# **CHAPTER II**

# **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

## **2.1 Language Style**

Tarigan ( 2021:5) states that language style is a way of expressing thoughts through language in a distinctive way that shows the soul and personality of the writer (language user). The use of language style is a means for a writer to convey information regarding thoughts and feelings that are not expressed frontally. The language style used by the writer will show the true meaning of his work. This is in line with Based on Keraf ( 2021:113) states that language style allows us to assess the personality, character and abilities of someone who uses that language. The better the language style, the better people will evaluate it; The worse a person's language style, the worse the assessment given to him. Based on this statement, it can be understood that linguistic style is a part of language that aims to convey the meaning of someone who uses linguistic style. There are some types of language styles.

Keraf (2021:115) states that types of style are classified into 2 aspects, namely the language aspect and the non-language aspect. Based on non-language aspects, language styles are divided into 7, namely based on author, based on period, based on medium, based on subject, based on place, based on audience, and based on purpose. Meanwhile, in terms of language, language style is divided into 4, namely language style based on word choice, language style based on tone,

language style based on sentence structure, and language style based on whether the meaning is direct or not.

### **2.1.1 Language Style based on Sentence Structure**

1. Climax :Climax is a kind of language style that contains a sequence of thoughts that increase in importance each time from the previous ideas. For example *: As the protagonist stood on the precipice of their greatest challenge, the storm of doubt raged within, thundering doubts and lightning strikes of fear threatened to engulf their resolve. Yet, with each step forward, they felt the tempest within subside, replaced by a fierce determination glowing like the sun breaking through the clouds after a relentless storm, illuminating the path to victory*.
2. Anti Climax :Anticlimax is a language style that refers to ideas in order from the most important ideas to the less important ideas.For example :*After months of intense training, the championship match arrived with all the pomp and circumstance of a grand symphony. The crowd buzzed with anticipation, like bees gathering around a hive. But as the final moments ticked away, it became clear that the match would end not with a thunderous clash of titans but with a whimper, like a deflating balloon losing its last bit of air. The tension dissolved into a sea of awkward silence, leaving spectators feeling as if they had been promised fireworks only to be given a damp sparkler on a rainy day.*
3. Top of Form
4. Parallelism**:** Parallelism is a kind of language style that tries to achieve parallelism in the use of words or phrases that occupy the same function in the same grammatical form. This parallel can also take the form of a subordinate sentence that depends on the same main sentence. This style is born from a balanced sentence structure. For example :*He danced through life with the grace of a swan, the agility of a cat, and the courage of a lion*
5. Antithesis**:** Antithesis is a style of language that contains contradictory ideas, by using opposite words or groups of words. This style arises from the balanced sentence.For example :*Speech is silver, but silence is gold*
6. Repetition**:** Repetition is the repetition of sounds, words or parts of sentences that are considered important to provide emphasis in a specific context in accordance.There are some kinds of Repition.
7. *Epizeuxis:* direct repetition, meaning that the important word is repeated several times in a row. For example: *We have to work, work, once again work to catch up on all that we have missed*
8. *Tautotes:* repetition of a word over and over again in a construction. For example: *You accuse me, I accuse you, you and I become enemies*
9. *Anaphora*: repetition in the form of repeating the first word in each subsequent line or sentence. For example:*In times of difficulty, in times of challenge, in times of uncertainty, we must stand together as one.*
10. *Epistroph :* repetition in the form of repeating words or phrases at the end of consecutive lines or sentences. For example:*When I was a child, I spoke as a child, I understood as a child, I thought as a child.*
11. *Simploke (symploche)*:simploke is repetition at the beginning and end of several bars or sentences in a row. For example:*We will fight for justice, for freedom, for equality. And in our fight for justice, for freedom, for equality, we will never surrender*
12. *Mesodiplosis* : repetition in the middle of lines or several consecutive sentences. For example:*We must strive not only to survive but to thrive, not only to succeed but to excel*.
13. *Epanalepsis* :repetition which takes the form of the last word of a line, clause or sentence, repeating the first word. For example*:Love begets love*
14. *Anadiplosis:* the last word or phrase of a clause or sentence becomes the first word or phrase of the next clause or sentence. For example:*Fear leads to anger. Anger leads to hate. Hate leads to suffering*.

