

## CHAPTER IV

### FINDINGS AND RESEARCH ANALYSIS

In this chapter, the researcher discusses the findings and research questions in chapter I. The researcher analyzes the types of figurative language and the messages contained in the meaning of figurative language used by Josh Miller and Pat Casey in Sonic the Hedgehog movie

#### A. Findings

##### 1. The types and meanings of Figurative Language used in Sonic the Hedgehog movie

In this section, the researcher discusses the types of figurative languages and meanings in movie script. After analyzing the script, the researcher found 10 types of figurative languages, they are simile, metaphor, hyperbole, personification, metonymy, alliteration, idiom, rhetoric, onomatopoeia, and repetition.

In the paragraphs that follow, the researcher would like to present the sample of type figurative language used in the movie.

##### a. Simile

Simile is comparison of unlike things using the words “like” or “as”. In the words, simile is an indirect comparison of two things, which are unlike in their sense. See the 7 sample data bellow:

##### Datum 1

In datum 1 the first simile utterance compares Sonic with other people.

Sonic : To be honest “*I feels like I’ve been running in my whole life*  
(In middle Town: Sonic chased by Dr. Robotnik).

In datum (1), the researcher found a simile because Sonic feels his life faster than others. It means Sonic has passed over his life with many kinds of experience.

## **Datum 2**

Datum 2 differs with datum 1; in datum 1 compare Sonic with other people, but in datum 2 compares baby Sonic with other man kids.

(Sonic tells that he was born with extraordinary power)

Baby Sonic: And like any kid, I did the exact opposite.(2)

In datum (2), the researcher also found a simile. It compares baby Sonic with other kids. It means baby Sonic is same with other kids doing a mischief like ignore parental warning.

## **Datum 3**

Datum 3 compares Sonic compares a turtle with person who likes adrenaline, but datum 3 compares Vice Chairman Walters's expression with normal situation.

Vice Chairman Walters: Well, sounds like we're really good at figuring out what it wasn't.(3)

And datum (3) is also a simile. It compares how the expression from Vice Chairman Walters with a normal situation to figuring something. It means the government has an ability to figuring out something hard to explain and illogical. .

## **Datum 4**

Different from datum 3, datum 4 compares Sonic about his special leg with a spaghetti.

**Tom:** Who's coming for you? What's that gotta do with me?!

**Sonic:** I don't have time to explain, but you have to help me.

**Tom:** (shaking his head) No, I don't! Why?

**Sonic:** Well, my legs, which normally would be classified as lethal weapons, feel like spaghetti. I need your help. Please! It's life or death.

[Tom packs himself together and lets out a determined breath]

The utterance in datum (4) is a simile. It compares Sonic legs as a lethal weapon with a spaghetti, it means after Sonic shoot by Tom use tranquilizer gun his legs feel limp

## Datum 5

Datum 5 differs with datum 4. In datum 4 compares Sonic's leg as a lethal weapon with a spaghetti, but in datum 5 compares Sonic with a ball.

[Upstairs, we see that Sonic has curled up into his ball form. He talks to himself as the drones keep scanning the environment]

**Sonic:** Okay, I'm a ball. Just a normal ball. I'm blending in like a ball (5). Shh, stop talking. No, *you* stop talking. Be quiet, Sonic. *You* be quiet, Sonic! (as the drones creep closer) Oh, I hope they aren't scanning me with X-rays. I had kind of an embarrassing lunch.

In datum (5), the researcher also found a simile. It uses to compare Sonic with a ball, for a reason he is hiding and downward his body in a pack of ball from a drone that search him.

## Datum 6

In datum 6 Tom explain to Sonic about his reason to leave Green Hills and take a street cops job in Fransisco.

**Sonic:** Okay, let's just drop this increasingly humiliating topic of conversation. Bucket list, give it to me!

**Tom:** Okay, there is one thing. In Green Hills, I've always felt... I don't know, more like a babysitter than a real cop, (6)\_y'know?\_So, I want a chance to prove myself, under real pressure. I'm gonna move to San

Francisco, become a street cop. And... I don't know, see if I have what it takes.

[He looks over to Sonic, his face is frozen in disbelief at what he just heard]

In datum (6) Tom explain his complaint become green hills cop. In Green Hills he just help people with a trivial problems like help to start a strike car, help stuck cat, and clean the gutter. It means Tom helps people who could be helping himself with a very simple problem.

## Datum 7

Differs with datum 6 in datum 7 compares Sonic with Vin Diesel

**Tom:** My turn!

[Tom unlocks his seatbelt and crawls over to the backseat]

**Tom:** (to Sonic) Here. Just keep us going straight. I put in cruise control.

**Sonic:** (laughing) *I feel just like Vin Diesel.* (7) It's all about family, Tom.

[Spikes shoot out of both sides of the tank wheel. The cop opens the door and tries to knock out the robot with a bat]

In datum (7), it is a smile. It compares Sonic with actor Vin Diesel who plays a reliable driver in movie Fast and Furious. It means Sonic like a cool and talented driver who can drive a car precarious condition.

## 2. Metaphor

A metaphor is comparisons of unlike objects. Metaphors is comparison two thing directly that cannot use word 'like', or 'as'. Here is the 4 sample of data:

## Datum 8

The researcher found 6 metaphor utterance in this movie. The first is, to compares Longclaw with Obi wan Kinobi

**Sonic (vo):** That's Longclaw. She took care of me. She was basically Obi-Wan Kenobi... if Obi-Wan Kenobi had a beak and ate mice (8).

The utterance is describe Long Claw like Obi-Wan Kenobi in Star Wars movie. It means that Longclaw is a parent and teacher who care and give sonic knowledge when he was kid.

