CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter discuss the research background, research problem, research objectives, research significance, scope and limitation, and definition of key terms.

1.1 Research Background

Language is a complex and systematic means of communication used by humans, characterized by the use of symbols, such as spoken or written words, to convey meaning. According to (Kurniati, 2017) Language serves as a tool for interpersonal communication facilitating the exchange of ideas, information, and emotions. Language serves as a dynamic and indispensable tool for communication, allowing individuals to convey thoughts, share information, and build connections. In addition, people can learn new things and expand their knowledge by using language. If observing a language in a linguistic branches, (Rabiah et al., n.d.) stated that the language subsystem is constructed of four components: phonology, morphology, syntax, and lexicon. As a result, the language is often seen as both unique and universal. Unique refers to qualities or properties not shared by other languages, while universal means having the same traits common by all languages. Through language, we not only communicate with other people, but we also learn about the perspectives of others, leading to empathy and understanding. Essentially, language is the lifeblood of human interactions, bringing life to the elaborate network of connections that characterize our common existence.

As is well known, language empowers for both verbal and non-verbal

communication. Verbal communication involves the use of spoken or written words to express thoughts, ideas, and emotions. According to (Sutiyatno, 2018) Verbal skills are generally divided into four parts; listening, speaking, reading and writing. Of these abilities, speaking is the most significant and practical, and it affects spoken interactions with the audience more strongly than the others. This can include formal speech, casual conversation, storytelling, and other linguistic expressions. While verbal communication requires the use of words, non-verbal communication primarily focuses on the use of expressions, gestures, actions, etc. The delivery of messages without the use of spoken symbols is known as non-verbal communication. The eye and face, movement, touch, smell, distance, language, time, attractiveness, attire, and physical environment are some of the signs that can be used to identify non-verbal communication (Astuti & Kunthara Anindita, 2022), and figurative language is categorized into non-verbal communication.

Figurative language is the use of expressions or words that have a meaning besides what it would be understood objectively. Figurative language allows a variety of emotions and ideas to be expressed. Figurative language combines descriptive words with deeper meanings than their literal translations, such as when describing other objects or occurrences with symbols (Fatikha & Masykuroh, 2022). Figurative language often deviates from strict lexical interpretation, allowing listeners to learn deeper into correlations and connections. It is an effective technique that allows communicators to build a deeper and more complex picture of the message they want to convey in poetry, literature, and ordinary conversation. Literary works usually employ figurative

language as a means of expressing themselves through language.

Previous studies in this topic focused on types of figurative language that used literary works such as an analysis of figurative language on Jakarta post by (Rohani et al., n.d.) say that they found 20 types of figurative language. On the other hand, figurative language also has been researched in song lyric such as a discourse analysis of figurative language used in Ice Cream song by Blackpink and Selena Gomez by (Gunawan et al., 2021) which found 4 types of figurative language. In addition to that,this theory has been researched in analyzing movie which is categorized as literary work. The use of figurative language in movies has an important impact on young people's vocabulary growth and communication skills. Most students would rather learning an enjoyable way— while watching a movie. Through viewing movies, they pick up the language and its figurative phrases in an indirect way. Comprehension the meaning of a movie aids students in comprehending the film more fully and broadening their comprehension.

"Aladdin" movie also has been researched in several studies, for example, main character's personality conflict in branch of art, theatre, and cinema in (Nolen & Arianto, 2020). In addition, the semiotic analysis in (Putri et al., 2022) in a branch of linguistic. The connection between this research and previous research is the analysis of every character in the movie which combines literature and psychology which ultimately gives rise to a new theory in analyzing the use of body language or expressions. Another research such as the analysis of semiotics it is also open up the researcher's perspective on linguistics which has

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similarities to research in sign, symbolic or meaning with research that will be carried out currently. Drawing from the linguistics-focused relevant review explanations mentioned above, the researcher would examine figurative language in English language literature with a particular focus on the "Aladdin" film. Since figurative language can deviate significantly from culture, it is fascinating to study.

1.2 Statement of Research Problem

Based on the research background, the researcher formulated two research problems as stated below:

1. What types of figurative language are found in "Aladdin" movie script by Guy Ritchie?
2. What is the real meaning of figurative language found in "Aladdin" movie script by Guy Ritchie?

1.3 Research Objectives

Based on the research problems, the objectives of this study are:

1. To find out the types of figurative language found in "Aladdin" movie script by Guy Ritchie.

2. To investigate the real meaning of figurative language found in "Aladdin" movie script by Guy Ritchie.

1.4 Research Significance

The study findings are sure to receive students, and future researcher.

- Future research will benefit from the conceptual and practical insights and contributions made by this work. Theoretically, this research can provide anoverview, knowledge, and substance regarding linguistic semantics, especially figurative language, in the field of language. Other researchers who want to investigate the topic of semantic linguistics in the future, particularly the study of figurative language, can also utilize this research asa reference and an example.

- Teachers can assist students in comprehending several meanings of figurative language that differ based on the context. it claimed that because figurative language might be difficult to comprehend, students need to master it before they can use it in everyday conversation.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

This study's focus is on the figurative language used by the "Aladdin" movie's characters. The "Aladdin" movie has an ensemble of characters, of course, but for the purposes of this study, the researcher will only be examining the figurative language that the characters used.

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

In order to prevent misunderstandings, the researcher would like to make clear the definitions of the following important terms:

1.6.1 Language

According to (Milana & Ardi, 2020) Language is a system of written and auditory communication that is utilized by the people of a specific nation or region for writing and speaking. It is very amazing to be able to express one's thoughts, feelings, and opinions to other people.

1.6.2 Figurative language

Figurative language is a literary technique that uses words to convey ideas more creatively and expressively than they would if they were used literally. Figurative language uses a variety of devices to elicit feelings, abstract ideas, or sensory experiences as opposed to literal language, which communicates information straight.

1.6.3 "Aladdin" Movie

The 2019 American musical fantasy film is directed by Guy Ritchie from a screenplay he co-wrote with John August. It is co-produced by Walt Disney Pictures and Rideback. It is a live-action version of Disney's 1992 animated feature film of the same name, which was based on "Aladdin and the Wonderful Lamp", a French adaptation of the Middle Eastern folk tale One Thousand and One Nights. The narrative centers on the street urchin Aladdin, who falls in love with Princess Jasmine, makes friends with a genie who grants wishes, and fights the evil sorcerer, Jafar.