

## **CHAPTER II: LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **A. Goldmann's Genetic Structuralism**

Genetic structuralism was invented by Lucien Goldmann, a Romanian-French philosopher and sociologist. It is one of the popular literary research methods used in analyzing literary works such as novels, short stories, and poetry. This theory is a branch of literary sociology that combines text structure, social context, and the author's worldview (Yasa, 2012). This theory emphasizes the relationship between literary works and their social environment. In real society, humans deal with norms and values, and literature also reflects norms and values that are consciously focused on and attempted to be implemented in society. Literature also depicts human anxieties, hopes, and aspirations. Therefore, it is likely that literary works can be used as the most effective sociological measure of human responses to social forces.

Genetic structuralism can be identified as a non-pure method and is a counter-method to the pure method that only emphasizes literary research on intrinsic values. This method goes further into the social structure and background of the literary work. It is these steps that succeeded in bringing genetic structuralism to a dominant position in a certain period, considered as a theory that succeeded in triggering the excitement of analysis.

This theory is put forward in Goldmann's book entitled *The Hidden God: A study of Tragic Vision in the Pensées of Pascal and the Tragedies of*

Racine, in French first published in 1956. Genetic structuralism according to Endraswara (2003) is one of the impure literary research methods which is a form of combining structural with previous research methods.

According to Goldmann, his theory is called genetic structuralism, which means that he believes that literary works are a structure. However, the structure is not something static, but a product of the ongoing historical process, the process of structuration and destructuration that lives and is lived by the society of the literary work concerned.

Genetic structuralism is the analysis of structure by paying attention to the origins of literary works. In summary, this means that genetic structuralism pays attention to both intrinsic and extrinsic analysis. Nonetheless, as a theory that has proven its validity, genetic structuralism is still supported by several new concepts that are not owned by other social theories, for example, symmetry or homology, social classes, trans individual subjects, and worldview.

Another definition is put forward by Rosyid (2010) who states that genetic structuralism is a literary research method that emphasizes the relationship between literary works and their social environment. literary work with its social environment. In principle, this theory considers literary work not only a static structure and born by itself but also the result of the structuring of the thoughts of the subject of the creator. the result of the structuration of the subject's thoughts that arise as a result of the interaction

between the subject and a certain social situation. interaction between the subject and a certain social situation.

Based on the above discussion, it can be concluded that genetic structuralism is a literary research method that analyzes not only the intrinsic side but also the building blocks outside the literary work. The elements outside the literary work that are explored are aspects of the author and the social situation behind the literary work was born.

Based on its history, genetic structuralism theory emerged as a response or reaction to the previous theory. The pure structuralism theory considers that a literary work is studied only in the realm of the literary work itself without involving the historical background in it. Concerning this issue, Teeuw quoted by Endraswara (2003) stated that pure structuralism theory is less successful. This is because the interpretation of literary texts that ignore the author as the giver of meaning will be harmful to the analysis of the literary work. According to Teeuw (1984), pure structuralism has several weaknesses, namely:

The analysis of the structure of the literary work has not covered the entire literary theory and is not based on a complete and precise literary theory. Thus, this will lead to the development of literary theory, which is very important. literary theory, which is considered very important.

Literary works cannot be studied in isolation. However, the literary system must be understood within the framework of the historical background.

The existence of an objective structure in literary works is increasingly doubted, the role of the reader as the giver of meaning in the interpretation of literary works is increasingly emphasized with all the consequences for analyzing the structure.

An analysis that emphasizes the autonomy of the literary work can also remove its context and function, resulting in the literary work losing its social relevance.

## **A. Kinds of Love**

Love encompasses a deep and intricate blend of affection, attraction, care, and dedication to a specific individual or object. Love is a complex and powerful force that manifests in various emotional, cognitive, and social dimensions. When an individual loves another person, they experience heightened emotional arousal in their presence. Additionally, a set of thoughts or cognitions about the person develops, influenced by our past experiences, shaping our expectations within the relationship. For instance, individuals who believe in love at first sight are more inclined to encounter such an experience.