### **Datum 9**

Datum 9 differs with datum 8. Datum 8 compares Longlaw with Obi Wan Kenobi. Besides datum 18 compares Donat Lord with Tom

**Sonic (vo):** My favorite person is the Donut Lord (9). Protector of this town and defender of all creatures, big and small.

[The sheriff is letting a family of ducks cross the road]

In datum(9) is called as a metaphor. It means that “Donut Lord” has the same meaning with Tom as sheriff in Green Hills.

### **Datum 10**

Datum 10 differs with datum 9. Datum 9 compares Donat Lord with Tom. Besides datum 10 Prestzel lady with Maddie

**Sonic (vo):** Donut Lord lives with Pretzel Lady (10). (as she is doing yoga) She is super nice to animals and, strangely, was born without bones.

[Sonic, watching from a distance, is imitating Maddie's yoga pose]

The meaning from datum (10), is the Pretzel Lady has a same job like a Tom a defender all creature big and small (animal) but not like Tom as a sheriff the Pretzel lady is a veterinarian.

### **Datum 11**

From this movie the researcher found the last metaphor utterance

**Wade:** I think he actually, um, hung up, because I noticed that the light isn't on.

**Dr. Robotnik:** Thank you, Officer Brainfart.**(11)**

**Wade:** If you give me a second, I can get an outside line.

**Dr. Robotnik:** No... (puts the phone back) Don't be bothered. You just sit there and be u... 'seless.

[The team makes its leave]

In Datum **(11)** the word Brainfart has used by Dr Robotnik to say that Wade is a foolish person who can't help Dr.Robotnik to find Tom and Sonic.

### 3. Hyperbole

Hyperbole is figure of speech which contains a point statement of exaggeration as it is". Hyperbole is an exaggeration more than the fact. See the 2 sample data of hyperbole below:

#### **Datum 12**

Datum 12 describes Tom's desire as street cops.

**Tom:** I'm positive. It's time for this guy to get out there and prove himself. I love Green Hills, but... you know, i want someone to turn to me in a life-or-death situation **(12)** and I'll be there for 'em.

**Maddie:** I get it. I'm so proud of you.

**Tom:** Thank you.

The statement in datum **(12)** includes hyperbole because it exaggerates Tom's desire. It means Tom want to help people with a real trouble in a town like rubbery, murderer, rape, and violence that can street cops handle.

#### **Datum 13**

In Datum 13 the researcher found the exaggerate utterance from Dr. Robotnik.

**Dr. Robotnik:** You've never seen anything like this before. It says I'm the top banana, in a world full of hungry little monkeys.(13) Allow me to clarify. (turning his head, moving like a robot) Zzt, zzt. (talking fast) In a sequentially ranked hierarchy, based on level of critical importance, the disparity between us is too vast to quantify. (normal) Agent Stone?

[Robotnik turns around and takes a few steps away from Bennington]

**Agent Stone:** The Doctor thinks you're basic.

From datum (13) Dr. Robotnik claimed himself as a top banana around the hungry little monkey. It means Dr. Robotnik is smartest person in the world and people around him can't beat them.

#### 4. Personification

Personification is giving an inanimate object the characteristics of a person or animal. Personification is a figure of speech in which a thing or an animal is made by human. Here is the 5 sample data of personification that used in the movie:

##### Datum 14

In this datum, it describes about Rings can bring somebody travels between a world.

**Sonic:** You think *you* have problems?! I lost my rings!

**Tom:** Rings? What are you talking about?

**Sonic:** Okay, rings are how all advanced cultures travel between worlds (14), and now mine are on top of a pointy building I've only ever seen on your skintight T-shirt.

The utterance in datum (14) is personification, because rings is a thing. So, it is impossible for rings bring somebody travels between worlds and bring a different culture.

## Datum 15

Datum 15 differs with datum 14. In datum 14, it describe about the impossibility of rings can bring somebody travels between world. Besides, datum 15 describes a hedgehog

**Sonic:** I know exactly how to handle this situation.

[He grabs a bottle and stands onto his chair, clearing his throat]

**Sonic:** Pop quiz, hot shot. You just picked a fight with a poorly disguised hedgehog who's seen way too many action movies (15). What do you do? What do you do?

In datum (15), the researcher founds a personification. “Watching” is human being. The hedgehog isn’t human. It is an animal, so it is impossible for hedgehog watch too many action movie like human being.

## Datum 16

Different from datum 15 that described about the hedgehog watching an action movie. In datum 16, it describes about a pretty island.

**Sonic (vo):** And I never had to catch a school bus, because I could run across the entire island in less than 2 seconds.

[We see that the streak is a young Sonic, looking reminiscent of his classic video game self. The younger Sonic keeps on running, and even curls up into a ball, while the older Sonic continues his narration]

**Sonic (vo):** Also, there was no school. I know, pretty sweet island, right? (16)

In datum (16), it is a personification. “pretty sweet” is humanbeing. Island are kinds of place. So, it’s impossible that island has a pretty sweet face like human.



## Datum 17

Datum 16 differs with datum 17. In datum 16, it describes the impossibility of Island has a pretty sweet face. Besides, datum 17 describes about the machines are diligent and relentless

**Dr. Robotnik:** Do you know why I won't miss you when you're gone? Human beings are unreliable and stupid, and I care very little about them! But my machines are diligent, relentless... (17) They're *everything* to me!

[Robotnik then notices something in Stone's interior coat pocket]

**Dr. Robotnik:** Hmm?

In datum (17), the researcher also found a personification because machines is a thing. So, it is impossible for machines has a desire like human being like doing something from their will.

## Datum 18

Datum 18 differs with datum 17. In datum 17, it describes about the impossibility of machines has desire and in datum 18, it describes the eggs is flying.

