

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Semantics

Semantics is a technical term that studies the meaning conveyed by speaker. “Semantics interpret the term more narrowly” (Cann, 1993, p. 1). It means, semantics is the study of meaning shaped by non-numerical, phrase or sentence communicated by people. It includes the speaker's intentions, emotional state, the setting by a specific person, and other social and cultural environment factors. Kempson (as cited in Cann, 1993) stated the semantic theory has three requirement such as: being able to forecast ambiguities, categorize the systematic relationship between words and sentences that language includes, and an explanation of the nature of meaning in words. It can be said semantics concern in how human conveys their idea through language.

The form of semantic was supported by Saeed (2016) informed that semantics approach concerns in literal and non-literal. Traditionally, non-literal defined as figurative language is when the meaning and the definition of word has difference meaning with general meaning. Abrams and Harpham (2015) said that the phenomena of using figurative language is not only in text on a sheet, the figurative language also occurs on every statement in people's daily lives. Because of the utterance conveys by people cannot be just interpreted literally, semantics provide theory to discover the hidden meaning of the speaker. Thus, semantics approach is helpful because it assists the researcher to find out how use their

language in delivering their information.

2.1.1 Figurative Language

Figurative language is used to convey a deeper meaning and make the utterance more beautiful and more alive. It brings the sense of enjoyment to the readers. Perrine (2018) confirmed that the people using figurative language when lessen the sensitivity of facts or assertion, exaggerate the meaning and even deliver the contrary opinion. That means the using of figurative language have different usage by people based on people's intention. Colston (2004) alerted that figurative language is science that studies, understands, structure the language as well as to support and makes changes which are then aligned with social, physical, emotional aspects and then even animal functions with sophisticated expression of figurative language.

According to Sharma (2022) figurative language focuses on the deviation of the utilization of words, phrases and sentence in presenting the conventional meaning to emphasize a specific meaning. It can be concluded not all of the statement involved figurative language, it depends on particular meaning. The kind of figurative language was expanded by Perrine (2018). He stated the figurative language divide into Simile, Metaphor, Personification, Apostrophe, Metonymy, Symbol, Allegory, Paradox, Overstatement (Hyperbole), Understatement, Synecdoche, Irony. further information of each kind will be explained below.

2.1.2 Kind of Figurative Language

2.1.2.1 Simile

Perrine (2018) enhanced that simile and metaphor are the same which means they used to compare things, only the difference between them is in simile to compare the two things it uses word or phrase such as, similar to, resembles, seems, as like, as or than. Simpson (2004) agreed with Perrine that simile is a connecting word or phrase used for comparing between two object or concepts.

“War **is like** cleaning” (Simpson, 2004). In the example above, the author compares two things between “war” and “cleaning” by using simile word **is like**. In his perceive the “war” are in the same concept with “cleaning”. War will cause many deaths and it will reduce the human population in this world just like the cleaning means the activity of removing something dirt from environment or an object.

2.1.2.2 Metaphor

Perrine (2018) conveyed metaphor and simile are both used to compare two things, but when the authors compare a thing to another basically different things without using a simile phrase or words it called as metaphor such as to be is, are, etc. “In metaphor, the comparison is not expressed but is created when a figurative term is substituted for or identified with the literal term” (Perrine , 2018 , p. 774).

“Achilles **was** a lion in the fight” (McArthur, 1992). By reading the statement from experts and the example of above, the author compares

"Achilles" and "a lion in the fight" which both have same image. In his statement, the writer does not use a simile word neither the phrase, he engages **was** instead. Achilles is a strong warrior when facing his opponent, according to the author, he has the same value as a formidable lion when dealing with an animal that is it's enemy.

2.1.2.3 Personification

Abrams and Harpham (2015) explained that personification is a phrase or sentence that includes something abstract or lifeless elements that has been given life and perhaps do things like humans. It is also performed to communicate various types of emotions or behaviours and to control the imagination of the listener or reader. Perrine (2018) appended that every writer has a different way of requesting the readers how to comprehend the ideas that are personified as real humans in his or her literary work.

"Envy breaks people's lives"(Dancygier, 2014). "Envy" plays a role as noun which means a lifeless thing given a verb "breaks" effect to demonstrate how "envy" in a negative connotation may destroy human life. Reality, an idea cannot act like a living thing, but the author expects the reader or hearer realize that if they must stay away from or discard this trait since it is bad for humans as social beings.

