

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

This chapter consists of two parts. The researcher writes down the importance of related theories to back up the findings of this study. The first part is the theoretical framework and the second part is relevant research. Related theories would be useful to help the researcher in analyzing the collected data. This research is related to the objective approach since it is connected with the spirituality theory. The researcher discusses the issues associated with the study's topic in the conceptual framework. It provides information about the worship of human beings to their God, spirituality, and meaning. The relevant research explains the review of previous research related to the translation of subtitles.

B.1 Theoretical Framework

B. 1. 1 Objective approach

The literary works is characterized by an objective attitude as independent and self-sufficient. This research uses objective approach that focuses on the study of elements from within the literary work itself. According to Abrams (2009) Object, or else as a world-in-itself, which is to be examined as its end, and to be analyzed and judged by intrinsic criteria, such as its complexity, coherence, equilibrium, integrity, and the interrelations of its component elements. (Abrams, 2009)

M.H. Abrams used a blend of formalist, historical, and contextual techniques when approaching literary analysis. His analytical approaches aimed to comprehend and value the distinctive features of a literary work while taking into account its historical and cultural setting.

Following M.H. Abrams' method, there are several stages to take while analyzing a literary work:

1. Close reading: To begin, read the text closely, focusing on the language, imagery, symbolism, and figurative. Keep track of any recurring themes, important literary devices, or other patterns used by the author.
2. Considering the structure and narrative: Consider the work's organizational structure, story development, and narrative strategies. Examine the narrative arc, the use of flashbacks or foreshadowing, and the way the plot develops.
3. Examining the language and style: Examine the writer's language choices and writing style. Search for original word choices, figurative language, similes, metaphors, and other rhetorical devices. Think about how the author's writing contributes to the book's overall tone and setting.
4. Examining the characterization: Examine their relationships, conflicts, and developmental stages. Keep an eye out for the ways that characters are portrayed in their deeds, words, and interactions with others.

5. Listing the themes and motifs: List the main themes or concepts the author of the work examines. Keep an eye out for repeating motifs, symbols, or images that help to build and support these ideas. Think about how these themes relate to the broader cultural or historical setting.
6. Considering the setting and atmosphere: Consider the work's environment and how it affects the narrative. Think about how the setting, era, or cultural context affects the overall tone and vibe of the piece.
7. Scanning the intertextuality: Scan the text you're analyzing for allusions or references to other literary or cultural sources. Think about how these cross-textual links add to the meaning or add further levels of interpretation.
8. Taking notes of formal devices: Take note of the author's use of particular formal devices, such as rhyme, meter, or rhythm in poetry or particular narrative devices like stream-of-consciousness or different perspectives in prose.
9. Considering contextual analysis: The work's relationship to its historical, cultural, or philosophical environment should be taken into account even though Abrams primarily focused on intrinsic analysis. Consider how outside influences might affect the author's decisions or readers' interpretations.
10. Compiling the synthesis and interpretation: Compile your findings and learnings from studying the intrinsic aspects. Combine the information to

create a cogent interpretation of the work while taking into account the themes, characters, language, structure, and external factors.

Therefore, the researcher decides to apply Abram's objective approach to analyze spirituality in purgatory lyrics "Obvious Insanity", "Angerball", "Hypocrite". The researcher will follow Abram's method which has several stages to take while analyzing literary as explained above. The researcher believes that using this approach will be helpful to elaborate the meaning behind every lyric based on the context.

B. 1. 2 Spirituality

Spirituality, originated from the Latin "spiritus," meaning "breath of life," is a way of being and experiencing that is marked by recognizable values regarding oneself, others, nature, life, and whatever one views to be Ultimate. It is brought about via awareness of the transcendent dimension. Being spiritual is having an awareness of a transcendent dimension and living a manner of life that is marked by recognizable ideals toward oneself, others, nature, life, and whatever one believes to be the Ultimate (Elkins, 1988). Humans are inclined to inquire about their mortality and existence as conscious beings on this planet. As a result, people strive to develop a sense of purpose and meaning in their lives and to become more aware of their spirituality. Spiritual awareness inspires people to pay attention to life's essentials.

The concept of spirituality has something to do with the living of human existence, according to Francis Baur's book *Living in Abundance: A Modern Spirituality*. The need for life to have meaning and purpose is known as spirituality. In addition, according to Baur, spirituality directly influences a person's moral principles since it helps a person find true happiness in life and inspires them to pursue the divinely intended level of perfection in their endeavors (Baur, 1983).

