

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

This chapter is used to discuss all literature related to the research. The discussion covers stylistics, figurative language, and reasons. Further, some related previous studies are also discussed as references for this research. Conceptual framework is given to show the system of ideas of this research

#### **2.1 Stylistics Study**

The term stylistics is absorbed from the English language stylistics which is derived from the word “style”. Etymologically, the term “style” itself comes from Latin, **stilus** (stem or stalk). The science that studies the language style of a literary work is called stylistics. Richards & Schmidt, (2010) stated stylistics is variations in speech and writing, for example, casual to formal according to the context. Styles can take references based on the time period of previous writers such as Dicken's style, Shakespeare's style and 18th-century style of writing.

According to Abrams and Harpham (2015), style is a way to express linguistics in prose or poetry (literary works) to express whatever the author's intentions are. By conducting this style, a writer can be identified through distinctive writing such as the application of situational rhetoric, diction, density and various figurative languages. In line with Keraf (2016), he limited the notion which refers to how language is used

to express thoughts in a unique way that revealed the soul and personality of the author as a language user.

Stylistics as a field of applied linguistics, in the extended definition is a way to express the theory and methodology of formal analysis of a literary text. While in a restricted definition, applied linguistics is specifically related to the field of language education (Satoto, 1995). Language always has variations caused by certain environments. Linguistics is a science that seeks to provide language and show how it works, while stylistics is a part of linguistics that focuses on variations in language use, although not exclusively, especially the use of language in literature, (Turner, 1988).

The study of stylistics is based on the form of expression, figurative language and aspects of sound. The term stylistics is generally known as the study of language use in literary works. Language in literary works can present a wealth of meaning due to the ability to create endless mysteries, emotive effects for the reader or listener, a certain image and atmosphere. That way, the author can show the authenticity of his creativity which is individual, personal, which cannot be imitated and is always updated.

According to Leech and Short (2007), the different characteristics of each language in texts will reveal the various styles of writers the concept of style refers to how language is used in a given context, by a given person, and for a given purpose. The purpose of stylistics is to explore the relationship between language patterns and interpretation. First of all, it needs to identify the word, form, and structure of a particular language and then understand the carried meaning to explain the

relationship between language and artistic function. Stylistic categories are used to identify how the author plays the words in their works. The analysis is more difficult and complex since the way of conveying ideas in every text is unique. In this term, there are four general headings in stylistic categories: lexical categories, grammatical categories, figurative language, and cohesion and context

The ideas above, it can be concluded that stylistics is a branch of linguistics in the form of studies that are used to analyze various works of literary work by paying attention to the important aspects contained in literary works by the language user with the aim to create a certain effect to the reader or listener.

## **2.2 Figurative Language**

Figurative language is often replicated as a synonym of Style. However, in fact, the figurative language is included in style. Figurative language is known in terms of rhetorical language, it means to persuade or influence listeners and readers. It is derived from the Greek rhetorical as **rhetor** which means orator. Rhetoric was an important part of education and important through several figurative language In ancient Greek. Rhetoric must be fully mastered by the Greeks and Romans who named the various persuasive arts.

Figurative language is language that uses words or phrases that have different meanings from their literal interpretations. The author uses figurative language to create images in the minds of readers and express ideas in a fresh, clear, and imaginative way. Peel et al. (2023) in their research argued that beyond the literal meaning, the usage of these terms urges the reader or listener to grasp something

based on its relationship to an action, image, or something else. As a result, figurative language enriches written work and improves the verbal expression of ideas that would otherwise be difficult to visualize or articulate. Furthermore, the term attractive is used to increase influence by introducing and comparing objects and objects, and more generally convincing others. Therefore, the use of certain speech styles can be made with certain implications.

Abrams and Harpham (2015) defined that figurative language was a significant deviation from what is understood by a competent language user with the standard meaning of a word or a standard sequence of words to achieve a certain meaning or effect. Characters are sometimes described as largely poetic, but they are an integral part of the way language works and essential to all kinds of discourse. In line with Perrine (2018) stated a figurative language was a different way of saying something other than the ordinary way. Perrine (2018) also added figurative language is language using figures of speech that cannot be taken literally or should not be taken literally only.

Next, Keraf (2016) stated that figurative language is a means of expressing thoughts through language. It can show the passion and personality of the writer. He also added that the use of images in text often provides particular effects. But most importantly, it affects the meaning the image conveys.

