

CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

Language is a tool humans use to communicate and interact with each other. Language is a general system of spoken or written symbols people use to communicate. Language has an essential role in communication, both directly and indirectly. In language, everyone has their style. In the semantic element, style can be identified by analyzing the primary meaning attributes conveyed in a text. Semantic style elements are identified by analyzing the broader meaning of the text, such as phrases, sentences, or paragraphs.

There are various ways in which people express their expressions and ideas to others so that they can be understood. A movie is a literary work that can be used to represent the author's ideas. Many people express their feelings or describe the situations they experience in written form so that they can be used as a literary work in the form of a movie. Language in literature is the result of the author's processing and expression. The author writes his work using figurative language. Figurative language often conveys thoughts, insinuations, and opinions that cannot be appropriately expressed using literal language. Literal language can be interpreted according to what is spoken, while figurative language cannot be construed directly because it will have a different meaning. Figurative language has different meanings and aims to create an imaginative effect for the reader or listener.

The Kingdom 2007 movie is the movie that the author chose to discuss. This movie is interesting to discuss because it is an action thriller genre and raises the issue of terrorism. That's what makes this movie look different from the others. Apart from that, the language style used in this movie is exciting because it uses language that tends to be frontal and full of innuendo. Through research that discusses language style, researcher need to identify what makes this movie different, especially in understanding the language style spoken by the characters. In this movie, the communication used tends to be sarcastic and full of emotion and intimidation. It makes The Kingdom 2007 movie have an aesthetic effect. This movie, directed by Peter Berg, is a terrorism movie released in 2007. It is a War on Terror movie focusing on criminal investigations rather than military action. In this movie, the director tries to describe how the terror happened and arranges the words so that the movie looks authentic. It also makes The Kingdom 2007, directed by Peter Berg, an exciting movie. So, this movie is used as material for semantic analysis that is interesting to discuss.

The researcher conducted this research to understand in depth the types and functions of figurative language used by the characters in The Kingdom 2007, and this research can help readers understand the types and functions of figurative language contained in this movie. Perrine (1969) states that a figurative language is any way of saying something other than the usual way. (p.65) In other words, figurative language is related to the uniqueness of the words or expressions used to convey the purpose or

meaning of the sentence or word. Figurative language is different from the literal meaning, so it is often used in movies with the theme of war on terror. Figurative language is used to discuss hidden meanings in a word or sentence. We can only understand the meaning if we understand figurative language. In *The Kingdom 2007* movie, terrorists use many non-literal sentences to manipulate their opponents. They convey their opinions or thoughts to one another using figurative language to trick the target and, apart from that, also to insinuate each other but with non-literal sentences.

Based on the description above, this research aims to describe the types and functions of figurative language in *The Kingdom 2007* movie. This research focuses on figurative language used by actors. It will make it easier for readers and researcher to learn more about figurative language in the utterance of characters in *The Kingdom 2007* movie.

1.2. Theoretical Framework

1.2.1 Semantic

In language, understanding the meaning of each word is the most important thing for everyone. In linguistics, semantics has many definitions. Yule (2006) believes that semantics is a science that studies the meaning of words, phrases, and sentences, which are part of language structure. Semantics relates to conventional meaning conveyed through words, phrases, and sentences in a language. (p. 100) In other words, the semantic approach refers to the method used to create thoughts about the meaning of words, phrases, and sentences. This approach is concerned with general and

objective purposes and avoids attempts to explain subjective or proximate meaning. Fromkin (2014) also believes the semantic approach is a linguistic study of words, morphemes, sentences, and phrases. (p. 16)

Figurative language is part of semantics. Semantics is the science that studies the meaning of words, phrases, and sentences. Semantics can be divided into two parts: literal meaning and non-literal meaning. The literal meaning is based on the actual word, while the non-literal meaning is based on a word different from the true meaning. Semantic elements of style can be identified by analyzing the fundamental meaning attributes conveyed in a text. Roman Jakobson, quoted from Fromkin et al., says language without meaning is meaningless.

Semantics is the philosophical and scientific study of meaning. It is also a branch of linguistics that is busy studying meaning. Based on the explanation above, researcher use a semantic approach because it is related to this research, which focuses on morphemes, words, phrases, and sentences. It is a semantic study to find other, more conventional meanings. One of the semantic discussions is figurative language, so in this research, a researcher will focus on figurative language.

1.2.2 Figurative Language

Figurative language is a way to express something with a different meaning than what is shown. Leech and Short (2007) state that a figure of speech is a characteristic motivated by something that deviates from general

norms of communication through language codes, for example, exploiting the regularity of formal patterns or deviations from linguistic codes. In other words, a figurative language is a way of saying something different from the usual way. (p.63) Figurative language is used to heighten and increase impact by showing and comparing one object to another, more general thing. In short, using a particular utterance will change and influence the value of its original meaning.

