CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED THEORIES AND

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Review of Related Theories

2.1.1 Definition of Figurative Language

Figurative language is language that uses words or expressions with a meaning that is different from the literal interpretation. Figurative language is rarely used in our daily conversation. Figurative language is often found in literary works, such as: articles in newspaper, advertisements, novels, poems, etc. Figurative language is the use of words that go beyond their ordinary meaning. It requires you to use your imagination to figure out the author's meaning. When a writer uses literal language, he or she is simply stating the facts as they are. Figurative language, in comparison, uses exaggerations or alterations to make a particular linguistic point. Figurative language is commonly used in literary works, such as: poem, prose and nonfiction writing as well.

Figurative language refers to words, and groups of words, that exaggerate or change the usual meaning in the figures of speeches of the component of the words. A figure of speech can be said to occur whenever a speaker or writer, for the sake of freshness or emphasis, departs from the usual denotation of the word (Kennedy, 1983, p.479). (Beckson and Ganz 1975, p.80) state that figurative language is a language that makes us a certain device called 'figurative', which is

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largely a technique for comparing different objects, to achieve an effect beyond the reach of literal language. As stated by (Crystal, 1999, p.116), Figure of Speech is the use of expressive language in which words are used in a non-literal way to show enlightening comparisons and similarities.

Figurative language consists of two words. Figurative means imitation, meanwhile language is a set of signals and the structures and can be studied by human being (Francis; 1992:244). Figurative language express of idea, opinion, or author's thinking which is consist of syntax, that consist of words, clause to pass certain condition and situations. Figurative language consist of dictions of lexical choices, sentence structures, describing, rime pattern, and else that used by art anchors or there are in literature creations. Then figurative language is language is used by authors to create certain effect. From some language experts above, so writer can concludes that figurative language is language which is used by authors to deliver ideas, thinking, and authors' opinions forward literature.

According to Abrams (1971) said that figurative language is divided into two classes, figure of thought and figure of speech. Figure of thought is a figure in which words used have an extension in their standard meaning, while figure of speech is a figure of which the words have a rhetorical effect.

Figure of speech is also named figurative expression, Keraf (1985: 113) "Figurative expression is the way of expressing mind through language characteristically which shows the writer's (language users) spirit and personality,

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good figure expression must contain three elements: honesty, politeness and interest".

2.1.2 Function of Figurative Language

The function of figurative language is follows:

1. To strengthen and sharpen a literary work to make it more fun captured by the readers or listeners.

2. Figurative language can be jewelry, that is mean to make that language can be more beautiful and interesting, because in a lot of figurative language describing the beauty of nature. For example: the wind blowing like people whispering.

3. Figurative language is used as a polite language fine language, it is mean in figurative language we can refine the language or words that irreverent used in public or we can say as sweetener.

Here the researcher only discusses hyperbole and chooses one of the types of figurative language above because this type is often used in song lyrics.

2.2 Hyperbole

2.2.1 Definition of Hyperbole

The name hyperbole comes from the Greek word "hyperballein" which means 'to exceed'. Hyperbole is a type of figurative language that contains exaggeration, aiming to emphasize a statement or situation to create a greater and more valuable impression and impact. One of the most widely used figurative

language, both in literature and in everyday language, is hyperbole, which emphasizes differences or even deceives ideas.

Hyperbole has long been an interesting topic in studying figurative language in song lyrics. This is considered as another element in figurative language which strengthens the unity of the song lyrics. The language of songs is actually not too different from the language of poetry. This is a short lyric poem that expresses feelings. Song lyrics are poetry that is sung. The form of expression of feelings is embodied in sounds and works.

The language in song lyrics has rules which are elements of poetic motifs through sounds and words. In addition to achieving a certain impression as poetry, the language lyrics are short and concise. This is because the lyrics of the song have undergone a process of compressing meaning and selecting words with the creativity of poetry. Hyperbole is figurative language consisting of exaggeration and exaggeration. It is also often asked whether hyperbole is only related to the type of text or song lyrics or also has something to do with meaning.