**Sonic:** (confident) Your flying eggs (18) are pretty impressive, Mr Eggman. But let's face it, you'll never catch me.

**Dr. Robotnik:** (nodding) Confidence... A fool's substitute for intelligence.

In Datum (18) the utterance is describing eggs can fly. Egg is a thing that has not capability to fly like a bird.

## 5. Metonymy

Metonymy is figure of speech that used word closely associated with another word". Metonymy is a close relationship which uses the name

of things, a person, or characteristic as something itself. See the 4 sample data below:

## Datum 19

In datum 19, Green Hills associated with the small town.

**Maddie:** A third job to pay tuition. You sacrificed for me, I'm happy to sacrifice for you. Babe, are you sure *you're* okay with this? I mean, there's been a Wachowski protecting this town for more than fifty years. This is a big change.

**Tom:** I'm positive. It's time for this guy to get out there and prove himself. *I love Green Hills* (19) but... you know, i want someone to turn to me in a life-or-death situation and I'll be there for 'em.

**Maddie:** I get it. I'm so proud of you.

The statement in datum (19) includes metonymy. It means that Green Hills is the name of place. Tom does not use word “small town”, but he directly uses the name of place. It is Green Hills.

## Datum 20

Datum 20 differs with datum 19. In datum 20, it describes about Green Hills that associated with the small town. Besides, datum 20 associated Robotnik with the name of freak person.

**Vice Chairman Walters:** He has a Perfect Operations record. Remember the coup in Pakistan?

**Army Chief:** No.

**Vice Chairman Walters:** Or the uprising in Azerbaijanistan?

**Navy Chief:** That's not even a country.

**Vice Chairman Walters:** Exactly. And you can thank Robotnik for that.

**Air Force Chief:** I can't believe you're bringing *that freak into this*.(20)

**Vice Chairman Walters:** Neither can I. But... we have no choice.

In datum (20) includes metonymy. It means that Robotnik is name of freak person with perfect operation record. Vice Chairman Walters does not use the word “freak”, but he uses the name Dr Robotnik.

## **Datum 21**

Datum 21 differs with datum 20. In datum 20, it associated Robotnik with the name of freak person. Besides, datum 21 associated Sonic with the name of Hedgehog. It is describing about animal.

**Sonic (vo):** There is one person in town who's actually on to me. He calls me the Blue Devil.

[The man shows his project to Tom, who shakes his head in disbelief]

**Crazy Carl:** I almost caught him last night...

[We cut to that night. Carl wears an odd hat and is holding a flashlight, as well as a headlight]

**Sonic (vo):** Say hello to Crazy Carl.

The statement in datum (21) includes metonymy. Sonic does not use the word Sonic to call his name. He uses the nickname from Crazy Carl, he is the Blue Devil.

## **Datum 22**

Datum 22 differs with datum 21. In datum 22 Sonic call Tom with Donat Lord. But in datum 22 Rachel uses word niece to call Tom

**Jojo:** Uncle Tommy!

**Tom:** Jojo!

[She hugs him, but Rachel pulls her away from Tom]

**Rachel:** Now your niece (22) is an accessory to treason! Are you happy?!

**Maddie:** Would you calm down?

**Rachel:** Calm down?!

In datum (22) Rachel uses word “niece” to call Tom when speak with her daughter Jojo. Rachel is a sister’s Maddie and Tom is Maddie’s Husband. So Rache calls Tom niece to Jojo

## 6. Alliteration

Alliteration is the repetition of identical initial sounds in neighbouring words or syllables. It can be the last syllables in poem or poetry. Here is the 7 sample data of alliteration:

### Datum 23

In datum 36, it identifies the initial sounds in neighbouring first syllables.

[We cut to Tom's wife, Maddie, holding a laptop and walking to the porch of their house]

**Sonic (vo):** Donut Lord lives with Pretzel Lady. (as she is doing yoga) She is super nice to animals and, strangely, was **born** without **bones**.(23)

[Sonic, watching from a distance, is imitating Maddie's yoga pose]

In datum (23) includes alliteration. It means that the bold words have the same syllables. The reason is Sonic see Maddie practice Yoga.

### Datum 24

Datum 24 differs with datum 23. In datum 24, it identifies the initial sounds in neighbouring first syllables. Besides, datum 24 identifies initial sounds in neighbouring last syllables.

*[Editor's note: Seconded]*

**Jack Traven:** When I find you, I'll...

**Howard Payne:** Pop quiz, hot shot. There's a bomb on a bus.

**Sonic:** "Pop quiz, **hot shot**." (24) (making a kiss gesture) Mwah... It's a classic line.

In datum (24) includes alliteration, because the bold words have the same last syllable. Sonic use the word “Hot Shot” copying from the dialogue movie that he watched.

## Datum 25

Datum 24 and 25 are same in identifying last syllables.

**Maddie:** A third job to pay tuition. You sacrificed for me, I'm happy to sacrifice for you. Babe, **are** you **sure** *you're* (25) okay with this? I mean, there's been a Wachowski protecting this town for more than fifty years. This is a big change

The statement in datum (25) includes alliteration. It has the same syllable. It locates in the last sentences. It mean Maddie try to convincing Tom about his decision.

## Datum 26

Datum 26 is also same with datum 25. It identifies initial sounds in neighbouring last syllables.

**Sonic:** Hit it to the guy in left. He's a real **space case**.

In datum (26), the researcher is also an alliteration. The bold words have the same last syllable. It means Sonic mention the guy in the guard position in Play Off game.

## Datum 27

Datum 39 is also same with datum 40. It identifies initial sounds in neighbouring last syllables.

**Vice Chairman Walters:** I know, he's a little weird...

**Air Force Chief:** Weird?!

**Army Chief:** No, no. No way.

**Air Force Chief:** He's a psychological **tire fire!** (27)

**Vice Chairman Walters:** But he's also brilliant. Five PhD's, IQ off the charts, and his... drone tech is-is-is-is revolutionary.

