

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the research answers all the problem in the research questions in Chapter I. The researcher analyzed what types of figurative language is used by Andrew Stanton and Stephany Folsom as Screenwriters in “Toy Story 4” and the messages conveyed on it

A. Types of Figurative Language

In this chapter, the researcher describes the types of figurative languages, meanings and messages in this movie. After analyzing the movie script, the researcher found that there were eight types of figurative languages, namely simile, hyperbole, personification, metonymy, alliteration, idiom, repetition, and rhetoric.

In the following paragraph, the researcher would like to present each figurative language used in the movie script.

1. 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 data bellow:

Datum 1

Dolly : Everyone listen, *I thought I told you – when Mom quickly cleans the bedroom like that, (1) expect to be put in the closet*

In datum (1), the researcher found a simile. It uses the word “like” to compare when Mom quickly cleans the bedroom in the past and in the future. It means that when Mom quickly cleans the bedroom, Dolly expect everyone (all the toys) to be put in the closet.

Datum 2

- Woody : Yeah, but kindergarten is so different. It can be too much for a kid. Having a buddy with them to get through it can really help things. I remember with Andy I would go to school with him--
- Dolly : --Uh huh. I’m sorry, Woody, I hate to sound like a broken record but Bonnie’s not Andy.

In datum (2), the researcher also found simile. It uses word “like” to compare Woody’s sound with a broken record. Because Woody talks to Dolly quickly, so she said that Woody’s sound like a broken record.

Datum 3

- Forky : No, no, no... big girl scary!
- Woody : (hushed) Like I said before, (3) Bonnie’s not scary. She loves you and you need to—

In datum (3), it also include simile. It uses the word “like” to compare Woody’s said to Forky in the past and now. In the past Woody said that Bonnie would not scary with Forky and now he say it again. It means that Woody wants to make sure Forky that Bonnie will like him.

Datum 4 and 5

- Forky : Woody, I know what your problem is.
- Woody : You do?

Forky : You're just like me.(4) Trash!
 Woody : What is it with you and trash?
 Forky : It's warm... It's cozy...
 Woody : Ew... I guess...
 Forky : ...and safe. Like somebody's whispering in your ear
 (Cont'd) (5) – everything's going to be okay

In datum (4), the researcher also found a simile. It uses to compare Forky with Woody. Forky thought that they are trash, because kids have never played Woody again.

In datum (5), also include a simile. It compares the trash and how the sense when somebody's whispering in our ear. It means that when somebody whispering in our ear it sound is hiss and the senses are warm, cozy and safe like a trash.

Datum 6

Woody : I know, I know, but my friend might be in here
 Forky : Friend?
 Woody : Uh. A friend... Well a friend is like you and me. (6)

In datum (6), is also include a simile. It uses word "like" to compare a friend with Woody and Forky. It means that Woody explain to Forky that the relationship between them is called a friend.

Datum 7

Woody : But Bonnie needs him to get through kindergarten.
 Bo : Kids lose toys everyday. Bonnie will get over it.
 Woody : No, no – but, you see, Bonnie needs him just like Molly needs you! (7)

Datum (7) is also a simile. It uses word "like" to compare how the feeling when Bonnie needs Forky with how the feeling when

Molly needs Bo. Woody tell to Forky that Bonnie needs him and he is important to Bonnie. It means that Forky is as important as Bo.

Datum 8 and 9

Gabby : Benson? Are we finished?
Gobby (Benson step back to reveal Forky with his arms reattached.)
Forky : ...Oh, that feels great
Gabby : Look at that! Good as new. (8)
Gobby
Forky : Yeah. Thank you ...Uh ... Benson.
(Benson gives an unsettling smile. Forky a little freaked out.)
Forky : Um, so when's Woody coming back?
Gabby : Like I said, soon. (9) He won't forget about you
Gobby

In datum (8), it is also a simile. It uses word “as” to compare Forky after his arms was reattached by Benson that is good like a new Forky. It means that Forky has a good condition as new.

