

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses about research background that presents the reason why the researcher conduct the study. On the reason, the researcher formulates the statement of research problem, objectives of the research, significances of the research, and scope and limitation of the researcher. The researcher also gives the definition of key terms that the readers are expected to understand the research and this chapter is closed by organization of the research.

A. Research Background

People live in this world use language and talk with their fathers, mothers, daughters, and sons using language. Not only the moment that they got, but also the dream that they want to reach are from language. According to Wardhaugh (1992: 3) states “Language is a system of arbitrary vocals symbols used for human communication”. The arbitrary means that the communication can change. If the people know the language, the words or sentences are comprehensible, because the speech sounds and meaning relate each other. Moreover, if they want to make a good communication in certain language likes English, they should improve their skills not only in spoken but also in written. There are many kinds of written language. Like novel

ads, magazine, newspaper, and screenplay. So, it is nearly impossible that in our life we do not use language.

Language gives us spirit and symbolic expressions. Language facilitates us to communicate with others. Besides, we can express our feeling or idea by using language. There are many differences between language used in daily life and language in literature. It has many uniqueness and unusual expressions. Sapir (1921: 221) states that there are many kinds of unusual expression, and it called literature.

Literature is one of many ways to express our feelings, emotions, and experiences. The expression of literature is not only limited by the standard literary work, like poetry or poem. But, the people can express literature through many ways e.g. story, prose, and drama or play. Jones (1968:1) states “Literature divided into two groups. They are Literature of knowledge and literature (informative) as entertaining or literature of power (Imaginative)”. The researcher of imaginative language uses figurative language in their writing. It provides the feelings and thoughts.

Figurative language is words or expressions that carry more than their literal meaning (Stanford, 2003: 48). An author conveys a different way to express and describe something likes idea, theme, and author’s feeling. The author uses the situation and condition of fact. The author use language to write the literary work. It can make the reader in positive effect. Figurative language is also used to make the words or phrases be more beautiful, more interesting, and make more clear the image. Hyperbole, Metaphor, simile,

personification, and irony are kinds of figurative language that use figures of speech. Figurative Language is not only used in poem, but also in lyrics, poetries, and screenplays or movie script.

Based on the previous research is done by Rina Dwi Yatma (2015) in "*A study on figurative languages used in Short stories written by O. Henry*". Her research explains about the kinds of figurative language in O. Henry's selected short stories, to describe the meaning and the message of figurative language in O. Henry's selected short stories. Besides, the research is done by Risalatunni'mah (2015) entitle "*Figurative language found in Cristina Perry's lyrics of songs*". Her research use songs of Christina Perry as an object of her research. The other previous research is done by Anita Dwi Wahyuni (2013) entitle "*Figurative Language found in Kahlil Gibran's Poem*". Her research explains about figurative language that found in Kahlil Gibran's poem.

The comparison of this thesis with the three researches is the object of the research. The thesis of Rina Dwi Yatma uses short stories written by O. Henry as an object of her research, the research is done by Risalatunni'mah uses songs of Christina Perry, and the thesis of Anita Dwi Wahyuni uses poems of Kahlil Gibran as an object of her research. While, in this research, the researcher uses movie script "Frozen" as an object of the research. The similarity of this thesis with the three theses is analysis of figurative language.

Movie is the entertainment for the people. Most the people have watched the movies. There are many kinds of movie, they are horror, romantic, action, and cartoon. The movie is not only be a source of entertainment, but also it can be a source of education. Communication, like dialogue is the most important parts in the movie. Sir John Pollock (1958) assumed that “A play as a work of art composed of work spoken or motion performed by imagined characters and having a subject, action, development, climax, and conclusion”.

In this research, the researcher chooses the movie entitled *Frozen* as the object of research. *Frozen* premiered at the El Capitan Theatre in Hollywood, California, on November 19, 2013, and went into general theatrical release in United States, on November 27, 2013. *Frozen* was directed by Chris Buck and Jennifer Lee and produced by Peter Del Vecho. The Screenplay was written by Jennifer Lee. Its story was arranged by Chris Buck, Jennifer Lee, and Shane Morris. Inspired by Hans Christian Andersen’s Fairy tale *The Snow Queen*. It featured the voices of Kristen Bell as Anna (Princess of Arendelle and Elsa’s younger sister), Idina Menzel as Elsa (The Snow Queen of Arendelle and Anna’s elder sister), Jonathan Groff as Kristoff (An iceman accompanied by a reindeer named Sven), Josh Gad as Olaf (A comic-relief snowman that Elsa and Anna created as children who dreams of experiencing summer), Santino Fontana as Hans (A prince from the Shouthern Isles), Alan Tudyk as the Duke of Weselton, Ciaran Hinds as Grand Pabbie the Troll King, Chris Williams as

Oaken (the owner of Wandering Oaken's Trading Post and Sauna), Maia Wilson as Bulda, a troll, and Kristoff's adoptive mother, Paul Briggs as Marshmallow (a giant snow monster), Maurice La Marche as the King of Arendelle (Anna and Elsa's father), and Jennifer Lee as the Queen of Arendelle (Anna and Elsa's mother).

