2. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.2 Figurative Language

Figurative language is a beautiful language used to make an imaginative impression to the listeners or audience both orally or in writing on the other hand figurative language is an imagination that has more than one meaning and cannot be interpreted literally. Abrams (1999:96), states that Figurative Language is a conspicuous departure from what 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. It means that figurative language is a conspicuous departure from what users of language apprehend as the standard meaning of words, or else the standard order of words, in order to achieve some special meaning or effect.

Figurative languages often provide a more effective means of saying what the songwriter and poet mean than direct statement. In the specific sense, figurative languages may take the form of figures of speech. Style especially figurative languages known in rhetoric is style. Style derived from the Latin word stylus that is a kind of tool to write on a slab lily. Skill using this tool will affect the clarity of that. At press time emphasis on skills to write beautifully, then the style and turn into the ability and skill to write or use words beautifully.

Because of these developments, figurative languages or style becomes an issue or part of the diction the question whether the use of the word fits, flavor or specific clause to deal with the situation. Therefore, covers all issues style
hierarchy of language: individual choice of words (diction), phrases, clauses, sentences and even embraces the discourse overall. So, reach of figurative language actually is very broad, not only includes the elements of the sentence elements that contain specific motifs, such as those commonly found in classical rhetoric.

There are so many types of figurative language such as: metaphor, simile, symbols, hyperbola, irony, etc. But in general the figurative language is differentiated into three groups, they are: comparison (perumpamaan, kiasan, penginsanan), opposition (hiperbo, litotes, ironi) and linkages (metonimia, sinekdoke, kilasan, eufemisme). These figurative languages are most important, according to Djajasudarma (2008:20)

In addition, Perrine (1982:61) states that figurative languages is broadly defined as anyway of saying something other than ordinary way. It is more narrowly definable as a way of saying one thing and meaning another. The readers and writers properly utilize superior style to explain the ideas of the classical rhetorical them. Means of classical rhetoric has been used by the Roman Cicero and Suetonius novelist who wears figura in the sense of "shadows, images, allusions, allegories". Meanwhile, Keraf (2009:113) “Gaya bahasamerupakancarauntukmengekspresikanbiasanyaberpiirmelaluibahasa yang menunjukkansemangatdankepribadianpenulisataubahasapengguna”.

Djajasudarma (2008:20), states that majasdapatmembuatbingunginderapembacakarenamajasmenggunakansuatu kata denganmaknatenertudanmajasseringlebihsingkatdaripadapadanannya yang
This means that figurative language uses words or expressions with a meaning that is different from the literal interpretation. Zainuddin (1992:51), states that *majas* (*gayahasa*) *ialah pemakaian ragam bahasa dalam mewakili atau melukiskan sesuatu dengan penyu*.

This is clear that figurative language usually uses beautiful words to get some certain effects which makes it more attractive.

Glucksberg (2001:8), states that figurative meaning is derived from the literal and can be discovered by discovering the nature of substitution of the metaphorical for the literal. One implication of this assumption is that metaphoric interpretations involve recovering the original literal expression for which for metaphor substitutes.

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that figurative language is the way the author or writer express his thoughts and the inner feelings. The specificity of figurative language in the choice of words an author who is able to touch and take the minds and feelings of the reader or listener.

### 2.2.1 Characteristic features of figurative language

Zainuddin (1992:52), states that there are three Characteristic features of figurative language they are as follows.

1. There is a difference with something that is revealed, for example exaggerate, unfold, symbolize, shrink, quip, or repetition
2. Sentences are arranged with interesting words and beautiful
3. Generally has a figurative meaning

2.3 Types of Figurative Languages

According to Zainuddin (1992:52), figurative language consist of 19 figurative languages. Meanwhile, Djajasudarma states that the most important figurative language consist of 10 figurative language. In this paper, the writer explains nine types of them. They are hyperbole, metaphor, personification, simile, synecdoche, imagery, oxymoron, paradox and repetition.

There are several kinds of figurative languages, as follows:

2.3.1 Hyperbole

According to Djajasudarma (2008:21), “hiperbola ialahungkapan yang melebih-lebihkanapa yang sebenarnyadimaksudkan; jumlahnya, ukurannya, atausifatnya”. Its means that hyperbole is a kind of style that contains an overstatement, to exaggerate something. Meanwhile, Zainuddin (1999:54) states that “hiperbola adalah gaya yang mengungkapkan sesuatu dengan cara melebih-lebihkan tujuan untuk menggerakkanhati”. Its means that hyperbole is style that reveals something with exaggerated exceeds what is actually meant.

