

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1. Semantic

Semantics approach refers to an approach that utilizes to create the think about of the meaning of words, phrases and sentences. An analysis of semantic theory is continuously an endeavor to center on what the words mean conventionally, instead of on what a person speaker means about what they think, or need them to mean, on a specific event. This approach is concerned with general or objective meaning and dodges attempting to account for subjective or nearby meaning. Doing semantics is endeavoring to figure out deeper meaning of information from sentences, then word, or phrases which have more than one meaning (Yule, 2014).

In line with explanation above, Fromkin (2014) said that semantics approach is linguistic study of words, morphemes, sentences and phrase. Based on two theories, Researcher used semantic approach because it was related to this research which are focus on morpheme, words, phrase, and sentence were the study of semantic to find the others meaning which is more conventionally. The approach is applied by interpreting the meaning of sentence structure, and signs. One of the semantic discussions is figurative language. The theory of figurative language is as described below.

2.1.1 Figurative Language

Another theory which researcher use in this research is figurative language theory. Figurative Language is language that used heighten and improve the impact by presenting and compare an object or a particular thing with objects and other more common thing. Usually in short, the use of a given speech will alter and affect the value of the original meaning (Abrams,1999). Additionally, Perrine (1969) stated that figurative language is a language the usage of figures of speech or language that cannot be taken actually, widely described a figure of speech is any way to announcing other than the normal way. It describes that figurative language is another way to convey an utterance that is unrealistic.

According to Keraf (2009), figurative language is language that uses expression of word with intending that is unique in relation to the exacting meaning. At the point when a writer utilizes literal language, he is just expressing current realities as they are. In correlation, figurative language utilizes adjustment to make specific linguistic point. As Keraf (2009) said, figurative language is a way of showing or representation mind through a unique language that shows the spirit and the quality of the author (language client). A decent language style has to specific three components, three are: genuineness, deferential, and appealing.

Based on those theories, figurative language relates to the semantic approach. The reason is that semantic approach is discussed to figure out what information of the meaning of a word, a phrase, or a sentence in a language which is not only one

meaning attached to them. Hence the analysis of figurative language needs the application of semantic approach as the relevant approach.

2.1.2 Kinds of Figurative Language

There are several kinds of figurative language that appear in sentence. Each kind has the different characteristic and it is used based on the way the speaker conveys the figurative language. Perrine (1969) parted figurative language into nine kinds. The kinds are personification, metaphor, overstatement, understatement, irony, paradox, metonymy, symbolism, and allegory.

2.1.2.1 Personification

Personification makes the lifeless things, which do not have soul to do something like human being. In reference to Perrine (1969), personification could be a quite sort of figurative language that describes a lifeless thing as if it is doing an activity like a human being. It indicates that personification appears when the speaker says or described non-living thing doing something like human being. One of the sentences is as follows. “**Clear blue water, high tide came and brought you in**” .(Siallagan, 2017).

2.1.2.2 Metaphor

Metaphor compares two unlike distinction of things that does not convey directly about the meaning. According to Perrine (1969) Metaphor is one of figures of speech which the true meaning was not conveyed directly. It contains implied comparisons, different with simile that using word such as, as, like to

compare the meaning. One the sentences is as follows. **“The village is a glow”**
(Siallagan et al, 2017)

2.1.2.3 Overstatement

Overstatement or hyperbole is an interesting expression that contains an embellishment, by misrepresenting something or talked about style containing an exaggeration. Perrine (1969). Sentence of overstatement is **“But I'm glad 'cause they feed me the fuel that I need for the fire”**(Rifai, 2019)

2.1.2.4 Understatement

An understatement is a transitive verb used by writers or speaker with a purpose to intentionally make a scenario appear much less vital or smaller than it is miles. Understatements regularly have ironic consequences due to the fact the intensity of the situation isn't thoroughly expressed (Perrine,1969).

2.1.2.5 Irony

According to Perrine (1969), irony there stays the root feel of dissembling or hiding what's in reality the case; not, but with a purpose to misinform, however to obtain special rhetorical or creative outcomes. Irony is a manner of talking or writing by using saying something even as the meaning is any other. It refers to a state of affairs wherein reality differs from appearance. It takes place in sentence or words after they mean contrast or contrary meaning. Following is the sentence of irony. **“I love the way you lie”**(Rifai, 2019).