In datum (27), it is also alliteration. The reason is the bold words in datum (27) have the same syllable. It is in the last syllable. It means Dr. Robotnik is the horrifying person that can make a trouble.

### **Datum 28 and 29**

Datum 28 and 29 has the same identifying. It identifies initial sounds in neighbouring last syllables.

**Agent Stone:** That's extraordinary...

**Dr. Robotnik:** No. What's extraordinary is... I determined the exact **height, weight (28)** and spinal **curvature** of this **creature. (29)** And my computer can't find a single match for it, anywhere, in Earth's Animal Kingdom. (stands up, points at the screen) This blackout was not a terrorist attack and that's no baby Bigfoot. (gloating, stepping to his desk) This guy... is something else... entirely. Divert all search units to the site of the footprint. That's one small step for men, one giant leap for me.

In datum (28) and (29) includes alliteration. It has the same last syllable. It means that Dr. Robotnik matches Sonic's trait with creature on earth,

## **7. Idiom**

Idiom is a common expression understood figuratively, as the literal definition makes no sense. See the 3 sample data of Idiom below:

### Datum 30

In datum 30, it is an idiom. This figurative language also can build the message of the play.

**Tom:** Are you having fun? You're gonna check this of the old bucket list, (30) huh? Big night for ya.

The statement in datum (30) includes Idiom. This idiom means a list made before death. This idiom used when Sonic wants to leave the earth to survive. He must make a list of activities he can do in one night before leaving the earth.

### Datum 31

In datum 30, it is an idiom. This figurative language also can build the message of the play.

**Tom:** (sighs) A bucket list is, uh... It's a list of things you wanna do in your life before you, well, kick the bucket. (31)

The statement in datum (31) includes Idiom. This idiom contains a word of death that is pinned to someone who is ready to leave the earth. This idiom used by Tom to tell Sonic to make a bucket list before he leaves earth but in the sense that is not to die but to go to another planet.

### Datum 32

Datum 32 differs with datum 31. Datum 31 described about the Sonic leaving the earth, but datum 32 describes about Sonic releases the attached drone.

**Sonic:** That doesn't sound good.

**Tom:** No, beeping is bad! Get rid of it! (32)

**Sonic:** I'm trying!

Because in datum (32) includes idiom. This Idiom contains a word to throw out something dangerous. This Idiom used when Sonic wants to release the drone attached to his body before explode.

## 8. Rhetoric

Rhetoric is a figure of speech by question, which actually does not need to be answered because the answer of the questioner is already contained in the question. The 5 sample data of rhetoric can see below:

### Datum 33

Datum 33 describes about Dr. Robotnik who asked to Major Bennington about who is the lead in the operation.

[The side door of the truck slides down and turns into a staircase. And at the top of it appears the star of the show: Dr. Robotnik. His black suit and robe are just as dashing as his hair and sunglasses. His associates, led by Agent Stone, step out of their cars and join their boss, who walks down the staircase and steps to the major, taking his glasses off]

**Dr. Robotnik:** *Are you in charge here?* (33)

**Major Bennington:** Yes, I a...

**Dr. Robotnik:** (interrupting) Nope!

This sentence in datum (33) includes rhetoric. It is a question, but this question does not need answer because the answer contained in the question. It means that Dr. Robtnik asked Major Bennington about the leader. Actually, Dr. Robtnik knew that Major Bennington is the leader on the operation.

### Datum 34

Datum 33 described that Dr.Robtnik asked who's the leader. It differs with datum 34 that described about Dr. Robotnik who asked to Major Bennington about his name.



**Dr. Robotnik:** (turning around) Excuse me, Major... What was your name? (34)

**Major Bennington:** Benning...

**Dr. Robotnik:** (interrupting him again) Nobody cares! (shaking his head, stepping closer) Nobody cares... Listen, Major Nobody Cares, you know why nobody cares who you are? Because nobody cares about your feeble accomplishments. (starts to circle him) And nobody cares how proud your Mommy is that you're now reading *at a third grade level*

In datum (34) includes rhetoric. The answer of questioner is already contained in the question. It means that what is Major who lead the operation, and Dr. Robotnik had known it because in name tag from Major Bennington's uniform .

## Datum 35

Datum 34 differs with datum 35. In datum 35, it described that Dr. Robotnik asked the Major's name. Besides, datum 51 describes that inquiry about usability.

**Dr. Robotnik:** Do you use anything useful in this image? (35)

**Agent Stone:** Nothing at all, Doctor.

**Dr. Robotnik:** Of course you don't. Your eyes weren't expertly trained to spot tracks by the Native American Shadow Wolves.

In data (35) includes rhetoric. It is a question. The answer is inside the question. It means that Dr. Robotnik know agent stone can't see the usefull in Sonic food step image.

## Datum 36

Datum 36 describes that sonic try to put the bean bag into his backpack. It differs with datum 35 that Dr. Ronotnik know agent Stone can't see what Dr.Robotnik see in the image.

[He quickly drops several items in a backpack]

**Sonic:** Okay, toothbrush, toothpaste, hair gel, night light, funny hat, this half-eaten cantiloupe... Oh, and my scented candle... My entire comic book collection. Beanbag chair... Can a beanbag chair fit in a backpack?  
(36) No, no, no, of course not. That's stupid. Okay, what else? The rings, the rings! Yes, of course. (pulls out a ring) Okay, here we go. Ring time. Mushroom planet, here I come.

The statement in datum (36) includes rhetoric. The answer is already contained in the question. The mean is Sonic knows a bean bag cannot fit in his backpack because the size is bigger than his backpack.

