CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the writer discusses some topics such as literature, poems, songs, lyric, figurative language and contextual meaning.

2.1 Literature

According to Smallwood (2003) in *Reconstructing Criticism: Pope's Essay on Criticism and the Logic of Definition*, the definition of literature can be gathered in one or another way of perspective from four essays written from different perspective; they are Rene Wellek and Austin Warren (1949), John M. Ellis (1974), W.W. Robson (1982), and Terry Eagleton (1983). They have different methodological and ideological perspective at describing literature.

Cited in Smallwood (2003), Wellek and Warren (1949) define that literature is everything in print. They also called it as great books. They conclude the term literature to be the art of literature, whether it is the use of language, paints of picture, or sound of music. The world of literature is the world of fiction and imagination. John M. Ellis (1974) defines literary texts as a social construct where literary is not about fiction, it is also about facts. Literary is all valuable written text that has been accepted by society. Robson (1982) believes that literature is not the subject, or the motive for writing, that makes a work literature. It is a work that plain man enjoys, that we all enjoy even it is not to be candidates for great books. He stated that literature is what the public wanted. Literature is the right use of language. Terry Eagleton (1983) considers literature as a number
of different ways in which people relate themselves to writing. Literature is a construct of language, fashioned by particular people for particular reason at a certain time.

According to Abrams (2012) there are four major genres in literary works; poetry, prose, fiction, and drama. Genre means a type of art, literature, or music characterized by a specific form, content, and style. All of these genres have particular features and functions that distinguish them from one another.

Abrams (2012) states that poetry is a form of text that follows a meter and rhythm, with each line and syllable. It is also defined as a kind of language that says more intensely than ordinary language (Laurence & Thomas in Hayani, 2016). Prose is an inclusive term for all discourse, spoken or written, which is not patterned into the lines either of metric verse or of free verse. Fiction is the types of sentences that constitute a fictional text. It comes from Latin (fictio) that emphasized its status as falsehood, feigning, and lying (Princeton Encyclopedia of Poetry, 1993). Drama is the form of composition designed for performance in the theater, in which actors take the roles of the characters, perform the indicated actions, and utter the written dialogue. The common alternative name for a dramatic composition is a play. In poetic drama, the dialogue is written in verse.

2.2 Poem

There have been a number of definitions of poem by a number of scholars. Intisa (2015) states that poem is a literary work with a language that is shortened, solidified the language and given the rhythmic sound that combined with the selection of imaginative imagery. Sugono (2003) defines poem as a kind of
literary work which its form is set up carefully to sharpen people's awareness of an experience and generate special responses through sounds, rhythms and special meanings. A poem is an instance of verbal art, a text set in verse, bound speech (Princeton Encyclopedia of Poetry, 1993).

Based on time, poem is divided into three ages, namely: old poems, new poems, and modern poems (Intisa, 2015). Old poem is known as a form of formation that is strongly bound to rules, as well as the number of syllables, arrays, stanzas and rhymes. New poems begin to diminish the attachment of rules in the formation of a poem. Modern poems have a free form.

2.3 Song

Song is a term used broadly to refer to verbal utterance that is musically expressive of emotion; hence more narrowly, the combined effect of music and poetry. It is also any poem that is suitable for combination with music or is expressive in ways that might be construed as musical (Princeton Encyclopedia of Poetry 1993).

According to Akporobaro (2006) in Sharndama and Suleiman (2013), songs assume a variety of forms. Some of the songs are rich, imaginative, and elaborate in the play of words, rhythm, and melody. According to Hariyanto (2017), a song is a composition of voice performed by a singer or by musical instrument that contains many messages, idea and express feeling.

According to Dudrah in Siallagan, Manurung, Sinaga (2017), Song is a part of literature. It is a way of life for human. If an important occasion is a meal,
songs are its spices – leaving the meal incomplete without them. Oxford defined song as short piece of music with words that you sing.

According to Bently and Sherman et al. in Popoola and Vambe (2008) a musical work is one consisting of music, exclusive of any words or action intended to be sung, spoken or performed with music. They state that a song expresses the lyricist’s personal feelings, thoughts and ideas meant for singing, particularly with the accompaniment of a lyre.

