

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter reviews several theories to this research. Those are definition of movie, definition of movie script, definition of figurative language, definition of meaning, definition of message and previous studies.

A. Movie

Movies became so familiar in this era. Movie can make people enjoy when people watching it. According to Alan (1983: 148) movie is a story or event recorded by a camera as set of moving images and shown in a theater or on television a motion picture. By movies, people can get inspiration, ideas, knowledge, learn something new from the movies, and many other things. By watching the movies the viewers can begin to feel enjoy, angry, happy, fear, sad and many emotion. It will be interested when somebody too seriously to understanding the movies by watching the setting, plot, dialogue, and characters of the movie.

Movie is the most famous entertainment media around the world. Movie has many interesting side we can see. Start from action, audio, visual, location, situation, technology and many more. According to Hamid (2016: 4) motion picture is combination between movement, words, music and colors. Movie is form of entertainment that gives visualization through a sequence of image giving some pictures of continuous movement and it is also called term that create story into

motion pictures completed by audio and as a form dramatic performance that is recorded as a moving image, even it is added special effects to make a magnificent image.

B. Movie Script

Script is true at every step in the filmmaking process, the basic blueprint (Boggs and Petrie, 2008: 97). It is the script that provides the unity of version for film. By choosing movie script writing projects in genres that the people are familiar with, they will save themselves a lot of research and avoid many common errors that vary from one genre to the other genre. The people also should think about what actors might want to be in the movie, or which people would fit the parts that they have created best. There is a lot of thought creativity that goes into film script writing, and they should be able to take the words of the script and create a blueprint, if they will, that shows them every little detail will look like in the form of a film once it is off paper.

Wiese (2010) stated that successful movie script writing takes a lot of effort. The people cannot rush through the process or try writing scripts that they know nothing about. The best stories come from people who have experience or knowledge of a topic, or who write about personal experiences for the highest knowledge of what is going on. Becoming a screen writer is not going to be easy, but by knowing what works and what doesn't it should be much simpler than it would be otherwise. It also

available many literature there, and they needs to be learnt more. Figurative language is one of many ways to show the experiences or knowledge of the writer.

C. Figurative Language

A figurative language or called a figure of speech is a change from the ordinary manner of expression, using words in other than the literal sense to gain the way a thought is expressed. Figurative language is used to create a special effect or feeling. It is characterized by figure of speech-language that compares, exaggerates, or means something other than what it first appears to mean. According to Zaenuddin (1992: 5), figurative language is the use of various language which is used to express the idea of the speaker directly that uses figures of speech, a way of saying something other than the literal meaning of the words. Stanford (2003: 48) said that figurative language is word or expression that carry more than their literal meaning. The other definition is defined by Booth, et. al. (2006: 195) "Figurative language is language that creates imaginative connections between our ideas and our sense or that reveals striking similarities between things we had never associated before".

So, it can be conclude that figurative language deals with language which uses figure of speech and language cannot taken literature only and it uses to express the feelings of the writer.

Theoretically there are some types of figurative language, they are:

1. Simile

Simile is a type of figurative language used to compare one thing as the same as the other things implicitly. Simile is comparison of unlike things using the words “like” or “as” (Stanford, 2003: 49). In the other words, simile is an indirect comparison of two things, which are unlike on their sense. There are some example of simile stated by Putra et al (2016: 102), *he grips her more firmly, then leaps to another tree like a flying squirrel*. This phrase involves a comparison between one to another thing using the connecting word like. It has the meaning that someone’s way of jumping the same as animal “squirrel”. The other example stated by Ikhsan (2019: 40), *like a thief I gathered jasmine my own garden*. This sentence is simile because the word “I is equated with “a thief”.

2. Metaphor

Metaphor is a kind of figurative language which is used to compare two things that are not alike. According to Stanford (2003: 49) metaphors is comparison of unlike objects. Metaphors is comparison two things directly that cannot use words “like” or “as”. For the example stated by Ikhsan (2019: 31), *I am the sea and you are a single fish*. It is a metaphor because using “am” and “are” to identify “I” as the object. “I am the sea” means God is great, while “you are a single fish” means human are weak creatures who need God in their lives. The other example as stated by Harya (2016: 61), *that butterflies*

were a good omen, this sentence means that the author tries to compare between butterflies and good men to convey understanding what the character looks like.