### **Datum 37**

Datum 37 differs with datum 36. Datum 36 described that Sonic try to pu a bean bag into his backpack. Besides that, datum 35 describes that Dr. Robotnik hardest thing being a smartest person in the world.

**Agent Stone:** Hey!

**Dr. Robotnik:** You know what's hard about being the smartest person in the world? (37)

**Agent Stone:** (slightly muffled) Everyone else being stupid.

**Dr. Robotnik:** (in tandem) Stupid! Yes, way to go! You got that one!

[Robotnik lets go off Stone's tongue and wipes his hands clean of his associate's jacket]

In datum (37) includes rhetoric. There is an answer inside the question. It means Dr. Robotnik asks to agent Stone how hard it is to be the smartest person in the world. Dr. Robotnik knows it.

## **9. Onomatopoeia**

Onomatopoeia is naming an action or a thing according to what it sounds like. There are 5 sample data of onomatopoeia in this movie:

### **Datum 38**

Datum 38 is naming the people saying something according to what it sounds like.

**Major Bennington:** (glaring at Robotnik) I'm not deaf.

**Dr. Robotnik:** (acting bored) and tell him his men report to me now. Blah-blah-blah, blah-blah-blah, blah-blah-blah... (38)

In datum (38) includes onomatopoeia. Because, the bold words show what the people saying sound like. It means Dr. Robotnik act like the soldier have a report to commander.

### Datum 39

Datum 39 differs with datum 38. In datum 38, it was naming the people saying sound according to what it sounds like. Besides that, datum 39 is naming the sound of motor.

**Sonic:** Weeengg... weeengg... bruuuum... (39) (motors noise) Ooooh! (hiding) Okay, okay, that is the coolest place on Earth, but you have to stay in the car.

The sentence in datum (39) includes onomatopoeia. It shows the sound of motor that always noise and loud. Sonic make a sound like a car's sound when it's running.

### Datum 40

In datum 40 describes about the human expression about confusion.

**Roundhouse Waitress:** (to Tom) Hey, no kids allowed in here. What's he got on, some kind of mask?

**Tom:** Oh, he... Uh... (40) He's actually forty-three years old and, um, suffers from a veryrare skin disease, that stuns his growth and makes him look, um, like... like that.

**Sonic:** The face, I was born with. The confidence, I picked up along the way.

In data (40) includes onomatopoeia. It shows the sounds from confused person to explain something. It means Tom confused how to cover Sonic's identity.

### **Datum 41**

Datum 40 is naming the sound of human confusion. It differs with datum 41 that describe about the sound of person get idea.

**Sonic:** I've never kicked a bucket either. Oh, I gotta make my list!

[He quickly runs through the establishment, finding a receipt and a pencil. Sonic begins to write things down, talking to himself with every item he writes down]

**Sonic:** Ah-hah, hmm-hmm... Oh-ho-ho-ho , Sonic! Ah-hah, ah-hah... (41)

[He stops, he seems sad about something. Tom notices this]

**Tom:** What? What's the matter?

Because in datum (41) includes onomatopoeia. It shows the sound of person get idea when he/she write. Its sound likes "Ah-hah, hmm-hmm... Oh-ho-ho-ho". It means when Sonic write a bucket list, Sonic gets several idea and write it down.

### **Datum 42**

Differs with datum 40 describing a sound's of person gets idea, in datum 41 describe the sound of a person hit by bottle glass.

**Sonic:** Huh. (looking at the bottle) Am I crazy? It's supposed to break, right?

[He tries again and again, underpinning every quip with a tap against the thug's head]

**Sonic:** (uneasy) Dink. Dink-dink! (42) Break, please. Break, please. Break this bottle, please! Please, please, please, please, please...

From datum 42, the onomatopoeia utterance describe about person hit by bottle glass. In the scene sonic hit the thug guy with bottle glass and make sound like.

## 10. Repetition

Repetition is repeating sound, words or a whole of word in sentence for intensifying in suitable context. See the 5 sample data of Repetition below:

### Datum 43

Datum 43 describes to intensify Sonic not to be freaking out.

**Sonic:** Okay, I'm a ball. Just a normal ball. I'm blending in like a ball. Shh, stop talking. No, *you* stop talking. Be quiet, Sonic. *You* be quiet, Sonic! (as the drones creep closer) Oh, I hope they aren't scanning me with X-rays. I had kind of an embarrassing lunch.

[Another drone swoops in. They start to examine the area Sonic is hiding in. As they work towards each other, Sonic tries to remain calm]

**Sonic:** *Don't freak out. Don't freak out, don't freak out. Don'tfreak out, don't freak out, don't freak out.* (43)

[The drones almost touch Sonic]

**Sonic:** I'm freaking out!

The sentence in datum (43) includes repetition. It means that Sonic tell to himself not to be freaking out.

### Datum 44 and 45

Datum 44 and 45 differs with datum 43. In datum 63, it was intensifying Sonic tell himself not to be freaking out. And datum 44 and 45

intensifies that first Tom surprise with sonic says and second Tom reject Sonic's want.

**Sonic:** Yeah, you call him Super Observant Carl instead. (looks outside) Oh, my God! Stop the car, right now!

**Tom:** What? What?! What? (44)

**Sonic:** (reading of a nearby sign) "The World's Largest Rubberband Ball"?! We gotta see it!

**Tom:** No. No, no,(45) this is not some fun family road trip, okay? The government wants to dissect you, and arrest me. This is serious.

In datum (44) the repetition utterance expressing Tom surprising with Sonic's said to stop the car because he see a sign and datum (45) expressing Tom rejected Sonic wants stop the car to the "The World's Largest Rubberband Ball".

#### **Datum 46**

Datum 44 and 45 intensifies for Tom's surprised expression and Tom's rejected expression. Besides, datum 46 intensifies that Tom answer Sonic question about arriving.