2.1.2.4 Apostrophe

Apostrophe is the use of language style in a way that is directed at an inanimate object, someone who is already dead, or an object that cannot respond directly (Perrine, 2018). The speaker in A. E. Housman's (page

1039) “**To an Athlete Dying Young**” (Perrine, 2018). As it seen the example above, the speaker addresses to athlete dying young. The hearer or reader of this sentence will definitely know that the recipient will not react back the message due to the athlete is already dead.

2.1.2.5 Metonymy

Metonymy is a kind of figurative language in which a concept or thing is supplanted with another term that is considered to have a similar meaning with it (Perrine, 2018). “Saudi Press: Staying at Home Is Our Strongest **Weapon** to Face Coronavirus” Monday, March 23, 2020 (Al-Khasawneh, 2021). The word **weapon** in this case shows metonymy phenomenon. The word strongest **weapon** represents staying at home is the best way to confront Coronavirus. The usage of metonymy in this headline is intended to raise the public awareness and imagination regarding the prevention of virus and the great way to avoid it is staying at home.

2.1.2.6 Symbol

Perrine (2018) stated that something with a deeper meaning than the common understanding is the definition from symbol. For instance, people, circumstances, actions, objects, and other components that demonstrate other interpretations. “These **chains** on my neck and hands are hurting” (Efendi, 2021). According to Perrine’s theory the writer use a kind of figurative language which categorized as symbol. The word **chains** in this context is used to symbolize how bad the government of United State of America treat the black people.

2.1.2.7 Allegory

“A narrative or description that has a second meaning beneath the surface. Allegory has been defined sometimes as an extended metaphor and sometimes as a series of related symbols”(Perrine, 2018, p. 801). “I was inside a **stone building without a roof**” (Chapter 28 The Angel of the Crows, paragraph 11, line 3) (Sari et al., 2022). The statement has an allegory. The statement has a second meaning, as indicated by Perrine above. This line does not depict a person trapped in a rocky construction without a roof, rather the subject is imprisoned in a situation with no way out, and he always ends to a dead end when seeking for a way out.

2.1.2.8 Paradox

Perrine (2018) explained that paradox is contradiction statement but hide deep meaning. McArthur (1992) enhanced that paradox is a kind of figurative language that is applied to illustrate a situation that seems illogical even absurd but most likely contains a deep meaning in life. “A paradox often provokes the reader to consider the particular point afresh”(Scott, 1965, p.209).

My heart leaps up when I behold
A rainbow in the sky:
So it was when, my life began;
So it is now I am a man;
So be it when I shall grow old,
Or let me die!

The Child is father of the Man.

(Wordsworth, 'My Heart Leaps Up', 1807)

(McArthur, 1992)

Logically, the bold sentence above is reversed. but the author employs this sentence to imply his purpose by using figurative way that childhood life shapes attitudes and the thought patterns.

2.1.2.9 Overstatement (Hyperbole)

Perrine (2018) shared hyperbole is the use of exaggeration for the purpose of conveying the truth. Extension from Abrams and Harpham (2015) hyperbole is an expression in which the speaker exaggerates an actuality or possibility, this can be used to emphasize an important message or giving effect to a literary work. Additionally, Harun and Yusuf (2020) also said that this increase an image or condition to encourage propaganda.

“WHO Calls for Urgent and Aggressive Measures to Combat COVID-19 in South-East Asia”(Al-Khasawneh, 2021). According to Merriam-Webster Dictionary, “aggressive” is driving forceful energy or initiative whereas “urgent” is calling for immediate attention. The terms aggressive and urgent are used to notify readers that they will take severe and rapid action to fight the Covid-19 virus in order to prevent it from spreading further negative effect.

2.1.2.10 Synecdoche

The use of the part for the whole (Perrine, 2018, p. 779). When an element or idea is used for the entire things it called as synecdoche. McArthur (1992) synecdoche often confusing and even lead to misunderstanding and loathing when it used in geopolitical terms.

Sebelum menjadi wartawan, aku tidak tahu apa-apa tentang dunia, apalagi mengenal sosok lelaki itu.