In datum (9) also include a simile. It compares Gabby Gabby's said to Forky in the past and now. She said that Woody will come back soon. It uses word “like” to compare it.

Datum 10

Bo : That would have been a better route, wouldn't it
Duke : Wow, this toy sounds like a complete idiot. (10)
Caboom

Datum (10) also belongs to simile. It uses word “like” to compare the toy sounds with a complete idiot. A complete idiot means that a stupid person. So, Duke Caboom means that the toy sounds like a sound of stupid person.

Datum 11

Duke : But when Rejean realized *I couldn't jump as far as the*
Caboom *toy in the commercial...* (11)
(V.O)

Datum (11) is simile. It uses word “as” to compare how Duke Caboom’s power with the other toy’s power in jumping in the commercial. It means that the toy’s power in jumping is faster than Duke Caboom.

Datum 12

Gabby : I was defective right out of the box.
Gabby (Gabby raises her hand to halt the dummies. Alone, she moves closer to Woody as she pleads her case)
Gabby : I can only imagine what it must have been like for
Gabby you.
(cont'd) All that time you spent with Andy... riding a bike with him for the first time, comforting him when he skinned his knee, proudly watching him grow up, and then you got a second chance with Bonnie, giving her comfort when she’s scared at school, helping her when she needs it most.
You’ve been there through all their ups and downs...
Please. *Be honest with me – was it as wonderful as it sounds?* (12)

In datum (12), the researcher also found a simile. It uses word “as” to compare Gabby Gabby’s imagination about Woody in the past with the real experience that has been passed by Woody. It means that Gabby Gabby ensure Woody’s feeling now is as wonderful as her imagination.

2. 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 data below:

Datum 13

(Hard cut close ups of Duke Caboom on his stunt cycle. He rolls in like a bigger than life hero. Fingers smoothing his mustache. He smiles – TING!)

Duke Caboom : Look who jumped forty school buses (13) and landed back into my life.

In datum (13) includes into hyperbole. It describes that Duke Caboom has the strength to jump farther than the other. So, he exaggerate his jump distance of jumped forty school buses. Actually, a distance of forty school buses is far. So, it is impossible that someone can jump forty school buses.

3. 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 animal is made by human. Here is the data of personification used in the movie:

Datum 14

Andy's Mom : ... I'm so glad to see this old lamp go to a good home. (14) We've had it since Molly was a baby.

In datum (14) belongs into personification, because lamp is a thing. So, it is impossible for lamp to go to a good home like a human. It means that the old lamp will be carried by others to their home.

Datum 15

Dolly : Woody, can't you see I'm threatening everyone? Go back to the closet.
Woody : Yeah, I know, I know. It's just—I'm worried about Bonnie. A toy should go with her to orientation. (15)

In datum (15) is also includes personification. Because the word “go” is human being. A toy isn't human. It is a thing. So, it is impossible for toy to go to school like human being. It means that Bonnie should bring a toy to go to the school orientation with her.

Datum 16

Rex : The panic is attacking me...! (16).

(Rex paces. His tail knocking pieces off Potato Head)

In datum (16), the researcher also found a personification because the panic is feeling. So, it is impossible for the panic attack someone like a human. It means that Rex is feeling panic.

Datum 17

Bo : Yeah. Some toy thought it would be a good idea to wander into the aisle. (17)
Duke : That doesn't make any sense.
Caboom

Datum (17) is also include personification. Because toy is a thing, so it is impossible that toy can think like a human being.

4. Metonymy

Metonymy is figure of speech that used word closely associated with another word. Metonymy is close relationship which uses the name of things, a person, or characteristic as something itself. See the data below:

Datum 18

(Bonnie and other kids burst out of the classroom. she runs to her waiting Mom and Dad, waving Forky.)

Bonnie : Mom! Dad! Look what I made! His name is Forky!
(18)

The statement in datum (18) includes metonymy. It means that “Forky” is the name of a toy. Bonnie doesn’t use the word “toy” because Bonnie give it a name “Forky”.