Figurative language is figurative language a way of adding extra dimensions to language Perrine (1974). Top four main reasons for using figurative language. First, figurative language conveyed to the reader the imaginative enjoyment of literary works. Second, it is a way to bring additional images to the poem, create a concrete

summary, and make the literary work more sensual. Third, the way to add emotional power to useful statements and convey attitudes with information. And finally, as a technique to say a lot with a short compass.

Therefore, figurative language is a language that uses words or phrases that has meaning other than literal comprehension. When the author uses literal words, it is simply stating facts. In contrast, figurative language usage is to exaggerate or modify and emphasize certain linguistic points. In simple terms, it is the use of everyday words and phrases that do not have the usual literal meaning. The writer can use the figurative language to create their work more attractive and dramatic rather than stating an idea by the factual meaning of in literal. As a result, the figurative language is a broader form for various kinds of use of words, phrases, clauses, and sentences to achieve the desired effect in meaning, sound, and style. In this way, figurative language refers to language that contains types of figurative language.

### **2.1.1 Types of Figurative Language.**

There are many components of figurative speech. Keraf (2016) declared that “figurative language consists of 16 kinds, they are: Simile, Metaphor, allegory, Personification, Allusion, Eponym, Epithet, synecdoche, metonymy, Antonomasia, Hipflask or Hipalase, Irony, Satire, Innuendo, Antiphrasis, and Paronosia”. Meanwhile, Perrine (1977), figurative language consists of 12 types, they are: metaphor, simile, personification, synecdoche, apostrophe, symbol, allegory, paradox, metonymy, hyperbole/overstatement, irony and understatement. According to Abrams and Harpham (2015), figurative language consists of simile, metaphor, metonymy, synecdoche and personification. Therefore, the researcher divided them

into three categories: they are the figures of similarity, the figures of contradiction, and the figures of contiguity.

### **2.1.1.1 Figures of Similarity**

#### **A. Simile**

Simile is language figures that compare two different things by using the words "like" and "as" as a separator of the two things that are shown explicitly (Abrams and Harpham 2015). Keraf (2016) proposed that a simile is an explicit comparison, meaning that it will immediately state something similar or the same as another and the direct effort will involve the words "like" and "as" and the others.

**A heart that beats like a tap that leaks** (Permana & Rajeg, 2018)

**As free as a bird** (Yuliasari & Virtianti, 2022)

In the line “A heart that beats like a tap that leak” there is a word "like" to compare between human heart that beats and tap leaks since both of them have similarity in “intervals”. Therefore this statement can be categorized as simile. Next, “As free as a bird” is an explicit simile because the sense or the point of the similarity is stated directly. It is also a closed simile because the comparison ground is stated; the author wants to compare something or someone with the “bird” that both of them are “free”.

#### **B. Metaphor**

Metaphor refers to comparing two different things and distinguishing them from each other to be identified. In metaphor, when used literally, a word or phrase that specifies one thing applies to a distinctly different kind of thing without claiming

a comparison (Abrams and Harpham 2015). Metaphor is a language style that compares an object with another object because it has the same or similar characteristics (Keraf 2016).

**“this was heaven sent”** Ambalegin and Arianto (2020)

**“Little lights in my heart”** (Permana & Rajeg, 2018)

The first sentence above is where the comparison of two different things lies in "he" as a human being equated with “heaven” as another object in a different nature. “Heaven” is used to express good things. Similarly, the writer used “little lights” to make the situation more poetic. The lights in the song symbolize the purity of the heart and emotions. These lights say that as life progressed, these lights eventually disappeared, making the person a happy, pure, and affectionate person.

### **C. Symbol**

A symbol, in the widest definition, is something that signifies something else (Abrams & Harpham, 2012). There are two types of symbols which are “conventional” or “public” and “private” or “personal”. This kind of figurative language tempts people to think more deeply. As mentioned by Perrine (1969), a symbol is something that represents more than just what it is. It is concerned with place, or thing which can figuratively represent something else.

**(1) *Where the fields are green***

**(2) *Baby, open the door***

(Aditiawarman & Rahmadani, 2020)

The example of lyrics found in Westlife’s Coast to Coast Album. Westlife employs the color "green" as a way to represent a serene and pleasant location. When he meets his lover, the field is green, as used by westlife, representing a wonderful

natural setting. Westlife recalled a location he had been with his lover by using the green fields as a symbol. The color green is a representation of naturalness in the word field. In line to the second example, the “door” means an opportunity to open your heart. Westlife uses this word to describe a heart that is closed so that it can open again. As a result, westlife illustrates the door as a sign to open your heart. The word door in these lyrics means that a woman will open her heart back to him because he still needs her. So, the door in the lyrics means a symbol of an open heart.