[**Before becoming a journalist, I do not know anything about the world,** let alone be acquainted with that man.] (Nur, 2014, p. 69)
(Harun et al., 2020)

Faiz as a character defines himself as someone who is clueless that there is a terrible human underneath that man's pious mask. The “world” in his statement is only Aceh, which serves as the novel's backdrop not the entire world.

2.1.2.11 Understatement

Perrine (2018) said that expressing something that isn't completely true. It frequently presented in what people says and how it delivered to interlocutors. “**My word is not as good as a werewolf’s**, but you may trust me that far”. (Chapter 18 The Angel of the Crows, paragraph 106, line 2) (Sari et al., 2022). Perrine categorized the statement above as understatement. The term **my word is not good as a werewolf’s** is not that bad but it can be trusted. the speaker utilizes the kind of figurative language understatement to persuade the listener and sounds more unobtrusive.

2.1.2.12 Irony

Irony is a literary element that is used to portray events that have contradictory meanings (Perrine, 2018). Irony, like other kinds of figurative language, is vulnerable to misunderstanding. Irony users must be masters in their usage, communicating it in a distinct tone or with a wink of the eye or pen. “Friends have arrived in **Germany**, but we still in place” (Ariska and Syamsurrijal, 2021). The example contributes to the irony. "We're still in place" explains their movement. **Germany** is defined as a country far from

Indonesia that is advanced country, thus it will need hard work to get there. The statement above means that other people are already quite progressed, while they are still stuck in the same place.

2.1.3 Reason of Figurative Language

Figurative language is applied by author in their works to transmit certain effects to their audiences. Perrine (2018) established four reason of effectiveness using figurative language functions in his work, i.e. afford us imaginative pleasure, bringing additional imagery, increase emotional intensity and saying in brief compass.

2.1.3.1 Imaginative Pleasure

Figurative language stimulates our imagination. The ability of the brain to perceive quick leaps from one place to another or from the bottom to the top as opposed to something that takes a bit longer to comprehend is what is referred to as imagination. For example, **when human stare at the sky**. The example above shows the usage of figurative language is giving the enjoyment to people's imagination. Their imagination begins to play by transforming the clouds into animals, the face of a familiar person, or other items that have been subconsciously stored.

2.1.3.2 Bringing Additional Imagery

The next reason of figurative language is bringing additional imagery. Figurative language strengthens sensuous effects and more effectively communicates abstract ideas since it carries extra imagery. Poetry makes use of figurative language to deepen its meaning. **“Rain flows into my**

heart,” (Pythaloka, 2022). The sentence contains a metaphor. The term "rain" refers to water droplets falling from the sky. It is a dark and cold symbol. Rain is used to represent the subject's emotions, who are not feeling good; his heart is broken so much that it seems like rain is pouring into it. It can be concluded that figurative language is being employed to make the abstract real and express what the lyricist intention.

2.1.3.3 Increase Emotional Intensity

“Figurative language are a way of adding emotional intensity to otherwise merely informative statements and of conveying attitudes along with information” (Perrine, 2018, p. 780). For instance, **“my feet are killing me”**. The statement increases the emotional intensity of the information that is the feet are very sore by giving a personification effect as if the things can kill the “my”. The intention of this sentence is the reader or listener can feel how bad the “my” feet. By the example above, it can be assumed that the involvement of figurative language in an expression able to giving more emotional intensity.

2.1.3.4 Saying in Brief Compass

Such as a Shakespeare quotation in a Macbeth section (pages 836-837). **"Living is like candle"**. The candle is regarded as having a beginning and an end in darkness. When the candle is lighted, it releases light and energy, as well as gives more colour. On the other hand, the candle destroys itself and grows shorter. Also, it only lasts a short period and can perish at any time when blown by the wind. The simile in this text is utilized to shorten what the

intention of Shakespeare to convey about life to the reader. From the illustration above, it can be summed up that something that contain deep meaning can be constructed as short as possible.

2.2 Previous Researches

Discovering the figurative language in literary work by Sue Monk Kidd was the purpose of this study that was done by Arifatin (2019). The writer choose novel *The Secret Life of Bees* as the subject to investigate. This study adopted qualitative research in analysing the novel. The authors used Perrine's theory. The result of this study was Simile, Personification, Metaphor, Symbolism, imagery, and allegory was found in novel *The Secret of Life Bees* by Sue Monk Kidd.

