

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURES AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

In this chapter, the researcher discusses the theory of figurative language and also the theory of stylistic function. The purpose of discussing the theory is to support the research problem in this research.

2.1. Figurative Language

Figurative language is a part of semantic, it can be found in the explanation by Lyons. According to Lyons (as cited in Goded Rambaud, 2012) semantic is the part of linguistic that study about meaning and systemically based on vocabulary and the nature of grammar languages. Through Lyons' statement, it means semantic cannot be interpreted without vocabulary and grammar.

The figurative language itself has a lot of definition. According to Parthama (2016) in figurative language, there is a hidden meaning behind the different word or phrase in the sentences. It can be found in drama, poetry and also in song. Besides that, the definition of figurative language according to Harpham & Abrams (2009) is the prominent word of some language in the sentences as the standard meaning of words in order to reach the special meaning effect. So, the

researcher concludes that figurative language is the aesthetic meaning or imaginative meaning which has a different meaning from the literal meaning.

In Figurative language, Harpham & Abrams (2009) has divided into two classes, the first is figures of thought or tropes and the second is a figure of speech or rhetorical figures.

2.1.1. Figures of thought or tropes

The first class of figurative language is figures of thought or tropes. According to Harpham & Abrams (2009), words or phrases are used in a way that gives conspicuous change effects in the standard meaning. The standard meaning that has an opposite meaning in the figurative use called literal meaning. The literal meaning is the meaning that has real meaning. The example is: “Sky looks blue”. In the example, there is no figurative meaning. The meaning directly points to the blue sky without use figurative meaning. Figures of thought are divided into simile, metaphor, mixed metaphor, dead metaphor, metonymy, synecdoche, and personification.

2.1.1.1. Simile

Simile is a comparison between two different things by using “like” or “as”. According to Irmawati (2014) Simile is a figure of speech which two things are different but alike in one or more are compared. The simple example of simile is

when Simon is taller than you and you will say,” You are really tall like a giraffe”.

In this statement, the word “like” here prove that is a simile type.

2.1.1.2. Metaphor

Metaphor is a figurative language that compares two things directly without using “like” or “as”. According to Riemer (2010) Metaphor is the type of changing meaning based on the similarity between two concepts or objects The simple example is when Calvin said: “O, my love is red, red rose”. In this statement, Calvin uses metaphor to compare his love instead of simile.

2.1.1.3. Mixed metaphor

Mixed metaphor is combining between two metaphors that obviously different. According to (Harpham & Abrams, 2009) A mixed metaphor joins two or more different metaphor into a sentence and become incongruous or ridiculous comparisons. The simple example is “unless we tighten our belts, we'll sink like a stone.” It is an unrelated comparison between belts and stone.

2.1.1.4. Dead metaphor

Dead metaphor is a figure of speech that lost its force and imaginative effectness through frequent use. According to Harpham & Abrams (2009), dead metaphor has been used in very long time and become so common in the used.

The simple example is “the leg of the table”. This sentence already used for a long time and become so common.

2.1.1.5. Metonymy

Metonymy is literary words that replace a word to another word which is associated with each other. According to Riemer (2010), Metonymy is a process of the meaning change into a word shifts that adjacent. The simple example is “the crown”, usually people will interpret “the crown” with “the king” because the crown and king are related to each other.

2.1.1.6. Synecdoche

Synecdoche is to express the figurative meaning from the whole to the part or from the part to signify the whole. According to Harpham & Abrams (2009) synecdoche in Greek has a meaning as taking together. The simple example is “ten hands” usually signify as “ten worker” or “a hundred ships” to “ships”.

2.1.1.7. Personification

In personification, something that is not alive seems alive because of the figurative language. According to Irmawati (2014) Personification is a figure of speech which animals, ideas and dead objects are can have human form and character. The simple example is “the pen is dancing on the paper.” The pen in the example is a dead thing but by using figurative language, it seems alive.

2.1.2. Figures of speech or rhetorical figures

The second classes of figurative language is figures of speech or rhetorical figures. In this class, the meaning of the words is literal meaning different with figures of thought uses special effect. Figures of speech are divided into anaphora, apostrophe, invocation, chiasmus, paralipsis, rhetorical question, and zeugma.

2.1.2.1. Anaphora

Anaphora or repetition is the repetition of a phrase or a word in the same paragraph, stanzas or lines of verse. The simple example is “A Song” by Thomas Carew, the seventeenth-century English poet. "Ask me no more where Jove bestows, When June is past the fading rose. . . ." Each of the four stanzas also begins with the words: “Ask me no more.”