Datum 19

Woody : Yeah, it’s why I’m out here. Her other toy is trapped in this antique store—
Bo : Second Chance Antiques? (19)
(shares a look w/ Giggle)
We know that store.

In datum (19), is also a metonymy. It means that Second Chance Antiques is the name of antique store. It has meaning that Bo ensure that the antique store is Second Antique Store when Woody said there is a toy trapped in this antique store.

5. Alliteration

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

Datum 20

Bunny : Good point. It's a good point. Something more subtle
Ducky : Ooo! What about "Winner, winner, chicken dinner?"
(20)
Bunny : Yes

In datum (20) includes an alliteration. It identifies the initial sounds in neighboring last syllables that has the same syllables. It is the expression used to celebrate when they have done something.

Datum 21

Carol : Mom, she has enough toys from the store
Margaret : Oh, it's fine. Nobody buys the toys anyway. (21)

Datum (21) is also include alliteration. The bold words have the same last syllables.

Datum 22

Duke : Rejean... It's a commercial! It's not real! I can't do
Caboom this! (22)
(lifts hands in defeat)
I'm sorry Rejean!!

In datum (22) includes an alliteration. The bold words have the same last syllables.

6. Idiom

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

Datum 23

Jessie : Whoa! *It's raining cats and dogs out there.* (23) I hope they make it back alright...

The sentence in datum (23) includes idiom. From the literal meaning we know that “It’s raining cats and dogs” has illogical meaning. Actually, it has the meaning that it is raining very heavily out of Andy’s room.

Datum 24

Woody : Wow... you’ve handled this lost toy life better than I could.
(Launcher raised. Bo hooks it with her staff...)

Bo : Aw, Sheriff. *You’re selling yourself short.* (24) I think you’d make a great lost toy

In datum (24) also includes idiom. From the literal meaning we know that the sentence “You’re selling yourself short” has illogical meaning. This sentence means that Bo thinks Woody describe himself as less clever than he really is.

Datum 25

(Below some bushes, Bo, Giggle, Duke, Ducky & Bunny pause for the coast to be clear to access the carousel. The toys all wait for Bo’s signal (Giggle on her shoulder)):

Giggle : I can't believe the nerve of that cowboy. Who does
McDimples : he think he is?
(re: sheep bleat)
Exactly! He was very outta line. You did the right
thing leaving him behind.

(Bo, is quiet. Focused ... yet distracted)

Duke : Hey, lambchops
Caboom
Bo : Hm?
Duke : Coast is clear. (25)
Caboom
Bo : Oh!

In datum (25) is also include idiom. It has disappear meaning. In the sentence "Coast is clear" has the meaning it is safe to proceed, because no one is present or nearby who may interfere. It describes the situation in the carousel.

7. Repetition

Repetition is repeating sounds, words, or a whole of word in sentence for intensifying in suitable context. Se the data of repetition below:

Datum 26

(He wanders through the ranks, checking in on his pals. Jessie is hyperventilating. Slinky is nervously wagging.)

Woody : Deep breaths, Jessie. Deep breaths. (26)
(to Slink's back-end)
Settle down, Slink. Sit, good boy

In datum (26) includes repetition. It means that Woody want to calm Jessie down. So, he asks Jessie to take a deep breath because Jessie is hyperventilating.

Datum 27

(Woody paces near Buzz)

Buzz : How are you, uh feeling about today?.

Woody : Uh, good, good. Yeah... good. I'm good. (27)

In datum (27) also includes repetition. It has meaning that Woody ensure his friends about his condition. He explains that his feeling is very good.

Datum 28

Dolly : We're on! Bonnie's done with breakfast! Any minute now-- !

Woody : Ya hear that? Any minute now. Wind' em if you got' em. Keep your batteries clean. Your joints unlocked--

Dolly : Thanks, Woody. I got it

Woody : Yes, I'm sorry. You're right, you're right... (28)

In datum (28) includes repetition. It means that Woody believe that Dolly's statement is right.

