CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This review of literature is devided into two parts. The first part is the review of related literature which is about stylistic cs and figure of speech. In the first part, the writer uses the theory stylistic from Verdonk (2002). The second part, the writer uses the theory of figure of speech from Perrine (1992).

2.1. Stylistic

The name 'Stylistics' appears from the word 'style' and stylistics means the study of style in language. Stylistic according to Verdonk (2002, p.4) is a branch of linguistics which analyzes distinctive expression in language and the discription of its purpose and effect. It seems that stylistics comes to have the influence to the readers the pleasurable at having imagination.

Style is the one that people use commonly in daily life conversation and writing that does not seem to be problematic. It usually happens spontaneously and naturally. People use style in order to let another people identify them through their style that they use. This is often usen by writers to help the reader to understand a complex or abstract point. We can know the style of language from the way people speak. It can be seen from the native language itself because different country or different place can make different language.

2.2 Figure of Speech

In this point, the writer will describe figure of speech. The term of figure of speech here is described as particular way for expressing ideas and feelings. The writer has done some literature review on books, journal, and websites. Those terms include figurative language that used in this thesis also definition of *An Analysis Figurative Language in Christina Perri song lyrics*.

According to X.J Kennedy in Ovianti (2011) figure of speech may be said whenever a writer or speaker, for the sake of emphasis of freshness, departs from the ordinary detonations of words from above quotation. A figure of speech is an utterance as an irony, hyperbole, simile, personification that use words in non-literal meaning or unusual manner to add clarity and beauty and so on to what is said or written.

While Abrams (1957, p.64) states that figurative language is a departure from what speakers of a particular language apprehend to be the standard meaning of words, or the standard order of words, in order to achieve some special meaning or effect.

According to Perrine (1992, p.610), a figure of speech is any way of saying something other than the ordinary way. Figures of speech based on Perrine's theories are metaphor, simile, personification, apostrophe, synecdoche, metonymy, symbol, allegory, paradox, overstatement/ hyperbole and verbal irony.

There are some common types of figures of speech that we generally know as follows :

2.2.1. Metaphor

Metapor is comparing thing that are essentially unlike (Perrine,1992, p.610). Metaphor is an implied comparison between two unlike things that actually have something important in common. A metaphor is a comparison in which one thing is said to be another. It involves an implied comparison between two basically unlike things.

For example: "Library is science field"

A library is a place where people can find many kinds of books. It is compared with science field because both library and science field have the same attribute that is they can add knowledge. Other examples are :

"Business is a game", "My love is a treasure" and "Violence is the cancer of modern society"

2.2.2. Simile

Simile is a comparison expressed by the use of some words or phrases, such as, "like", "as", "than", "similiar to", "resemblers", or "seems"(Perrine, 1992, p.610). A simile "is usually" introduced by some words, such as "like", "as", "so", which draw attention to the likeness, but it is not necessary all that is neccesary to the simille is that both sides of comparison is stated, for example, asblack as, as cool as, etc. Simile is figure of speech in which a more or less fanciful.

For examples:

- Her skin is as white as snow
- My love is like a red, red rose
- Your eyes are as blue as the sky
- Float like a butterfly, sting like a bee

2.2.3. Personification

Personification is giving the attributes of a human being to an animal, an object, or an idea. (Perrine,1992, p. 612). Personification is a figurative that endows object, animal idea or abstraction with human character of sensibility. One of the most familiar kinds of comparison is personification that is speaking something which is not human as human abilities. Personification is representing a thing, quality, or idea as a person.

For example: "When a heart is crying, it sometimes feels like dying and teardrops fall like rain". It means if your is heart crying, you're feeling sick and died and your teardrop bursting like rain. Other examples are:"The moon smile at us", "The trees are waving to the tiger", "The wind touched my skin" and "The wind whispers in my ear".