#### **D. Personification**

Keraf (2016) identified personification is used to describe inanimate objects or creatures other than humans as if they have human-like properties and characteristics. Alexander (1975) stated the figure occurred when inanimate objects were given a human form, or when they were made to speak. Hence, personification contains an element of the equation. Principal who compared it as if the human form, both in behavior, mood, and other human disposition. As a result, personification commonly expresses the abstract ideas of inanimate objects or nature which are described as if it was a human activity.

Example:

**I know there is hope in these waters** (Swarniti, 2022)

**I see where love has left a printed trace** (Nidi et al., 2022)

The first example of the phrase **hope in these waters** was claimed as personification. Because “water” as the non-living things can give hope like humans. This phrase means to hope for something and this phrase used the connotative



meaning. Meanwhile, another phrase “love” is something abstract that carries out human activities or has feelings like humans.

### **E. Allusion**

Perrine (1969) stated that allusion was a reference to something in history or previous literature to reach a connotative word or a symbol, a means of suggestion far more than it said. Keraf (2016) stated that allusion was references to suggest similarities between human, location, or events in real life, mythology, or in famous literary works, as quoted as follows. It can be concluded that when a person or author makes an indirect reference in speech, text, or song to an event or figure. Often the allusions made are to past events or figures, but sometimes allusions are made to current famous people or events.

**This ceremony reminds me of the proclamation of independence in 1945.**  
(Wibisono & Widodo, 2019)

#### **2.1.1.2 Figure of Contradiction**

##### **A. Hyperbole**

Hyperbole is known as a type of figurative language that contains words, phrases, or sentences that are exaggerated in number, size, or nature. This figurative language serves to emphasize a statement or situation to intensify, increase its impression and influence. This type of figurative language is used to express overstatement. Perrine (2018) revealed hyperbole was a figurative language in which exaggeration was used in the service of truth based on a situation by increasing certain effects.

**“Contempt of generations, and crucifixion shown”.**

(Sriwulandari & Putri, 2021)

**"An apple a day keeps the doctor away."** (Wibisono & Widodo, 2019)

## **B. Litotes**

Litotes, the Ancient Greek "litos" which means simplicity is a figurative language that states something in a way that is contrary to reality by reducing it. The goal is to humble yourself. Keraf (2016), this figure is a style of language used to express something with the aim of humbling oneself. This is achieved by denying the opponent rather than what someone is trying to express. The litotes figurative language is used to strengthen the gentle impression of each expression conveyed, in other words, reducing or exaggerating the actual reality.

**“Art not without ambition, but without The illness should attend it”**

(Fauzi & Islami, 2017)

In conclusion, litotes is a figurative language that states a simple expression (condescending impression) by reducing the quality of a fact by describing the situation with words that are opposite in meaning to the actual reality by demeaning oneself with a high meaning or in other words reducing the actual reality.

## **C. Irony**

Irony is simply a figurative language that uses a different meaning or the opposite of the actual meaning intended. Keraf (2016) argued that ironic figurative language was a way of expressing something that someone wants to convey in words that were opposite from what they wanted to convey. Meanwhile, Abrams and Harpham (2015) Define irony refers to the root sense of dissembling, or of hiding what is the case to achieve special rhetorical or artistic effects not in order to deceive.

Moreover, there is a hidden meaning conveyed through things that are clearly opposite to the actual meaning. Pay attention to the examples as follows.

**“Her bite is sexy, just before the poison”** (Nuraeni & Peron 2017)

**“The house is too damn small to fit all of my frustration and disappointment”**. (Tiarawati & Ningsih 2019)

Accordingly, this figure is applied to make a stronger satire, so that it is more striking but in a more elegant way. Irony can also produce a humorous effect through the contrast between what is actually meant and the opposite. In addition, Irony also strengthens the impact of sadness and concern in the right context. In essence, the resulting contrast has a strong impact on what is intended.

### 2.1.1.3 Figures of Contiguity

#### A. Metonymy

Metonymy is an object, idea, or event referred to by naming some attribute or quality associated with it (Miller & Greenberg, 1981). According to Keraf (2016) metonymy was a figure that uses a word to express something else, because it had a very close relationship. Shortly, metonymy was a figure that uses the name of a feature or the name of a thing that is referred to a person and thing as a substitute.