The focus of spirituality is on what is profoundly significant to humans on a personal level. Spirituality concentrates on the reasons behind the value of life, rather than just whether it is valuable or not. Being spiritual refers to having a stronger affinity to something psychological or spiritual than to anything materialistic or physical. Self-awakening or enlightenment in determining the meaning and purpose of existence is what is meant by spirituality. (Elkins, 1988)

According to David N. Elkins, nine aspects of spirituality perform the single notion of spirituality, as stated in his book "Beyond Religion: A Personal Program for Creating a Spiritual Life Outside" (Elkins, 1988). He uses the following dimensions in his book:

A. Transcendence Dimension

The spiritual person believes there is a transcendent dimension to existence, a belief that is founded on personal experience. This dimension also refers to the circumstance in which a person has a "peak experience" and derives personal power

from coming into contact with it. The spiritual person thinks there is an unseen dimension and that it is advantageous to have harmonious contact with and make adjustments to it.

B. Meaning and Purpose of Life

This dimension highlights how people strive to live better lives. Although everyone's search for a meaningful existence may take a different path, the result is the same. The spiritual person is aware of the search for meaning and purpose and is confident in the profound significance of life (Elkins, 1988).

C. Mission Life

Personal spirituality encourages someone to do something spiritual. The person who tends to look for significance in life feels compelled to live, a calling to respond, a task to complete, or even a destiny to fulfill. The spiritual person is always "motivated" and is aware that finding life requires losing it first (Elkins, 1988)

D. Sacredness of Life

In a certain situation, this spiritual person feels awe, reverence, and wonder because they believe that everything is imbued with holiness. A spiritual person does not distinguish between the sacred and the mundane but considers all life to be holy (Elkins, 1998)

E. Spiritual and Material Values

Although appreciating material things like money and possessions, a spiritual person does not look to them for ultimate fulfillment. A spiritual person understands that only the spiritual can fulfill reality and that the ultimate satisfaction is found in the spiritual, not the material (Elkins, 1988)

F. Altruism

This aspect is concerned with promoting social fairness. A spiritual person holds that all people are their brothers' and sisters' keepers and that everyone is affected by the sorrow and pain of others (Elkins, 1988)

G. Idealism

A person who practices their religion is dedicated to making the world a better place. Idealism refers to having very high ideals and striving to realize one's best self in every element of life (Elkins, 1988)

H. Awareness of the Tragic

Understanding that tragedy is a part of life's realities indicates that there is knowledge of the tragedy. A sense of seriousness toward life is encouraged by this awareness of tragedy. The spiritual person's joy, appreciation, and sense of value for life are increased by their awareness of tragedy, though (Elkins, 1988)

I. Result of Spirituality

This aspect emphasizes how spirituality is intended to be a goal of life that is perceived via the impact it has on an individual's existence. One's relationship with oneself, others, nature, life, and whatever one believes to be the Ultimate is affected in a way that can be described by spirituality (Elkins, 1988)

Spirituality stems from someone who sincerely prays and believes in God for their circumstances to be quiet and peaceful. Humans can reach God, the source of peace and happiness, by acting according to their religion's precepts. Religious knowledge in rational debate about the purpose and essence of existence, about the magnificence of God in the absolute sense, and the greatness of humans in the relative sense as creatures is a common example of how religion interacts with society. Depending on what a person believes, spirituality is a connection to the Almighty. It means to believe in or to be committed to something or someone when one has trust or confidence. Because every human being must be aware of what is thought to be the "meaning of life," this impulse also manifests together with the need to understand life and the cosmos as the environment in which we live. The truth about life's purpose is real. (Burhan, 2001).

B. 1. 3 Lyrics

The words in a song known as the lyrics reveal the theme, personality, and goal of the song. The songs may become more joyous as a result. By singing the song, the reader can experience the rhythm, melody, harmony, and vocals of the

singer to understand the meaning of the song. According to Sylvan Barnet (2006), a song accompanied by a lyre is considered to have lyrics. It is succinct and typically just conveys a single feeling, like joy or sorrow.

In his article *Music and Language: A Stress Analysis of English Song Lyrics*, Suharto claimed that a lyric is nothing more than the song's lyrics. In addition to serving as a song's complement, lyrics play a crucial role in the musical aspects that define the song's concept, character, and purpose. A song's lyrics refer to the non-musical parts of the song. However, it enhances the music performance and gives the song a fresh, new depth. It is a crucial component of the song that helps the songwriter convey their emotions. Today, any brief poem with a single speaker—who need not be the poet—who expresses private thoughts and feelings as opposed to public happenings is referred to as a lyric (Suharto, 2004).

