CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Song as Literature Works

Song is getting the high attention around the world nowadays. Song becomes a part of people’s life that cannot be separated. It connects with the people’s emotional needs to the desire for entertainments. People listen to the song everyday and everywhere. Song sometimes can brainwash people from its lyric.

A song is an artistic form of expression based on sound, with distinct pitches, pattern and form, generally considered a complete work, whether musically or lyrically. It can be wordless or with words. Song is a composition for voice performed by singing or alongside musical instruments.

Song is one of many ways how people express their feeling and idea. Sometimes songs are intended to express the unexpressed feeling, situation and the unspeakable words. A Song has some major elements to support the idea or the theme that will be conveyed by the singer. They are lyric, music, and melody. Lyrics of song are sometimes adapted from poem. It has the same structure and characteristic with poetry. Song has the same function as poetry does, because song consists of the stanzas that are sung by people.

…. Both poetry and song are literary poems that deal with emotion of a particular individual, regarding a particular situation. Furthermore, poetry verses and lines of song often follow a rhyming scheme, giving a sense of melody to the verses, even when the lines are merely recited. There are a number of different lyrics used in songs that derived from poetry. Take for instance, The Star Spangled Banner, which is the National Anthem of the United States. The lyrics of the song were actually derived from the poem of the same title, and written by Franciss Scott Key. (Manisha Khumar (2010), Poetry vs
The statement above means that both of the poem and the song lyric is similar with the poetry. They have the same characteristics. Poetry and song are literary works that are characterized by the use of verses and rhyming words, which are created as a result of the emotions experienced by the writer. It becomes the main reason why song is also a kind of literature works even there are slight differences between them. Of course, song looks simpler than poetry. However, there is a kind of poetry that is intended to be sung that is called ballad. It becomes the basic of idea that song lyric is sometimes same with poetry.

Talking about poetry, we will think about beautiful word, diction, idiom, symbols and stanzas. However, we need to know poetry at a glance. Poetry is an expression of writer’s idea that uses the selected word to beautify its stanza. We also will find some symbols in it, that’s why poetry has more specific meaning that the word itself. Lucelles Ubercombie in Pardede’s Understanding Poetry (2008:6) says that poetry is the expression of imaginative experience, valid simply as such and significant as such communicable given by language which employ every available and appropriate device.

Kasim (2005:40) mentions in Introduction to Literature (teaching materials): Based on its form, poetry can be divided in to seven forms; they are ballad, ode, elegy, pastoral, sonnet, confessionals, and free verse. Some of that poetry was created in order to be sung and preserved orally among illiterate or semiliterate people. People sing to express their feeling. Literature is the mirror of life. It reflects
human life and all phenomena that appear in daily life. Literature can be anything that expressed even something impossible. However, the writers are not the liar because of their imaginative or even their silly mind that creates silly words as their works. Those words may have the deeper meaning that we never think before. It may contain of the various value and idea, philosophical idea for instance. Literature is the way to express the experience of the writers. They write whatever they see, whatever they hear, whatever they want to say by using selected and special ordered words to make their work beautiful. Obviously it is possible for the reality of a fictional world to approximate to that real life, to create an illusion of everyday reality, but it is also possible for the writer to express the idea. In this case, the writer uses words as their medium to express their idea. Literature cannot be separated from the aspect of life because it is the imitation of life and it concerns with the aspect of life such as religion, social, politics, economic, cultural, historical, etc.

2.2 Poetical Techniques

Some poetical techniques which are essential in writing a poem are:

a. Structural Devices

Structural devices consist of three devices are:

1. Repetition

Repetition is to be found in poetry which is aiming special musical effects or when a poet wants us to pay very close intention to something. Repetition can be repetition of word, line, and stanza. Example: water, water everywhere (The Ancient Mariner).
2. Contrast

Contrast is one of the most common of all structural devices. It occurs when we find two completely opposite pictures side by side. Sometimes the contrast is immediate obvious and sometimes implied. Example: *Round the decay Of that colossal wreck, boundless and bare The lone and level sands stretch far away* In *Ozymandias*, the great broken statue is seen against the background of the vast and empty desert.

3. Illustration

Illustration is an example which usually takes the form of vivid picture by which a poet makes an idea clear. Example: the picture given in *Ozymandias* illustrates the idea of the vanity of human wishes. The description of the broken statue of a cruel and powerful king gives the lines *My name is Ozymandias, king of kings; Look on my works, ye Mighty, and despair!* tremendous force. The vain, proud king who thought he would be remembered and feared for ever is now nothing more than a colossal wreck in the desert.

b. Sound Devices

Sound devices include:

1. Alliteration

Alliteration is the repetition of initial consonant in another word is the repetition of the same sound of frequent interval. Example: *O wild West Wind* (*Ode to the West Wind*).
2. Assonance

Assonance is repeating of stressed vowel sound such as: lake and fate.

Example: in behind you auld fail dyke.

3. Rhythm

Rhythm is essentially a mother of repetition. We achieve rhythm by repeating some combination of interval between sound of light and strong beats. Example: Day by day, day after day We stuck, nor breath nor motion (The Ancient Mariner).