Claridge (2011: 21)asserts that Hyperbole is a type of figurative language in semantics that signifies a contrast between literal never and exceeding the scale by saying completely impossible. On the other meaning, it is accurate to say that hyperbole is exaggerating things, for example, "When I saw you. I felt my heart jump out of my body." It doesn't make sense for the heart to actually jump out of a human body, but this is not literal language.

Reaske (1966:34) state that "Hyperbole is a figure of speech which employs exaggeration. Sometimes it is used for comic purposes and also serious purpose. Hyperbole can produce a very dramatic effect". Hyperbole aims to emphasize about something. It attempts to exaggerate something, make it more dramatic or tragic and no one would believe that it is true.

Meanwhile, according to Perrine (1997), hyperbole is a language style that contains statements that exaggerate something. Deliberate exaggeration is not meant to be taken literally, but is used as a means of emphasizing the truth of a statement. In addition, according to (Webb, 1993: 8) hyperbole is a language style that exaggerates the truth, either for the purpose of enlarging or minimizing something. Hyperbole is expressing something in an exaggerated way, so this style of language is found in many literary works.

By considering the various points of view above, hyperbole can be a significant aspect in song lyrics. Both have a close relationship because both are the two main elements that form the unity of a beautiful song or music. Because, the language of songs is not much different from the language of poetry. This is a short lyrical poem that expresses emotion. Song lyrics are poetry that is embodied in the form of a song.

Forms of emotional expression are manifested through sound and work. The language in song lyrics has rules which are components of poetry through sound and work. Lyrics are an expression of one's personal feelings and thoughts, related to singing and written for poetry. Lyrics are the words of a song. In

addition, hyperbole can increase the impression for listeners in song lyrics by adding elements of existing hyperbole. Hyperbole is an important element in a song lyric, the two are connected so that they can form meaning in it.

2.2.2 Function of Hyperbole

Certain effects can be introduced into hyperbole through our daily conversations. For example, you might say to your friend, "Hi, I haven't seen you for a hundred years!" after a long absence. Both you and your friend realize that this is unusual. Hyperbole is used here to emphasize how long it feels like since the last meeting with your friend. Because it works with a technique called figurative exaggeration, hyperbole is not a simple type of distortion. Hyperbole encourages one to think beyond the existing "truth". Whether directly or indirectly, hyperbole is perceived as something exaggerated, and this ambiguity can be used to construct and alter alternative existences and meanings. Or, it can fail in/as literality when it is misapprehended. (Claridge, 2011)

The purpose of using hyperbole is to make the text more humorous. Hyperbole has a significant meaning in literature because it allows the author to present something common in a powerful way. In short, hyperbole has the ability to turn ordinary feelings into extraordinary ones.

Most importantly, the use of hyperbole creates contrast because this method describes something by using additional stress, while the rest of the description remains normal. As a result, this technique grabs the reader's attention and keeps the literary work interesting for a long time.

2.2.3 Characteristics of Hyperbole

Hyperbolic expressions can be words, phrases, or clauses. Some characteristics indicate hyperbolic expressions. According to Claridge (2011), there are five categories of hyperbole characteristics:

1. Grade ability and intensification

   Quantity is of course crucial for hyperbole, but the other differences can also be relevant in an individual instance of overstatement.

2. Context

   The hyperbolic statement is contradicted by the actual facts, in so far as these stay below the limits of what is expressed. Hyperbole is a highly contextually determined phenomenon. In other words, a hyperbolic statement is somehow given in an opposite way from the real situation and can be affected much by the context of the situation reflected at that time.

3. An encyclopedic meaning approach to meaning

   Hyperbole as overstatement is a contextual phenomenon (in the widest sense). Speaker will be using quite extensive knowledge in the production and comprehension of hyperbolic expression.

4. The problem of literal meaning.

   Hyperbole can be also identified if people represent it by a literal meaning. In other words, a hyperbolic expression can also be identified if people represent it by a literal meaning. A literal meaning is usually given out of the context.