Love can manifest in numerous contexts, spanning from romantic love between partners, the bond between parents and children, friendships,

affection for pets, to passion for a profession or hobby. The spectrum of "love" indeed encompasses various forms and expressions. Interpersonal love can be categorized into two primary types: passionate love, characterized by romantic sentiments involving sexual attraction and desire, and affectionate love, which pertains to attachment or deep emotions experienced within long-term partnerships or other significant bonds and relationships.

Many individuals may not be aware that love encompasses several distinct types. As emotional beings, people recognize the complexity of their feelings, including the multifaceted nature of love. It's important to note that while these categories exist, individuals may not fit neatly into just one type. A person might predominantly express one type of love, yet simultaneously exhibit elements of another. Love's diversity often results in a blend of these types within an individual's emotional landscape.

This theory will be applied in recognizing the type of love shown by Adele through her song lyrics. The analysis is done to find out the type of love that matches her behavior.

Likewise, an individual's experience of love can evolve over time, shaped by their interactions and experiences with their partner. Recognizing the various ways people give and receive love, the Greeks classified this expansive concept into eight distinct types, capturing the common forms of love individuals often encounter throughout their lives.

1. Eros (Romantic Love)

Eros, often termed as passionate love, encompasses intense feelings of passion and attraction. It predominantly signifies the initial phase of a relationship, characterized by heightened sexual interest. This form of love, known as the 'fusion component,' serves as a binding force that brings individuals together. Relationships initiated with Eros, or passionate love, commonly revolve around infatuation and strong physical attraction. However, with the passage of time, this type of love tends to fade, dissipate, or evolve into a different form of affection.

2. Pragma (Longstanding Love)

Pragma, often associated with practicality, responsibility, and realism, constitutes a form of love grounded in commitment. Building enduring love demands profound dedication and substantial experience over time to cultivate practical bonds and sentiments. This type of love is exemplified in arranged marriages and is also prevalent in long-term relationships where commitment and practical considerations play a significant role.

3. Ludus (Playful Love)

Individuals with the ludus love style perceive love as a game they strive to win, often involving multiple players. Those embracing Ludus are comfortable with employing deception and manipulation in their relationships, displaying a tendency towards lesser commitment and emotional distance. Due to their short-term focus, they place greater

emphasis on their partner's physical attributes compared to other forms of love. Moreover, they are more inclined to engage in sexual relationships.

4. Agape (Selfless Love)

Individuals embodying the agape love style exhibit a giving and caring nature, prioritizing their partner's needs. This form of love is predominantly selfless and unconditional. Agape-oriented couples emphasize loving each other for who they truly are while greatly valuing acts of care and kindness reciprocated by their partner. Due to their accepting nature, individuals inclined towards agape love tend to experience notably high levels of relationship satisfaction.

5. Philia (Affectionate Love)

Philia represents the love experienced within deep and enduring friendships. It embodies a friendly affection where mutual trust, respect, and a profound personal connection allow for easy sharing and confiding. The depth and intensity of love in such friendships rival that of romantic relationships, albeit in a distinct manner. Remarkably, the dissolution of a friendship can be equally as emotionally distressing as the ending of a romantic partnership.

6. Philautia (Self Love)

Philautia encompasses a self-centered form of love, characterized by self-love and self-compassion. It emphasizes cultivating a profound connection with oneself to foster confidence and bolster self-esteem.

This self-awareness influences how others perceive and treat us; thus, indulging in self-care becomes integral to intensify the sense of philautia and nurture a positive self-perception. This type of love prioritizes self-appreciation and self-care as a foundation before extending love and care to others.

7. Storge (Familiar Love)

Storge represents the affectionate bond prevalent among close family members and relatives. Rooted in blood ties, shared childhood experiences, and enduring connections, this love is innate and instinctive, arising despite not being a choice. Storge encompasses emotions of compassion, protectiveness, and a sense of familiarity. Notably enduring, this love sustains itself over the long haul, fostering enduring relationships and long-term affection among those involved.