According to Perrine (1969), figurative language is an unusual way of expressing something, which can refer to meanings other than literal. In other words, figurative language emphasizes the uniqueness of the words or expressions used to convey the planned meaning. Using figurative language, the purpose of an expression is usually different from the literal interpretation. (p.61) Apart from that, Tuerah (2019) states that figurative language is a language expression whose meaning is different from its literal meaning. (p.107) Figurative language is a type of language that departs from language that uses literal means to describe people and objects. It is a language that uses expressions with meanings that differ from literal interpretations. Figurative language is used to express something unusual. Using figurative language can provide additional meaning for readers or listeners to build their imagination. Apart from that, it is also a method used by an author to convey meaning in his literary work.

Figurative language as a figure of speech is often associated with literary works, such as poetry. Figurative language is also used in everyday

conversation, although it is not commonly used. One of the figurative language expositions often found in modern times is movie. Figurative language is used to make sentences come alive or is called a poetic statement. Although figurative language is not commonly used in everyday conversation, it is easier to understand and more interesting than literal language.

Based on the theories above, figurative language is related to the semantic approach because the semantic approach is discussed to find out information about the meaning of a word, phrase, or sentence in a language that does not have just one meaning attached to it. Therefore, figurative language analysis requires applying a semantic approach as a relevant one.

1.2.3 Classification of Figurative Language

According to Perrine (1969), several types of figurative language can be classified into three categories, namely figurative language by comparison, by association, and by contrast (p.61):

a. By comparison

This type of expression is where words are compared with other words to obtain emotional intensity. The metaphor by comparison is

as follows:

1. Metaphor

Metaphor is figurative language that uses comparisons to describe an object or action. Metaphors are also used to explain an intention or idea. The example of metaphor is as follows:

“You are my fire.” (Song lyric by Backstreet Boys - I want it that way)

The word *fire* is another way of expressing intense desire. In addition, the word *fire* also tends to be interpreted as something that attracts attention, so that it can increase one's interaction with other people. In the sentence *you're my fire*, it means someone who ignites the hot passion that is in him.