5. Vagueness and hyperbole interpretation.

Vagueness of lexemes also plays a role for the interpretation of some instance of potential hyperbole.

In summary, there are several characteristics that hyperbole has in terms of Gradeability and quantity intensification, context, encyclopedic meaning approach to meaning, literal meaning issues, and also the vagueness and interpretation of hyperbole. These characteristics can be found in words, phrases, or even sentences. They also have different meanings from each other. Therefore, both writers and readers should understand what those characteristics mean which can help them to understand the meaning of the word or text.

2.2.4 Types of Hyperbole

In the term of form, hyperbole can be categorized into several forms. Claridge (2011), divide the forms of hyperbole into seven forms. As follows:

1) Single Word Hyperbole

This is called single word hyperbole because it is only occur when there is single overstatement word in the utterance or sentence. It means that when the exaggerated word is leaving out, then the hyperbolic meaning in the sentence or utterance will disappear.

2) Phrasal Hyperbole

Phrasal hyperbole is a combination of words and certain senses that creates an exaggerated meaning. Among other forms, this form appears frequently. Noun phrases are the most common, and adjective phrases are

somewhat rare. Verb phrases are more numerous than adjective phrases and prepositional phrases are rare. An example of a hyperbolic phrase is "This house cost me all of my money." (Hyperbolic phrase noun). All my money means literally all of the speaker's money, until his debt remains at 0. In fact, the speaker wanted to emphasize that his house is taking up most of his money by saying all of my money.

3) Clausal Hyperbole

The other form called clausal hyperbole. It is a form of hyperbole which contains two or more clausal constituents. The hyperbolic markers form a clause which consists with subject and verb.

4) Numerical Hyperbole

Numbers can be one of the hyperbolic signs and appear frequently. Numerical hyperbole can be found in single word hyperbole, phrasal hyperbole, or clause hyperbole. There are important words for recognizing numerical hyperbolas, i.e. hundreds, thousands, millions, billions, etc. An example sentence for this important word is "There are still thousands of works waiting for me tonight." By saying thousands of works, the speaker means that he has so much work to do, but the number is not literally in the thousands.

5) The Role of Superlative

In hyperbole we also could find superlative expression which indicates hyperbolic meaning. If there is superlative, there must be comparison and

superlative form can indicate hyperbole. Superlative makes something sound so excessive and extreme, therefore it leads to overstatement. Example of superlative hyperbole: "It is the cheesiest thing that I've ever heard."

6) Comparison

In this form, sometimes the hyperbolic meaning consists with comparison. By comparing something, it will become the opportunities to create a hyperbole.

7) Repetition

This forms of hyperbole usually used in spoken language. Sometimes people tend to repeat their utterances for couples of time in order to emphasize something.

2.3 Song and The Lyrics

2.3.1 Song

The song is also a collection of beautifully strung words sung to musical accompaniment. The song is based on the composition of the music and has a rhythm and tempo so that the listeners can also wash their feelings into the meaning of the song.

Songs can be sung solo, in twos (duets), threes (trios) or in groups (koir). The words in the song are usually in the form of rhythmic verses, but some are religious or free prose. Songs can be categorized into many types, depending on the dose used.

In each country has a national anthem and each region must have a song that has the characteristics of each as a cultural characteristic of the region. In Indonesia, for example, Indonesia has many islands and in every each islands and regions has cultural songs as well, so in addition to have a national anthem, Indonesia also has a lot of traditional songs. Therefore the song is characteristic of a nation. Such (Harrison, 1997) said that the song may be used culturally to tell a story and to point out aspects of the target culture. In addition, songs mirror the normal daily activities of the society that it helps, when music is a strong part of one's own culture. (Salcedo, 2002: 6)

Songs are the most natural type of music. It is projected from within the body through the most unique of all instruments, the human voice. In folk music, songs have values that reflect all phases of life, such as love songs, cradles, patriotic, and narrative. Folk songs show the way of life in rural areas, and the problem of art songs is the problem of urban culture. The musical content of art songs, like folk songs, comes from human experience and has universal equivalence. All genres of music, whether instrumental or vocal, contain the spirit of song. This is still an important connection between human emotional life and tonal art.