For example

1. You snore louder than a freight train.

This statement is overstatement. This sentence explains that sound of someone’s snore is louder than a freight train. In fact sound a freight train is very loud.
Based on the experts’ opinion and example above, it can be concluded that hyperbole is figurative language which express about something with exaggerated, so it does not correspond to the actual reality.

2.3.2) Metaphor

According to Keraf (2009: 139), metaphor is a kind of analogy that compares two things directly, but in a form that brief. Metaphor as direct comparisons do not use the word: as, tubs, like, and so on, so that the first principal directly connected with the principal second fact. Process the same as simile but gradually equations and basic information about the first eliminated.

According to Zainuddin (1992:52), Metaforaialahmelukiskansesuatu dengancaramembandingkansesuatu yang sudahdiketahui.

For Example

1. *He has a heart of stone*

In the example above, there is a comparison between he as a human with a heart of stone.

Based on the experts’s opinion and example above, it can be concluded that metaphor is a bit similar to simile, a sentence which compares two things but without “like” and as.

2.3.3) Personification
Zainuddin (1992:53) tells that *personifikasi ialahmelukiskansesuatu (bendamati) digambarkanseperti yang dilakukansusiaatausepertibendahidup.* It means that personification is a kind of style of figurative language depicting inanimate objects or goods that do not anime as if it has the properties of human nature. Meanwhile, Lingga (2007:15) states that *personifikasiadalahrepresentasidaribendamatiatau ide-ide abstraksebagaimakhlukhiduk.* It means that personification is a “representation of inanimate object or abstract ideas as living beings.

In addition, Abrams (1999:99) says that personification, or in the Greekterm, *prosopopeia,* in which either an inanimate object or an abstract concept spoken of as though it were endowed with life or with human attributes or feelings (compare *pathetic fallacy*).

For Example:

1. *The sun played hide and seek with the clouds*

In this sentence, there is word “the sun “which is inanimate do act like human is played hide and seek.

From some experts’s opinion and example above, it can be concluded that personification is kind of figurative language that function to describe an inanimate object as if it has properties or capabilities as humans.

2.3.4)Simile

According to Montgomery, Durant, Fabb, Furniss and Mills (2007:119), simile is a subdivision of methapor in that, as its name ssuggests, it draws
attention to a similarity between two terms through words such as ‘like’ and ‘as’. Simile does not, strictly speaking, always entail figurative language, since both terms of a simile can often be understood literally.

Meanwhile, according to Perrine (1982:61) simile is the explicit comparison of two things, indicates by the word or phrase such as like, as, than, similar, resemble or seems. In addition, Abrams (1999:97) states that “simile is a comparison between two distinctly different things is explicitly indicated by the word "like" or "as".

For Example:

1. They fought like cats and dogs

   This example shows comparison between their fought with cat and dog. This example also uses “like” as simile is characteristics.

   From the experts’s opinion and example above, it can be concluded that simile was comparison that is explicit, between two things using conjunctive. They are like, as than, similar, resemble or seems.

### 2.3.5 Synecdoche

Montgomery, Durant, Fabb, Furniss and Mills (2007:120), state that Synecdoche (Greek for ‘taking together’) is a sub-branch of metonymy. It occurs when the association between the figurative and literal senses is that of a part to the whole to which it belongs.

   In addiction, Zainuddin (1992:54), states that
bagianatausebagiansaja,
atausebaliknyamenyebutkankeseluruhandenganmaksudsebagiansaja.

Penyebutansebagianuntukseluruhdisebut Pars pro toto,
penyebutan seluruh untuk sebagian disebut Totem pro parte. Meanwhile, Djajasudarma (2008:22) states that *sinekdokeialahmajas yang menyebutkannamabagianpenggantinamakeseluruhannya.*

For example:

1. *The football game was won by Iran.*

In this sentence, it doesn’t mean all teams or the whole of Iran but one of the Iran team.

Based on experts’s opinion and the example above, it can be concluded that synecdoche is a term for a part of something that refers to the whole of something.

### 2.3.6 Imagery

Djajasudarma (2008:20), *perumpamaanadalahperbandinganduahal yang padahkanatnyaberlainandan yang dengansengajakitaanggapsama.*

*Perbandingan* use cara eksplisit dijelaskan dengen pemakaian seperti, sebagai, *ibarat, umpama, bak, laksana.* It means that imagery is compare two things that in literally is different and usually used ‘like, suppose, as, tub’

For example:

1. *Sepertigajahmasukkampung*
This sentence means that someone has a power of doing something in his own way to the weak people.