2.4 Lyric

According to Abrams (2012), lyric is any fairly short poem, uttered by a single speaker, who expresses a state of mind or a process of perception, thought, and feeling. In the original Greek, “lyric” signifies a song rendered to the accompaniment of a lyre. In some current usages, lyric still retains the sense of a poem written to be set to music.

According to Maulana and Laila (2017), every single song has different meaning and the writer usually uses an implicit meaning or explicit meaning in the lyric. Understanding the meaning of the song lyric can be grammatically, but sometimes the hearer of the song found lyric that has implicit meaning.

Lyric can simply express an enamored state of mind in an ordered form, or may deploy an argument to take advantage of fleeting youth and opportunity or may express a cool response to an importunate lover. In other kinds of lyrics, a speaker manifests and celebrates a particular disposition and set of values; expresses a sustained process of observation and meditation in the attempt to
resolve an emotional problem or is exhibited as making and justifying the choice of a way of life (Abrams, 2012).

2.5 Figurative Language

Figurative language is a form of language used by the writer or speaker to convey something else other than literal meaning (Tarigan, 2013). Afriani (2014) states that figurative language is a kind of language that the speakers say less than what they mean or more than what they mean.

Figures of speech are imaginative tools in both literature and ordinary communications used for explaining speech beyond its usual usage. The language that uses figures of speech is called figurative language and its purpose is to serve three elements of clarity, forth and beauty in the language (Tajali, 2003). However, as any figure of speech has a figurative meaning, it may cause ambiguity which influences the clarity.

Abrams (2012) states that figurative language is a conspicuous departure from what competent users of a language apprehend as the standard meaning of words, or else the standard order of words, in order to achieve some special meaning or effect. Figures are sometimes described as primarily poetic, but they are integral to the functioning of language and indispensable to all modes of discourse.

There are of figurative language that writer used in this study, they are stated by Arvius (2003), Kennedy & Gioia (2002), Pardede (2008) and Abrams (2012) elaborated as follows:
2.5.1 Simile

Abrams (2012) states that simile is a comparison between two distinctly different things indicated by the word “like” or “as”. Arvius (2003) states that simile is a trope that describes one thing by comparing it with another, suggesting similarities between them, although they are also clearly different. For example is from Robert Burns, “O my love’s like a red, red rose” or she was as sweet as honey.

2.5.2 Metaphor

Metaphor is word or expression that in literal usage denotes one kind of thing that is applied to a distinctly different kind of thing, without asserting a comparison (Abrams, 2012). Metaphor is used in poetry to explain emotions, feelings, and relationship other elements that could not be described in ordinary language. For example of metaphor is her teeth are pearl.

2.5.3 Personification

Personification consists of giving human characteristics to an object. Personification is a figure of speech that describes something that is not human as though it could feel, think, act, live, or die in the same way as people (Arvius, 2003), for example in Emily Dickinson’s poem in the title “Ambition cannot find him”.

2.5.4 Paradox

Paradox is a figure speech that delivers two things which are contradictive but this figure reveals the real fact that makes sense even the speaker or the
writer uses an absurd word (Kennedy & Gioia, 2002). For example, “Experience is simply the name we give to our mistakes” by Oscar Wilde. Those quote that actually fact, when we have do something wrong in our life, we always take it as an experience in our life.

2.5.5 Antithesis

Abrams (2012) states that antithesis is a contrast or opposition in the meanings of contiguous phrases or clauses that manifest parallelism—that is a similar word order and structure—in their syntax for example “Willing to wound, and yet afraid to strike.”

2.5.6 Irony

According to Abrams (2012), the term “irony” means of dissembling, or of hiding what is actually the case. Irony statements are untrue, based reasoning that is interpreted by the hearer from the speakers meaning, for example: “no doubt, you is the best person that ruined my life.”

2.5.7 Synecdoche

Synecdoche is a figure of speech that a part refers to the specify of whole (Pardede, 2008). Abrams (2012) states in synecdoche (Greek for taking together), a part of something is used to signify the whole, the whole is used to signify a part. For instance, the term ten hands for ten workers, or a hundred sails for ships and, in current slang, wheels to stand for a car.

