

## CHAPTER II

### LITERATURE REVIEW

#### 2.1 Stylistics

Leech in Bilal (2012) stated the word 'style' refers to the way in which the language is used in a given context, for a given purpose, and so on. The word 'style' can also refer to writer's identity when they used a habit of expression or thought through the literary works in texts. Thus, style can also be defined as 'the linguistic characteristic of a particular text'. Leech in Bilal (2012) defined stylistics as the linguistic study of language style. Leech said the main question in stylistics are what, why and how. Meanwhile, Widdowson (1975) defines stylistics as "the study of literary discourse from linguistic". He states that stylistic is area of meditation between two disciplines: linguistics and literary criticism and can provide a way of meditating between two subjects: language and literature. Then Widdowson claimed that stylistics have function as a way whereby literature and language as subjects can be a process of gradually to both linguistics and literary criticism, and these disciplines can be pedagogically treated to produce different subjects. The literary criticism itself has main purpose that is to interpret and evaluate literary writings as work of art and be the main concern of the critics is to explain the individual message of the writer in terms which make its significance clear to others.

## 2.2 Figurative Language

Arp & Johnson (2012) state that figurative language is a language uses figure of speech that cannot be taken literally or should not be taken literally only. Figurative language implies the contrary from the literal meaning by using figures of speech. Figures of speech offer another way of adding extra dimensions to language as a way of saying something other than the ordinary way. Moreover, Perrine (1982) stated that figurative language is a language using figures of speech that cannot be taken literally. Figurative language contains a language that has less or more meaning from the literal meaning, the opposite of the literal meaning and something other than the literal meaning. Figurative Language could occur when a writer or speaker wants to emphasize the words but not in the literal words, so the reader will be amused with it. In general, figurative language is a language which doesn't mean what it says or a language that contains hidden meaning. Commonly, figurative language is used in literary works such as poetry. Short story, song, etc. people can also use it in their daily lives, such as, advertisement, magazine and etc. There are four main reasons of using figurative language (Arp & Johnson, 2012). First, figurative language affords readers imaginative pleasure of literary works, providing readers with a source of pleasure in the exercise of imagination. Second, a way of bringing additional imagery into verse, of making the abstract concrete, of making literary works more sensuous; objectifying imaginative and rhythmical qualities by presenting them in visual terms, a way of adding emotional intensity to

alternatively informative statements and conveying attitudes and or feeling along with information; the meaning is as much emotional as informative and also the use of figure may be a writer's means of revealing the characteristic of a speaker. And the last, figurative language is an effective mean of concentration; a way of saying much in brief compass, the figurative language suggests certain truths about what said that would require dozens of words to state in literal language.

### **2.3 Kinds of Figurative Language**

Figurative language consists of 12 kinds as stated by Arp & Johnson (2012). There are simile, metaphor, personification, apostrophe, synecdoche, metonymy, symbol, allegory, paradox, hyperbole, understatement and irony. Nonetheless, in the following paragraphs below this study will only discuss eight of them as they kinds of figurative language that are found in the song lyrics.

Simile is used to compare things that are essentially unlike. In simile, the comparison is expressed by using words such as: *like, as, similar to, resembles, seems*. For example: *She shine like a diamond*. Diamond refers to something beautiful. Figuratively, it means that she is very charming and someone who looks at her is enchanted.

Metaphor is comparing things which are essentially unlike each other by an implied comparison between the literal and figurative terms. On the other hand, metaphor is a way to state that one thing is someone or something else but in literal sense, it is actually not. For example: *Life is a journey*. The clause implies that in

life, there are always going to be ups and downs, challenges, and moments of success and moments of failure just like a journey.

In metaphor, the comparison is not expressed but is created when a figurative term is substituted for or identified with the literal term. Metaphor may take one of four forms, depending on whether the literal and figurative language terms are respectively named or implied. The four forms are both the literal and figurative terms are named, the literal term is named and the figurative terms is implied, the literal term is implied and the figurative term is named, and both the literal and figurative terms are implied

Personification is a term to give the attributes of human being to an animal, object, or a concept. It is a subtype of metaphor, an implied comparison in which the figurative term of the comparison is always a human being. The non-human objects are portrayed in such a way that felt they have the ability to act like human beings. The subject must be described in terms of human appearance, actions, attitudes, feelings or responses. For example: *The beat of your heart it jumps through your shirt I can still feel your arm.* The word *jumps* is a verb. It is a human action and in reality, a heart is never jumping. In this context, the sentence means that she/he can still feel the existence of someone who is not in her/his side anymore. The writer will be able to give a clear idea to the reader by using a human action.

Symbol is an image so loaded with significance that is not simply literal, and it does not simply stand for something else. So a symbol maybe defined as something that means more than what it is.

Hyperbole is a figure of speech which employs exaggeration. Hyperbole differs from exaggeration in that It is extreme or excessive. Something it is used for comic purposes, but more often it is used seriously. Hyperbole can produce a very dramatic effect.