4. Masculine Ending

Masculine ending is a line with a final stressed.

5. Feminine Ending

Feminine ending is a line has a final co-stressed.

6. Onomatopoeia

Onomatopoeia is a word that by a sound suggests their meaning.

Example: hiss, buzz, whirr, sizzle, cuckoo.

7. Euphony

Euphony is pleasantness of sound describes light and graceful sounding language that read easily.

8. Cocapony

Cocapony referring to another sound effect describes a harsh and heavy praising.

c. Sense Devices

Sense devices refer to figure of speech. These patterns also called rhetorical figures or rhetorical devices. They are:
1. Imagery

Imagery is descriptions which make us imagine how things or sound or even smell as feel.

2. Simile

Simile is generally the comparison of two things essentially unlike, on the basis of a resemblance in one aspect. It is a figure in which a similarity between two objects directly expressed. Most similes are introduced by *as, like, such*. Example: *From the earth thou springest Like a cloud of fire (To A Skylark).*

3. Metaphor

Metaphor is an analogy identifying one object with another and describing to the first one or more of the quality of the second. Example: *oh Rose thou are sick.*

4. Personification

Personification is the arbitrary of human qualities to an inanimate object the endowment of abstraction with human qualities.

5. Transferred of epithet

Transferred of epithet is as figure of speech in which a personal quality is transferred to an inanimate object. Example: *Sleepless pillow*

6. Symbol

Kasim in Kaban’s thesis (2003) entitled *A Study of Symbols Viewed From Athol Fugard's Master Harold and The Boys* explains that symbol is divided into two; conventional symbol and private (personal) symbol.

Conventional symbol is established by consensus. Many objects have become symbol through their folklore. The cross, for example was once part
of image of crucifixion, later has become the symbol of Christian. Symbol which evolve out of religion or folklore, or out of natural imagery, such as the tide (which symbolizes, among other things, time, and eternity), become symbols by the consensus of large number of people who frequently come in contact with particular association of the image which produce symbols. Symbols which grown out of common usage, like the cross, or out of common understanding. The following colors have been considered bearing conventional symbol for centuries, some of which are reflected in religious practices and can found in mythical stories and literary works. Black is the symbol of mystery or death. Red is the symbol of spirit or passion. Green, the symbol of growth or hope Private symbol, some author do not use common accepted symbol (conventional symbol) but create their own symbol. The problem with private symbol is that readers do not inherently understand them. Since that symbol can work only when there is a consensus of meaning between the author and readers, the author must be present or create his own symbol using the context of the literary work to make the symbol clear. Private symbol is sometimes called personal symbol.

The problem with private symbol for readers is how to recognize an object or thing is a symbol. To solve this problem a reader must be able to relate his interpretation or symbol to the total meaning of the work.

7. Metonymy

Metonymy is the substitution of one term for another with which is closely associated. Example: *Coming from the White House.*
8. Euphemism

Euphemism is a figure of speech which a mild or vague expression is substituted for a harsh or blunt one. Example: *We say at liberty instead out of work.*

9. Exclamation

Exclamation is a figure of speech easily recognized by means of the final exclamations mark, and only used to give expression to an emotion, mild as otherwise. Example: Oh Rose…

10. Climax

Climax is a figure of speech in which ideas are arranged in descending order of importance. Example: *I come, I see, and I conquer.*

11. Anticlimax

Anticlimax is a figure of speech in which ideas are arranged in descending order of importance. Example: *He lost his wife, his status, his wealth.*

12. Antithesis

Antithesis is a device for placing opposing ideas in grammatical parallel. Example: *the hungry judges soon the sentence sighs. And wretches hung that jury my dine.*

13. Irony

Irony is a verbal device which implies an attitude quite different (and often) opposite to literal expressed. Example: *We may say: ‘I could care less’ While meaning: ‘I couldn’t careless’*
14. Allegory

Allegory is a figure of speech which lies somewhere between personification and metaphor. It is an abstraction represented in concrete imagery almost always in the form of a humanized character.

15. Hyperbole

Hyperbole is a figure of speech consisting an exaggerated statement not meant to be taken literally.

16. Rhetorical Questions

Rhetorical Questions is a figure of speech in which statement or fact, for the sake of emphasis is expressed in the form of questions to which no answer is necessary as it is implied in the question.

17. Antonomasia

Antonomasia is a figure of speech in which a proper name is used to indicate the class of people to which the person belongs because he or she possesses similar qualities.

18. Apostrophe

Apostrophe is a figure of speech in which the poet addresses an exclamation fashion with a person, an animate object or personified abstraction. Example: *Papa above? Regard a mouse.*

19. Oxymoron

Oxymoron is a conjunction of two words or expression that is in apparent contradiction. Example: *Sharp – dull Guest – Host.*

20. Epigram

Epigram is a short, witty saying sometimes involving unapparent contradiction. Example: *Man proposes but God disposes.*
d. Aspects of Poetry

There are four aspects of a poem. They are:

1. Sense

Sense is the subject matter of poem.