**Sonic:** I got you a mouse pad. When are we gonna get there?

[The hedgehog starts to play with a paddle ball]

**Tom:** We will get there when we get there. (46)

In datum (46) includes repetition. It means that Tom answer Sonic's question about when they arrive in Fran Sisco.

#### **Datum 47**

In datum 47 is repetition and this figurative language can build the message of the play.

**Sonic:** You know what?! I was wrong about you! You're not the Donut Lord at all! You're more, like, the Jerk Lord! (47)

In datum (47) includes repetition. It means that Sonic express his disappointment because Tom will leave Green Hills to be a street Cops in San Fransisco.

## **2. The Roles of Figurative Language in Building the Message of The Play**

There are some figurative languages that can build the messages of the play. The messages in this play are categorized as moral message, because moral message related to interaction between organisms in society. The moral message can be all conflicts in society, like the status and human value. It also conveys the idea or suggestion.

There are fifteen sample of figurative languages that can build the moral message of the play. The message can be built from the data bellow:

### **Datum 1**

In datum 1, it is a simile. From this figurative language can build the message of the play.

Sonic : To be honest *I feels like I've been running in my whole life*“(1)  
(In middle Town: Sonic chased by Dr. Robotnik).

From datum 1, the researcher can know the meaning that Sonic feels his life has passed over with many kinds experience. It shows Sonic, feels his life just to run and avoid something in front of him because he has many experience and feel he is an expert. From this figurative language, the researcher can conclude the message is **“Always to be grateful for our life and don’t run away from reality that we face. Because in this chase God tests us to remain patient in life and trains us to be more mature in facing any situation”**

### **Datum 6**

Datum 6 includes a simile. This datum also can build the moral message in the play.

**Tom:** Okay, there is one thing. In Green Hills, *I've always felt... I don't know, more like a babysitter than a real cop,* (6) y'know?\_So, I want a chance to

prove myself, under real pressure. I'm gonna move to San Francisco, become a street cop. And... I don't know, see if I have what it takes.

[He looks over to Sonic, his face is frozen in disbelief at what he just heard]

In datum 6, it has the meaning that Tom explain his complaint become green hills cops. It shows that, Tom is not satisfied with his current job. So, it is a moral message through the human value. From this figurative language, the researcher can conclude that **“We should be grateful for the work we are doing now and take responsibility on it. Because there are still many people who can’t work because of conditions and from not working, a lot of problems will happens such as crime and poverty that make life less prosperous”**

## **Datum 8**

In datum 8, it is metaphor. This figurative language can build the message of the play.

**Sonic (vo):** I was born with extraordinary powers and was told to keep them secret. And like any kid, I did the exact opposite.

[Sonic then reaches a small cottage. Sonic rolls inside and bumps into his sleeping caretaker, Longclaw the Owl. She wakes up, Sonic laughs, lying on the floor]

**Sonic (vo):** That's Longclaw. She took care of me. She was basically Obi-Wan Kenobi... if Obi-Wan Kenobi had a beak and ate mice (8).

It shows that Sonic introduce LongClaw as his parent and also teacher. From this meaning, it includes the moral message. The message is **“We must love and respect our parents and teacher. From them we have guided and given us knowledge and life that is priceless!”**

## **Datum 12**



Datum 24 is hyperbole. It also can build the message of the play.

**Tom:** I'm positive. It's time for this guy to get out there and prove himself. I love Green Hills, but... you know, *i want someone to turn to me in a life-or-death situation* (12) and I'll be there for 'em.

**Maddie:** I get it. I'm so proud of you.

**Tom:** Thank you.

It shows that Tom want help people who in trouble. The researcher can conclude that **“We should be a kind person and help each other when they get a trouble because we are a social beings!”**

#### **Datum 14**

In datum 26, it is personification. This figurative language can build the message of the play.

**Sonic:** You think *you* have problems?! I lost my rings!

**Tom:** Rings? What are you talking about?

**Sonic:** Okay, *rings are how all advanced cultures travel between worlds* (14), and now mine are on top of a pointy building I've only ever seen on your skintight T-shirt.

A message that can get in these datum is a ring as a symbol progress and love which is pinned to leaders. **“A leader can be used as a symbol of the progress of a nation. Ring is a symbol of love and love of two human beings.”**

#### **Datum 15**

In datum 15, it is also personification. The figurative language also can build the message of the play.

**Sonic:** I know exactly how to handle this situation.

[He grabs a bottle and stands onto his chair, clearing his throat]

**Sonic:** Pop quiz, hot shot. You just picked a fight with a poorly disguised hedgehog who's seen way too many action movies (15). What do you do?  
What do you do?

[Sonic jumps up and knocks against the thug's head with the bottle]

**Sonic:** Ha!

It shows that the person experience and knowledge cannot be determined from physical or anything. From the meaning the researcher can conclude that **“Experiences can come from anywhere, including when someone is considered to be inferior to us, but thanks to the pain he has experienced during his life, he is able to make himself stronger in facing every problem”**

## Datum 16

In datum 12, it is also hyperbole. From this figurative language, the researcher can build the message by meaning.

**Sonic (vo):** And I never had to catch a school bus, because I could run across the entire island in less than 2 seconds.

[We see that the streak is a young Sonic, looking reminiscent of his classic video game self. The younger Sonic keeps on running, and even curls up into a ball, while the older Sonic continues his narration]

**Sonic (vo):** Also, there was no school. I know, pretty sweet island, right?  
(16)

The message that can be retrieved from this datum is that begins with the word “island”. The island is symbolized as a beautiful fit, a place to lean on, If it is drawn into life, it can mean that island is like knowledge. From this meaning the researcher can conclude that **“Where when we are just learning science it feels difficult, like when we are in the sea being hit by a fierce ocean we are desperate to lean on where , immediately we**

**see a beautiful island. Likewise with the principle of knowledge, then every event we face it will be able to take every opportunity”**

### **Datum 19**

In datum 19, it is an idiom. This figurative language also can build the message of the play.

