CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

In this chapter, the author explained the theories of literature, figurative language, song, and kinds of meaning. The explanations are presented below to support the answers to the questions presented in the first chapter.

2.1 Literature

According Fatiyah (2018), literature is a medium used by imaginative individuals to bridge the gap between their views and reality by modifying facts or their imagination. In general, literature is a human expression in the form of written or oral works based on thoughts, opinions, experiences, and feelings. All ideas contained in literature are embodied in imaginative forms or mirrors of reality. However, according to Lestari's (2019) explanation, the original definition of literature is referred to as "literacy". Literature derives from Sanskrit, namely literature "su" denotes "good or beautiful" whereas "literature" implies "book, writing, or letters."

Rexroth (2023) states that literature, derived from the Latin littera, "a letter of the alphabet," is first and foremost humankind's complete body of writing; second, the body of writing pertaining to a specific language or people; and finally, particular pieces of writing. According to Mashuri (2005), literature is divided into two, namely imaginative or informative. This classification aims to give the reader the freedom to choose between imaginative stories or factual information. There are many kinds of literature that usually used in writing life.

According to Klarer (2004) in Arum (2022), literature is divided into four genres as follows:

2.1.1 Drama

Longley (2019) explains that drama in literature is the performance of written dialogue (including prose and poetry) to depict fictional or nonfictional

events. Robert adds that drama can not only be performed on stage, but also in film. "Playwright" is the called for drama creators. Furthermore, Betti (2020) states "Dramatic literature is a record of the playwright's efforts to express and communicate their ideas about hopes, dreams, ideas, feelings, thoughts, and experiences, as well as their relationship with society."

2.1.2 Fiction

Fiction is a story created from someone's imagination and never existed in real life. In the author's imagination, they are creative by using unrealcharacters, places, and events so as to build a more exciting storyline. According to MasterClass (2021), literary fiction tends to follow an unconventional plot structure that contains inherent symbolism and allegory compared to genre fiction. Comics, fairy tales, short story, and novel are examples of fiction.

2.1.3 Film

Klarer (2004) in Arum (2022) defines that film is preserved and recorded in an unrepeatable theater performance individually and uniquely. According to Yulfani & Rohmah (2021), film is a series of moving images recorded with sound that tell a story shown on television or in cinemas/movie theatres." Besides functioning as entertainment, film is also recognized as an art form. Basically, many people like this type of literature because it has many genres in it, for example horror, comedy, romance, action, documentary, and so on. Types of genres in films are classified based on the theme, characteristics, and production techniques.

2.1.4 Poetry

According to Alfian (2016), "Poetry is the recording and interpretation of the human experience in the existence of a material and composed effectively." As an art form, poetry is a written work that is condensed to evoke various kinds of feelings in its readers (Ringo and Kashyap, 2023). Meanwhile, Donovan (2022) says that poetry is a literary art form that focuses on the

aesthetics of language written, spoken, or performed. Poetry has historically been composed using fairly strict rhyme rules, and each culture has its own conventions. However, today many poets have abandoned these ancient norms and seek to create poetry with qualities of rhythm and beauty through words delivered through their own style.

Song is also an important component of literary works. Song is a beautiful arrangement of words contained in a poetry. According to Resdiansyah in 2019, poetry is a literary work created by humans that contains life values as well as a depiction of the author's life, either directly or indirectly. Poetry and song lyrics have similarities in form and meaning, so they are considered the same. However, song lyrics are an expression of a person's thoughts about something that has been seen, heard, or experienced during his life. Thus, song lyrics are written with poetic language so that the work can arouse the spirit as well as attract the attention of the listener.

2.2 Figurative Language

Figurative language is a language expression technique in which the meaning is added or indicated rather than the literal meaning of the supporting words. Figurative language is employed to achieve specific effects so that a literary work feels more alive. Nisa (2020) said "Figurative language is anythinga speaker or writer says that deviates from the standard denotation of words for the sake of freshness or emphasis." As a result, figurative language is the meaning of someone else's language.

Arifah (2016) explains that figurative speech is not only used in literary works of language such as drama, poetry, and prose. Arifah adds if figurative language is also capable of being alive in linguistics study or common usage in writing song lyrics and everyday conversation. However, most people will directly consider the term figurative speech as a term of literary study becauseit is mostly used as a stylistic device analyzing literary works.

