CHAPTER II
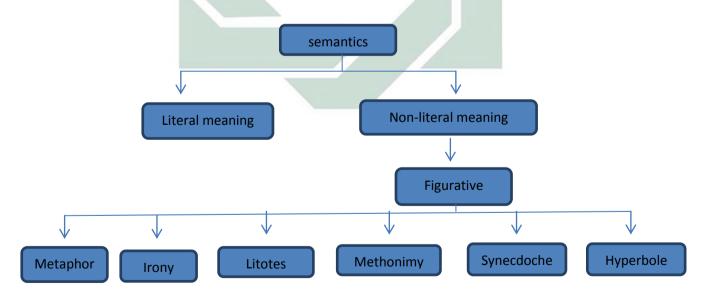
REVIEW OF LITERATURE

This chapter, the writer focuses on theories that used in analysis the data. In order to get systematic explanation, the writer divides this chapter into two parts, theoretical framework and previous studies.

2.1 Theoretical Framework

2.1.1 Semantics

Semantics is part of linguistic. John (1997: 3) says that semantic is the study of the meanings of words and sentences. It means that semantic is a way to interpret the meaning. There are many ways to interpret the meaning of words and sentence. John I. Saeed classifies the semantics on the diagram bellow:

2.1.2 Figures of Speech

According to Robert and Jacob (1986: 590) the term figures of speech is used to describe expressions that conform to a particular pattern or form and these patterns, each of which has a special name, have become the tools of rhetoric and poetry. Thus, it can be defined that figures of speech as a tool to describe expression that usually expressed in figurative meaning or has non- literal meaning. Most of people express their idea or feeling does not use direct statement. They prefer using non-literal meaning. Perrine classified the figures of speech into twelve, they are:

a. **verbal irony**

Perrin (1974: 653) defines verbal irony is a literary device or figure that may be used in the service of sarcasm or ridicule or may not. it means that verbal irony is a way to express our feeling to other people in the form of sarcasm or ridicule but sometime it can be form satire (like sarcasm but it is kinder than sarcasm).

Example:

"Here's some bad news for you: you all got A's and B's!"

This utterance is irony. The instructor says to members when the members have done particularly well on an examination. He is being ironical but not sarcastic. Sarcasm, we may say is cruel. It intends to give hurt. Satire is both cruel and kind. It gives hurt in interest of the patient or of society. It's irony (Perrin, 1974: 653).

b. understatement

Perrin (1974: 651) states that understatement is saying less than one means, may exist in what one says or merely in how one says it. Understatement is contradiction with overstatement or hyperbole. Other definitions are from Roberts and Jacobs (1986: 626) they say that understatement is the deliberate underplaying or undervaluing of a thing for purposes of emphasis. It means that a way of emphasizing its commonness.

Example:

Your voice too soft

c. paradox

Perrin (1974: 649) defines a paradox is an apparent contradiction that is nevertheless somehow true. . Paradox is a statement that containing about contradiction with the real condition. Other definition from Robert and Jacob (1986: 620) states that paradox (from *para*, beyond and *dokein*, to think) is a device in which a seeming contradiction may reveal an unexpected truth. Paradox expresses the truth being contradiction with what they said.

Example:

a) "I fear and hope"

This statement is paradox. It is contradiction between fear and hope. It seems a contradictory feeling that

created by love of the speaker. It describes that the speaker desires to be totally in love but on other he also fears the commitment of love and he therefore he wishes to be free (Robert and Jacob, 1986: 620).

b) "There is a life after death"

This statement is still absurd but almost people believe it.

d. apostrophe

According to Perrin (1974: 613), apostrophe consists in addressing someone absent or something nonhuman as if were alive and present and could reply to what is being said. It means that apostrophe is a way of giving life to someone absent or something nonhuman.

Other definition is from Kennedy, he (1996: 496) says that apostrophe is a way of addressing someone or something invisible or not ordinarily spoken to. It is a means of giving life to the inanimate. It is a way of giving body to the intangible, a way of speaking to it person to person.

Example:

When the speaker on James Joyces's poem (p.726) cries out, "my love, my love, my love, why have you left me alone?"

He is apostrophizing his departed sweetheart (Kennedy: 1996: 496).

e. hyperbole

Perrin (1974: 650) defines that overstatement or hyperbole is simply exaggeration but exaggeration in the service of truth. Hyperbole is a way to say our idea or feeling in the form of exaggeration to the truth to make interested the hearer or the reader.