Example:

**There ain't no gold in this river**

**That I've been washin' my hands in forever** (Swarniti, 2022)

Metonymy was indicated to two data above because there is a different concept among the word “**gold**” in sentence **There ain't no gold in this river**. The word **gold** means previous thing. The word “**gold**” is a metonymy for the concept of previous

thing. The second example, the phrase **washin' my hands in forever** has a metonymy because the phrase means letting go of one thing.

## B. Synecdoche

Synecdoche is a figurative language that mentions part of a thing to state all of it or even mentions all parts to state some of it. The designated characteristics are divided into two, namely *pars pro toto* and *totem to parte*. *Pars pro toto* is a figure that uses a part of something to represent the whole. Keraf (2016) argued that synecdoche was a figure that used part of something to express the whole or on the contrary used the whole to state a part. Agree with Abrams and Harpham (2015) stated that synecdoche derived from Greek means "to take along", part of something used to signify the whole, or the whole is used to denote a part. It can be confirmed that synecdoche is a figurative language that uses the name partly for the whole or vice versa.

The figure is very contextual because it applies to certain specific circumstances. *Totem to Parte* is a relationship pattern that states the whole to mention a part. Synecdoche *pars pro toto* is used to create a sense of connection from the reader or listener to something conveyed through the ease and brevity given from only some of the cases. Meanwhile, synecdoche *totum pro parte* is usually used to make generalizations so that not only one or two parties are appointed.

Example:

“This was the fervor of the 1955 Asian-African Conference, the essence of the **Bandung spirit**”. (Rohaniyah & Fadilah, 2018)

“... **in our hands**, the Asian and African nations on these two continents”.  
(Rohaniyah & Fadilah, 2018)

### **2.1.2 Reasons of Figurative language**

Figures of speech often provide more effective means of saying what a writer means than a direct statement. The reasons of using figures of speech in a text are to create a fresh work, to emphasize certain parts of the work, and to be an alternative from the usual denotation words. It means that the purpose of figures of speech is to make a sentence clearer and more colorful. Stanley (2007) revealed the same opinion upon the aim of figures of speech in a text. He mentions that it is to add force, to add a more vivid imagery, to add a stronger feeling, and to give an additional detail that makes a sentence more beautiful.

Another idea was given by Perrine (1974) and developed by Thomas and Johnson (2018). They stated that figures of speech are used to afford imaginative pleasure, bringing an additional imagery, adding emotional intensity, and as an effective means of concentration. Here is the brief description of the reasons mentioned.

#### **2.1.2.1 To Give Imaginative Pleasure**

Perrine (1974) stated the reason figurative language can give imaginative pleasure is because it gives readers an ability to form imagination or picture in their mind. Thomas and Johnson (2018) confirmed imagination can in some ways be described as the ability or ability to move forward by sudden leaps from one point to another. Readers imagined the situation and action given in a text. Imagination formed in the mind through sudden leaps from one point to another. That sudden sense of leap brought the joy of seeing similarities in dissimilar things.

Figurative language allows readers to use their own imagination. People enjoy reading words in a literary work that explain how a character stares into the dazzling night sky full of stars and finds constellations, looks into the clouds and forms it into creatures, or dances in a royal ball in a magnificent palace. People may name objects after imagined resemblances, such as Queen Anne's lace, a common name for the flowering plant *Daucus carota* in America. It's because the blossom looks like lace, and the flower in the center is said to represent a blood droplet when Queen Anne injured herself with a needle while sewing the lace. Figures of speech are therefore rewarding since they provide a source of enjoyment in the employment of the readers' imaginations.

#### **2.1.2.2 To Bring an Additional Imagery**

Imagery is the use of words or pictures in a literary work to describe ideas or situations. The figurative language is a means of bringing additional imagery making the abstract concrete and of making poetry more pleasurable (Perrine, 1974). Thomas and Johnson (2018) asserted the figurative language is a way of bringing additional imagery to make poetry more sensuous. The reader enhances a wider picture or idea upon the story with it. It also creates a new perception other than its literal meaning.

#### **2.1.2.3 To Add Emotional Intensity**

Figures of speech are a way of adding emotional intensity to otherwise merely informative statements (Perrine 1974). Further, it is used to convey attitudes along with the information. It is often that figures of speech are used to express an abstract matter into a concrete sense. These not only give creative expressions, but also

provide beauty and emotional intensity. The example phenomenon is the utterance **“my stomach is killing me”**. As a result, the meaning is emotive and informative as well. It does not literally mean someone is killed by the stomach. However, someone feels so much pain that they compare it to the hurt of being killed. The example of emotional intensity of pain which is commonly found in daily speeches.