2.3.2 Lyrics

Lyrics are the collection of words that make up a song, usually consisting of verses and a chorus. The meaning of lyrics can be explicit or implicit. Some

lyrics are abstract, nearly incomprehensible, and, in such cases, the explanation emphasizes form, articulation, meter, and the symmetry of expression.

Lyrics are a piece of writing written by someone who has imagination in composing beautiful words that have deep meaning. The combined lyrics and music will make a beautiful and pleasant song. A lyricist is a lyricist or lyricist. According to Hornby (2000: 802), he stated that lyrics are expressions of one's personal feelings and thoughts, which are related to singing and what is written for lyric poetry are the words of a song.

The language of songs is actually not too different from the language of poetry. It is a short, lyric poem that expresses feelings. Song lyrics are sung poetry. The form of expression of feelings is realized in sounds and words. The language in song lyrics has rules that are elements of poetry that relate to emotions through sounds and words.

In addition to creating a certain impression as poetry, the language of song lyrics is short and concise. This is because the song lyrics have undergone a process of meaning reduction and creativity in the choice of words from the songwriter.

2.4 Translation

2.4.1 Definition

The writer gets some theories from experts. Different experts in translation propose different definitions of their theory. One of the interpreters is Nida & Taber (1982) "Translating consists of reproducing in the recipient's language

that closes the natural harmony of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style (p.12). Meanwhile, Larson (1984) states when we talk about the form of language, we are referring to the actual word, phrase, clause, sentence, paragraph, etc., spoken or written. In translation, the form of the source language is replaced with the form of the target language.

According to Newmark (1988) "A good translation fulfills its point; in informative texts, it conveys acceptable facts; in a vocative text, its success can be measured, at least in theory; in authoritative or expressive texts. Therefore, translation is the transfer of meaning from the source language to the target language with equivalent textual styles and materials.

2.4.2 Translation Technnique

Translation consists of changing from one state or form to another to turn into one's own or another's language. In translation, the form of the surface structure of language is replaced by the form of the target language. It is done by going from the form of the first language to the form of the second language by way of semantic structure (Larson, 1984: 3)

According to Bell (1991: 13), translation is a term that has three different meanings when limited to the language in which it is written. Translation has three meanings. The first is "translation", which refers to the process (translating; an activity, not an actual object). The second is "translation", which refers to the product of the translation process (e.g. the translated text). The last meaning is an abstract concept that encompasses both the translation process and the product.

Molina and Albir (2002: 509) classify translation techniques based on the following criteria:

1. To isolate the concept of technique from other related notions (translation strategy, method and error).

2. To include only procedures that are characteristic of the translation of texts and not those related to the comparison of languages.

3. To maintain the notion that translation techniques are functional. Our definitions do not evaluate whether a technique is appropriate or correct, as this always depends on its situation in text and context and the translation method that has been chosen.

4. In relation to the terminology, to maintain the most commonly used terms.

5. To formulate new techniques to explain mechanisms that have not yet been described.

In more detail, Molina and Albir (2002) proposed 18 techniques (strategies that have been implemented in translation products) which are commonly used by translators. These techniques are also a further explanation of the previous classification of translation strategies, procedures and techniques. The translation techniques are:

a. Adaptation

This technique replaces the cultural element of the source text (ST) with one of the element in the target language which is similar.

Example:

ST: As white as snow

TL: *Seputih kapas*

b. Amplification

Amplification technique is the technique of introducing the details that are not formulated in the ST: information, explicative paraphrasing, e.g., when translating from Arabic (to Spanish) to add the Muslim month of fasting to the noun Ramadan (Molina & Albir, 2002).

c. Borrowing

A translation technique in which the translator borrows words or expressions from SL. Borrowing can be classified as either pure borrowing, such as *harddisk*, or naturalized borrowing, such as *komputer*, a naturalized form of *computer*.

d. Calque

It is literal translation of a foreign word or phrase. It can be lexical or structural (Molina & Albir, 2002).

