

Example

*He was not unmindful in that job test.*

The sentence above means that he gave careful attention for the job test. *Was not unmindful* is the negative opposite that states an understatement thing.

2.4.7 Metonymy

According to Altenbernd in Tarigan (1986), metonymy is a figure of speech use the name to related with the name people, the object, or something as the substitute. It means that metonymy uses one word to explain something, because it has a close association.
Example:

*I will give you my hand.*

The word *Hand* is not real hand but it substitutes *give a help for other*.

### 2.4.8 Repetition

Repetition is the repeating of sounds, letters, words, or lines, which helps give poetry its meaning, form, and sound (Macmillan, 1987). So, repetition is a repeating sound, words, or part of the sentences, which assumed as the important thing to give an emphasis in a context that is suitable.

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

There are four repetition of words “happy”, but everytime the word functioning in different ways.

1. She feels happy.
2. Others feel happy
3. She is being forced into happiness (is she actually happy?)
4. The truth: She is actually not happy at all.

### 2.4.9 Hyperbole

According to Moeliono in Tarigan (1986), hyperbole is an expression which is overdoing from what is meant: the amount, the size, and the nature. Hyperbole is figure of speech that used by the poet to exaggerate something. Emotion followed the exaggeration of description of what we see and feel, it
makes 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 reality, we can prove the truth because it sometime is an opposite expression. The poet need an exaggerate thing because it will be compared in order to get accurate attention from the reader. From the description, we can conclude that hyperbole is figure of speech that contain of exaggerate statement and overstatement to create a strong impression.

Example:

- When she was in Bali, she spent a ton of money.

The phrase *ton of money* means she spent a lot of money, its actually not really a ton. So, that sentence presents an exaggerate statement.

2.4.10 Irony

Irony is a broad term used to talk about a contrast between reality and what seems to be real (Macmillan, 1987). It means that irony is a figure of speech to show something related to thing which has not actual mean. Irony has meaning that extends beyond its use only as figure of speech. Irony is a sharp of incongruity that goes beyond the simple and clear intention of words or actions.

Example:

*He is very diligent till he does not pass the test.*

The word “diligent for does not pass the test” is not appropriate, it is only an ironic word that has opposite meaning. In fact, “does not pass the test” is failed the test. It is called irony. The real sentence perhaps like you are really lazy.
2.4.11 Symbol

According to Maacmillan in Ambarsari (2013), symbol is a figure of speech in which an object, place, person, experience means more than what it is. Symbol is an image transferred by something that stand for represents something else, like flag for country, or autumn for maturity.

2.5 Meaning

Meaning is the message or idea that the poet actually wants to say to the readers. According to Long in Sari (2013), meaning is the attention of verbal expression, a gesture, or act (purpose) what is to be understood; significance as of words and significance as important. Meaning is marking that which is expressed by language or action. In general, meaning is describing that which is intended to be or actually is. Sense often points to a particular meaning of word or phrase. It also used of meaning that is intelligible or reasonable. Significance points to a meaning that is only implied. It points to the importance of a meaning which is not immediately perceived.

Meaning has an important role to explain word or sentences or make something clear. It is important in the analysis of poetry for the resesarchers that do well to consider the word all the times. Same as the poem, song also has meaning expressed by the composers or mucisians. As a result, the meaning in song is the same as that in the poem. The reader or listener will know or understand the content of the song and what the musicians want to express their song by analyzing the meaning.
2.6 When You’re Gone

“When You're Gone” is a song written by Canadian singer Avril Lavigne and Butch Walker. This song was written for Lavigne’s 2007 album The Best Damn Thing. It was co written and produced by Butch Walker and released as the second single in that album on June 19, 2007. Lyrically, the theme of song is about her life and love and the content of song revolves around its protagonist that regret to herself and she loves someone that always missed by her, even she wants to do everything for him but he have left her.