2.5.8 Metonymy

Metonymy is a word or complex expression that basically stands for one thing or it is used for one lexical thing which is connected with other
through experience (Arvius alm, 2003). It also about part–whole relationships, the kind which allows the same word to be used in many languages for instance hand and arm, or foot and leg.

2.5.9 Hyperbole

Hyperbole is the term used for overstatement. This figure is used by someone who has desire to exaggerate something (Arvius, 2003). For example: *I will die if I don't meet him tomorrow*, the word die is overstatement expression, because it is illogical expression in the real life.

2.5.10 Symbol

In the broadest sense a symbol is anything which signifies something; in this sense all words are symbols. In literature, the term "symbol" is applied only to a word or phrase that signifies an object or event which in its turn signifies something, or has a range of reference, beyond itself (Abrams, 2012). For example Word *Rose* is referent for *beauty* destroyed by time, sexuality, secrecy, and guilt, all seem drawn in by the implications of these words.

2.6 Meaning

A piece of language conveys its dictionary meaning, connotations beyond the dictionary meaning, information about the social context of language use, speaker’s feelings and attitudes rubbing off of one meaning on another meaning of the same word when it has two meanings and meaning because of habit occurrence. Geoffrey Leech in his *Semantic a study of meaning* (1974) breaks
down meaning into seven types of ingredients giving primacy to conceptual meaning as follows:

1. **Conceptual Meaning**

   Conceptual meaning is also called logical or cognitive meaning. It is the basic propositional meaning which corresponds to the primary dictionary definition. It is literal meaning of the word indicating the idea or concept to which it refers. It deals with the core meaning of expression. *i.e.* woman as = human, female, adult

2. **Connotative Meaning**

   Connotative meaning is the communicative value of an expression over and above its purely conceptual content. It is something that goes beyond mere referent of a word and hints as its attributes in the real world. It is regarded as incidental, comparative unstable, in determinant, open ended, variable according to age, culture and individual. It can be codified in terms of limited symbols. *i.e.* woman is human, female, adult but psychosocial connotation could be gregarious, having maternal instinct or typical attributes such as experienced in cookery, skirt or dress wearing, etc.

3. **Social Meaning**

   The meaning conveyed by the piece of language about the social context of its use is called social meaning. The decoding of a text is dependent on our knowledge of stylistic and other variations of language. Social meaning is related to the situation in which an utterance is used. Stylistic
variation represents the social variation. This is because styles show the geographical region social class of the speaker. Styles help to know about the period, field and status of the discourse. *i.e.* steed, horse and nag are synonymous. They all mean a kind of animal (horse), but they differ in style and so have various social meaning, steed is used in poetry, horse is used in general, while nag is slang.

4. **Affective Meaning**

Affective meaning refers to emotive association or effects of words evoked in the reader, listener. It is what is conveyed about the personal feelings or attitude towards the listener. *i.e.* home for a sailor or soldier or expatriate and mother for a motherless child will have special emotive quality.

5. **Reflected Meaning**

Reflected meaning arises when a word has more than one conceptual meaning or multiple conceptual meaning. *i.e.* in church service the comforter and the holy ghost refer to the third trinity. They are religious words. But unconsciously there is a response to their non-religious meaning too. Thus the comforter sounds warm and comforting while the ghost sounds awesome or even dreadful. One sense of the word seems to rub off on another especially through relative frequency and familiarity, the word ghost is more frequent and familiar in no religious sense.
6. **Collocative Meaning**

Collocative meaning is the meaning which a word acquires in the company of certain words. It refers to associations of a word because of its usual or habitual co-occurrence with certain types of words. i.e. pretty and handsome indicate good looking. The word pretty collocates with girls, woman, village, gardens, flowers, etc. on the other hand, the word handsome collocates with boys, men, etc so pretty woman and handsome man.

7. **Thematic Meaning**

Thematic meaning refers to what is communicated by the way in which a speaker or a writer organizes the messages in terms of ordering focus and emphasis. The way they order their messages convey what is important and what not. i.e. 1) Mrs. Smith donated the first prize; 2) The first prize was donated by Mrs. Smith. In the first sentence who gave away the prize is more important, but in the second sentence what did Mrs. Smith gave is important. Thus change of focus change the meaning also.