3. Hyperbole

Hyperbole is a statement that is made emphatic by overstatement. Seems to have a different perception on hyperbole, it is simply an exaggeration, but exaggeration in the service of truth, not just to dramatize or emphasis an idea. This type of figurative language is used by poets and writer for special effect. According to Hornby (1995: 586) hyperbole is language that is deliberately and obviously exaggerated effect. In short to understand hyperbole statement requires a deep comprehension to gain the meaning. Thus, in this context, the meaning is not same as the literal meaning where we found in the dictionary. For example that stated by Harya (2016: 62), *because a grain of sand is a moment of creation, and the universe has taken millions of years to create it*. Hyperbole presents in this sentence in which the exaggeration of statement is made to emphasize the truth of the statement.

4. Personification

Personification is a figure of speech in which an inanimate object or abstraction is endowed which human qualities or abilities. According to Keraf (2009: 140) personification is the figurative language that describes a non-life things or non-human object

abstraction or ideas able to act like human being. In addition, according to Stanford (2003: 49) personification means giving 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. It makes the animals and the inanimate objects talk or behave as humans do. For example as stated by Harya (2016: 59), *he had always believed that the sheep were able to understand what he said*, this sentence means that it considers sheep as inanimate thing which can do human activity like spoken.

5. Metonymy

Metonymy is figure of speech in which one thing used to stand for itself. It is used one word or phrase substituted for another which is closely associated. According to Keraf (2009: 142), metonymy is figure of speech that used word closely associated with another word. Metonymy is a close relationship which uses the name of a person, thing, or characteristic as something itself. It is a change of name, the use of the one word for another, the use of an idea by means of terms involving association. For example “Jack is washing his Ferrari”. It means that Ferrari is a name of car.

6. Alliteration

Alliteration is the repetition of identical initial sounds in neighboring words or syllables (Stanford, 2003: 50). In other words, alliteration is language style that has a repetition of the same consonant

sound that follows each other, it is used in poem and prose to create a beautiful sentence or emphasize a word. It can be the last syllables in poem or poetry. For example as stated by Fitratunnas (2017: 32), *enjoy high-quality home with Samsung (QLEED TV)*. In the phrase *enjoy high-quality* has repetition of words that is begun by the same letter or sound alike

7. Symbol

A symbol is kind of figurative language that point to the ideas or mind of person. The ideas can be pointed by the particular object, image, person, sound, event and place. The other of ideas are suggests, or triggers a complex set of ideas, attitudes, and feelings. According to Stanford (2003: 50) a symbol in a literary work, an object, action, person, or animal that stands for something more than its literal meaning. So, the symbol can express a set of associations and communicating that is used. For example as stated by Habibi (2016: 48), *in Surbone every day I poisoned science*. In this phrase, the word *poisoned* is giving knowledge continuously.

8. Idiom

A common expression understood figuratively, as the literal definition makes no sense is called idiom. According to Hornby (1995: 589) idiom is a phrase or sentence whose meaning is not clear from the meaning its individual words and must be learn as a whole unit. For example as stated by Fajarwati (2016: 53), *I used to bite my tongue*

and hold my breath. This sentence means that the author did not actually bite the tongue and hold the breath, it means that the author was waiting for something bad to happen. The other example is “*was always tearing at the seams*”. This sentence has meaning that the lover did not actually tearing the seams. It is used to describe someone that can be deceptive or treason.

9. Irony

Irony can be called as contrast meaning. It means that the statement opposites with the real. McArthur (1992: 532) state that irony refers to words with an implication opposite to their usual meaning. Irony take place when the opposite of what a person intended to do, or expected to happen, occurs, instead. It is also an incongruity in expectation and actually. Irony can be dramatic, a literary, and cinematic. For example as stated by Qurratul ‘Ain (2013), *lost a way long time ago did we really turn out blind.* It means that did something wrong in the past. In addition, *you feel so lost that your so alone.* It has meaning that there is no friend to throughout a life.

10. Repetition

Repetition is a literary device that repeats the same words or phrases a few times to make an idea clearer. It used several words in a sentence. Repetition consists of some expression like repetition of sound, or words. According to Keraf (2009: 127) repetition is repeating sound, words or a whole of word in sentence for intensifying

in suitable context. For example as stated by Aritonang (2018: 24), *and then above was neither cold, nor hunger, nor anxiety they were with god*. In this sentence repeat some words to emphasize the content.