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Based on Avillanova & Bram (2019), figurative language is frequently used to enhance the vividness of the works of written expressions, such as song lyrics, poetry, and magazine or newspaper articles. Figurative creates additional language to the imaginative delight by making abstract concepts plain so that listeners can readily enjoy a work. Figurative language also adds to the author's passion for conveying his meaning and attitude. The author uses metaphorical language to give themself the opportunity to use any terminology they want while still being understood by the audience.

According to Yusnitasari, et al. (2022) figurative language creates a sense of beauty in every song lyric. The song's meaning is to communicate their thoughts. Meanwhile, Agustina & Mustikawati (2023) said that some songwriters frequently employ figurative language to obfuscate the content of their work, even though the lyrics sometimes reflect the author's emotions. Hence, song lyrics with significance can be presented indirectly using figurative language.

There are many forms of figurative language, but in this section the author uses the explanation from Ariningsih (2022) in Abrams (1999: 90), that figurative language classified into eight types: simile, metaphor, hyperbole, paradox, irony, personification, metonymy, and symbolism.

2.2.1 Simile

According to Abrams (1999: 97) in Ariningsih (2022) stated that "Simile is a direct or explicit comparison means that two objects are compared in the sense that one object can be referred to by terms used in the other to make a clear description". Sketchily, simile is a literary term where you compare two different things and point out the qualities they have in common. This parable usually compares two things that are not related so it is included in a simple comparison. Thus, in selecting words for comparison will be very important because the writer needs it as a similarity pointer through the words: like, same, as.

Example:

He smiles like the sun

This example means that "he" has the similarity to the sun where sun is describes as a very beautiful, shining, and warm around. Untouchable beauty.

2.2.2 Metaphor

According to Abrams (1999: 97) in Ariningsih (2022) defines "Metaphor a word or expression used in a metaphor which in literal usage, donates the application of one type of thing to another type of thing without making a comparison". Simply, metaphor is a figure of speech that states a comparison between two objects or concepts that are not the same but have something in common. Metaphors allow us to make new connections without using words of comparison, such as like or as. Metaphors can also show us that something is a symbol of something else. Thus, by conveying the additional meaning of a figure of speech in general, the writer or speaker can help the audience understand the idea more clearly.

Example:

This girl is on fire

This example means that "she" has the similarity to the fire where she is capable of anything and can stand on her own (Allen, 2021).

2.2.3 Hyperbole

According to Abrams (1999: 97) in Ariningsih (2022) hyperbole is a condition when the point of the writer's utterance is exaggerated which makes an overstatement. Hyperboles are not the same as similes and metaphors because hyperboles are not comparisons. Hyperbole is usually used to show contrast or to grab the reader's attention. Hyperbole is not meant to be taken literally since it is usually used for emphasis or as a way of making a description more creative.

Example by Betts (2021):

I'm so hungry, I could eat a horse.

In reality, you couldn't consume a whole horse. However, you use the word to demonstrate to others that you are exceedingly hungry.

2.2.4 Paradox

According to Abrams (1999: 201) in Ariningsih (2022) that paradox is a word that has a meaning that contradicts itself. However, upon further examination, paradox contains the essence of a certain truth or reason. Nordquist(2020) found that in *The Encyclopedia of Rhetoric*, paradoxes are "mostly used for expressing astonishment or disbelief at something unusual or unexpected" in everyday communication (Sloane 2001). For example, paradox in William Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet* "Here's much to do with hate but more with love."

2.2.5 Irony

As Abrams (1999: 135) in Ariningsih (2022) said that irony is interpreted as a statement where the meaning implied in the presentation is significantly different from the meaning pretended to be. In simple words, irony is the difference between appearance and truth. The irony is usually conveyed with full emphasis on satirizing the people concerned.

Example by Masruri (2018): *"Your rapport is very good, until red's color all"*

Actually, she wants to say that the rapport is very bad, but at first the speaker using subtle language but is addressed to the other person to ridicule because the reality is not what is expected.

2.2.6 Personification

Ariningsih (2022) said "Personification is the expression used when inanimate things given the attributes of a human being".

This personification style is able to provide characteristics or ideas that make the reader more imaginative. This type of figure of speech is also a figure of speech to make things that are silent or dead feel more real and alive. In addition, personification is usually used to provide a clear picture of the situation the writer wants to describe and as an image to make it feel more concrete.