Datum 29

Mr. Pricklepants : I don't want to play the baker
Dolly : Pricklepants—

Mr. Pricklepants : The hat shop owner is the role I was born to play!
Dolly : Okay. Alright, alright. (29)

Pricklepants, back to your bakery

In datum (29) also includes repetition. It means that Dolly agree with Mr. Pricklepants's statement.

Datum 30

Trixie : He did go to kindergarten!
Mr. Potato Head : I knew it!
Woody : No, no guys—

Buttercup : You tryin' to get Bonnie in trouble?!

Woody : No, of course not—

Dolly : you could have been confiscated

Ham : Taken away

Rex : No!

Jessie : Or worse. You could've been lost

Woody : No, no, no guys listen. (30) Bonnie had a great day in class and we're going on a road trip—

In datum (30) belongs to a repetition. It has meaning that Woody explain the truth doesn't like what his friends thought.

Datum 31

Dolly : Oh, she's already making friends!

Woody : No. she literally made a new friend.

(to the backpack; gently)

Hey... it's okay. *Come on out*. That's it. *Come on*, there you go.. (From inside, the sound of nervous whimpers.)

Woody (cont'd) : *Come on*, (31) let's get you out of there. You got this. Good, good

In datum (31) also includes a repetition. It means that Woody asks Forky to come out from the backpack. Because Woody wants to show him to his friends.

Datum 32

Forky : Trash?

Woody : No... "TOYS". They're all toys.

Forky : T-t-to—trash.

(Woody indicates Bonni's wastebasket.)

Woody : *No, no, no—* (32) that's the trash. These are your friends!

In datum (32) belongs to a repetition. It means that Woody is convincing that Forky is a toy. Because Forky feels that he is a trash, not a toy.

Datum 33

Buzz : Whoa. He's quite a handful Woody. You need help with him on the road trip?

Woody : *No, no, no. I got it, I got it.* (33)

In datum (33) is also repetition. It means that Woody doesn't need help and he understand what Buzz said.

Datum 34

Trixie : ... Buzz, what do we do?... What do we do, Buzz?... What do we do Buzz?... Buzz—Buzz-- ! (34)

Buzz : Uh... oh, uh... uh...

Rex : What would Woody do?

Datum (34) belongs to a repetition. It means that Trixie worried about Woody's condition. So, he asked what they should do to help Woody.

Datum 35

(Suddenly – A skunk! – is charging right for them!)

Woody : Skunk.. Skunk! Skunk! (35)

Bo : Watch out!

(Woody falls to the ground. But Bo stops the skunk in its tracks with her crook.)

In datum (35) is also include a repetition. Woody called a Skunk repeatedly. It has the meaning that Woody surprised because suddenly a skunk is charging him.

Datum 36, 37, and 38

(Suddenly – A skunk! – is charging right for them!)

Woody : And Molly would fall asleep with her hand resting on Bo's feet—

(Bo playfully throws a toy sticky rubber hand at Woody)

Bo : Okay, okay. (36) I get it

Woody : Bo, my kid really needs this toy. Will you help me?
For old time's sake

Bo : Alright, alright. (37)

Woody : (hugs Bo)
Thank you, thank you! (38)

In datum (36) also includes a repetition. It means that Bo agree with Woody statement. Then, in datum (37) is also a repetition. It means that Bo will help Woody. And datum (38) also belongs to repetition. It means that Woody very happy and really thankful for Bo who will help him.

Datum 39

(Outside, the Skunkmobile weaves through the foot traffic. Folks scream at the sight of a skunk. Jump out of this way).

(Back inside)

Woody : Oh, I get it. Smart

Giggle McDimples : Corndogs, corndogs, corndogs! (39)

(The skunkmobile side-swipes a corn dogs cart's wheel. They go careening off course. Crashing—

In datum (39) includes repetition. It means that Giggle McDimples saw Corndogs from inside of skunkmobile when it drove quickly through the foot traffic.

Datum 40

Bo : Come on, follow me—

(He takes her hand – pop! Her arm comes off in his hand)

(Woody screams. Bo screams!!... then start laughing)

Bo : *I'm fine! I'm fine.* (40)

(re: Woody's face)

Don't worry. Happens all the time

(calls out)

Tape!