The researcher chooses Frozen as an object of research and the movie script as a source of data. The researcher presumes that there are many kinds of figurative language in the lyrics of songs and all conversation in movie "Frozen". So, the researcher is interested to examine the movie.

Snetiker, 2015 states "*Frozen* scored two Oscar nominations this morning, one for Best Animated Feature, and another for the film's musical showstopper "Let It Go." Both weren't much of a surprise, given the huge popularity of the movie and its continued dominance both at the box office and on the Billboard charts." Many features are in this movie that needs to be analyzed. One of them is figurative languages. Figurative languages made this movie have many features. It made the people liked this movie. How this movie showed the features, it needs to be analyzed more. The researcher hoped that the figurative languages are in this movie can be implemented in teaching and learning. The students can know more about kind of figurative languages, not only in the poems, but also in the movie. Based on the considerations, the researcher intends to conduct the research entitled:

"AN ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE USED IN MOVIE SCRIPT "FROZEN".

B. Statement of Research Problems

On the basis of the background of the study, the research problems can be formulated as follows:

1. What are the types of figurative language used in movie script “FROZEN”?
2. How does the use of figurative language in the script help to build the messages conveyed in movie?

C. Objectives of the Research

Based on the problems of the research, the objectives of the research are presented below:

1. To know the types of figurative language used in movie script “FROZEN”.
2. To know the use of figurative language in the script help to build the messages conveyed in movie.

D. Significances of the study

The researcher expects that this research can give the valuable contribution to:

1. The students

The result of this research provides many explanation of figurative language, and it was expected to the students who want to study about literature. So, the result of this research can develop the language and explanation about figurative language.

2. The readers

The result of this research hopefully will be useful for the readers, because this study provide the description about figurative language. Understanding figurative language will make the readers easier to catch the meaning and message, especially in the movie's script.

E. Scope and Limitation of the Researcher

The scope of this research is a study of figurative language. The researcher only focuses on the words and lyrics that used figurative language in movie script "FROZEN". The limitation focused on the types of figurative language and the messages conveyed in movie script "FROZEN".

F. Definition of Key Terms

To avoid misunderstanding about the meaning, the writer provides the key terms of the title as follows:

1. Figurative Language

Figurative language is words or expressions that carry more than their literal meaning (Stanford, 2003: 48). An author conveys a different

way to express and describe something like idea, theme, and author's feeling. The author uses the situation and condition of fact. The author uses language to write the literary work. It can make the reader in positive effect. There are many kinds of figurative language; they are simile, metaphor, hyperbole, personification, metonymy, alliteration, idiom, rhetoric, onomatopoeia, repetition, irony, litotes, ellipsis, asyndeton, euphuism, synecdoche, pleonasm, and paradox.

2. Movie

Movie can be called as play or drama. Because, many people have created, watched, and participated in play, movie, or Drama. The drama can be fictive and also realistic. The realistic drama usually was adopted from the realistic life. And the fictive drama was just the fantastic of the writer of story. So, the writer can imagine the ideas or emotions into the play or drama.

Stanford (2003: 67) states as follows:

Since the days of ancient Greece, people have created, watched, and participated in Drama. Drama makes events and emotions (whether realistic or fantastic) come to life before the eyes of the audiences. More than any other literary form, drama is a visual experience. Whether we read it or see onstage, a play leaves pictures in our minds. These pictures, along with echoes of the characters' (and, of course, the playwright's) words, create the emotions and ideas that together make up that play's themes.

3. **Message**

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 kinds of message (Nurgiyantoro, 2010: 320); they are:

a. **Moral message**

Nurgiyantoro (2010: 322) states that “Moral message related to interaction between organisms 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.

b. **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.

c. 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.

G. Organization of The Research

Chapter I Introduction: it includes the background of research, statement of research problems, objectives of the research, significances of the research, scope and limitation of the research, definition of key terms, organization of the study.

Chapter II Review of Related Literature: it covers the definition of language, the concept of literature, the definition of figurative language, meaning, and previous study.

Chapter III Research Method: it covers research design, data and data source, data collection, data verification, and data analysis.

Chapter IV Research Finding and Analyzing: it includes types of figurative language, the roles of figurative languages in building the message of the play, and discussion.

Chapter V Conclusion and Suggestion: it includes conclusion and suggestion.