11. Rhetoric

Rhetoric is a figure of speech that a question, but it do not need the answer, just to give emphasize. (Hornby (1995: 1008) says rhetoric is asked only to produce an effect or make statement rather that to get answer. It is a technique of using language effectively and persuasively in spoken or written form. For example as stated by Aritonang (2018: 33), *don't you like me as well, anyway?* This sentence doesn't need answer, actually everyone knows the answer from this question.

D. Message

The researcher can build the message by knowing the roles of figurative languages in the movie. In Cambridge Dictionary Third Edition, “message is a short piece of information that you give to a person when you cannot speak to them directly or the most important idea in a book, film or play”. The film's message is that rich and poor are alike. By understanding the message of the movie, poem, and song, the people can know what the movie, poem, and song mean.

There are three kind of message (Nurgiantoro, 2010: 320), they are:

1. Moral Message

Nurgiyantoro (2010: 322) states that “Moral message related to interaction between organism in society”. It can be all conflicts in society, like the status and human value. The author also can convey the moral message to the readers through the idea or suggestion.

2. Religious Message

According to Nurgiyantoro (2010: 327) “Religious message is a message in the understanding of life is more than just the superficial”. It relate to the faith of the author about the religious as human conviction not as law.

3. Social Message

Social message is the power of imagination can be said to be a person who has sixth sense (Nurgiyantoro, 2010: 331) it relate to the written or spoken message in the social life. The social life can be actual, critic, relevant, and interesting. It based on the aspects of social life, like authentic, universal, and eternal, all of the aspects are unlimited by the place and time. So, the author can convey the information and lesson to the readers.

E. Previous Studies

The previous studies about the analysis of figurative language have been conducted by several researchers. From those previous studies, the researcher can take lesson and also their discrepancies on the basis of found gap, the recent study is done.

The first previous study was conducted by Fafa Gandhi Khwarizmi from Peradaban University Bumiayu entitled “The Analysis of Figurative Language Used in Johny English Reborn Film. In this research, the researcher used descriptive qualitative method to analyze figurative language on Johny English reborn film. The findings of this study show the calculating of figurative language, they are; 16 repetition, 11 hyperbole, 9 understatement, 9 synecdoche, 8 metaphor, 4 parallelism, 3 simile, 3 personification, 2 irony, 2 symbol, 3 tautology, 2 litotes, 1 allusion, and 1 paradox. Besides find figurative language, in analyzing script we can also understand the meaning of the dialogue and conversation that contain figurative language.

The second previous study was conducted by Dwi Wahyu Agustin (2019) from University of Muhammadiyah Malang entitled “ An Analysis of Figurative language in “Alice and Wonderland” Movie”. The approach of this study was qualitative research since it was designed to get information about the types of figurative language in “Alice and Wonderland” movie and its meaning. The result of this research showed that there were ten figurative languages which are: allegory, hyperbole, idiom, irony, metonymy, metaphor, onomatopoeia, oxymoron,

personification, and simile for forty-two utterances. The most dominant figurative language used in this movie was idiom with thirteen utterances. Besides, the researcher also found the different meaning of each language according to its context and situation when it is said.

The last previous study was conducted by Umar Faruk (2017) from The State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya. This study uses descriptive qualitative method to describe and analyze types of figurative language in this movie. The result of this study is types of figurative language, there are five data that contain personification, three data of metaphor, ten data contain simile, three data contain hyperbole, two data of litotes, one data of paradox, two data of ellipsis, one data of symbol, one data of metonymy, and also seven data contain climax and anti-climax. Then, the function of the figurative language, those are to make a beautiful sentence in writing style as a poetic, then to make omit the same word and meaning to make a good beautiful sentence in writing a text of literary work and to know the issue of the story in climax and anti-climax used.

Those previous researches indicate difference and similarity. The difference of those previous researches with this research is available in the research method in analyzing the data. Those three previous researches used descriptive qualitative method in analyzing the data. While this research used library research in analyzing the data. In addition, the similarity of those previous researches with this research is available on

the literature issue in the research that is figurative language. Therefore, it can be conclude that although several previous researches have done the analysis of figurative language in movie, but this research would like to bring an analysis of figurative language in movie script entitled “Toy Story 4” by Andrew Stanton and Stephany Folsom.