### **2.1.2 Language Style based on The Meaning .**

1. Rhetorical Language Style;

The various rhetorical language styles as referred to above are:

1. Aliteration

Aliteration is a kind of language style that takes the form of repeating the same consonants. For example:*Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers.*

1. Asonantion

Asonantion is a kind of language style that takes the form of repeating the same vowel sound. For example:*The rain in Spain falls mainly on the plain*

1. Anastrophe

Anastrophe or inversion is a kind of rhetorical style obtained by reversing the usual order of words in a sentence.For example :*Strong is the Force*

1. Apofasis or Preterisio

Apophasis or also called preteristo is a style in which the writer or author confirms something, but seems to deny it. For example :*I'm not going to mention my opponent's lack of experience in this field, as it wouldn't be fair*

1. Apostrophe

It is a kind of style that takes the form of transferring the message from the audience to something that is not present. This method is usually used by classical orators. For example :*O, Death, where is thy sting? O, Grave, where is thy victory?*

1. Asyndeton

It is a style in the form of a reference, which is dense and compressed in which several words, phrases or clauses of the same degree are not connected by conjunctions. For example :*He was brave, fearless, determined*

1. Polysyndeton

Polysyndeton is a style that is the opposite of asyndeton. Several consecutive words, phrases or clauses are connected to each other by conjunctions. For example :*They fought and struggled and cried and laughed and danced*

1. Kiasmus

Kiasmus is a kind of reference or language style which consists of two parts, either phrases or clauses, which are balanced in nature, and are contrasted with each other, but the arrangement of the phrase or clause is reversed when compared with other phrases or clauses. For example :*Ask not what your country can do for you, but what you can do for your country.*

1. Ellipsis

Ellipsis is a style that takes the form of eliminating an element of a sentence that can easily be interpreted or interpreted by the reader or listener, so that the grammatical structure or sentence meets the applicable pattern. For example :*He ordered the steak; she, the salad*

1. Euphemism

Euphemism is a kind of reference in the form of expressions that do not offend people's feelings, or subtle expressions to replace references that may be felt to be insulting, offensive or suggest something unpleasant. For example :*He passed away" (instead of "He died")*

1. Litotes

It is a kind of language style used to express something with the aim of demeaning. For example :*She's not unkind" (meaning "She's kind")*

1. Hysteron Proteron

It is a kind of language style that is the opposite of something logical or the opposite of something natural, for example placing something that happened later at the beginning of an event.Also called hyperbaton. For example :*He ate dessert before the main course*

1. Pleonasm and Tautology

Basically, pleonasm and tautology are references that use more words than necessary to express one thought or idea. For example :*I saw it with my own eyes*

1. Periphrasis

namely using more words than necessary. The difference lies in the fact that the extra words can actually be replaced with just one word. For example :*She's in the autumn of her life" (instead of "She's old")*

1. Prolepsis or Anticipation

Prolepsis or anticipation is a kind of language style in which people use words or words before the actual event or idea occurs. For example :*He would regret his decision, a decision he hadn't even made yet.*

1. Erotesis or Rhetorical Question

Erotesis or rhetorical questions are a kind of questions used in speech or writing with the aim of achieving a deeper effect and reasonable emphasis, and do not require an answer at all. For example :*Who could forget such a tragedy?*

1. Silepsis and Zeugma

Silepsis and zeugma are styles in which people use two contiguous constructions by connecting a word with two other words, only one of which is actually related to the first word. For example :*He lost his keys and his temper.(Sillepsis)*

*She broke his heart and his car.(Zeugma)*

1. Correction or Epanorthosis

Correction or epanorthosis is a tangible force, first confirming something, but then improving it. For example :*He's a decent student, no, an excellent student*

1. Hyperbole

It is a kind of language style that contains an exaggerated statement, by exaggerating something. For example :*I've told you a million times to clean your room!*

1. Paradox

Paradox is a kind of language style that contains real contradictions with existing facts. For example :*The beginning of the end*

1. Oxymoron

Oxymoron is a style of language that contains contradiction by using opposite words in the same phrase, and therefore its nature is more concise and sharp than paradox. For example :*Jumbo shrimp*

1. Figurative Language Style;
2. Similarity or Simile

An equation or simile is an explicit comparison. What is meant by an explicit comparison is that it directly states that something is the same as another thing. For example :*The clouds drifted across the sky like fluffy cotton candy*

1. Metaphore

A metaphor is a kind of analogy that compares two things directly, but in a short form, flowers of the nation, land crocodiles, children of the heart, souvenirs, and so on. Metaphors as direct comparisons do not use the words: like, like, like, as if, and so on, so that principal The first is directly connected to the second point. For example :*Time is a thief*

1. Allegory, Parable, and Fable

An allegory is a short story that contains allusions. For example : *George Orwell's "Animal Farm" is an allegory for the Russian Revolution and the rise of totalitarianism*

A parable (parabola) is a short story with usually human characters, which always contains a moral theme.For example :*the Parable of the Good Samaritan teaches about compassion and kindness*.