Based on experts opinion and examples above, it can be concluded that imagery creates a vivid mental picture or physical sensation.

2.3.7 Oxymoron

According to Oxford Dictionary, Oxymoron is a figure of speech in which apparently contradictory terms appear in conjunction. Meanwhile, An oxymoron, according to Webster, is a combination of contradictory words, such as "sweet sadness" or "military intelligence." "Temperature fluctuation" is an oxymoron because the consistent and consensual definition of temperature admits no fluctuation.

For example:

1. "I find no peace, and all my war is done

   I fear and hope, I burn and freeze like ice,

   I flee above the wind, yet can I not arise;"

The contradicting ideas of “war…peace”, “burn ….freeze”, and “flee above…not rise” produce a dramatic effect in the above-mentioned lines.

From experts’s opinion and the example above, it can be concluded that oxymoron is using phrases that do not make sense logically, its purpose is to give dramatic effect, adding pain in word, for entertainment.

2.3.8 Paradox
Platt (2009:3), states that the paradox is not only a contradicting or surprising opinion (out of the ordinary or shocking). It is implies a passing to the extreme, a short of “maximization”, as is said in logic nowadays. It is in reality a hyperbolic movement by which the equivalence of contraries is established the contraries themselves pushed to the extreme, in principle infinite, of contrariety. That is why the formula for the paradox is always that of the double superlative: the more mad it is, the more wise it is; the maddest is the wisest. Paradox is defined by the infinite exchange, or the hyperbolic identify of contraries. Meanwhile, according to Wikipedia the paradox is an anomalous juxtaposition of incongruous ideas for the sake of striking exposition or unexpected insight. It functions as a method of literary composition – and analysis – which involves examining apparently contradictory statements and drawing conclusions either to reconcile them or to explain their presence.

For example:

1. *You can’t save money by spending it.*

In this sentence, there is conflicting values between the phrase “save” and “spending”. The contradiction of both phrases is often to make the person who heard the sentence is confused. However. If examined more deeply, the contradiction can actually reinforce the meaning to be conveyed

Based on some experts’s opinion and the example above, it can be concluded that paradox is not just a witty or amusing statement. Paradoxes have serious implications in the world of literature, because they make statements that often sum up the the main ideas of the work.
2.3.9 Repetition

According to Wikipedia, Repetition is the simple repeating of a word, within a sentence or a poetical line, with no particular placement of the words, in order to secure emphasis. This is such a common literary device that it is almost never even noted as a figure of speech. It also has connotations to listing for effect and is used commonly by famous poets. Meanwhile, According to Askarova (2015), Repetition is the simple repeating of a word, within a sentence or a poetical line, with no particular placement of the words, in order to secure emphasis. This is such a common literary device that it is almost never even noted as a figure of speech.

For example:

1. *He continues to study, study, and study only to pursue outstanding student scholarship.*

In this sentence, we can see the repeating of a word “study”

Based on some experts’s opinion and the example above, it can be concluded that Repetition is repeating of a word which among them are still related to each other.

2.4 Song

Song is a single work of music that typically to be sung by someone which is usually accompanied by musical instruments to produce music that contains rhythm or rhythmic sound. Written words made spesifically for music or for which music spesifically made, are called lyric.. A song may be for a solo
singer, duet, trio or larger ensemble involving more voices in harmony that usually called choir. A song is a piece of music accompanied or unaccompanied by voice or voices, where the performance of song is called a singer or vocalist, the act or art is called singing. Songs may also appear in plays, musical plays, stage shows of any form, and within operas.

Song is the common thing in people daily activity because song can give various impact to the hearer because song has a meaning in each sentences. According to Oxford Dictiory(03 ed) song is short piece of music with words that you sing. Songs can be categorized in many genres such as : pop, rock, jazz, latin, country and many more.

In song we can find lyrics. According to free dictionary online (dictionary.com) song is having the form and musical quality of a song, and especially the character of a songlike outpouring of the poet’s ownthoughts and feelings, as distinguished from epic and dramatic poetry. The lyrics of song are typically of poetic, rhyming nature, though they may be religious verses or free prose.

It is important to take a broad view of songs. They consist not only of the lyrics and the tune, but also of all the contexts in which how a song is created, experienced, produced, and consumed. These contexts include such things as where the song was performed and by whom, the audience for it, and the technology that produced it and preserved it for us to appreciate.