In datum (40) also include a repetition. It means that Bo convince to Woody about her condition. Bo said that she's fine although her arm comes off in Woody's hand.

Datum 41

(Margaret wanders down the aisle. Notices the stuffed Ducky & Bunny posed on the shelf.)

Margaret : Awww, where did you two come from –

(WHAM! Ducky & Bunny clamp onto her face, not letting go!)

Ducky & Bunny : *The keys!... Hand' em over lady! The keys!... Give' em up!... Where are they?!... Give us the keys! –*
(41)

In datum (41) also belongs to a repetition. It means that Ducky & Bunny want the keys of the cabinet. They want Margaret show where is the keys.

Datum 42 and 43

(Duke turns his back and starts posing again, rejecting Bo with each pose)

Bo : Duke – Duke – Duke – Duke – Duke – Duke – (42)

Duke : Nope... Nuh-uh... No way!... Pass... Negative...
Caboom Rejected— (43)

In datum (42) includes repetition. It means that Bo is calling Duke repeatedly for asking help. In datum (43) also includes repetition. It expresses that Duke Caboom rejected Bo's asking help.

Datum 44

(Duke turns his back and starts posing again, rejecting Bo with each pose)

Gabby Gabby : You are my best friend. Let's play all day.
Voicebox

(to Benson; as herself)

Oh, Benson! Did you hear that? Isn't that lovely?

(pulls again; voicebox)

"Time for tea!"

(to Woody; as herself)

Oh, thank you, Woody! Thank you! All my dreams are coming true because of you. Thank you! Thank you! (44)

Datum (44) belongs to a repetition. It expresses that Gabby Gabby really thankful to Woody, because he has helped her to make her dreams coming true.

Datum 45

Bunny : Plush rush! That's right!

Ducky : Plush rush! How you like that?! Huh?! You got plush rushed, (45) son!

In datum (45) belongs to a repetition. It describes the declaration of victory of Ducky & Bunny, because they have succeeded in helping the other toys to go with their kids.

8. Rhetoric

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

Datum 46

Dolly : Didn't you hear Dad? (46) You'll get Bonnie in trouble.

Woody : Yeah, but kindergarten is so different. It can be too much for a kid. Having a buddy with them to get through it can really help things. I remember with Andy I would go to school with him—

In datum (46) belongs to a rhetoric. It is a question, but this question doesn't need answer because the answer contained in the question. It means that Dolly is making sure that Woody hear what Dad said. Actually, Dolly knew that Woody hear it.

Datum 47

Forky : Woody? Aren't we – aren't we going to Bonnie?
(47)

(Woody peers into the dark store. Assesses the locked door.)

Woody : I know, I know, but my friend might be in there

In datum (47) includes a rhetoric. It is a question, but this Question does not need answer because the answer already contained in the question. It means that Forky is making sure that they are going to looking for Bonnie. Actually Forky had known it.

Datum 48

Giggle : Too many people. Gonna need an alternate route
McDimples
Gabby Gabby : (worried)

Will we make it to the carousel in time? (48)

Datum 48 is also include a rhetoric. It is a question. The answer is inside the question. It means that Gabby Gabby worried that they could not go to the carousel on time.

Datum 49

(The toys watch as the lost girl, with newfound courage from the doll in her arms, approach a passing security guard.)

Lost Girl : Excuse me, can you help us? (49)

Security : Oh, honey, what's wrong?
Guard

Lost Girl : I can't find my mom and dad

In datum (49) is also a rhetoric. The answer of questioner is already contained in the question. It means that the Lost Girl is asking help to Security Guard and she knew that the Security Guard surely can help her.

There are many types of figurative languages, such as simile, personification, hyperbole, metaphor, alliteration, metonymy, idiom, symbol, irony, repetition, rhetoric, etc. the movie script of “Toy Story 4” uses some types of figurative language to make the sentence more beautiful and more interesting.