**Maddie:** A third job to pay tuition. You sacrificed for me, I'm happy to sacrifice for you. Babe, are you sure *you're* okay with this? I mean, there's been a Wachowski protecting this town for more than fifty years. This is a big change.

**Tom:** I'm positive. It's time for this guy to get out there and prove himself. *I love Green Hills* (19) but... you know, i want someone to turn to me in a life-or-death situation and I'll be there for 'em.

**Maddie:** I get it. I'm so proud of you.

It means he love Green Hills and the people in it, but he want move to San Fransisco to become a street cop. From this meaning the researcher can conclude that **“To get the things we want, sometimes we have to make sacrifices with what we have and care about”**.

### **Datum 25**

Datum 25 is alliteration. From this figurative language, it can build the message of the play.

**Maddie:** A third job to pay tuition. You sacrificed for me, I'm happy to sacrifice for you. Babe, **are** you **sure** *you're* (25) okay with this? I mean, there's been a Wachowski protecting this town for more than fifty years. This is a big change

It means Maddie ask to Tom about his decision to stay in Green Hills. From this meaning it can build the moral message that **“We must**

**support and convenience the people we care about in achieving their goals so that they are more enthusiastic and confident”.**

#### **Datum 28 and 29**

In datum 41 and 42, it is also alliteration. From this figurative language, it can build the message of the play.

**Agent Stone:** That's extraordinary...

**Dr. Robotnik:** No. What's extraordinary is... I determined the exact **height, weight (28)** and spinal **curvature** of this **creature. (29)** And my computer can't find a single match for it, anywhere, in Earth's Animal Kingdom. (stands up, points at the screen) This blackout was not a terrorist attack and that's no baby Bigfoot. (gloating, stepping to his desk) This guy... is something else... entirely. Divert all search units to the site of the footprint. That's one small step for men, one giant leap for me.

It can be a moral message that **“To ensure what we decide, we must not reckless in deciding something, we must weigh and make sure the decision is good or not so that it does not make us and others suffer”.**

#### **Datum 32**

Datum 47 is also an Idiom and this figurative language can build the message of the play.

**Tom:** Hey... Sorry we didn't get to do everything on your bucket list, pal.

**Sonic:** It's okay. I did the ones I needed the most.

**Maddie:** *You two are so cute,* (32) like...

**Tom:** Oh... Please, what?

**Sonic:** We are not.

**Tom:** No, we're not cute.

**Sonic:** We are a couple of loose cannons, just livin' by our own rules.

**Tom:** Exactly.

The meaning that Sonic and Tom like a best couple that care each other. From the meaning the researcher can conclude that **“We should love and care for our friends in any situation. Because in friendship there is a bond of silaturahmi which can provide peace, valuable experience, and sustenance”**.

### **Datum 33**

In datum 33 is Rhetoric and this figurative language can build the message of the play.

**Dr. Robotnik:** *Are you in charge here?* (33)

**Major Bennington:** Yes, I a...

**Dr. Robotnik:** (interrupting) Nope!

It means that Dr. Robtnik asked Major Bennington about the leader. Actually, Dr. Robtnik knew that Major Bennington is the leader on the operation. From the meaning the researcher can take a moral message that **“We must not underestimate anything big or small enough to ignore it. Every opportunity that exist we must take it gratefully and enjoy the process of the decisions we have made and be sure there are benefits that we can take from these condition”**.

### **Datum 43**

In datum 43 is repetition and this figurative language can build the message of the play.

**Sonic:** Okay, I'm a ball. Just a normal ball. I'm blending in like a ball. Shh, stop talking. No, *you* stop talking. Be quiet, Sonic. *You* be quiet, Sonic! (as the drones creep closer) Oh, I hope they aren't scanning me with X-rays. I had kind of an embarrassing lunch.

[Another drone swoops in. They start to examine the area Sonic is hiding in. As they work towards each other, Sonic tries to remain calm]

**Sonic:** Don't freak out. Don't freak out, don't freak out. Don't freak out, don't freak out, don't freak out. (43)

[The drones almost touch Sonic]

**Sonic:** I'm freaking out!

It means that Sonic tell to himself not to be freaking out. The researcher can found the message that **“In facing problems we should not panic and be reckless. We must be calm and careful in dealing with problems, so that these problems get a good solutions and problems can be resolved properly”**.

#### **Datum 47**

In datum 46 is repetition and this figurative language can build the message of the play.

**Sonic:** You know what?! I was wrong about you! You're not the Donut Lord at all! You're more, like, the Jerk Lord! (47)

It means that Sonic express his disappointment because Tom will leave Green Hills to be a street Cops in San Fransisco. The researcher can conclude the message is **“We don't feel disappointed with people decision for goodness. We must impose our will on other even it is good for him and others. Because every person has their own dream and way of living their life. Where the person has decided what is good for him and the risk he will face”**.

The researcher can know the moral message of this movie from the end, it is happy ending. This film presents a friendly relationship that cares and trusts each other. From the beginning, the Sonic story is told that he doesn't have a friend and is always lonely and until finally he meets Tom who is willing to help him in dealing with problems. In this film, we are also taught to maintain close bound of Silaturahmi, which can bring

valuable experiences and prosperity in life. Besides, this film teaches us not to be selfish in making decisions and to weigh before making decisions whether the decision is good or not for us and others. The story in this film is also very easy to understand and not too heavy.