Susane Lo Ludice cites song lyrics frequently give the narrative additional context or serve to encapsulate a character's emotions, typically in one of two ways. They often resemble dialogue from books or other forms of literature in their use of singing words. A love song, for instance, where the lyrics are frequently more expressive of the character's feelings, is a common example of a situation in which they are expressing emotion. As an alternative to merely using voice, the lyrics may also narrate a tale or incident (Ludice, 2000).

The researcher can infer from the explanation above that a lyric is only the song's lyrics, which are typically broken up into stanzas and directly communicate the poet's feelings. The song's lyrics have a significant role in the musical components that define the song's topic, character, and purpose. It is an essential component of the song that helps the songwriter convey his or her feelings.

B.2 Review of Related Research

Some previous studies mention that Purgatory's lyrics related to teachings that oblige Muslims to believe and fear Allah SWT. Purgatory's lyrics have some good messages about Islam (Anastasia, 2014). Her research entitled "Da'wah Message in the Lyrics of Purgatory's Song in the Album 7:172" aims to find out the message of da'wah contained in the lyrics of the song on album 7:172 belonging to Purgatory. This study uses content analysis with a qualitative and descriptive approach. In this study, there are messages of da'wah contained in Purgatory's album 7:172. The first message contains the belief in Allah SWT, the Prophet Muhammad SAW, Judgment day, Ghada and Qadar, and morals which include avoiding arrogance and hypocrisy, not justifying all means, avoiding slander and adultery and always being kind and modest.

The second research, "Representation of Jihad in the Lyrics of Purgatory - Downfall: The Battle of Uhud," by Revandhika Maulana, describes how the song "Downfall" in Purgatory represents personal submission to God's servant as a sort of

jihad. This refers to the four sections of the song lyrics that have been examined, three of which promote jihad and speak out against desire. This type of jihad emphasizes the characteristics of a servant of Allah who can resist the devil's temptations. This type of jihad is the smallest type of jihad that people can perform, making it the biggest jihad of their lives a form of jihad, such as war or total jihad, is mentioned in one of the four parts of the lyrics that were examined. Since most people still believe that practicing jihad requires engaging in combat, this style of jihad is well-liked in society. This increases public awareness of violent jihadi activity. War is a sort of jihad, it must be made clear, but jihad does not always involve fighting; rather, it entails constant devotion and submission to Allah SWT (Maulana, 2017).

The research entitled "The Concept of Spirituality Seen Through the Main Character in Paulo Coelho's *Eleven Minutes*", by Jati Theresia Moranca. In this research, the researcher uses the characterization theory by Richard Gill to reveal the concept of spirituality. According to the findings of this study, Maria has a profound comprehension of life and is aware of the transcendent dimension, which is used to uphold recognizable values. (Moranca, 2019)

The research by Markus Ivan Himawan (2018) entitled "The Representation of Herman Hesses's Spirituality in Siddhartha as Seen in Siddhartha", states that People become more caring and sympathetic toward others as a result of their

spirituality. Hesse decided during the First World War to encourage love and compassion in young people, going against the wishes of the country. One key component of spirituality is inclusion, therefore accepting others to spread love and compassion becomes the most vital value to uphold. Hesse expanded his humanity beyond racial, national, political, and religious boundaries to oppose the war agenda that was being promoted at the time. One spiritual principle in Hesse's depiction is the unity of all things. The spiritual person saw themselves as a part of all creation. Herman Hesse traveled throughout the East to learn about the spirituality of the Indian people.

The research entitled, "The Spirituality Identity of Santiago in Paulo Coelho's *The Alchemist*" written by Nurul Khasanah. As a consequence of the study, the author concludes that Santiago's original spiritual identity, in which he vowed to believe in a certain God (the Christian God), did not provide him with the fullest concept of God. His true perception of God emerges as he develops a spiritual identity via an introspective examination of the nature of the world. Santiago was able to feel content with his success. It is a result of his newfound realization that the Soul of God was also his Soul. We must therefore first understand ourselves if we are to know and understand our deity. His spiritual development can be felt by others because he discovered his spiritual identity via personal investigation.

This study also tries to determine how Islam as a religion views spiritual identity transition in light of the second problem statement. Islam as a religion also has a unique perspective on the topic of this study. This viewpoint represents Islam's spirituality. Three levels of belief are available to Muslims: Islam, Iman, and Ihsan. The notion can progress from the first stage to the final stage. There are, however, distinctions between them. One of the differences is where each level is located. While Santiago's spiritual identity transformation is employed to replace the valuable spiritual identity (moratorium replaces foreclosed, attained replaces moratorium), the position of Islamic levels of belief is to reinforce the earlier position (Iman strengthens Islam, Ihsan strengthens Iman) (Khasanah, 2018).