2.1.2.2. Apostrophe

Apostrophe is an exclamatory section in a poem or speech that addressed to a person or things. It has a high formality or emotional impetus. The simple example is a poem by Samuel Taylor Coleridge with the title “Recollections of Love” (1817). It is an apostrophe about a woman who was absent.

2.1.2.2. Invocation

Invocation is a poem that addressed to God or supernatural being. The simple example is “Paradise Lost” by John Milton (1667).

“And chiefly Thou, O Spirit, that dost prefer
Before all temples th’ upright heart and pure,
Instruct me. . . .”

2.1.2.3. Chiasmus

Chiasmus is a reversal of two phrases or clauses in the appropriate of the corresponding words. According to Engel (2016), chiasmus in Greek means forms a cross. The simple example is “Pleasure's a sin, and sometimes sin's a pleasure.” By Lord Byron in "Don Juan" (1824).

2.1.2.4. Rhetorical question

Rhetorical question is the question which is not to invite the answers or need the discussion to know the answer. The simple example is “isn’t it a shame?” from the question, the listener already knows “it is shame” is the answer.

2.1.2.5. Zeugma

Zeugma in Greek means yoking or bonding. It is a figure of speech which one or more than standing in the same grammatical relation but logically different ideas. The simple example is in Henry V by William Shakespeare (1599) "Kill the boys and the luggage!"

2.2. Stylistic function

In Burke (2014) statement, Stylistics is the study and analysis of texts, especially literary texts. He also claimed that stylistic has a value in creative, professional and academic writing. According to Paul Simpson (as cited in Burke, 2014) stylistics is a method of textual interpretation in which primacy of place is assigned to language. Besides that, according to Zhukovska's (2010) stylistic is a branch of linguistics that studies about style in a particular language. Thus, the researcher concludes that stylistic is a branch of linguistics and it concerned in the style of the language.

In Zhukovska (2010) statement, Functional stylistics studies about the specificity and regularity of language functions in various types of speech, the functional structure of speech, the combination of language units in it and selection norms. In other hands, stylistics function is the aspect of language function. The stylistic function has divided into five groups. According to Zhukovska (2010), the five groups are terms, poetic diction, archaic words, foreign words, and bookish (learned) words.

2.2.1. Terms

The first group is term. Terms are word combination that special used by the particular branch of trade, science, technology, art or trade to deliver a particular activity. Semantics, opposition, variant, paradigm, norm and combinability are categories as the terms of linguistic. Nomenclature words are very close to terms. It is about human activity, types of car, names of mineral, chemical elements, etc.

in the special text, they have no stylistic function. But in fiction, they have some stylistic significance. In speech character, terms become a person characterization. It may indicate their culture, education or occupation background.

2.2.2. Poetic Diction

Poetic words are usually used in seventeenth until the eighteenth century. But, in modern poetry, the poet often uses poetic words. Poetic words are divided into four. The first is archaic words, the example is *nay* – no, *to deem* – to think. The second is archaic forms, the example is *brethren* – brothers, *thou wilt* – you will. The third is historical words, the example is Argosy (Argosy is a large merchant ship, originally one from Venice). The last is poetic words proper, the example is *welkin* – sky, *quoth* – said. The stylistic function of poetic diction is to create a high-flown tonality. It will be clear if they are contrasted to neutral words.

2.2.3. Archaic words

Archaic words is an ancient word which is rarely used now. According to I.R. Galperin (as cited in Zhukovska 2010), he classifies archaic words into three. The first is the archaic words are slowly pass out from common use. The example is *pallet* – a straw mattress, *palfrey* – a small horse, etc. The second is the archaic words really break out of use but the readers still confess it. The example is *methinks* – it seems to me, *nay* – no, etc. The third is the accurate of archaic words are not anymore exist in modern English. The example is *troth* – faith, *lorel* –

worthless, lazy fellow, etc. Together with historical words and fiction are archaisms create the effect of ancient, the historical background, remind the reader to their past habits, clothes, customs, etc.

2.2.4. Foreign words

Sometimes, the use of foreign words is in literary speech. The function is to show the foreigners or to show their manner. Sometimes it can be used to raise the expression of ideas and improve the language.

2.2.5. Bookish (learned) words

Bookish words are usually used in cultivated speech. In bookish words, there are several subgroups: the first is scientific prose (e.g. hypothesis, experimental, etc.). The second is bureaucratic language (e.g. *assist* – help, *proceed* – do, etc.). The third is words found in the part of description fiction (these are usually can be found in the words from Roman languages, e.g. solitude, illusionary, etc.). The last is poetic diction.