## **B. Discussion**

In this part, the researcher compares or contrast the findings with current theories. Figurative language is language that is used in ways that differ from the literal connotations and definitions of individual words or phrases. Figurative language is also used to make the words or phrases be more beautiful, more interesting, and make more clear the image. Figurative language is words or expressions that carry more than their literal meaning (Stanford, 2003: 48). There are many kinds of figurative language: simile, metaphor, hyperbole, personification, metonymy, alliteration, idiom, rhetoric, onomatopoeia, repetition, irony, litotes, ellipsis, asyndeton, euphuism, synecdoche, pleonasm, and paradox.

There are ten kinds of figurative language in the findings, they are simile, metaphor, hyperbole, personification, metonymy, alliteration, idiom, rhetoric, onomatopoeia, and repetition. Meanwhile, Keraf, Stanford, Boggs and Petrie, Spivey, Perrine, Prasetyono, and Donasari (2013) theories states that there are sixteen kinds of figurative language; they are simile, metaphor, hyperbole, personification, understatement, irony, allegory, symbolism, metonymy, apostrophe, alliteration, idiom, rhetoric, onomatopoeia, enjambment and repetition.

Based on the findings the meanings of figurative language, each figurative language has different meaning according to the context around the sentence that includes figurative language. Meanwhile, according to Kreidler (1998: 42) it is very important to understand the meaning inside the sentences. Meaning is language that consists of large number of word and each of these words has a direct correlation with something outside language.

According to the roles of figurative languages in building the message of the play, the researcher can found fourteen sample of moral messages. The

researcher use three theories from (Nurgiyantoro B., 2010) about the types of message they are religious message, social message, moral message. It can see from the table 4.1 below:

**Table 4.1 Table of type of messages**

DATUM	MESSAGES	TYPES OF MESSAGES	THEORY	INDICATION
1.	<b>“Always to be grateful for our life and don’t run away from reality that we face. Because in this chase God tests us to remain patient in life and train us to be more mature in facing any situation”</b>	Religious Message	Religious message is a message in the understanding of life is more than just the superficial (Nurgiyantoro B., 2010, p. 327)	The indication can see from word “God”, it means relation between human and god
6.	<b>“We should be grateful for the work we are doing now and take responsibility on it. Because there are still many people who can’t work because of conditions and from not working, a lot of problems will happens such as crime and poverty that make life less prosperous”</b>	Social Message	Social message is the power of imagination can be said to be a person who has sixth sense (Nurgiyantoro B., 2010, p. 331)	The indication can see from word “many people”, because it could be means correlation between humans.
12.	<b>“We should be a kind person and help each other when they get a trouble because we are a social beings!”</b>			The indication can see from word “social” as a human beings we have obligation to help each other
14.	<b>“A leader can be used as a symbol of the progress of a nation. Ring is a symbol of love and love of two human beings.”</b>			The indication can see from word “love of two human beings” it means as a human we have love and care to make a better social life



32.	“We should love and care for our friends in any situation. Because in friendship there is a bond of silaturahmi which can provide peace, valuable experience, and sustenance”.		The indication can see from word “friendship”. It means a every human needs a friendship bond to life carry on
8.	“We must love and respect our parents and teacher. From them we have guided and given us knowledge and life that is priceless!”	Moral message related to interaction between organisms in society (Nurgiyantoro B., 2010, p. 322)	The indication can see from word “Parents and Teacher”. It mean parents and teacher have an important role in our life from baby until old.
15.	“Experiences can come from anywhere, including when someone is considered to be inferior to us, but thanks to the pain he has experienced during his life, he is able to make himself stronger in facing every problem”	Moral Message	The indication can see from word “Experience”. It means from Experience make human better and learn from them
16.	“Where when we are just learning science it feels difficult, like when we are in the sea being hit by a fierce ocean we are desperate to lean on where , immediately we see a beautiful island. Likewise with the principle of knowledge, then every event we face it will be able to take every opportunity”		The indication can see from word “knowledge”. It mean that knowledge can teach us about manners and the right things. Knowledge also make us adult in decided something that right or false
19.	“To get the things we want, sometimes we have to make sacrifices		The indication can see from word “sacrifices”. From

	with what we have and care about”.		sacrifices humans will understand the meaning of struggle and not easy to give up.
25.	“We must support and convenience the people we care about in achieving their goalsso that they are more enthusiastic and confident”.		The indication can see from word “support and convenience”. It means from support and convenience humans will be motivated so that people will be more enthusiastic in achieving their dream
28,29.	“To ensure what we decide, we must not reckless in deciding something, we must weigh and make sure the decision is good or not so that it does not make us and others suffer”.	Moral Message	The indication can see from word “reckless”. It means as a humans we should more careful in any rights in order to avoid a problem that can be harmful
33.	“We must not underestimate anything big or small enough to ignore it. Every opportunity that exist we must take it gratefully and enjoy the process of the decisions we have made and be sure there are benefits that we can take from these condition”.		The indication can see from word “underestimate”. It means, as a human is necessary for us to respect each other regardless of each other’s strengths because basically humans have the samerights as God’s eye
42.	“In facing problems we should not panic and be reckless. We must be calm and careful in dealing with problems, so that these problems get a good solutions andproblems	Moral message related to interaction between organisms in society (Nurgiyantoro B., 2010, p. 322)	The indication can see from word “calm and careful”. It means with calm and careful humans will get solution to solve a problem
	can be resolved properly”.		

46.

**“We don’t feel disappointed with people decision for goodness. We must impose our will on other even it is good for him and others. Because every person has their own dream and way of living their life. Where the person has decided what is good for him and the risk he will face”.**

The indication can see from word “disappointed”. It means feel disappointed can make people sad and depressed in their live. Therefore, to avoid a disappointment we need to treat humans gently and lovingly