Perrine (1969) additionally said that there are some types of irony such as, verbal irony which conveying the opposite side of meaning from the speaker. Then

dramatic irony is known as when the audience know more story than the character in the story, that the character would not know what will happen later on. Situational irony appears when actual situation and what will appear suitable differently from what definitely and what actually come by pass.

2.1.2.6 Paradox

Paradox word means opposite to expectancies, present perception or perceived opinion. it is an assertion that appears to be self-contradictory or silly however might also include a latent fact. A paradox is regularly used to make a reader assume over an idea in revolutionary manner. As stated by Perrine (1969), A paradox is a statement which seems on its face to be logically contradictory or absurd, yet turns out to be interpretable in a way that makes good sense. Following is sentence of paradox. **“damn with a faint praise”**(Perrine, 1969, p. 109).

2.1.2.7 Metonymy

Metonymy is a trade of call, the use of the one word for every other, using a concept by way of phrases regarding association. As said by Perrine (1969), metonymy (Greek for "an alternate of name") is the literal term for one issue is carried out to any other with which it has turn out to be carefully related due to a recurrent dating in common experience. Following is sentence of metonymy. **“We’ve grown into the children of the night”**(Wibawa et al., 2020).

2.1.2.8 Symbolism

Symbolism is carried out only to a word or phrase that signifies an object or occasion which in its turn signifies something, or has a variety of reference,

past itself Perrine (1969). Symbolism is a component (could be an object, character, situation or motion) which stands for something else more summary. Following is sentence of symbolism. **“I’m Superman with the wind at his back”**. (Rifai, 2019)

2.1.2.9 Allegory

Allegory generally operates such as extended metaphor. The overt or surface narrative/description is meant to have enough literary elements to be a standalone work that is interesting and/or entertaining by itself. However, the emphasis of allegory is typically placed on the abstract ideals represented or symbolized by the work’s literary elements. In other words, the meaning of allegory itself used to be conceal than to be reveal it (Perrine, 1969). Following is sentence of allegory. Following is sentence of allegory. **“Hear me girl, give me the light I want you girl, to hold me tight I am lonely now, all day and all night”** (Iswara and Rizqyani, 2021)

2.1.3. Functions of Figurative language

The function of figurative language is a prominent takeoff from what language user of language secure as the standard significance of words, or, more than likely the standard request of words. According to Perrine (1969), the functions of figurative language are imaginative pleasure, additional imagery, emotional intensity, and means of concentration.

2.1.3.1 Imaginative Pleasure

Imaginative pleasure such imagination which probably defined as a faculty or ability of the thoughts that proceeds by means of sudden leaps from one factor to some other. The mind takes satisfaction in unexpected leaps, in seeing the likeness between in contrast to things (Perrine, 1969). Therefore, it is important in giving the hearer innovative pleasure, it is able to be used to meet and offer us a supply of satisfaction within the exercise of the creativeness. Imaginative pleasure was found in following sentence. A speaker said “Cristina: **Which resident you assigned to? I got Bailey.**” And the hearer replied “**The Nazi? Yeah, me too**” (Fatchiyati and Sujana, 2021).

2.1.3.1 Additional Imagery

Consistent with Perrine (1969), figures of speech are a manner of bringing extra imagery into verse, to make the summary concrete, of creating poetry extra sensuous. certainly, one of the instance Perrine cited is “when Robert Frost’s bridegroom thinks of his bride (page 15) and needs “her coronary heart in a case of gold/And pinned with a silver pin,” he objectifies an internal feeling in particular visual phrases”. In giving extra imagery, a figurative language transforms a summary idea to turn out to be concrete with the aid of giving it a shape and a particular visual time period. Following is the sentence of additional imagery. “Burke: **So I heard we got a wet fish on dry land?**”. The hearer replied “**Absolutely Dr. Burke**”(Fatchiyati & Sujana, 2021).

2.1.3.3 Emotional Intensity

According to Perrine (1969) figurative language are a way of adding emotional intensity to just merely informative sentence and of tell attitudes along with information”. For example, when Wilfred Owen compared a soldier caught in a gas attack to a man drowning under a green sea, he conveyed a feeling of hopeless and then suffocation as well as the emotional intensity used. So, figurative language used to express emotional intensity where the sentence more emotionally as informative. Emotional intensity was discovered in sentence.” Meredith: **Complicated for me. I'm the intern sleeping with the attending. Bailey isn't speaking to me anymore.**”(Fatchiyati & Sujana, 2021).