A fable is a metaphor in the form of a story about the animal world, where animals and even inanimate creatures act as if they were humans. For example :*Aesop's Fables include stories like "The Tortoise and the Hare," which teaches the value of perseverance*

1. Personification or Prosopopoeia

Personifikası or prosopopoeia is a kind of figurative language style that describes inanimate objects or inanimate items as if they have human qualities. For example :*The wind whispered through the trees*

1. Alution

Alution is a kind of reference that tries to suggest similarities between people, places, or events. For example :*She had the wisdom of Solomon*

1. Eponymous

Is a style in which a person's name is so often associated with a particular trait, that the name is used to express that trait.

For example: *Hercules is used to express strength, Hellen from Troy to express beauty*

1. Epithet

An epithet (epitheta) is a kind of reference that states a special characteristic or characteristic of someone or something. The description is a descriptive phrase that explains or replaces the name of a person or thing. For example*: Morning bells for chickens*

1. Synecdoche

Synecdoche is a kind of figurative language that uses part of something to express the whole (pars pro toto) or uses the whole to express a part (totum pro parte). For example:*All hands on deck*

1. Metonymy

Metonymy is a style of language that uses a word to express something else, because it has a very close relationship.For example :*The White House issued a statement.*

1. Antonomasia

Antonomasia is also a special form of synecdoche which takes the form of using an epithet to replace a personal name, or an official title, or position to replace a personal name. For example:*“The Bard of Avon" (referring to William Shakespeare)*

1. Hypalase

Hipalase is a kind of language style where a certain word is used to explain a word, which should be used in another word. For example:*The stars sang and the hills danced*

1. Irony, Cynicism, and Sarcasm
2. Irony or sındıran is a reference that wants to say something with a different meaning or purpose than what is contained in the series of words. For example:*What a beautiful day*
3. Cynicism is defined as a satire in the form of doubt that contains mockery of sincerity and sincerity.For Example:*elieving that people only act out of self-interest and that altruism is rare.*
4. Sarcasm is a cruder reference than irony and cynicism. It is a reference that contains bitterness and bitter reproach.For example:*Oh, great! Another Monday morning*
5. Satire

Satire is an expression that ridicules or rejects something. This form does not necessarily have to be ironic. Satire contains criticism about human weakness. For example :*Jonathan Swift's "A Modest Proposal," in which he suggests that the poor sell their children as food to the rich as a solution to poverty.*

1. Inuendo

Inuendo is a kind of satire that minimizes the actual reality. He expresses criticism with indirect suggestions, and often seems harmless in passing. For example:*I heard she has a lot of 'friends' at work.*

1. Antifrasis

Antiphrasis is a kind of irony which takes the form of using a word with the opposite meaning. For example :*Referring to a tall person as "Shorty" or a bald person as "Curly.*

1. Pun or Paronomasia

A pun or paronomation is a figure of speech that uses similar sounds. It is a play on words that is based on the similarity of sounds, but there is a big difference in meaning. For example :*I'm reading a book on anti-gravity. It's impossible to put down.*

## **2.2 Semantic**

According to Hurford, et al (2007:1) semantics is the study of meaning in language. The meaning contained in language is very broad. The words used in language contain meaning. In semantic studies, meaning is divided into several types, such as lexical meaning, grammatical meaning, contextual meaning, and pragmatic meaning. The meaning of a word is not only related to the things it refers to the (denotation). but there are also various taste values (fine, rough), as part of the reflection of its cultural essence (Wijana, 2015). In determining meaning, it is necessary to develop a theory of meaning. Developing a theory of meaning is about recognizing this distinction clearly and always keeping in mind whether we are talking about what the speaker means or what the word (or sentence) means.In general, the meaning of words is first differentiated into denotative meanings and connotative meanings. The accuracy of word choice or appropriateness of word choice also depends on the meaning supported by the various forms (Keraf 2021:27)From the experts' statements, it can be concluded that Semantics is a science that studies the meaning contained in the structure of sentences using language.