8. Mania (Obsessive Love)

This pertains to an obsessive form of love characterized by emotional dependency and a continuous need for reassurance within a relationship. Mania often results in toxic relationship dynamics marked by an unequal distribution of affection, leading one individual to become excessively attached. Those experiencing this type of love undergo fluctuations between intense moments of happiness and deep lows of sadness, largely contingent on their partner's ability to fulfill their emotional needs.



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## **B. Adele's Biography & Career**

Adele Laurie Blue Adkins (known as Adele) is an English pop singer and songwriter who was born on May 5, 1988, in London, England. She is well-known for her soulful, expressive vocals and expertly crafted compositions, making her one of the most well-liked musicians of all time. Adele was raised by a young, single mother in various working-class areas of London. As a child, she learned to play the guitar and clarinet and became passionate about singing modern pop songs.

However, when she first heard the music of mid-20th century artists like rhythm-and-blues vocalist Etta James, her genuine artistic goals started to take shape. Her classmate took the initiative to post the songs she had written and recorded on Myspace's social networking website while honing her skills at a secondary performing arts institution supported by the government. Record companies were instantly drawn to her music because it was so fascinating, and shortly after she graduated in 2006, she signed a contract with XL Recordings.

Adele launched her debut album, "19", in 2008 after generating interest in the UK with a few well-received live performances (the title alludes to the decade in which she composed the majority of the songs). The album

debuted at the top of the UK album chart, and critics commended Adele for her deft phrasing, her elegant arrangements, and her ability to translate her personal emotional experiences (particularly heartbreak) into songs with a broad appeal.

After gaining more popularity, she is been compared to Amy Winehouse, another rising star from the UK who was greatly influenced by soul music. Adele is a more likable celebrity in the eyes of many fans due to her zaftig appearance and approachable demeanor. Adele was first introduced to American audiences through appearances on the television show Saturday Night Live, and in early 2009, she won Grammy Awards for best debut artist and best female pop vocal performance.

Adele enlisted the help of numerous songwriters and producers, including Rick Rubin, for her upcoming album. The resulting album, "21" in 2011, was more daring and stylistically varied, with songs ranging from the disco- and gospel-influenced "Rolling in the Deep" to the poignant breakup ballad "Someone Like You." Despite Adele having to reschedule numerous tour dates in 2011 due to a vocal cord disorder, both singles peaked at number one in numerous nations, and the album ended up being the best-selling one of the year in the US and the UK. Moreover, it was credited with reviving the ailing music industry due to its global sales of nearly 20 million copies by mid-2012.

Following a successful throat surgery, Adele performed at the 2012 Grammys. Additionally, she received six Grammy awards, including those for song, record, and album of the year (the latter two going to "Rolling in the Deep"). A few days later, she was presented with two Brit Awards, which are the Grammys of the UK. The increase in "21" sales on both occasions provided additional evidence of the singer's rise as a commercial titan. In 2013 Adele won a Grammy for "Set Fire to the Rain," from her concert album Live at the Royal Albert Hall in 2011, as well as an Academy Award for her performance of the main theme song for the blockbuster James Bond movie Skyfall (2012). Later that year, she was appointed a Member of the Order of the British Empire (MBE).

The album "25" marked Adele's comeback in 2015. Despite some critics' complaints that the album lacked risk, Adele's voice is just as powerful and her capacity to sell records is unaffected. The album sold more than 20 million copies worldwide, and the yearning song "Hello" became popular in many nations. Adele also won five more Grammys for "25"; these included a clean sweep of the top awards in the categories of album, song, and record of the year. The singer's fourth studio album, "30," was made accessible in 2021. The single "Easy on Me" won the Grammy for best pop solo performance, and the emotionally open album many of which deal with her divorce and its aftermath was critically praised

### **C. Adele's Works**

Speaking of her works, the music composed by Adele belongs to the Soul genre. However, her songs span a wide range of genres if elaborated further. It can be argued that Adele can also be categorized as Pop, Blue-Eyed Soul, and R&B. Adele describes one of her songs as a "dark bluesy gospel disco tune" genre. Etta James, Lauryn Hill, and Alicia Keys have influenced him in some of his R&B work. One of the people who most encouraged him to pick up the guitar and write "Someone Like You" was Amy Winehouse.