Example:

a) "There are literally millions of people at the dance!" It means that the dance hall was crowded. (Perrin: 1974:650)

b) "I walk the purple carpet into your eye". It means that purple carpets are commonly used for royalty, the speaker is elevating herself to the status of queen. (Perrin, 1974: 650)

f. Allegory

Perrin (1974: 636) states that allegory is a narrative or description that has a second meaning beneath the surface one. When story or description have own interested but the author interest when they make story or description is in the ulterior meaning. Other definition is from DiYanni (1994: 421), she says

that allegory is a form of narrative in which people, place, and happenings have hidden or symbolic meaning. In allegory there are two levels meaning, literal and symbolic.

Example:

"When pharaoh in the bible, for instance has a dream in which seven fat kine are devoured by seven lean kine." It means that Egypt will enjoy seven years of fruitfulness and prosperity and will be followed by seven years of famine (Perrin: 1974:636).

g. **Symbol**

Perrin (1974: 628) defines that a symbol may be roughly defined as something that means *more* than what it is. Thus broadest defined, symbol can be form an object, a person, a situation, an action, or some other item that has a literal meaning in the story but suggests or represents other meanings as well.

Other definition is from DiYanni (1994: 419), she says that a symbol is any object or action that means than itself, any object or action that represents something beyond itself. It means that symbol is a way to represent something that has the meaning more of an object or action itself. The meaning of any symbol whether an object, an action, or a gesture is controlled by its context.

Example:

a)   "you cannot teach an old dog new trick"

It means the speaker is talking not only about dogs but about living creatures of any species and therefore speaking symbolically (Perrin, 1974: 628).

b) "A rose "

It can represent beauty or love.

c) "A tree"

It can represent a family's roots and branches.

h. metonymy

Perrin (1974: 615) says that metonymy is (the use of something closely related for the thing actually meant) is aspect of an experience for the experience itself. Metonymy is figures of speech that consist of the use of something that related with the name of people or name of things. Other definition given by Kennedy, he (1996: 497) states that in metonymy the name of a thing is substituted for that of another closely associated with it. Metonymy is association of things by using name of the people, animal or things.

Example:

a) We say "the white house decided".

This example is a mean that the president of United Stated did a decision (Kennedy, 1996: 497).

b) The yellow cuckoo-buds "paint the meadows with delight",

It means with bright color, which produces delight. By referring to bright color as "delight", it does not only appear the visual effect but also appears the emotional response (Perrin, 1974: 615).

i. synecdoche

Perrin (1974: 615) says that kind's metaphor which is a part of something used to signify the whole. Synecdoche is use of part for the whole. It means that synecdoche is like metaphor, it represents the whole of metaphor.

Example:

"Lend me your ears" (it means that give me your attention).

j. personification

Perrin (1974: 612) states that personification consists in giving the attributes of a human being to an animal, an object, or an idea. Other definition given by Kennedy (1966: 495), he defines that personification is a figure of speech in which a thing, an animal, or an abstract term (truth, nature) is made human.

Example:

a) "The startled little waves."

In this example, the writer gives explanation that wave has meaning human emotions not wave in human form (Perrin, 1974: 613).

k. Simile

Perrin (1974: 610) says that simile is used as a means of comparing things that is essentially unlike. It means that compares things that are not same in literal meaning. In simile the comparison is expressed by the use of some word or phrase, such as *like, as, than, similar to, or seems, as if, or as when* or a verb such as *resembles* to introduce the comparison.

According Robert and Jacobs, (1986: 590) the word simile is derived from the Latin *similis*, meaning "of the same kind." The key element in the word is the root *sim*, meaning "one". Simile is hence a comparison designed to indicate the sameness or oneness of two things that at first might appears totally dissimilar. Simile is an expression that emphasizes comparison and similarity.

Other definition is from kennedy (1966: 490), he states that simile is a comparison of two things, indicated by some connective. It can be defined that simile is connecting two things that are considered same but totality appears not same.