2.3. Previous Research

In the research of figurative language and stylistic function, there is some previous research about figurative language and stylistic function. Those are two international journals and three national journals.

The first international journal with the title is “An Exploration of the Rhetorical Devices in Leila Aboulela ’ s Novel “ The Translator”.” The author is Albashir & Alfaki (2015). In their research, they explore Aboulela's literary style of writing through her novel “The Translator”. The Translator is a story about a young Sudanese widow living in Scotland and her sprouting relationship with Islamic scholar Rae Isles. In the research, it adopted a method that blend of narrative, rhetoric, and stylistic analyses. All of these analysis techniques are from within the constructivism interpretive research paradigm. The analyses focus on the rhetorical devices used in the novel “The Translator”. These devices are identified and discussed with examples from the novel. The findings are Aboulela’s style reflects rich vocabulary and also increases the flexibility of prose. Even the form of her writing is organized according to the formal patterns of prose, it has a sense of repetition, rhythm, and balance.

The second international journal with the title “Typology of Rhetorical Questions as a Stylistic Device in Writing”. The author is Abioye (2009). His research is the use of rhetorical questions (RQs), a stylistic device often not recognized. The problem of reading and writing in a second language in Nigeria and he also using different styles apart from the conventional style are examined. The research focuses on the impact of every stylistic choice has on the reader. Specifically, it analyzes about the style and the concept of the RQ as well as identifying typology of RQs (about 8 different types), their characteristics and the instances of overlap, their purposes, and functions in newspapers and other forms of discourse. The idea is to highlight reasons why teachers and writers should

spice up and embellish the variety of styles available for use and also point out to readers and writers which types of RQs have been used as well as the purposes, objectives and the writer's intention in using that particular style. The typology is presented in tabular form and each type is discussed with examples. The implications of the use of this stylistic device are indicated for teachers, students, readers, and writers.

The third previous research is a national journal, which is written by Yeibo (2012). The title of his research is the "Figurative Language and Stylistic Function in J. P. Clark-Bekederemo's Poetry". In his journal, he investigates the stylistic value of figuration as semantic signifiers or reinforces in the poetry. He uses three metafunctions of language as the theory, the expert is M.A.K. Halliday. The three metafunctions are interpersonal, ideational and textual, as the analytical model. The journal use of figurative devices such as imagery, rhetorical operations metaphorization, humour, and figures of sound, to foreground aspects of meaning in the texts, in relation to the context of the situation and textual function. The study discusses any serious stylistic exploration of J.P Clark- Bekederemos poetry and poetry, in general, must foreground the role figurations play in conveying textual messages and producing aesthetic effects.

The forth previous research is written by I'jam & Fadhil (2016). Their research's title is "Chiasmus as a Stylistic Device in Donne's and Vaughan's Poetry". It is to investigate chiasmus as a stylistic device in ten metaphysical poems (five for John Donne and five for Henry Vaughan). It is to show how both, Donne and Vaughan, apply chiasmus at the different linguistic levels as a stylistic

device in their poetry. To reach the aim, it is hypothesized that chiasmus, as used by Donne and Vaughan is has a different stylistic device in their poetry. Then, in order to reach the aim of the study and test its hypothesis, the following procedures are adopted presenting a theoretical background about chiasmus and the linguistic levels on which it can manifest itself and analyzing ten poems (five for each poet) according to an eclectic model developed by the study.

The last previous research with the title “Analysis and Use of Figures of Speech”. The author is Regmi (2014). The research is about displays varieties of language use through figures of speech, the rhetorical devices. There are two views for and against the use of such rhetorical devices in language teaching. One of the views shows its strong resentment in using such figures of speech and does not find the space of them in language teaching whereas the next speaks in favour of using them in language teaching if the texts are wisely selected. It is the judicious or creative use of figures of speech. A language teacher tries to look at them from a language teaching point of view. This writing primarily analyzes the representative figures of speech, states some examples with their language features and ultimately justifies how figures of speech support language teaching and learning.

Based on the previous research that has been explained, it has a similarity and also the differentiations. The similarity between previous research and this research is the topics are same. It is about figurative language and stylistic, but for the difference are the theory and the data sources. The researcher uses Harpham & Abrams theory (2009) to analyze figurative language and Zhukovska theory

(2010) to analyze stylistic function. The data sources in the research is Lana Del Rey Album: *Born to Die the Paradise Edition* (2012).