The second research conducted by Ardhyanti and Supriyatiningih (2020). The study intended to analyse Celine Dion's songs they are "Falling into You" and "Fly". The research used theory by Kennedy (2007) and the writers use qualitative descriptive method to analyse the data. The writers have found such figure of speech that was used in these two songs as metaphors, symbolism, imageries, simile, and personification.

The next research regarding figurative language examined by Mayang and Simatupang (2020). The subject of this study was Joko Widodo's speech. The destination of this study was analysed and described the figure of speech. The researchers were utilized Perrine's theory. To classify and analyse the data, the researchers used qualitative method. As the result, the researchers uncovered there were 7 allusion, assonance, and metaphor.

Nursolihat and Kareviati (2020) analyzed the figurative languages which exist in the lyric of song and found out its meaning by analyzing its contextual meaning. The data instrument was the song lyric “A Whole New World” which taken from Genius website. The research was a descriptive qualitative to present the data. The result found that there were some of figure of speech, such as alliteration, simile, personification, metaphor, and hyperbole. And then, researchers mentioned metaphor was the dominant figure of speech that occurred in the lyrics. It caused the reliability of the imaginative theme of the song. Further, researchers explained the figure by using contextual meaning approach based on the situation of the lyric.

The study about figurative language also discovered by Ketaren et al., (2021). The goal of this research was determined the kind of figurative language in song in eleventh grade textbook entitled “Pathway to English”. The researchers of this study used Perrine’s book. This study also used qualitative method. Finally, the researcher found there were four kind that contains in the textbook such as, metaphor, simile, hyperbole, and metonymy. Also, he found the most used is hyperbole.

Hereinafter, Hikmah et al., (2021) also investigated figurative language. the aim of this study was deciphering figurative language related to environment. The author also involved Perrine's theory as the guide. The author used descriptive qualitative method in his or her analysis. The subject of this research was an environmental fiction namely February Dragon. As the result of this study, the

researcher found there are five figurative language that illustrated the February Dragon such as: simile and metaphor, personification, irony, and allusion.

Another figurative language research was conducted by Efendi (2021). The purpose of this study was elaborate the figurative language and the social values included in poem. In this research, the author used descriptive qualitative method and Perrine's theory while analysing the figurative language and theory by Amir in Sukatman (1991) when examining the social values that contained in three BLM community's poem. The result of this study hyperbole was the dominant kind of figurative language besides the most dominant was the social value of humanity.

Another researcher Aminah and Akmal (2021) also inspected figurative language in literary text. The research was about description of figurative language in novel entitled Pagan Stone written by Nora Roberts. The object of this research was analysing the kinds of figurative language and then described the kind of figurative language dominantly that was appeared in the novel. In examining the data, the writer included Perrine's theory as the framework. This research was involved qualitative approach. According to the findings, the writers found there are five kinds of figurative language and simile was being the most commonly used and the less is metonymy.

The next study about figurative language was done by Fahas et al., (2021). The goal of this research was highlighting the most frequent figurative language in literary works. The researchers engaged a few of selected poem from Robert Frost as data source. In interpreting the data, the author utilized qualitative

research and used Perrine's approach to analyse the figurative language. At the end, the author discovered personification was dominated figurative language that occurs in the selected poems.

The analysis of Figurative language contained in song lyric by Indina Menzel was discovered by (Yunanda et al., 2021). However, the researchers analyze the figurative language contained in the three songs of Indina Menzel. The writers use qualitative descriptive methods to analyze the data. In this research. The study found that there were six figurative languages used by songwriter as hyperbole, repetition, personification, metaphor, simile, and alliteration, onomatopoeia, irony, and idiom. Finally, image and pleonasm. In addition, the songwriters also use connotative and denotative meanings in the three songs.

In terms of similarities, theory adopted was developed from the same source, specifically Perrine and Abrams' hypothesis. The distinction is that this research concentrated on the twelve different varieties of figurative language as well as the meaning of figurative language. This research investigated figurative language in non-literary texts product review in NikkiTutorials videos. The data source was selected considering it has never been used in the same figurative language analysis previously.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

This research begins with a semantics explanation as the approach described by Cann. Then in semantics there is a figurative language whose theory developed by Perrine. Perrine divides figurative language into twelve parts, namely Paradox, Overstatement (Hyperbole), Understatement, Irony, Symbol, Allegory, Simile,

Metaphor, Personification, Apostrophe, Metonymy, Synecdoche. In addition, Perrine also explained four reasons of effectiveness such as afford us imaginative pleasure, bringing additional imagery, increase emotional intensity, and saying in brief compass. The theory above applied to analyse the figurative language in NikkiTutorials Product Reviews. To be clearer the theoretical framework will be pictured below.

