

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Main Theory

Stylistic is actually a study between literary criticism and linguistic analysis. Literary criticism is concerned with the message and its interest in the codes inside the meanings in a certain form of literature. Linguistic is concerned with how codes are constructed. Stylistic has the purpose to link both the linguistic analysis and literary criticism by expending the linguist literary perception and the literary critic's linguistic interpretation (Widdowson, 1975:3)

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Stylistic as a part of linguistic has different main point of analysis from linguistic. The different linguistic and stylistic is that linguistic is the science of describing language and showing how it work. Stylistic is that part of linguistic which concentrate and complex uses of language in literature (Turner, 1973:7). While Simpson gives clearly definition, he says that stylistic is the branch of language study which is principally concerned with the integration of language and literature. Literature and language has relation each other (Simpson, 1997:2)

[illegible]

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2.1.2 Figure of speech

A figure of speech is figurative language in the form of a word or phrase. It can be a special repetition, arrangement or omission of words with literal meaning, or a phrase with a specialized meaning not based on the literal meaning of the words. While, according to Perrine figure of speech is another way of adding extra dimensions to language. It is basically any way of saying something other than

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For example: Her smile was a star; We keep this love in a photograph; Remember that with every piece of you; She was a phantom of delight; When the time is hard; You are my wife and my friend and my strength. Those are examples of metaphor using many comparison words which are different.

b) Simile

Simile as a means of comparing thing that is essentially unlike, expressed by the use of some word or phrase, such as like, as, than, similar to or seems (Perrine, 1987:581)

For example: You are shine bright like sunshine in the morning; I saw those rockets and bombs shining in the sky like drops of rain in the sun's light; you look like a fool to me; you stand like a stone; life is like a game; I guess I never had someone like you; I'm cold as the wind blows.

c) Personification

Personification is giving the attribute of a human being to an animal, an object or an concept (Perrine, 1987:584).

For example: “*The powder touches the baby gently.*” The powder is personified as if it was human that can touch something; “*Turn and walk on this crazy ground*”. The word “ground” is

personification as human attribute. “*Ground*” is inanimate which is impossible to get crazy.

d) **Apostrophe**

Apostrophe consists in addressing someone or something non human as if it was present and alive and replay to what is being said (Perrine, 1987:585).

For example: *my lord he loves me well*. The speaker is speaking to God, as if God could answer his statement. As we know that God not speak as human usually do but by his own way; *isn't anyone trying to find me?* This sentences is apostrophe, it can be seen from the interrogative sentence. The girl tries to ask someone but no one replies her because he speaks herself in fact.

e) **Synecdoche**

Synecdoche is the use of part for the whole by stating significant detail only to simplify what is being talked about. (Perrine, 1987:585).

For example, *lend me your ears*. It is mean “give your attention”; only *word bleed*. It is means “word’s which can hurt”; somebody *rips* my heart out. It is mean that heart of she/he is hurt by someone.

i) Paradox

Paradox is a real contradiction which is nevertheless somehow true (Perrine, 1987:620). It may be either a situation or statement. In paradoxical statement the contradiction usually from one of the words being used figuratively or in more than one sense.

For example: There is a life after death. This sentence is called Paradox because some people do not believe that there is life after death.

j) **Hyperbole or Overstatement**

Hyperbole is the way to say something exaggeration, but exaggeration in the purpose of truth (Perrine, 1987:621).

k) Understatement

For example: “*Your face to soft*”. This sentence is understatement because she/he says less than he/she means, what he/she actually means is distressed, not a soft; “*Please come to my hut*”. This sentence is understatement because she/he says less than she/he means, what he/she actually means is the kingdom, not a hut.

1) Verbal irony

For example: “*Your voice is very good that I could not hear it*”. The speaker means that your voice is bad, but the speaker say

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Semantics is the study of meaning in language. In semantic, the meaning depend upon speakers, listeners. Basically, the meaning of word can be viewed or understood from different perspective (Hurford, 2007:1)

2.3 Previous Study

There are some studies which had been conducted about figure of speech. The studies had successfully shown the differences the kind of figure of speech. For the first is Elmega Febti (2012) entitled “*The study of the figure of speech in Wystan Hugh Auden’s poems*”. In her study, she used the theory of Perrine. Elmega wanted to know the kind of figure of speech and what are the meaning of figure of speech that are used in Wystan Hugh Auden’s poems. After analyzing the data, the writer found out that the figure of speech mostly used is personification. In this research, the writer used Perrine’s theory to classification the kind, the meaning, and the most of the figure of speech used in the song. Elmega takes the data from poem but in this research the writer take the data from the song.

The second is Eka Kuswandini (2015) has researched about *figure of speech in the Elizabeth Barrett Browning's poems*. The data and the title of Eka's thesis are almost same with Elmega. The data of those theses taken by poem. In her study, she also used Perrine theory to answer the statement of problem. The research problem is analyzing the types of figurative language and the figurative meaning in Browning's poems. In this research, the writer have two statement of problem are, what kind and the meaning of figure of speech appear in Ed Sheeren's selected songs, and which figure of speech are mostly used in Ed Sheeren's selected songs. Those are different from

Eka's study, she more research about the figure of speech in the poem in different date, count, calculate.

The third is Vinna Wijaya (2007) a student of Petra Christiani University, did research entitled *the figure of speech used by the writer of "Pojok" column in "Kompas" newspaper*. The previous study here by Vinna that take the data in the newspaper. The data taken by one of the Indonesia newspaper using Indonesia language. In her study, she also used Perrine's theory to found the classification and list the figure of speech that appeared in the Kompas. In this research, the writer found the kinds and the meaning of figure of speech and also which are figure of speech mostly used in the song. The song is famous with the style language that used choose word and make the hearer curious about what happen when the composer wrote the song. In Vinna's study found out the figure of speech that appears in the newspaper. The language is universal and used in many types of writing. There are different purposes in here; the writer purpose is to show the figure of speech by Ed Shereen song, and Vinna's purpose to show what the figure of speech used in newspaper.