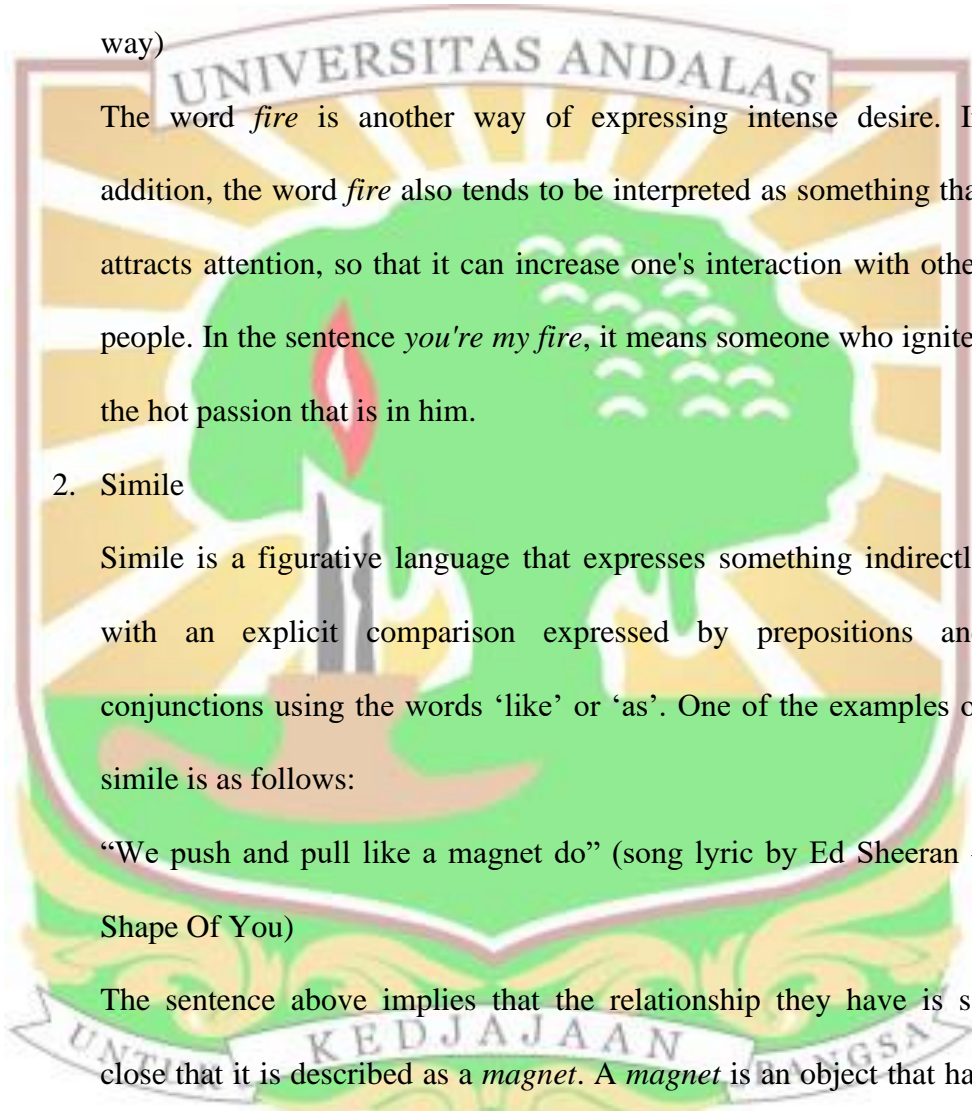
2. Simile

Simile is a figurative language that expresses something indirectly with an explicit comparison expressed by prepositions and conjunctions using the words ‘like’ or ‘as’. One of the examples of simile is as follows:

“We push and pull like a magnet do” (song lyric by Ed Sheeran – Shape Of You)

The sentence above implies that the relationship they have is so close that it is described as a *magnet*. A *magnet* is an object that has the property of attracting each other strongly.

3. Personification



Personification is a style of language used to show the nature of inanimate objects with human characteristics as if they were alive.

One of the examples of personification is as follows:

“The flowers danced to the wind.”

The word dance in the sentence above does not mean that it has the actual meaning of dancing as is usually done by humans, but dancing here to describe an object, namely a flower that looks alive and can dance like a human because of the wind that blows so that the flower moves with the direction of the wind.

4. Apostrophe

Apostrophe is where someone addresses an imaginary person, idea, or object as if they were a person, for instance:

“Oh God give me a reason, I’m down on bended knee” (song lyric by Boyz II Men – On Bended Knee)

The word *oh god* is a way to greet someone whose form is not visible but as if he is someone real in front of us. The word *oh god* is often used by someone to ask and beg or complain about something that is invisible and has no form.

b. By Contrast

This figurative language uses an exaggerated way of comparing a text. In addition, it can also bring additional intensity. The figurative language included in contrast are:

1. Paradox

Paradox is ways of saying the opposite, for illustrate:

“The sun so hot, I froze to death” (song lyric by Against the Current – Fireproof)

The sentences above are two opposing statements, where the first sentence says *the sun is so hot* while in the second sentence *i freeze to death* which is equally known that the sun cannot make someone freeze to death.

2. Irony

Irony is one type of language style that expresses satire subtly. This is a type of figurative language or satire. Irony can be subtle but can also convey a harsh meaning. One of the examples of irony is as follows:

“You’re such a good friend” (in fact, you’re a terrible friend to him)

The sentence *you're such a good friend* is actually a satire for someone who actually has a bad character. In order not to be too frontal, irony is used as a subtle expression.

3. Hyperbole

Hyperbole is the excessive use of a word as a figurative language. It can be used to evoke strong feelings or to make a strong impression. Hyperbole is a style of writing or speaking that makes something or someone sound or looks better, more enormous, or more astonishing than they are, for instance:

“I love you 3.000.” (song lyric by Stephanie Poetry - I love you 3000)

The words 3.000 express unconditional love that encompasses all boundaries, even time and space. This sentence is usually spoken to someone who means a lot in someone's life and is also said to describe the amount of love one has.

4. Litotes

Litotes is a figurative language that uses an understatement to say something positive. Litotes figurative language is a way of expressing the truth but with sentences that sound like an understatement, for instance:

“He has **not failed** to annoy us with messages” (Poem by William Shakespeare, Hamlet)

The words 'not failed' convey the opposite message. In fact 'he' managed to annoy them with those messages.

c. By Association

This is a figurative language in which words are used outside of their literal meaning by connecting one thing to another. There are four figurative language belonging to this type, namely:

1. Synecdoche

Synecdoche is figurative language used to represent the whole.

Synecdoche uses the term to represent the whole or the term

whole to represent a part. An example of synecdoche is as follows:

“Let’s go to the movies.” (Lentz, 2023)

The word *Movies* is used to mean a particular movie that is showing in the local theater and everyone knows what movie is being discussed. *Movie* is also used as a representation of cinema.

2. Metonymy

Metonymy is figurative language used to replace something with common or often-used words. Sometimes metonymy is chosen because it is a well-known characteristic of the word. One of the examples of metonymy is as follows:

“I brush my teeth using Pepsodent.”