Example:

"I'm like a ship on the ocean tossed"

Simile is introduced by like with emphasizes on the similarity of the person and a ship. It means that he or she faces external threatening that is overwhelming. It is described as a ship on

the high sea that is threatened with destruction during rough weather (Robert and Jacobs, 1986: 591).

l. **Metaphor**

Perrin (1974: 610) states that metaphor is used as a means of comparing thing that are essentially unlike. Metaphor is a way of comparing two things that are not same. In metaphor the comparison is implied that is the figurative term is substituted for or identified with the literal term.

Other definition is given by Kennedy, he (1966: 490) says that metaphor is a statement that one thing is something else, which in a literal sense, it is not. It means that metaphor has unlike meaning in literal sense. It compares things that unlike without uses word "like". It is direct comparison.

Example:

a) "Oh, my love is red, red rose."

This sentence compares a love with a rose that has a red color, red means brave, so, love is brave, brave to face obstacle and fight to get love (Kennedy, 1966:490).

b) "Your fingers are sausages."

This statement compares fingers and sausages. The writer wants to say that her/his fingers are like sausages (Kennedy, 1966:490).

2.1.3 The reason of figures of speech

Perrine (1974: 616) says that there are four reasons that figures of speech often provides a more effective means of saying what we means than does direct statement. The following are four reasons of figures of speech: first, figures of speech afford people to develop their imagination. People in the world have different imagination when they express their ideas or feelings. Second, figure of speech are a way of bringing additional imagery into verse, of making the abstract concrete, of making poetry more sensuous. The author of the poem or lyric can interest imagination of the reader so the lyric can be looked more interesting. Third, figures of speech are a way of adding emotional intensity to otherwise merely informative statements and conveying attitudes along with information. Figures of speech can appear her/ his ideas, feeling and emotion into lyric. Forth, figures of speech are a means of concentration, a way of saying much in brief compass. It can be defined that figures of speech need our ability to concentrate in interpreting the key term in lyric to make good interpretations or it can be said like a tool of focusing and method of saying much in short statement.

2.2 Previous Studies

Figures of speech were investigated by some researchers before. One of them is Elmega febti S (2012), her thesis entitled "analysis the study of figures of speech in Wyshtan hugh auden's poems". She

investigated five kinds of poems by Wyshtan hugh audenand. Emelga used stylistic theory by Wellek, Rene and Werren and figures of speech by Lawrence Perrin. She also used semantic theory was used to identify the meaning of poem. She used qualitative approach in her research.

The result of her research, there were six kinds from eleven kinds of figures of speech that found in her research (metaphor, simile, personification, symbol, hyperbole, apostrophe). She found eighteen metaphor, eight simile, twenty one personification, seven symbol, eight hyperbole, and five apostrophe. She also found themes, three poems were about love and other poem was about human nature theme, the last poem was about a beautiful nature theme.

The next previous study was titled "The study of figures of speech in maher zain' song." Tutuk siti hanifah (2014) used four songs of maher zain. Her research design was a qualitative approach to analyze the figures of speech in maher zain's song lyric and their meaning. She used stylistic theory and semantic theory to support her research.

The result of her research showed that there are seven kinds of figures of speech that found in four maher zain's song lyrics. They had eight metaphor, three personification, ten paradox, six symbol, nine hyperbole, one irony, and one simile. She also included thirty one connotative meaning of maher zain's song lyrics in her research.

Then, in "Analysis of figurative expressions used by david archuletha in his twelve selected song" by ummu hanifah (2014). She

investigated twelve of song lyrics in her research design. She used descriptive quantitative approach. The result of her research showed that there were thirty five kinds of figurative expression. Percentage of kinds of figurative expression were 10 from twenty nine percent of hyperbole, eleven from thirty one percent of metaphor, twelve from thirty four percent of personification, one from three percent of simile, and one from three percent of irony. She counted the data and found the most dominant of figurative expression in her research is personification.

The writer chooses those three studies as her references because their studies talked about figures of speech. However, there are some differences between this study and the previous research. The first is object of analysis in this study. The writer's object is the first album "let's go" of Avril Lavigne that consisted of eight songs. The writer uses Laurrence Perrin theory and other references to support her research. The writer also uses semantics theory by John I. saeed. Whereas, the object of previous study is Wyshtan hugh auden's poems, maher zain' song, david archuletha in his twelve selected song. Then, the second problem in the writer's study is to analyze the reason of figures of speech whereas the second problem of those previous studies is to analyze the most dominant of figures of speech and the connotative meaning of figures of speech.

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