2.4. Theoretical Framework

The theoretical framework is to guide the researcher in conducting the research. The stylistic function theory that would be used is from Zhukovska theory (2010) and the figurative language theory is by Harpham & Abrams (2009). According to Zhukovska (2010), there are five groups in stylistic function: terms, poetic diction, archaic words, foreign words, and bookish (learned) words. According to Harpham & Abrams (2009), figurative language has divided into two classes, the first is figures of thought or tropes and the second is a figure of speech or rhetorical figures. The figure of thought has divided into seven, those are simile, metaphor, mixed metaphor, dead metaphor, metonymy, synecdoche, and personification.

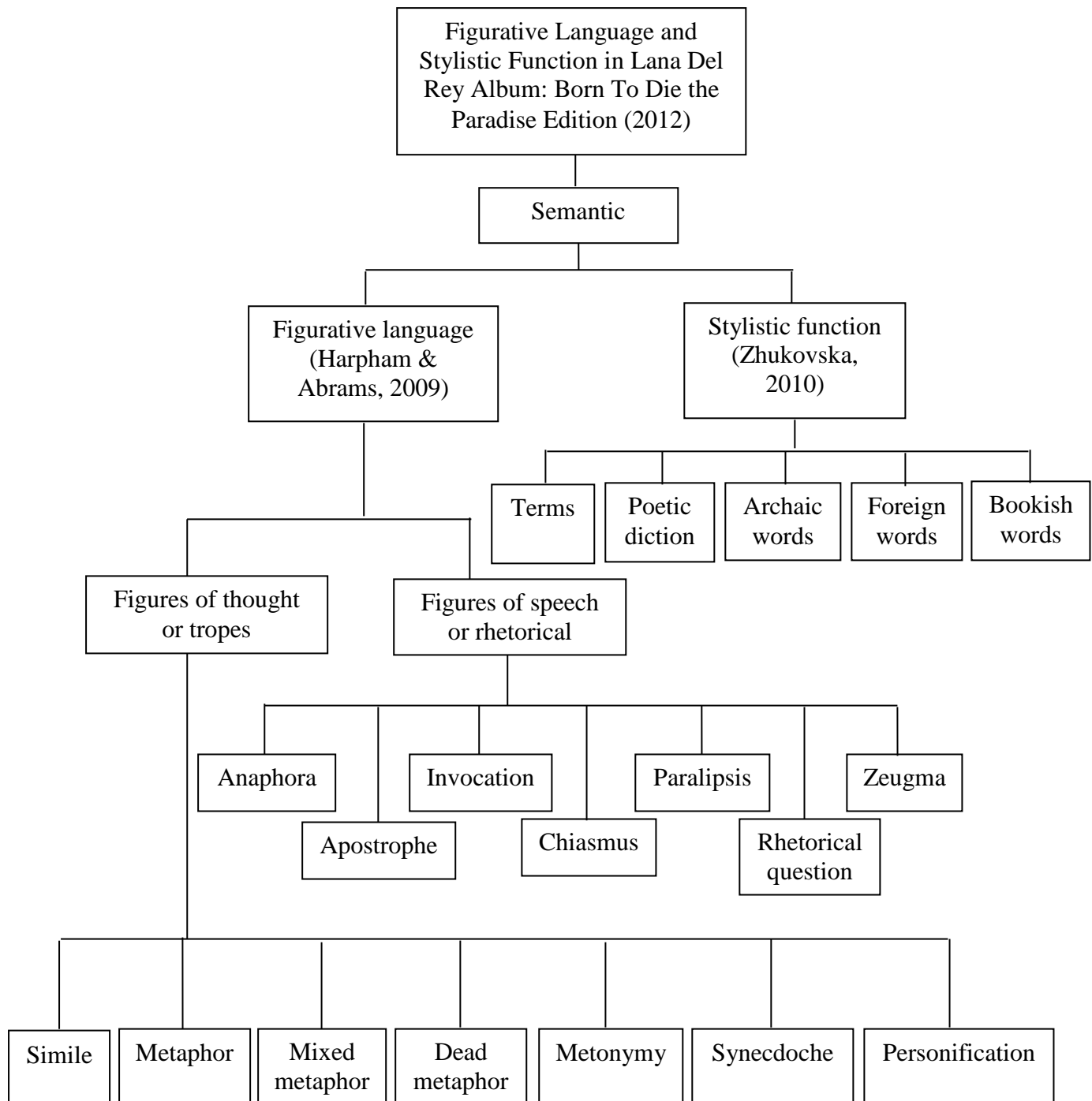


Figure 2. 1 Theoretical Framework