#### **2.1.2.4 As an Effective Means of Concentration**

Figures of speech are an effective means of concentration in other words, it is a way of saying much in a brief compass Perrine (1974) The use of figures of speech by the writer is to express the thought without a complicated explanation. Instead, the writer is able to communicate it in a brief directive or compass. Moreover, to share the idea of an abstract thing or show a non-literal meaning, it is valuable to apply figures of speech in a text.

For instance, Macbeth's metaphorical description of life as **"a short candle"** suggests certain truths about life that require dozens of words to express in literal terms. At the same time, it embodies the abstract, stimulates the imagination and adds emotional intensity.

### **2.3 Previous Research**

The first, the research by Hasanah (2018) as a study to analyze the figurative language in selected poems by Oscar Wilde. This researcher used a qualitative method related to the study. In this research, the researcher analyzed ten selected poems by Oscar Wilde. Researcher found 126 expressions in 15 types of figurative language such as simile, hyperbole, metaphor, personification, symbol, litotes,

synecdoche, metonymy, repetition, apostrophe, and imagery (visual imagery, auditory imagery, and gustatory imagery).

Next, the research conducted by Ardhyanti & Supriyatiningih (2020). The study intended to analyze Celine Dion's songs "Falling into You" and "Fly". The research used theory by Kennedy (2007) and the writers use qualitative descriptive methods to analyze the data. The writers have found such figurative language that was used in these two songs as metaphors, symbolism, imageries, simile, and personification.

Yunanda et al (2021) analyzed figurative language in song lyric by Indina Menzel. The researchers analyzed the figurative language contained in the three songs. The writers use qualitative descriptive methods to analyze the data. In this research. The study found that there were six figurative languages used by songwriters 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.

Ambalegin and Arianto (2020) identified the figurative expressions on Donald Trum's twitter post as the data source. Researchers developed previous work by using the theory of. Dancygier & Sweetser (2014) and Abrams & Harpham (2012). These researchers applied observational methods and non-participation techniques in collecting the data. After that, they conducted a semantic approach to equalizing and analyzing the data. As a result, the figure of similarity was dominant in the comments or responses. They also stated the figures of speech tended to criticize one's works



and acts. Then, the researchers concluded the figures of speech were not only used to show the expression aesthetically but also "rude" language.

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

Efendi (2021) examined in qualitative method the figurative language of the poem "I am Human Too" poem by Godsplan K. Ugwuja. This research was to find the types and the messages conveyed by using the figurative language. The researcher used the theory proposed by Perrine (1992). The data is analyzed from words, phrases, lines, or stanzas in the poem. Data were explained by the cover of identifying, classifying, analyzing, and making the conclusion. This research found about 9 data of figurative language, there are; 6 data for hyperbole, 2 data for simile and 1 symbol. The dominant was hyperbole by explaining certain reasons. The last, there were explanations related to message which was divided in two form including Informative message and persuasive message

The last research was conducted by Wibisono & Widodo (2019) The researchers also aimed to find the types of figurative language and the meaning used in the selected short story. The first data source was a short story by Klarer (1998) gained from online Jakarta Post. Then, the secondary source was from books, e-books, journals, English dictionary, observation and documentation. The data was classified by using several theories of Perrine (1982) . The findings are based on its types such as metaphor, simile, personification, metonymy, irony, symbol, hyperbole, paradox, alliteration, allusion, onomatopoeia, and many others. However, all types of figurative language could not be found in all works of literature. The most occurred in the literature, such as simile, personification, hyperbole, metaphor, irony, and metonymy. Then, the type of figurative language in the short story such as personification, simile, symbol, and onomatopoeia. And as the dominant was personification.

All the research above analyzed figurative language or types of figurative language. The present study aimed to identify the types of figurative language as similar to the previous study. However, the researcher also identified the reasons by using stylistics study. In addition, this study has distinction related to the data source. In this study, the writer will analyze the album of Sour by Olivia Rodrigo. This research will be conducted by Abrams and Harpham (2015) and Keraf (2016). And the function of figurative language conducted by Perrine (2018).