Example: *Hordes of clouds greeted me to start the day cheerfully.*

In the "hordes clouds" example it is an object and not a human. So, clouds can't greet humans.

2.2.7 Metonymy

Based on Abrams (1999: 135) in Ariningsih (2022), Metonymy (for Greek change of name) is a literal term in which one thing is applied to another that is closely related because of repeated associations in common experience. Metonymy can also be defined as a sort of metaphorical language in which an object or concept is referred to by the name of something that is closely linked to it rather than its own name. Metonymy is closely related to a name of a thing, person, or characteristic as a substitute for something itself (Masruri, 2018). Betts (2021) said "Metonymy serves as a colorful way to take the ordinary and dress it up into something poetic or beautiful."

Example by Betts (2021):

The White House will be making an announcement around noon.

The words 'The White House' is used in place of the President or White House staff.

2.2.8 Symbolism

Ariningsih (2022) found in (Abrams, 1999: 311) "Symbolism can be expressed as people, pressures or situations and objects are more abstract." In terms, a symbolic figure of speech is a comparative figure of speech which contains similes of one thing and another by using objects, animals, or figures.

Symbolism is used to express messages implicitly, where the symbol used is a symbol that is commonly used so that both the speaker and the interlocutor already know about the meaning conveyed.

Example in Selena Gomez *Who Says* song:

I'm no beauty queen, I'm just beautiful me

Yougot every night to a beautiful life, come on

Selena symbolism 'night' as a lack of outer beauty. In fact, being a beauty queenwill only last as long as they are young. Hence, Selena asked girls to feel beautiful from within. She admits that she lives a normal life like any other human being.

2.3 Song

Based on Ibrahim, et. al (2018), song is the most beloved and popular form of literature because they have a unique ability to connect with people on a deep and personal level, making them highly relatable. Basically, song, as a piece of music with sung lyrics, serves to express thoughts, feelings, and experiences. Lyrics and music are the two components of a song (Dewi, 2020). Each song has its own enchantment and effectiveness for the listener since the words convey a distinct message. Based on Ratna (2017), songwriters create inspired song lyrics from poetry because of their experience and ability to choose terminology when writing songs. As a result, the song becomes a work of literature.

Siallagan, et al. (2017) explain that lyrics in a song can complete and embellish the song, making the listener more interested in hearing it. Some lyrics are written in a poetical composition, which is comparable to poetries in that many words are written in figurative language. Furthermore, the writer uses metaphorical language in accordance with their features in order to make his work more aesthetic and unique (Aryawan, et al. 2019).

Many writers utilize this style of language in their literary works to convey their impression of something in order to offer special effects and unique comprehension in each sentence of their works. Therefore, in understanding the literal meaning of the song lyrics, the listener must have more knowledge of figurative language to make it easier to understand the song (Astuti & Astuti, 2020).

2.4   The Importance of Song in Human Life

Of the many works of art that exist, song is the most favored because it is considered to have many benefits for everyone. In addition, music is also considered important for the following reasons:

To begin, song can be used to alleviate sadness. Someone who loves song, then when they are upset, they will always strive to listen to tunes that are joyful. Someone is able to obtain positive energy and lessen the amount of tension in every challenge he meets by utilizing the intricacies of song. According to Tiwari (2017), listening to song can both quiet the mind and raise our awareness of our surroundings. As a result, a person will feel better than before.

Second, song can be used to motivate and inspire others. Someone who is exhausted and wants to give up frequently prefers to listen to song she enjoys rather than do something out of reason. They frequently listen to music with lyrics that contain various messages that can motivate them again. Listening to this style of song can help someone wake up and be ready to face the day. According to Tiwari (2017), "Music often takes you out of many dilemmas, leads you to success, and encourages you to move forward."

Third, song can be used to someone grasp a lesson more easily. This may still appear odd. However, for some people, studying while listening to song canbe really beneficial. Especially if the song being played is pleasant and soothing.This style of song can improve concentration and focus. Furthermore, listening to song while studying has been shown to boost vocabulary, resulting in a large amount of new vocabulary.

The lyrics' distinctive vocabulary will be recalled faster because they are frequently played repeatedly,causing the fragments to stick in our memory. As a result, many people learn other languages on their own through the song they love.

