

CHAPTER II

THEORY AND METHOD

2.1. Theoretical Framework

In this theoretical framework, the writer would like to explain the relatable theory to answer the research problems.

The poet's work may be a mask, a dramatized conventionalization, but it is frequently a conventionalization of his own experiences and his own life. If used with a sense of these distinctions, there is use in biographical study. First, no doubt, it has exegetical value: it may explain a great many allusions or even words in an author's work. (Wellek and Warren, 1955:73)

Literary works mirror someone's biography. A literary work can be a cover, or something raised deliberately to cover up the original part of an author, which is one of the benefits of a biographical approach in analyzing a literary work. A biography or memoir can provide information about maturity, growth problems, and even the decline in an author's creativity. In addition, through these various things, the biography is also able to show how the journey of the author and what books he reads will help provide information on how influential these things are on the literary works produced by the author. In addition, this biographical approach also explains the meanings of the words used by the author in his literary works. This research will be seen and analyzed per stanza, which includes literal and figurative meanings, where the literal meaning is based on literal references or explicitly. In contrast, the figurative meaning explains the implied meaning in the song, such as imagery, simile, metaphor, hyperbole, and irony.

2.1.1. Intrinsic Elements of Poetry

On the intrinsic element, the analysis focuses on the imagery, and figurative language such as simile, metaphor, hyperbole and irony in the "Serve the Servants" song lyrics.

2.1.1.1 Imagery

Based on the theory of literature, imagery is a topic that is included in the field of psychology and literary studies. Understanding "image" in psychology means a mental reproduction, a memory that is in the past that is sensory and based on a perception that is not always visual. On the other source, Imagery is a representation of the taste experience which is represented through a language. In a literary work, for example, such as poetry. Poetry can attract readers through existing music and rhythms and directly attracts the human senses through imagery and represents it in the form of imagination that is felt by the human senses. Imagery can represent various sensations and feelings. Imagery is a general term used to indicate the use of language that represents an object, action, feeling, idea, state of mind and sensory experience possessed by the senses (Cuddon, 1999, 413). According to Perrine (1982), there are various kinds of imagery, namely visual imagery, auditory imagery, olfactory imagery, tactile imagery, organic imagery, and kinesthetic imagery. In this research, the writer discovered one of the types of imagery mentioned above, namely organic imagery.

2.1.1.1.1 Organic Imagery

Organic imagery is an imagery related to the sensations that exist in humans. This can be in the form of feelings such as hunger, thirst, pain, anger, disappointment and etc. The feelings and sensations experienced as a human are represented in a literary work through imagery. According to Perrine, internal sensation is depicted in literary works through organic imagery (1982,759).

2.1.1.2 Figurative Language

Figurative language is a type of language that uses figurative words such as metaphor, simile, and alliteration and so on. Figurative language is a different language from literal language (Cuddon, 1999, 320). However, figurative language has the risk of being misinterpreted. This is because the level of imagination of each person is different and the ability of each person is different (Perrine, 1982, 774). Figurative language is a literary language, where using figurative language that cannot or should not be taken literally figurative language can make us more imaginative, where this figurative language further adds to the appeal of a literary work, for example, poetry. In this research, the writer focuses on several figurative language that have been found in the song such as simile, metaphor, hyperbole, and irony.

2.1.1.2.1 Simile

A simile is a part of figurative language that makes a comparison between two things that are different explicitly. Usually, the comparisons made are marked with several phrases, namely like, as, than, similar to, resembles, or seems. Simile

and metaphor are almost the same, but simile has a characteristic where there are the phrases mentioned above as a signifier (Perrine, 1982, 774).

2.1.1.2.2 Metaphor

A Metaphor is a figure of speech in which an implicit comparison is made intentionally between two things that are not essentially the same. This may be seen in one of the following forms: (1) where there are literal terms and figurative terms which are both stated or mentioned; (2) where literal terms are expressed and figurative terms are implied; (3) where the literal term is implied and the figurative term is express or implied; (4) where both literal and figurative terms are implied (Perrine, 1982, 1640). Metaphor is a process of mapping two fundamentally different topics or conceptual concepts. This topic or concept is called a domain, where there are two domains namely the target domain and the source domain which have different goals.