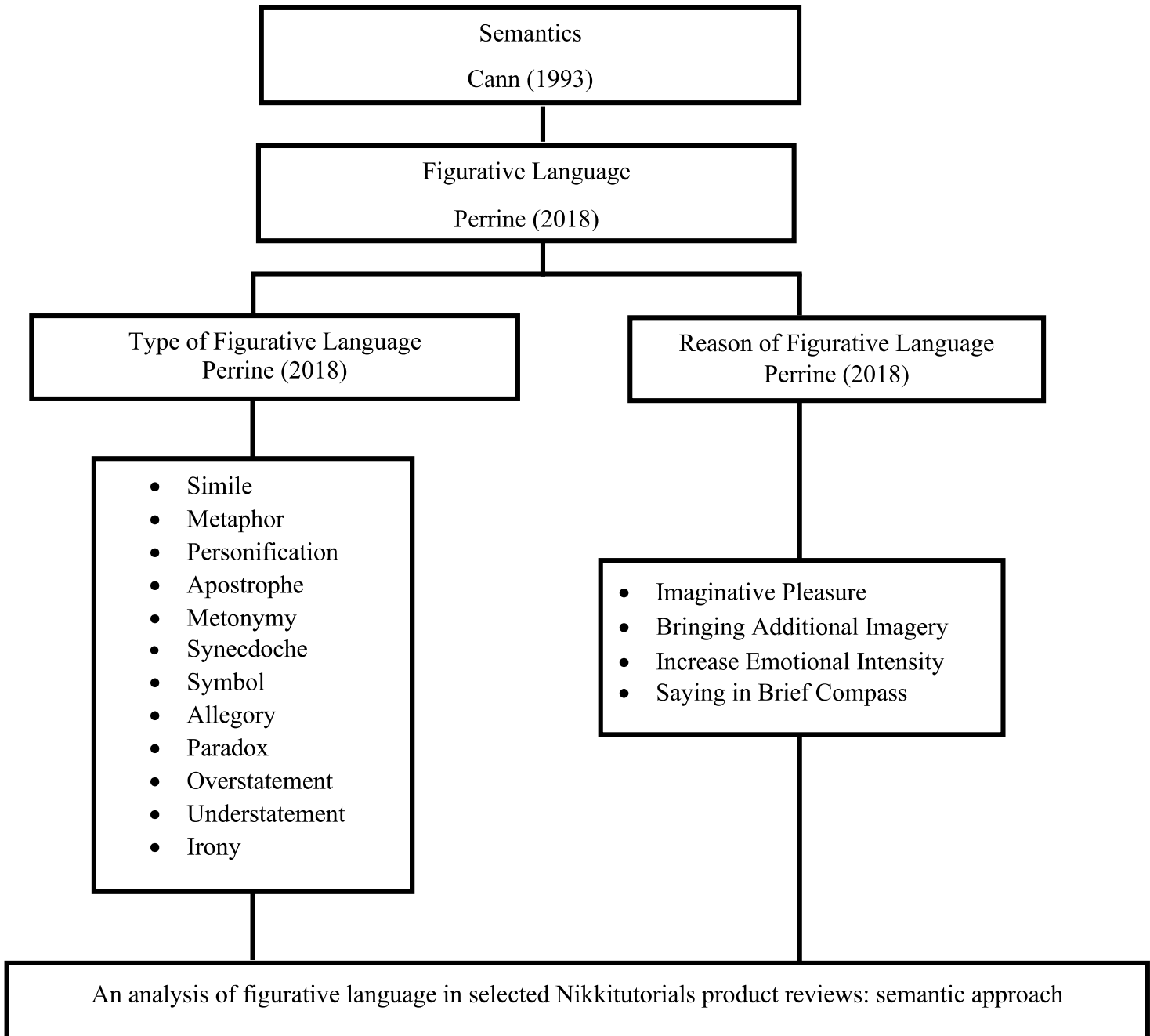


Figure 2.1 Theoretical Framework