Each album has a slightly different musical style; for instance, the album "18" has Blue-Eyed Soul as its predominant musical style. The song's lyrics discuss relationships, heartbreak, and nostalgia. Pop and R&B are the genres featured on the second album, "21". During her first tour, *An Evening with Adele*, she was influenced by American country and blues music. Heartbreak and forgiveness are expressed in the lyrics.

The third album "25" maintains the previous albums' musical themes of Soul, Pop, and R&B but takes a different turn. The album combines electronic components with R&B from the 1980s and original rhythmic structures. The lyrical themes sing about melancholy at the passing of time, sorrow, and nostalgia.

#### **D. The Intrinsic Elements of Song Lyric**

Generally, songs consist of two elements, sound as the primary element and lyrics as the secondary (Dallin 1994). Lyrics have a significant contribution to the music itself despite being a secondary element of the music. Lyrics give the audience a deeper understanding of the message contained in the song; in other words, lyrics clarify the message contained in the song. Song lyrics are a person's expression about something they have seen, heard, or experienced. In expressing their experiences, poets or songwriters play with words and language to create appeal and distinctiveness to their lyrics or poems. These language games can be in the form of vocal games, language styles, or deviations in word meaning and are reinforced by the use of melodies and musical notations that are adjusted to the lyrics of the song so that listeners are increasingly carried away by what the author thinks.

Several literary works (including poetry or song) still use diction or word choices that are difficult for people to understand. As a result, occasionally some literary enthusiasts will evaluate the meaning of a word or sentence that is unclear. Studying a piece of writing is crucial if the enjoyer wants to fully comprehend and interpret each word and sentence in a poem, especially regarding diction. This can make it easier for readers to learn the poem's meaning and the author's or poet's intended message. Diction analysis aims to help the reader understand the poem's overall meaning. Additionally, it seeks to identify the traits that the poet possesses.

Song lyric share many of the same components as poetry because, as was previously stated, they are similar to poetry. The components that makeup song lyric are a structure and cannot be read on their own. Every component works together as a whole to reveal how they are related to one another. In other words, the elements work as a unit with other elements.

In poetry (song lyric) consists of two major parts, namely the physical structure and the inner structure. These two elements are the method of poetry and the essence of poetry, The physical structure is simply called language, while the mental structure is simply called the meaning of poetry. The physical structure of song lyric is built by diction, figurative language, imagery, and rhyme. On the one hand, the inner structure is built by the main idea, theme, tone, mandate, and atmosphere.

The inner and physical structures can be described in terms of poetic methods, namely the aesthetic elements that build the outer structure of the poem. These elements involve imagery, diction, figurative language, and concrete words. In addition to the physical structure, There is also an inner structure of the poem. The inner structure of the poem reveals what the poet wants to say with feelings and moods.

In a song lyric, words phrases, and sentences contain additional meaning or connotative meaning. Figurative language causes the meaning in the lines of song lyric to be hidden and must be interpreted. Words are not subject to the logical rules of a sentence.

## **E. Review of Related Studies**

Literature review begins with examining previous research that is related and relevant to the research that the researcher will conduct. Thus, researchers get references, supporters, complements, and comparisons in compiling this research so that it is more adequate. Previous research that has similarities with the research study topic "Adele View Of Love Portrayed In Her Song Lyrics" includes:

The research entitled "Women's Perspective on Love, Loyalty, and the Other Woman in Indonesian Literature" by Yasnur Asri, Yenni, and Muhammad Adek in 2019 focuses on how women writers view the topics of love, loyalty, and other women through literary works that span across periods in Indonesian literature.

The research entitled "An Analysis Of Figurative Language In The Song Lyric By Adele's" by Dewa Ayu Made Diah Kumala Dewi and I Gede Agoes Caskara Surya Putra in 2022 focuses on analyzing figurative language in song lyrics by Adele. The purpose of this research is to find out the parts of figurative language and to find out more about the types of figurative language used in Adele's song lyrics. This research uses descriptive qualitative method.