2.1.1.2.3 Hyperbole

Hyperbole is a figure of speech that is used to exaggerate something to emphasize it (Cuddon, 1999, 406). According to Perrine (1982), hyperbole is an exaggeration or exaggeration of something but still conveys a truth. So, hyperbole is not the same as a fish story. This means that hyperbole is a figurative language used to exaggerate something to give a resemblance but refers to a truth whose expression cannot be interpreted literally.

2.1.1.2.4 Irony

The irony is not just sarcasm, irony is something more complex where irony is a technique used to provide an explanation of the truth about human life experience that shows unusual things in the behavior of figures of societal traditions. So, irony can be something who opposite from the reality. According to Perrine, there are three types of irony, namely verbal irony, dramatic irony and irony of situation. In this research, the writer focused on the irony of the situation that has been found in the song.

2.1.1.2.4.1 Irony of Situation

Irony of situation or situational irony is an irony that describes the gap between what is shown and the reality that exists, between what is hoped for and how it is fulfilled, between what is and what should be. Irony of a situation can describe how something happened, should have happened, and what happened in reality.

2.1.2. Extrinsic Elements

Extrinsic elements are elements or elements that exist in literary works that come from outside the literary work itself. Extrinsic elements also help illustrate how things outside the literary work itself influence it. These extrinsic elements can describe an author's background or something that influenced the author. On the extrinsic element, this analysis focuses on the relationship between life's background and the author's biography with the song lyrics. Because the author's biography also provides information about how an author's biography, life background, and literary works are related to each other.

2.1.2.1 Life's background

Knowledge of an author and his biographical background is the oldest method of literary study. This is because a historical background contains knowledge about the author's psychological systematics and the creative process of an author in producing a literary work (Wellek and Warren, 1955:67). In addition, there is usually a relationship or similarity, although indirectly, between a literary work and its author, although not all of them. After all, a literary work created by a poet may be a mask or an event which happened but is dramatized.

2.1.2.2 Biography

This biographical approach also influences the assessment of a literary work, because this approach can find and look for similarities or experiences of an author both inside and outside the literary work itself. In this study, the writer intends to find out about Kurt Cobain's experience as a lyricist has undergone. This finding will influence the study of the biography of Kurt Cobain. This approach can be used to look for the experiences of the lyricist, Kurt Cobain in the book biography *Heavier than Heaven* book.

2.2. Method of Study

In carrying out an analysis, the writer uses methods by which the literary text will be analyzed. The analysis in this research focuses on the intrinsic elements and extrinsic elements in the song. There are two methods used in this study, namely method of research and method of biographical approach. These methods, among others, are described below.

2.2.1. Method of Research

One of the methods used in this research is library research. Library research refers to and involves expert opinion to find and explore factual information to answer research questions (George, 2008:6). This is very helpful for the writer in the continuity of the analysis of research which is being done. The library research helps the writer to make an analysis more accurate and based on the facts. The method used in analyzing the lyrics of this song is a descriptive qualitative method. The Qualitative method is research where the result is shaped like symbols and non-numeric words (George, 2008:7). Based on this, the descriptive qualitative method is a method in which the data is non-numeric or not in the form of numbers. The writer uses two data in this research the lyrics of Nirvana in the song entitled “Serve the Servants,” which was used as primary data. In addition, the writer also uses books, both physical books and eBooks, journals, and refers to previous studies that discuss Nirvana and the biographical approach as the secondary data source.

2.2.2. Method of Biographical Approach

The writer uses a biographical approach initiated by Wellek and Warren, namely literature and biography. The concept of literature and biography is an approach used to analyze a literary work based on an author's background associated with the literary work produced. According to Wellek and Warren, the biographical approach is the oldest method in studying literary theory, in which this approach can describe how the conditions of an author and his work are interrelated (1955:67). In this study, the concept of Wellek and Warren is

amplifying in biographical approach to “Serve the Servants.” This is where the biographical approach plays a role in analyzing a literary work to explain each word used in a literary work.

An author biography can help find out more about an author, his background in life, what the author's readings are like, the places he has lived or been through, and so on. This makes an author's biography play a role in helping to provide information about the background of an author's life. Therefore, most of the results will be in the form of words for this research on a biographical approach to the “Serve the Servants” song lyric.