Synecdoche is a term to use the part of something as the whole meaning. For example: *The western wave was all a-flame.* Western wave is one of the examples in using part of thing as the substitutions for the whole. The “western wave” is a synecdoche as it refers to the sea by the name of one of its parts i.e. wave.

Paradox is a statement or situation containing apparently contradictory or incompatible elements, but on closer inspection may be true. Paradox is a statement that is apparently contradictory but a deeper level is in fact.

As well as paradox, irony has meaning that extend beyond its use merely as a figure of speech. On the other hand, it is a literary device or figure that may be used in the service of sarcasm or ridicule or may not; it is neither cruel nor kind.

## **2.4 Meaning**

Meaning plays an important role in communication since there would be no language without meaning. Wierzbicka (1996, p. 3) stated that language is a tool to convey a meaning. Meanwhile Leech (1981, p. 23) defined meaning in three points:

(1) Meaning involves the speaker's intention to convey a certain meaning which may not be from the message itself. (2) The interpretation of the hearer depends on the context. (3) Meaning in the sense, is something which is former rather than something that exist in a static way. It involves action (the speaker produces effect on the hearer) and interaction (the meaning being negotiated between speaker and hearer on the basic of their mutual knowledge). Meaning absolutely plays a great role in communication without meaning there will be no good interaction in communication, it implies that meaning absolutely needed between speaker and hearer.

Meaning consists of two aspects: they are linguistic meaning and speaker meaning. In general, linguistic meaning is simply the linguistic meaning of an expression or meaning of that expression in some form of language. Speaker meaning is what a speaker means in producing an utterance. Speaker meaning can be divided into literal meaning and non-literal meaning or implied meaning. If a speaker speaks literally, then he means what his word means. There is no something different from what the expression means. When a speaker speaks non-literally, it means the speaker means something different from what his words mean. In the case of non-literal meaning, there are a number of different ways one can speak non-literally, such as idiomatical, figurative ways, etc. figurative language belongs to non-literal meaning since it is a language which cannot be taken literally.

## 2.5 Lyric

Lyric is the word of song, or a short of poem which expresses the personal thoughts and feelings of the person who wrote it. A lyric usually fairly short, not often longer of fifty or sixty lines, and often only between a dozen and thirty lines, and it is usually expresses the feelings and thoughts of the lyricist. A song lyric will be able to evoke the reader's minds and emotions through the words. Lyrics and poetry are employing the verbal language, often using characteristic to be more effective that can influence to the people and sometimes using stylistic devices, to tell the tales (in ballad tradition), to propose the ideas about life and the world, sometimes to illustrate the limits of language in negotiations between 'subject' and 'world' (Eckstein, 2010: 10). The lyric and poetry are having the similarity in using of verbal words, written in poetical way and it also could be expressing the writer's feelings and thoughts, and also containing themes such as political, social and economic, and life. The portraying of song's lyrics is aiming in the words that included on the song's lyrics are described or represented so that the people could be easily know what does the lyrics mean. The lyricists are also expressing their emotions, some of them are using figurative languages aspects that producing the ambiguity for the readers. Wall (2003) states that the objective of the lyricist is to establish the emotional responses in the listener, and where the music that focused on underscore the telling of the story of the song and reinforce the emotions that the writer was attempting or articulate. The lyricists are trying to communicating their emotions or feelings through their lyric and hoping that the listeners of the songs would understand what the lyricists feel. They put their emotional feelings and also

condition of what they felt expressed through their lyric and they put the notations in their lyrics.

## **2.6 Muse**

Muse's fusion of progressive rock, electronica, and Radiohead-influenced experimentation have helped them sell millions of records and top charts worldwide. It's all crafted by guitarist/vocalist Matthew Bellamy, bassist Chris Wolstenholme, and drummer Dominic Howard, a trio of friends who began playing music together in their hometown of Teignmouth, Devon; they started the first incarnation of the band at the age of 13, changing the name of the group from Gothic Plague to Fixed Penalty to Rocket Baby Dolls as time passed. By 1997, the bandmates settled on the name Muse and released their self-titled debut EP on Dangerous Records, followed by the Muscle Museum EP in 1998. The group's emotive, passionate sound and live presence drew critical acclaim and industry buzz, and Muse signed a deal with Maverick Records after a trip to New York's CMJ Festival. The singles "Cave" and "Uno" preceded their debut full-length album, *Showbiz*, which was released toward the end of 1999. Two years later, Muse issued *Origin of Symmetry* and had a major hit with "Hyper Music," which helped propel the album to platinum status in the U.K.

## **2.7 Theoretical Framework**

Based on theory of Arp & Johnson (2012), figurative language is a language using figure of speech in distinctive ways that has meanings more or less than what it is said. Figurative expression can be found in most writings; dramas, poetries,



novels and the common instance are song lyrics. This study directed by using Arp & Johnson theory of figurative language (2012) as the main theory and Stylistics theory from Leech to discover and investigates various kinds of figurative language in Muse's songs lyric in Drones album. Then, the writer will classify each kind into a working table.