The research entitled Analysis of Metaphorical Expressions Used in Adele's Song Lyrics "Someone Like You" by Juliana Juliana, Santi Arafah, Fadhila Rahma Handayani, and Fiore Arayu Hutagalung in 2023 focuses on

examining the metaphorical expressions used in the lyrics of Adele's famous song "Someone Like You" to gain insight into Adele's poetic techniques in evoking strong emotions and establishing rapport with her audience. Using a qualitative methodology, this research begins by identifying and classifying the metaphorical expressions contained in the lyrics of "Someone Like You." Examining metaphors at various levels, including conceptual metaphors and new metaphors, uncovering their underlying meaning and symbolism.

The research entitled *The Analysis of Intrinsic Elements Of Song Lyric "Things Will Get Better" By Agnez Mo* by Putu Adhitya Dhananjaya, Made Budiarsa, and I Nyoman Tri Ediwan in 2016 focuses on analyzing the intrinsic elements and messages contained in the lyrics of the song "Things Will Get Better". This study used qualitative methods and description methods. The data used in this study are song lyrics from Agnez Mo.

The research entitled *"An Analysis of The Symbols in Westlife's Song Lyrics"* by Hanna Eka Rosita, Bambang Purwanto, and Mohamad Ikhwan Rosyidi in 2019 focuses on knowing the symbols and meanings of song lyrics and explaining the impact of symbols on real life. This research uses a qualitative descriptive method. Through this method researchers try to analyze, explain, and know the meaning of symbols using Charles Sanders Peirce's theory.



The research entitled "Imagery In Song Lyrics Of Alicia Keys" by Unpris Yastanti and Dewi Safitri in 2016 focuses on identifying the kinds of imagery in Alicia Keys song lyrics. This research uses descriptive method to analyze the data. The lyrics of Alicia Keys' recording songs are used as the data source and the images reflected in the lyrics are promoted as the data of this research.

The research entitled "Dewi Anggraeni's World View In My Pain My Country: Lucien Goldmann Genetic Structuralism Study" by Derri Ris Riana in 2021 aims to reveal the facts of humanity; the collective subject; the structure of the novel My Pain My Country which describes the character's problems, both in his relationship with other characters and with his environment. The analysis uses genetic structuralism with a dialectical method based on the concept of understanding and explanation in finding coherence of meaning. The data source is the novel My Pain My Country by Dewi Anggraeni.

The research entitled Depression In Freddie Mercury's Song Lyrics: "Bohemian Rhapsody", "Somebody To Love" And "Love Of My Life" by Zaki Risqullah in 2017 focuses on the symptoms of depression implied in the song lyrics entitled "Bohemian Rhapsody", "Love of My Life", and "Somebody to Love", and to find out the poetic devices in Freddie Mercury's song lyrics. The theories used to analyze the data are Aaron T. Beck's depression theory and William Wordsworth's poetry theory. A pragmatic approach and qualitative research design were applied in conducting the

research. Data collection and analysis techniques include close reading and content analysis.

The research entitled *Analysis Of Figurative Language In Song Lyrics "Make It Right" And "Permission To Dance" By Bts* by Adilia Eka Agustina and Yunitari Mustikawati in 2023 focuses on examining the kinds of figurative language and the meanings contained in the figurative language contained in the lyrics of the songs "Make It Right" and "Permission to Dance", with reference to Griffiths' (2006) semantic framework for meaning and Knickerbocker and Renninger's (1963) theoretical framework for figurative language. The researcher used a qualitative descriptive method in conducting this research.

The research entitled *"Analysis of Genetic Structuralism of the Novel Bulan Lebam Di Tepian Toba Karya Sihar Ramses Simatupang"* by Hendra Sigalingging in 2020 focuses on discussing the analysis of genetic structuralism of the novel *Bulan Lebam di Tepian Toba* by Sihar Ramses Simatupang. This research uses Lucian Goldmann's theory. This theory is used in analyzing human facts and collective subjects in the novel. This research uses content analysis with a focus on narrative analysis in the novel.