2.1.3.4 Means of Concentration.

The final purpose in keeping with Perrine (1969) is that figures of speech are a method of attention, as a manner of saying plenty in quick compass. An instance is while Shakespeare compares existence to a candle in Macbeth announcing that lifestyles started out and led to darkness; in that even as it burns, it offers off mild and energy, is energetic and colorful; in that it may be snuffed out at any second; in that it is short at great; burns best for a brief period. Macbeth’s compact metaphorical description of lifestyles as a “brief candle” suggests sure truths about lifestyles that would require dozens of words to country in literal language. on the identical time, it makes the abstract concrete, provides imaginative pleasure, and provides a degree of emotional intensity.

Perrine additionally states that every use of figurative language includes a chance of misinterpretation, although the threat is well worth taking. fortuitously, every person has creativeness to some degree, and creativeness may be cultivated. Perrine said that with the aid of training one's capacity to interpret figure of speech can be expanded. Means of concentrations was discovered in sentence. **“George: Well we have to do something. Meredith's become like an exhibit. (Cristina groans) Like the ... (to Izzie) hey. Like a zoo animal, like that rare panda that everyone stares at.”**(Fatchiyati & Sujana, 2021)

2.2 Previous Research

Syafitri and Marlinton (2018) discussed about kind and meaning of figurative language such as metaphor, personification, similes, hyperboles and etc. One of her theories also used from Leech (1981) book. Her data is taken from Edgar Allan poem that has a title “Annabel lee, the sleeper. Her research method is using qualitative method, and for clearer data, the researcher mostly uses qualitative descriptive method. The researcher uses get and collecting data technique and using also library research to support her data that will be collected. As a result, from all of the data, the researcher can do the research properly and get the data as well as the researcher wants.

Next is Fitria, (2018). her examination was to know the kinds of figurative language and to know the most prevailing figurative meaning language utilized in verses One Direction's collection tune entitled Up All Night. The analyst utilizes Perrine (1978), Minderop (2005), Kennedy (1979) for her hypotheses. The examination

was qualitative descriptive to depict the investigation authentically, precisely and efficiently. The information in this exploration incorporates the expressions or the sentences which were found in verse collection melody entitled Up All Night by One Direction. In view of the aftereffect of this examination, it was discovered six sorts of figurative language in One Direction's collection entitled Up All Night, that were redundancy, parallelism, exemplification, analogy, likeness, and exaggeration. The most prevailing sort of figurative language utilized was redundancy in 50 verses both anaphora and epiphora.

Rifai (2019) investigated figurative language types in "Popular Song". The researcher used song lyric from Eminem Theory which the researcher used from Abrams (1999). Descriptive qualitative was the method that researcher used. From their research, they found 136 then 12 types of them related to data analysis. The most data that researcher found was personification.

Sudibyo (2019) investigated figurative language in poem "A Minor Bird" by Robert Frost. The research focused on imagery and symbol in the poem. The researcher used descriptive qualitative research. Theory that the researcher used from Abrams (1999). There are 3 imagery types on the research and 2 symbolisms.

The other researcher is from Yuningsih, (2019). In her research she discussed about types of figurative meaning. The researcher uses Abram (2009) for her theory for types figurative meaning and she uses Leech (1981) for the semantic theories. The research data also contain metaphor, personification and others that related to figurative meaning. The research data is taken from Jessica jung's first mini album. In the

research, the researcher using qualitative method to develop the research data. As a result, the researcher found many types of figurative meaning. The data that the researcher have collected is about 44 data.

Another researcher from Wibisono and Widodo (2019). In their research they discussed about figurative language used in “online short story posted on the Jakarta Post”. The researchers classified their data into two type such as primary resource and secondary resource. The researcher used qualitative descriptive method in their research. One type of figurative language that mostly the researcher found is personification data.

Then from Yusnitasari, Wangi, Sugianto (2022). In their research, they discussed about types of figurative languages on song lyric “YOU ARE MY SUNSHINE” by Anne Murray. this research, researchers used a descriptive qualitative method in analyzing data in the song lyrics. The results of the research found nine types of figurative language with a total of each type of figurative language, namely, metaphors (3), hyperbole (1), symbolism (1), repetition (1), idiom (2), imagery (1).

From all researchers above, there are some of them that use the same expert. Such as from Abram (1999), (Leech1981). Those researchers use the same qualitative method for collecting their research data. But there are some differentiations from some of the researchers. Such as, some of them has different theories from expert, such as theories from Kennedy (1979), Parrine (1978), Minderop (2005).