Example:

ST: Interface

TL: *Antarmuka*

e. Compensation

It is to introduce a ST (Source Text) element of information or stylistic effect in another place in the TT (Target Text) because it cannot be reflected in the same place as in the ST.

For example: *tikar* translated into *sleeping mat*.

f. Description

This technique replace a term or expression with a description of its form or/and function in the ST message to make it clear in the target text (Molina & Albir, 2002; Ardi,2010)

For example:

SL: I don't like to eat panettone.

TL: Saya tidak suka memakan panettone,

kue tradisional Italia yang dimakan pada saat tahun baru.

g. Discursive creation

This technique is implemented by finding a temporary equivalence that is totally unpredictable out of context and cannot be predicted. It is usually used in the translation of titles. For example:

SL: Husband for A Year (Rebecca Winters)

TL: Suami sementara

h. Establish equivalent

Established equivalent is a translation technique using a term or familiar expression based on dictionary or language in use that is equivalent in target language (Molina & Albir, 2002).

For example, to translate the English word *chair* as *kursi* in Indonesian.

i. Generalization

Generalization is to translate a specific term in source language into a more general and neutral term in target language (Molina & Albir, 2002). For example, to translate the English word *starfish* as *ikan* in Indonesian.

j. Linguistic Amplification

Linguistic amplification is applied by adding linguistic elements in source language to target language. It is often used in consecutive interpreting and dubbing. (Molina & Albir, 2002).

For example, to translate the English expression "Of course, I can!" into Indonesian as "*Tentu saja, aku bisa menyelesaikannya!*"

k. Linguistic Compression

It is the technique of translation to synthesize linguistics elements in the TL.

For example, to the translate the English question "*Yes, so what?*" with "*Jadi?*" in Indonesian.

l. Literal Translation

Literal translation translates a word or an expression of source language word for word (Molina & Albir, 2002).

For example, to the translate English "*Angry*" as "*Marah*" in Indonesian.

m. Modulation

This technique is implemented by changing the point of view, focus or cognitive category in relation to the ST; it can be lexical or structural.

For example:

SL: You are going to have a grandchild.

TL: Anda akan menjadi seorang kakek.

n. Particularization

This technique is applied by using a more precise or concrete term in the translated text (Molina & Albir, 2002).

For example:

SL: vehicle

TL: kendaraan

o. Reduction

A technique in the process of translation to suppress an SL information in the TL.

For example, to the translate "*the month of fasting*" in English into "*ramadhan*" in Indonesian.

p. Substitution

Substitution technique changes linguistic for paralinguistic (intonation or signs) or vice versa.

For example, to translate the Arab gesture of putting your hand on your heart as *Thank you*.

q. Transposition

Transposition technique is implemented by changing a grammatical category (Molina & Albir, 2002).

For example, "*murdered > verb*" in source language becomes "*pembunuhan > noun*" when it is translated into target language.

r. Variation

To change linguistic or paralinguistic elements (intonation, gestures) that affect aspects of linguistic variation: changes of textual tone, style, social dialect, geographical dialect.

2.5 Previous Studies

This research not only one that analyze about hyperbolic expression. There are some previous researchers similar to this one, for instance:

The first is the journal by Syafrianita & Hasan (2021) whose study is entitled "*An Analysis of Hyperbolic Expressions Found in Different Song Lyrics*" This research was analysis of hyperbolic expressions found in different song lyrics. The aims of this research are to finds out the forms of hyperbolic expressions used in song lyrics and analyzed the meanings that can be inferred from hyperbolic expressions used in song lyrics. This research used the qualitative method in collecting and analyzing data. The results of this research showed that there are 47 hyperbolic expressions found in the songs. From the seven forms of hyperbole, the researcher only found five forms in this research. There are 16 data of single word hyperbole, 11 of phrasal hyperbole, 5 of clausal hyperbole, 14 of numerical hyperbole, and 1 repetition.