In the movie script “Toy Story 4” do not use all types of figurative languages. The researcher only found eight types of figurative language that is used in the movie script “Toy Story 4”, they are simile, hyperbole, personification, metonymy, alliteration, idiom, repetition, and rhetoric. There are 12 simile, 1 hyperbole, 4 personification, 2 metonymy, 3 alliteration, 3 idiom, 20 repetition, and 4 rhetoric. Totally, the figurative languages that used in the movie script “Toy Story 4” are 49.

From the data analysis above, the researcher found the most and the least figurative languages that is used in the movie script “Toy Story 4”. The most figurative languages that is used in the movie script “Toy Story 4” is simile, while the least figurative languages that is used in movie script “Toy Story 4” is hyperbole.

B. Messages from the Used of Figurative Language

There are some figurative languages that can build the messages conveyed in the movie. The messages in this movie are categorized as moral message, because moral message can be all conflicts in society, like the status and human value. It also conveys the idea or suggestion.

There are figurative languages that can build the moral message in the movie. See the data below:

Datum 2

Datum 2 includes a simile. This datum also can build the moral message in the movie.

- Woody : Yeah, but kindergarten is so different. It can be too much for a kid. Having a buddy with them to get through it can really help things. I remember with Andy I would go to school with him--
- Dolly : --Uh huh. I'm sorry, Woody, *I hate to sound like a broken record* but Bonnie's not Andy.

In datum (2) has the meaning that Dolly disagree with Woody's statement. Because Woody wants a toy to go with Bonnie to orientation and he said that a toy will help a kid in doing something in orientation. But, Dolly disagree with him. She also dislike Woddy's sound, because he talks quickly to Dolly. From the meaning, the researcher can conclude that **"Keep calm when talking to others"**.

Datum 6

Datum 6 is also include a simile. This datum also can build

the moral message in the movie.

Woody : I know, I know, but my friend might be in here
Forky : Friend?
Woody : Uh. A friend... Well a friend is like you and me. (6)

In datum 6 has the meaning that Woody explains to Forky that their relationship is called a friend. It shows that there was a good relationship between Woody and Forky. So, it is include a moral message. From this figurative language, the researcher can conclude that **“Always keep your good relationship with your friends”**.

Datum 14

In datum 14 is include a personification. From this figurative language, the researcher can build the message of the movie

Andy's : ... I'm so glad to see this old lamp go to a good home.
Mom (14) We've had it since Molly was a baby.

In datum 14, it has a meaning that Andy's Mom feel so glad when see the old lamp (Bo Peep) will be brought by the new kid and move from her home. Because they've had it since Molly was a baby and now Molly start to grow up. From this meaning, the researcher can conclude that **“We should be honest when giving something to others”**.

Datum 24

In datum 24, it is an idiom. The figurative language also can build the message of this movie.

Woody : Wow... you've handled this lost toy life better than I could.

(Launcher raised. Bo hooks it with her staff...)

Bo : Aw, Sheriff. *You're selling yourself short.* (24) I think you'd make a great lost toy

In datum 24, it has the meaning that Bo has been praised by Woody that she has handled the lost toy better than him. So, Bo thought that Woody describe himself as less clever than he really is. Actually Woody can do it better. It shows that they praise each other. It is include a moral message. From the meaning, the researcher concludes that **“Think positively that actually you can do something better than you think”**.

Datum 26

In datum 26, it is a repetition. From this figurative language, it can build the message conveyed in the movie.

(He wanders through the ranks, checking in on his pals. Jessie is hyperventilating. Slinky is nervously wagging.)

Woody : *Deep breaths, Jessie. Deep breaths.* (26)
(to Slink's back-end)
Settle down, Slink. Sit, good boy

In datum 26, it has the meaning that Woody asks Jessie for deep breath. He calms down Jessie when she is hyperventilating. It shows that they have a good relationship. So, it is include a moral message. From the meaning the researcher concludes that **“Calm down your friends when they're getting panic in facing something”**.