2.3 Theoretical Framework

This research started with semantic approach. It is specifically about figurative language in movie characters' utterances. Then, it explained about kinds/types of figurative language by Perrine (1969). For the functions of figurative language, the researcher used Perrine's (1969) theory. The researcher used the theory because the expert explained more detailed for the function. The theories were applied to answer the research questions of this research. Kinds of figurative language are separation of, metaphor, personification, overstatement, understatement, irony, paradox, symbol, and allegory. The functions are imaginative pleasure, additional imagery, emotional intensity, and means of concentration. The theories were applied to analyze "Raya and the Last Dragon" movie.

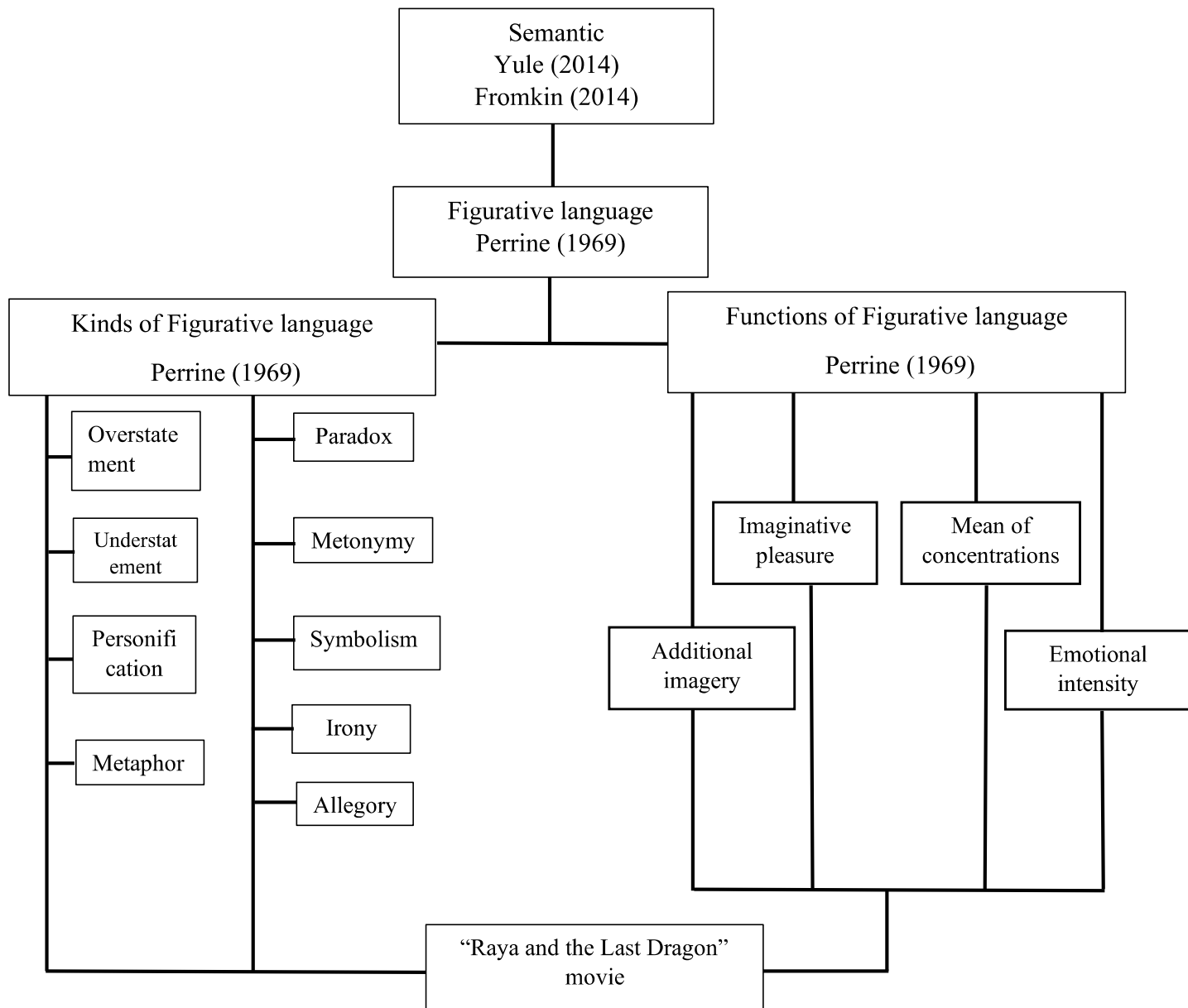


Figure 2. 1 Theoretical Framework