Semantic is divided into two, namely Denotation meaning and Conotation meaning. Denotation meaning is the central meaning of a word that is agreed upon by every language speaker. Denotation will convey the true meaning of a writer without any figures of speech. The meaning conveyed is easy to understand because the author's goal is only to describe what he feels explicitly. A writer who only wants to convey information to us, in this case especially in the scientific field, will tend to use denotative words. Denotation is the meaning that explains the purpose with clear delivery without any figures of speech or figures of speech. Conotation meaning is the emotive meaning that can be evoked by a word.(Wijana 2015 : 26 ) The meaning conveyed is easy to understand because the author's goal is only to describe what he feels explicitly. This is in accordance with (Keraf, 2021:28) statement, A writer who only wants to convey information to us, in this case especially in the scientific field, will tend to use denotative words. The emotive meaning in conotation is the meaning that is "Likened". Like when someone sends a message but doesn't use words but symbols or emojis. It's just that the meaning of connotation is part of Semantics which discusses the meaning of language in a sentence. The meaning of conotation can give rise to many points of view from readers because it explains the meaning of the writing figuratively. According to Keraf (2021:29) conotation meaning partly occurs because the speaker wants to evoke feelings of agreement, disagreement, happiness or displeasure and so on the part of the listener, on the other hand, the words chosen show that the speaker also harbors the same feelings. From the expert's statement, it can be understood that the meaning of conotation is a meaning that aims to explain meaning indirectly using equate word to get many different points of view.

## **2.3 Meghan Trainor’s Song Lyric**

Lyric is a short poem that expresses the personal thoughts and feelings of the person who wrote it. <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/lyric>

The written work is in the form of lyrics which can be said to be like poetry because it is formed from an arrangement of words which has the aim of conveying the intention of the lyricist using figures of speech and meaning in the song lyrics. The use of language style is very easy to apply with lyrics. Song lyrics also use music as an addition so that the author's meaning can be conveyed optimally. This is based on the statement that lyrics are the form of poetry closest to music and often rely on rhythm and melody to convey meaning.(Frye, 2000)The lyric in a song is actually non musical aspect. Because lyrics are written works that have beauty and language style in them. Lyrics are not the main aspect of music because music is sound while lyrics are written. However, lyrics can be used as a song if the lyrics collocate with music. Apart from the beauty of lyrics as a writer's expressive means, lyrics that are turned into a song also still have the beauty of the words and poetic meaning.Many songs are created from texts or beautiful poems which can attract listeners or readers to always enjoy it. That is why the songs should express the atmosphere that conform to its their lyrics. Even, sometimes, the beauty of words or sentences is smoothly reflected in its rhythm.(Suharto,2004)

In this research, The researcher analyzed the language style in the lyrics of the song on Meghan Trainor's song, *Taking it Back*. This song is the latest album from Meghan Trainor after she took a break because she was married [and has now become a mother. Meghan Trainor made her debut as a singer by releasing a music video amd the title is All about that Bass and booming in 2015. This album, which will be released in 2023, has 19 songs, namely: 1. Mother 2. Made You Look, 3. Don't I Make It Look Easy 4. Shock 5. Taking It Back 6. Special Delivery 7. Bad For Me 8.Superwoman 9. Rainbow 10. Breezy 11. Mama Wanna Mambo 12. Dance About It 13.While Your Young 14.Drama Queen 15. Lucky 16.Grow Up 17. Remind Me 18. Sensitive 19. Final Breathe.

## **2.4 Previous Research**

There are some previous researches that the researcher used to be the references in this research. Previous research contains investigations carried out by previous researchers before this research. The following is previous researches that are relevant to this research.

1. Vitria, E. V. I. (2013). *The Analysis of Language Sstyle in the Songs Lyric Album “Forgive Me” by Maher Zain* (Doctoral dissertation, IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon).

Vitria explains in detail the background and objectives of his research. The language style and theories used are in line with what he researched. The researcher used this research structure as a reference in preparing her research.

1. Loveana, N. F., Hawa, F., & Wahyuni, S. (2021, March). The Analysis of Figurative Language Used in Meghan Trainor’s album “Title”. In *PROCEEDING OF ENGLISH TEACHING, LITERATURE AND LINGUISTICS (ETERNAL) CONFERENCE* (Vol. 1, No. 1, pp. 418-426).

Loveana as the researcher in her research found 40 lyrics that use phonetic language in all songs. In this study, Loveana also found 12 types of phonical language used in the lyrics of songs. There are five for metaphor, two for aliteration, two to lithotes, 2 for anaforas, 2 to personification, eight for hyperboles, 8 for similes, 2 of euphemisms, 1 for asonances, one for symbols, three for idiomatism, and four for sinekdoke. From this analysis, Loveana finds that the most dominant philosophical language used is Hyperboles and Parables. Research also found messages from each song. The results of this research will be able to contribute to readers who are interested in studying and understanding or interpreting the lyrics.

1. RENDA, P. A. (2023). *An Analysis of Figurative Language in Meghan Trainor Selected Song Lyrics* (Doctoral dissertation, Universitas Mahasaraswati Denpasar).

The researcher found the research that also used Meghan Trainor's album as an object. In this previous research, several language styles were found such as simile, metaphor, personification, and apostrophe. This research also analyzed the meaning of Meghan Trainor's album.