2.2.4. Apostrophe

Apostrophe is a way of addressing someone absent or something nonhuman as if it were alive and present and could reply to what is being said.(Perrine, 1992, p.613). By this type of figurative language, the speaker turns aside from his audience or the writer from his readers and addresses himself directly to the person or thing that has taken possession of his thought.

For example: "Ambition, you are a cruel master!"

2.2.5. Synecdoche

Synecdoche is the use of the part for the whole (Perrine, 1992, p.615). In synecdoche one name is subtituted for another, whose meaning is less or cognate with its own. It is a figure of speech that concerns with part and wholes.

For examples: "His word can be truster". (He is a person that can be trusted)

"I won't let him come under my roof" (I won't let him come to my house)

2.2.6. Metonymy

Metonymy is the use of something closely related for the thing actually meant (Perrine, 1992, p.615). Metonymy is used when someone wants to substitute a concrete thing with another thing which is closely associated with it.

For example: "The *White House* decided new regulation. '*White House*' in this sentence is associated or closely related to '*The President*'

2.2.7. Symbol

A symbol may be roughly defined as something that means more than what it is. (Perrine, 1992, p.628). It means that a symbol uses a word or phrase which is familiar in society and has one meaning. To support the definition, (Perrine, p.629) give an example

A WHITE ROSE

By: John Boyle (1844-1890)

The red rose whisper of passion, And the white rose breathes of love; Oh, the red rose is a falcon, And the white rose is a dove. But I send you a crem-white rosebud, With a flush on its petal tips; For the love that is purestand sweetest Has a kiss of desire on the lips.

In this poem, the author uses symbol as his language style. The symbol is "rose"

2.2.8. Allegory

Allegory is a narrative or description that has a second meaning beneath the surface one. (Perrine, 1992, p.636). This figure of speech is dificult to be interpreted because the readers have to direct a message beyond other message.

For example: Andi goes with the children, and the second meaning is Andi goes with the children but not his own children, and the second meaning is Andi goes with the children but not his own children. In that example, one sentence which has the second meaning is called allegory.

2.2.9. Paradox

A paradox is an apparent contradiction that is nevertheless somehow true. (Perrine, 1992, p.649). Paradox is a statement that seem contradiction, unbelievable or absurd but that may be true in fact.

For example: There is a *life after death*. This sentence is a contradiction because some people do not believe that there is life after death. Thus, this sentence include paradox.

2.2.10. Overstatement / Hyperbole

Overstatement / hyperbole is simply exaggeration but exaggeration in the service of truth (Perrine, 1992, p.650). It is used to express something or state of condition in a bigger way than real condition, or Hyperbole is an exaggerated statement.

Example : I have *told* you that *a million times*. That sentence contain exaggeration, because the speaker did not really mean to what he/she has said it is impossible for human being to speak a million times.

Other examples of hyperbole:

- "She rushed out of the room in floods of tears" (it means crying a lot)
- "Let us have dinner, I am starving" (it means the people very hungry)

"When she was in Mojokerto, she spent ton of money" (a lot of money)

2.2.11. Verbal irony

According to Perrine, verbal irony is saying the opposite of what one means. (Perrine, 1992, p.653). In a simple form, verbal irony means the opposite of what is being said.

For example: "Your voice is so good so that makes me hurt."

2.3. Christina Perri

Christina Judith Perri (born August 19, 1986) is an American singer and songwriter from Bucks County, Pennsylvania. Perri was born in Bensalem, Pennsylvania. She has an older brother, Nick Perri.Her father was from Italy. She graduated from Archbishop Ryan High School in 2004. She taught herself how to play guitar as a 16-yearold by watching a videotape of Shannon Hoon from the group Blind Melon performing on VH1. She frequently sang and acted in musical theatre as a child. Perri claims to have learned to play piano and guitar because she missed hearing music being played in the house when she moved away. According to Perri, whenever she played the guitar or piano, sing she would and "all of а sudden these songs would appear. (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christina_Perri)