Datum 30

In datum 30 is also a repetition and this figurative language can build the message of the movie

- Trixie : He did go to kindergarten!
Mr. Potato : I knew it!
Head
Woody : No, no guys—
Buttercup : You tryin' to get Bonnie in trouble?!
Woody : No, of course not—
Dolly : you could have been confiscated
Ham : Taken away
Rex : No!
Jessie : Or worse. You could've been lost
Woody : No, no, no guys listen. (30) Bonnie had a great day in class and we're going on a road trip—

In datum 30, it has the meaning that Woody's friends always interrupt when he hasn't finished his talking. He explain the truth is not like what his friends thought. It is include the moral message. From the meaning, the researcher can conclude that **“Listen carefully and don't interrupt when your friend hasn't finished talking”**.

Datum 31

Datum 31 is also repetition and this figurative language can build the message in the movie.

Dolly : Oh, she's already making friends!

Woody : No. she literally made a new friend.

(to the backpack; gently)

Hey... it's okay. *Come on out*. That's it. *Come on*, there you go.. (From inside, the sound of nervous whimpers.)

Woody (cont'd) : *Come on*, (31) let's get you out of there. You got this. Good, good

In datum 31, it has the meaning that Woody motivates Forky to come out from the backpack. He asks Forky to come out because he wants to show him to his friends. From the meaning, the researcher can build the moral message. It is **“We should motivate the other around us. So, make them to be confident”**.

Datum 34

In datum 34 is also include a repetition. This figurative language can build the message in the movie.

Trixie : ... Buzz, what do we do?... What do we do, Buzz?... What do we do Buzz?... Buzz—Buzz-- ! (34)

Buzz : Uh... oh, uh... uh...

Rex : What would Woody do?

In datum 34, it has the meaning that Trixie worried about Woody's condition. So, he asked what they should do to help Woody. It is include the moral message. From the meaning, the researcher can conclude that **“Think positively, we can solve every problem well”**.

Datum 39

Datum **39** is also a repetition and this figurative language can build the message of the movie.

(Outside, the Skunkmobile weaves through the foot traffic. Folks scream at the sight of a skunk. Jump out of this way).

(Back inside)

Woody : Oh, I get it. Smart

Giggle : Corndogs, corndogs, corndogs! (**39**)
McDimples

(The skunkmobile side-swipes a corn dogs cart's wheel. They go careening off course. Crashing—

In datum **39** has the meaning that Giggle McDimples saw Corndogs from inside of skunkmobile when it weaves through the foot traffic. Because the skunkmobile weaves fast, so they side-swipes a corn dog cart's wheel. It is include a moral message. From the meaning, the researcher can conclude that **“Be careful in doing something”**.

The researcher can know the moral and social message of this movie through the story in the movie, it is happy ending. It is about a friendship among the characters of this movie. From this movie give us information about the true friends who always there when we need them, or it can called as a loyalty. It also tells about how to respect ourselves. Although we are worthless if someone treats us well, we will be a valuable person for them.

C. Discussion

In this part, the researcher will compare the finding and the written with current theories. Figurative language is language that 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 image. According to Stanford (2003: 48), figurative language is words or expressions that carry more than their literal meaning. There are many types of figurative language: simile, metaphor, hyperbole, personification, metonymy, alliteration, symbol, idiom, rhetoric, irony, understatement, and repetition.

There are eight types of figurative language in the findings: they are simile, hyperbole, personification, metonymy, alliteration, idiom, and repetition. Meanwhile, Keraf, Stanford, Hornby, and McArthur theories states that there are eleven types of figurative language; they are simile, metaphor, hyperbole, personification, metonymy, alliteration, symbol, idiom, rhetoric, irony, understatement, repetition and rhetoric. In addition, the researcher only found those eight types of figurative language because the other types of figurative language did not appear in this movie script.

Based on the findings of the meanings of figurative language, each figurative language has different meaning according to the context around the sentences. 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 words 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 movie, the researcher found nine data of moral messages from the figurative language. Moral message related to interaction between organism in society (Nurgiyantoro, 2010: 322). The friendship includes the society. The moral message can be all conflict in society, like the status and human value. Besides that, the moral value related to the idea or suggestion. The moral message can be built from the roles of figurative language.