2. Feeling

Feeling is the attitude of the writer toward the subject matter.

3. Tone

Tone is the attitude of the writer toward the reader.

4. Intention

What does the writer intends to say or the purpose of the writer to write a poem is intention. It is impossible to the poet writes a poem without a special intention, at least to express his feeling.

2.3 The Oppressions On Women

The oppression on women is one of the big issues about women that have been existing along the history. It is an issue that cannot be eradicated. It always hunts women and happens all the time. The oppression on women looks like a universe tradition. What an ironic. Taslima Nasrin quoted:

“Women are oppressed in the East, in the West, in the South, in the North. Women are oppressed inside, outside home. A woman is oppressed in religion, she is oppressed outside religion”.

It means that the oppression on women could happen everywhere. It is because most of universe embraces patriarchy in culture. Patriarchy system or patriarchy is something that never can be separated with the oppression on women. It is mentioned as the main cause why the oppression on women happened. Bhasin in
Sugihastuti (2007:93) said that *patriarch* is a general term in patriarchy culture that has meaning as the domination system and superiority of men, a control system to women where women in the control of men. Ideology in patriarchy said that men position is higher than women and women should be controlled by men and what women’s own are also what men’s own. That is why there is social construct term in patriarchy. Social construct is arranged as the men control over women rights.

Moreover, the double standard in patriarchy takes part of the oppression on women. The basic definition of double standard is one person has the freedom to do something the other does not. It is a rule or principle that is unfairly applied indifferent ways to different people or groups. For instance, when a man having an affair to another woman, society consider that it is normal for a man do an infidelity. But if it happens to a woman, society will consider that she has no pride. It accordance with Bernadette Mosala’s quote, “when men are oppressed it is a tragedy, when women are oppressed it is the tradition”.

There are many kinds of the oppression on women according to the experts. In this case, the writer will divide it into two kinds. They are the oppression on women physically and the oppression on women emotionally. The oppression on women physically is the actions that cause physical violence on women. Such as domestic violence, the change-over of body shapes forcibly (surgery, obsessive diet, botox), etc. Whereas the oppression on women emotionally is a kind of bad treatments which involve the psychology of women such as verbal abuse, powerlessness, cheating, lying, etc.

In relation above problems, the feminism has become the major issue in today’s society. Feminism as a movement rose up since the nineteenth century until now and has the goal to struggle over the men control. Goefe in Sugihastuti
(2007:93) said that feminism is a theory about the equality between men and women in politics, economy, and social; or a movement that struggle for women’s right. But, the main point of this thesis is not about what feminism is. It is all about why have women oppressed to live in those things and still treated badly in society and family.

The inequality position between men and women is the appearance of feminism and feminist. Feminist is a person who believes that the position of women and men are equal. They struggle for the women’s right and also fight against the oppression of women. Feminist criticize the inequalities through literature works. Literature works nowadays not only discuss about the artistic side but also deliver messages that presented to the viewer, reader and listener.

There are so many public figures try to convey the ideas of the oppressions on women through their artworks and one of them is Beyoncé Knowless. Beyoncé is one of the 100 most influential people according *Time Magazine* (April, 23rd 2014). She is a well-known American singer, songwriter, and actress. As a singer, Beyoncé’s songs are characterized by themes of love, relationship, and monogamy, as well as female sexuality and empowerment. Her songs have proven to give the positive impact for plenty of people. She believes on the equality between men and women. She inspires people to be more respect to women through her songs. The feminist word is always stick on Beyoncé, either at the time she was in *Destiny Child* or when she choose to have a solo career. It is because most of her songs are about women who against the inequality between men and women.

Beyoncé conveys the ideas of the oppressions on women through her selected songs radically. She stands as a rebellious woman that has the “audacity” to shun all expectations of what she should be. She is not concerned with people who want to police her body, tell her what to do, or say things like “swearing is not ladylike.”
Beyonce also gives the solution above the problems. She offers the solution that a woman should have personality. Kendra Cherry said that personality is made up the characteristic patterns of thoughts, feelings, and behaviors that make a person different one to another. It arises from within the individual and remains fairly consistent throughout life (Kendra Cherry, What Is Personality?, retrieved from http://psychology.about.com/od/overviewofpersonality/a/persondef.htm)

“Personality can be defined in different ways, depending on whether we focus on the individual or on people in general. If we focus on people in general, then we can define personality as *noticeable psychological differences between individuals*. Just as people differ physically in terms of appearance and build, people also differ psychologically in terms of mental and behavioral characteristics. If we focus on an individual, we can define their personality as *Long-term consistency in that person’s way of being* — that is, consistency in their particular ways of perceiving, thinking, acting and reacting as a person.” (Barry, What Is Personality?, retrieved from http://personalityspirituality.net/articles/what-is-personality/)

A woman who has personality means the consistency of a woman’s way of being in particular ways of perceiving, thinking, acting and reacting as a person who different one to another. She abhors all definitions and labels. She sees all the societal pressure that is put on women and simply does not abide. She rebels against this crazy world which keeps trying to tell her who she is.