The research entitled, "Love and Spirituality: The Analysis of The Novel Layla by Candra Malik Based on Jacques Derrida Perspective" by Fauziyah Kurniawati and Muhammad Naufal Annabil, based on findings and discussions regarding the analysis of the research: (a) the binary opposition as for the interpretation the main character's love for a girl who is compared to an angel on Earth, and true love, which is love for the Almighty Allah.

As to the paradox of modern humans, which is that the understanding of love has not been digested in hearts and minds of modern humans, which is the human resistance against the world and things of religiosity, (b) The postponement of absolute truth as for the interpretation of love and spirituality according to the

results of binary opposition is a shift from dominating position into secondary, and (c) By deferring the revelation of absolute truth, a paradoxical meaning that is indirect and contrary to popular belief is discovered, namely that a loving man can occasionally become consumed by a figment of his imagination and dilutions without realizing that the love he feels is an intermediary, leading to a greater love for Allah than any other types of love (Kurniawati, 2022).

The next research entitled, "Spirituality in *Tarung Sarung* film by Archie Hekagery" Based on the study's findings, it is possible to conclude that spirituality is directly tied to individual and transcendental experiences with things that are only temporarily seen to be meaningful. The use of the heart and spirituality is the source of all spiritual values, which include ideas, words, and deeds. The spiritual principles found in Archie Hekagery's film *Tarung Sarung* include those of morality, discipline, charity, and generosity. They also include principles of honesty and beneficence (Aini, 2022).

The related research entitled, "Spirituality in Novae Characters in *Hypernova* by Fariza Aulya Jasmine" written by Ellif Shiffiyn Khairaa, the spirituality of the character Novae in the Fariza Aulya Jasmine novel *Hipernova* is discussed in Barthes' semiology of the novel's text. The study text's title, *Hypernova*, is referred to in the hermeneutic code (HER) as the problem, *The Story Behind the Word Hypernova?* The characters in the novel text are mentioned in the hermeneutic code. *Hipernova*

is the writer's scrapbook and Novae, the primary character, is Hipernova. The study's findings indicate that Novae has a spiritual soul, making him a stand-in for a person with a pure, white physique.

The story's conclusion also reveals that Novae professes two creeds. The evidence suggests that Novae has a personality that purges to become pure and clean. Based on the signs in the book, it is clear that Novae has a spiritual side to him. In particular, his transcendent relationship with Allah SWT is demonstrated by his two creed statements, which are followed by affirming God's existence and continuing to practice religion.

This allows one to understand the significance of oneself in this life (spirituality), which is demonstrated by his guiding principles. When an atheist can disprove someone's claims or presumptions regarding atheistic spiritualism, that is when Novae's "idealism" has a spiritual component. As Novae is an atheist and possesses strong self-idealism, it may be claimed that society's perception of religion is no longer a yardstick for human behavior (Khairaa, 2020).

The next research entitled, "Spiritual Aspects in The Lovely of God Let Me Become a Property of Muhidin M Dahlan" written by Karim, Asman Budiman, Muhammad Yusnan & Taufik, Spirituality is a religious emotion that is more focused on the individual's existence as a human being since it is a personality and has a

wider scope than religion, which is only comprised of affiliations and teachings. In this framework, there are various essential components of spirituality, including Aqidah, sharia, and morals. Due to their intimate ties to one another, three elements of this religious component cannot be separated. According to the research, the spiritual concepts in the book include aqidah, sharia, and morals. Monotheism and faith in destiny make up aqidah. While muamalah and munakahat are absent from sharia, siyasa and worship are included.

The values cover attitudes toward Allah, both parents and accepting Allah's provisions without experiencing sentiments of humiliation (Al-Haya). Also, it appears that a religious feeling is more focused on life as a human, as opposed to religion, which is only restricted to teachings and relationships because its personality and scope are too broad (Karim, 2020)

The last research entitled, "Spirituality in Dee Lestari's Supernova Hexalogy" written by Luthfita Nur Rosidah, in this study, that every search procedure involves adaptation for spiritual objectives. A few significant occurrences in the protagonists' lives catalyze their search action. These catalysts may include the character's existential crises as well as their sense of isolation or emptiness. The protagonists of the Supernova novel series start their search journey with this initial trigger. The six novels contain a variety of spiritual symbols, including those for the Flower of Life, Omkara, Vesica Piscis, Phoneix, and Endless Knot. Also, these five spiritual emblems

change with the eras. The spiritual symbol is no longer present in response to items that have a mystical and holy scent; instead, these symbols have evolved into representations of human mental processes. The characters in the text's life journeys are depicted using spiritual symbols that have the same essence.

(Rosyidah, 2019)