The second is the journal by Astina R, Putri, and Jayantini (2021) whose study is entitled *"An analysis of hyperbole in album 'The Chainsmoker"*. The

aims of this study are to identify the types and find the meaning of the hyperbola language in the song. To analyze the data, the main theory used in this article is the figurative language theory proposed by Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963), the theory of meaning proposed by Leech (1981) and some of another supporting theory. This article uses qualitative methods to provide a clear picture of the problems identified. Descriptive study in textual analysis is applied to describe the types and meanings of hyperbolic figures in the song lyric. The data is taken from several editions of the song released in 2017- 2020. From the finding discussion above, there were 10 data of hyperbole figure of speech found in 6 songs of Chainsmokers albums whit the name Something Just Like This. The hyperbole figure of speech function as could be seen in the table above were 20,1% found in Children of Night line-17, & 10,2% found in the song Atlantic Ocean ,& 20,3% found in the song title It Kill Me, 20,3% found in Leave Me Alone, 5,5% found in Back to BlackAMY Winehouse, and 10,1% found in Heart On the Line.

The third is the journal by Rafi Haryadi (2022) whose study is entitled "*An Analysis of Hyperbole Used in Heart of Darkness by Joseph Conrad*" The purpose of this research was to identify the forms of hyperbole found in Heart of Darkness by Joseph Conrad. The research data were taken from the novel Heart of Darkness by Joseph Conrad. The writer applied Claridge's theory to classify the forms of hyperbole. There are seven forms of hyperbole. They are single-word hyperbole, phrasal hyperbole, clausal hyperbole, numerical hyperbole, hyperbolic

superlatives, hyperbolic comparison, and hyperbolic repetition. This study was qualitative research. This study reveals that seven forms of hyperbole according to Claridge (2011) were found in Heart of Darkness by Joseph Conrad. The forms are single-word hyperbole, phrasal hyperbole, clausal hyperbole, numerical hyperbole, the role of the superlative, comparison, and repetition. From the occurrence of all seven forms of hyperbole, it was found that the most form of hyperbole was clausal hyperbole. In conclusion, it can be said that Joseph Conrad used all forms of hyperbole in the novel Heart of Darkness.

The last is the journal by Wijaya, Marchellina (2022) entitled "*Hyperbole in Toiletries Products Advertisements on Youtube*" The purpose of this research was to identify the forms of hyperbole found in toiletries product advertisements on YouTube. The data were taken from toiletries product advertisements on YouTube. The author applied Claridge's theory to classify the forms of hyperbole. There are seven forms of hyperbole according to Claridge (2011). They are single word hyperbole, phrasal hyperbole, clausal hyperbole, numerical hyperbole, the role of superlative, comparison, and repetition. The author used the qualitative research method to do the research. This study reveals that only six forms of hyperbole according to Claridge (2011) were found in toiletries products advertisements on YouTube. The forms are single word hyperbole, phrasal hyperbole, clausal hyperbole, numerical hyperbole, the role of superlative, and repetition. From the occurrence of all six forms of hyperbole, toiletries products advertisements tend to use phrasal hyperbole, single word hyperbole, and

numerical hyperbole. In conclusion, it can be said that almost all toiletries product advertisements on Youtube use hyperbole to attract or persuade people to buy their products.

As a result, those previous studies have similarity with this research. The similarity of those previous studies and this research are the object of the study which is hyperbole. Furthermore, those previous studies above are used as references for conducting this research. However, there are some differences appeared between the previous studies and the research carried out by the researcher such as the object and the genre that will be analyzed, for instance, the researcher uses Niki Zefanya's song lyrics, while the previous study focused on different song lyrics even they also investigated it in novel or advertisement. The last difference is how the researcher analyzing the data of this study in order to answer the researcher wide knowledge about hyperbole.

2.6 Theoretical Framework

The research aims to two important points of the objectives, the type and meaning hyperbolic expressions and translation technique in song lyrics by Niki Zefanya. And analyzed the object, the researcher using two different theory.

To the first object, the researcher employed Claridge (2011) theory about type of hyperbolic expression. And to analyzed the second object, the researcher employs a theory from Molina & Albir (2002: 509-511)