## 2.4 Theoretical Framework

The research started about discussing stylistic study proposed by Leech and Short (2007) theory as the head of analysis. It led the data to be analyzed based on figurative language and its types proposed by some experts (Abrams & Harpham, 2015), and (Keraf, 2016). The types was in term as figurative language divided into three collection covers of figure of similarity, figure of contradiction and figure of contiguity. After that, the types connected to the function of figurative language, the researcher conducted the four reasons according to Perrine (2018) stated they are to give imaginative pleasure, to bring additional imagery, to add emotional intensity and as an effective means of concentration. Those theories were applied as entitled "Figurative Language Found through the Selected Lyric in Olivia Rodrigo Sour Album". In order to facilitate understanding the theory, the following theoretical framework is attached as follows.

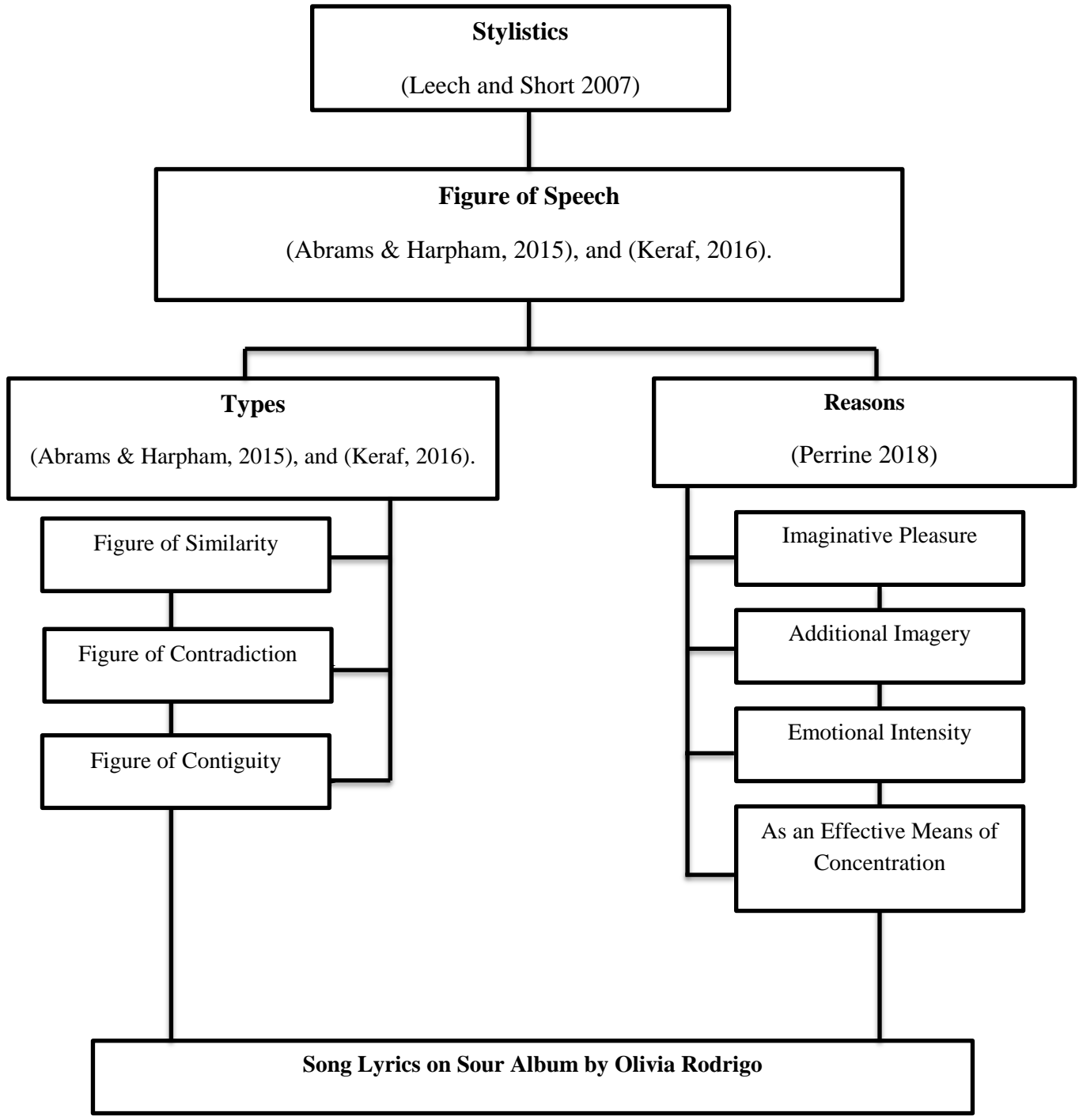


Figure 2.1 Theoretical Framework