Fourth, song is frequently utilized to express one's emotions. When someone is heartbroken after a breakup, they may frequently create a playlist that reflects their emotions. Some people may find this habit excessive. Nevertheless, for someone who struggles to express himself in speech, this behavior can be quite beneficial. All of the song's lyrics have the ability to reach their inner souls, allowing them to immerse themselves in the atmosphere. If we listen to a playlist made by someone who has been harmed, it may be painful, but it contains a really meaningful message. People in this phase typically listen to tracks with a relatively mellow arrangement and tone. However, many "heartbreak songs" have attractive covers when viewed from the outside.

Lastly, music has always been employed as a kind of entertainment. Tiwari(2017) says in his essay that song is frequently performed at festivals and events.This is because music does not have a special single topic, and anyone can listento song for whatever reason, including to boost the excitement of an event. Song can make anyone joyful, especially if they are inlove. Someone will be happy when attending an event since the song being performed will soothe all of their problems. As a result, song can entertain everyone and keep their minds and souls happy.

2.5 Definition of Meaning

There are a lot of theories that have been developed by all experts of philosophy and linguistics about the concept of meaning. Basically, all of philosophers and linguistics discuss are about meaning in the form of relations between language, speech, mind, and reality. Meaning is a response to stimuli that a person gets in communicating according to association and learning

outcomes. Meaning is the most essential thing in human beings because every word or sentence that is spoken has its own meaning. Therefore, meaning cannot be separated from every communication.

Beauty (2021) found many types of meaning in Leech's book (1981), including:

2.5.1 Conceptual Meaning

Conceptual meaning is the core sense of a word (Beauty, 2021). Denotative or cognitive meaning is another name for conceptual meaning. Conceptual meaning is the meaning that shows the relationship between the concept and the real world, based on what is seen and does not contain concealed meaning.

2.5.2 Connotative Meaning

According to Beauty (2021), connotative meanings are words or phrases that are related to a person's culture or emotional understanding. Connotative meaning is uncertain and open because it is related to real-world experiences and linguistic expressions that are used or heard. Based on a statement Abdi (2021), from Kridalaksana (2008) that connotative meaning is an aspect of the meaning of a word or group of words consisting of feelings or thoughts that arise or are elicited by writers and listeners (readers). Meanwhile, Ratnasari (2019) said, by using connotative meanings, the writer is able to express more freely in shorter words. In addition, it is also able to enrich vocabulary and provide certain effects.

2.5.3 Social and Affective Meaning

Based on Sari (2020), social meaning is the meaning conveyed in literary language related to interactions carried out by every human being (social). Beauty (2021) explains that in a social meaning, dialect is an indication of the origin of an indicator based on the geographical environment in which they live. According to Sari (2020), affective meaning is a meaning related to the

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meaning conveyed in logs, intonations, expressions, and gestures when conveying messages to other people (listeners). Affective meaning shows the speaker's own feelings, such as his attitude toward the audience or his attitude regarding anything uttered.

2.5.4 Reflected and Collocative Meaning

In essence, the reflected meaning is a term or phrase that has multiple meanings. One such instance is disrupted by the power of emotional suggestion, as most notably demonstrated by words having taboo connotations (Ratnasari, 2021). Reflected meaning is also the meaning that emerges in terms of multiple conceptual meanings. This meaning is also often understood as a suggestion contained in the use of language. Sari (2020) states "Collocative meaning is the meaning that is derived by the connection of words that occur in the environment around the speaker." (Beauty, 2021) adds that collocative is merely a distinguishing feature of individual words.

2.5.5 Associative meaning According to Leech (1997:23)

As stated by Nordquist (2020), in semantics, associative meaning refers to the specific attributes or characteristics that people typically think about (right or wrong) in relation to a word or phrase. This is referred to as expressive and stylistic meaning. The associated meaning is one that includes a parable while discussing a term. As a result, the meaning of associative is a shift in the meaning of the term caused by the similarity of properties.

2.5.6 Thematic meaning

"What was communicated by the way a speaker or writer organized the message, in terms of ordering, focus, and emphases," according to the theme meaning. "Thematic meaning is the meaning that is communicated according to the way the speakers or writer arranges the message according to the point of focus and emphasis," writes Leech (1981:23). This also includes how they convey which messages are important and which are not. Moreover, it is primarily a matter of choice within alternatives grammatical construction. This

also includes how they convey which messages are important and which are not.