2. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Semantic

Palmer (1976:1) says, “Semantics is a technical term used refer to the study of meaning.” In addition, semantics focuses on the meaning of words, phrases, or sentences in the language. The meaning of phrases, sentences depend on the meaning of its words and the structure. System for analyzing language divides linguistics expression into two classes: literal meaning and non-literal meaning. Uses in non-literal are called figurative expression. Literal meaning denotes the speaker mean according to common or dictionary usage, while non-literal meaning (figurative expression) connotes additional layers of meaning. When the people eye or ears receive a message, the mind must interpret the data to convert it into meaning. This set of memories will give prominence to the most common or literal meanings, but also suggest reasons for attributing different meanings. The study of the linguistics meaning or morphemes, words, phrases and sentences is called semantics. Semantic is concerned with aspects of meaning in language. Work in semantic deal with the description of word and sentence meaning. There are certain kinds of meaning or certain aspects of meaning in linguistics (Lyons, 1981:139). Geoffrey Leech (1974:9) explains that semantics as the study of meaning is central to the study of communication and as communication becomes more and more pressing. Katz (1972:1) also states that semantics is the study of linguistic meaning. It is concerned with what sentence and other linguistics object express, not with the arrangement with their syntactic parts or with their pronunciation.
2.2 Figurative Language

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.

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 bahasamerupakanacarauntukmengekspresikanbiasanyaberapaikirmelaluibahasa yang menunjukkansemangatdankepribadianpenulisataubahasaapengguna”.

Djajasudarma (2008:20), states that

majas dapat membuat bingung dalam pembaca karena majas menggunkan kata yang diungkapkan dalam kalimat untuk mendapatkan efek tertentu. This means that figurative language uses words or expressions with a meaning that is different from the literal interpretation.

Zainuddin (1992:51), states that pajas (gayabahasa) ialah pemakaian ragam bahasa dalam membakukan pemakaian kata dalam kalimat untuk memperoleh efek tertentu. 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.

### 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, atasifatnya”. 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 dengancara melebih-lebihkandengantujuanuntukmenggerakkanhati”. Its means that hyperbole is style that reveals something with exaggerated exceeds what is actually meant.

For example

"I was helpless. I did not know what in the world to do. I was quaking from head to foot, and could have hung my hat on my eyes, they stuck out so far.

Based on the experts’s 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 dengan cara membandingkansesuatu yang sudah diketahui.

For Example:

When you use a metaphor, you make a statement that doesn’t make sense literally, like “time is a thief.” It only makes sense when the similarities between the two things become apparent or someone understands the connection between the two words.
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 dilakukanmanusiaatausepertibendahidup.. It means that personification is a kind of style of figurative language depicting inanimate objects or goods that do not animate as if it has the properties of human nature. Meanwhile, Lingga (2007:15) states that personifikasiadalahrepresentasidaribendamatiatau ide-ide abstraktebagaimakhlukhidup. 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 Greek term, 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:

*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 suggests, 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:

*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 Imagery

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

*Perbandinganitusecaraeksplisitdijelaskandenganpemakaiansepti, 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 :

*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.

2.4 Song

Song (Oxford Leaner Pocket Dictionary 2003 : 412) is a short piece of music with words that you sing. Further, unidentified linguist (on www.Wikipedia. Com/song) gives definition of “song as a relatively short musical composition for human voice (possibly accommodated by other musical instruments), which features words (lyrics). The lyrics of songs are typically of poetic, rhyming nature, though they may be religious verses or free prose. A song may before a solo singer, a duet, trio, or larger ensemble involving more voices. Song with more than one voice to a part is considered choral works. It is common method of classification are purpose (sacred vs secular), by style (dance, ballad, lied.), or by time origin (renaissances, contemporary).

Based on http://www.wikipedia.org/wiki/song, all of song can be divided into three form of songs. They are:

1. Art Song

Art songs are songs created for performance in their own right, usually
with piano accompaniment, although they can also have other types of accompaniment such as an orchestra or string quartet, and are always notated. Generally they have an identified author(s) and composer and require voice training for acceptable performances.

2. Folk Song

Folk songs are songs of often anonymous origin or are public domain that are transmitted orally. They are frequently a major aspect of national or cultural identity. Art songs often approach the status of folk songs when people forget who the author was. Folk songs are also frequently transmitted non-orally (that is, as sheet music), especially in the modern era. Folk songs exist in almost every, if not all, cultures. For more on folk songs, see Folk music.

3. Popular Song

Modern popular song are typically distributed as recordings, and are played on the radio, though all other mass media that have audio capabilities are involved. Their relative popularity is inferred from commercially significant sales of recordings, ratings of stations and networks that play them, and ticket sales for concerts by the recording artists. A popular song can become a modern folk song when members of the public who learn to sing it from the recorded version teach their version to others. Popular songs may be called “pop song” for short, although pop songs or pop music may instead be considered a more commercially popular genre of popular music as a whole. Many people consider songs in popular music to have in general simple structures than art songs, however, musicologists who are, “both contemptuous and condescending of popular music are looking for types of production,
musical form, and listening which they associate with a different kind of music 'classical music' and they generally find popular music lacking.

Listening to music without knowing the lyrics is like eating food without knowing its ingredients. It’s irresponsible. Understanding song lyrics, when listen it, is such important. So we should not volunteer to be ignorant in song, because it feeds the soul. It saves lives, because it’s a source of power.