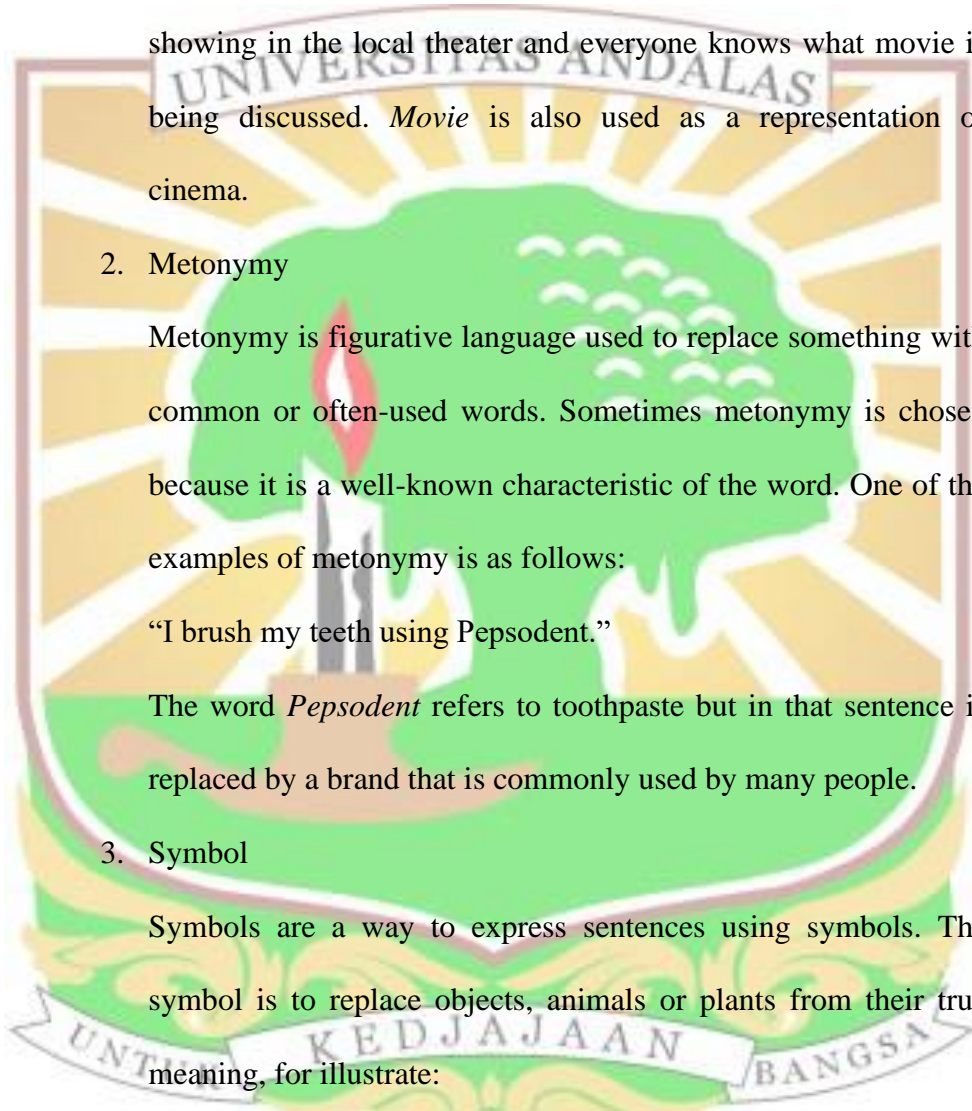
The word *Pepsodent* refers to toothpaste but in that sentence is replaced by a brand that is commonly used by many people.

3. Symbol

Symbols are a way to express sentences using symbols. The symbol is to replace objects, animals or plants from their true meaning, for illustrate:

“You’re the coffee that i need in the morning” (song lyric by Daniel Caesar, H.E.R – Best Part)

The word *coffee* does not have the meaning of real coffee but as a substitute for an object which means something that is really



needed. *Coffee* also symbolizes joy, warmth, comfort and friendship because coffee can bring people together and provoke social interaction.

4. Allegory

Allegory is a style of language used to express a thing or event or an object in another way, through allegories or depictions. One of the examples of allegory is as follows:

“Wishing to have you is the same as wishing to hold the moon and stars”

The sentence *wishing to hold the moon and stars* describes something that is very far away and difficult to reach. So the sentence means to hope for something that is useless and will not happen.

1.2.4 Functions of Figurative Language

Perrine (1969) states that a figurative language is any way of saying something other than the usual way. (p.65) this opinion means that the purpose of the figurative language is to make a sentence or utterance more lively. Perrine (1966) also said that tropes have several functions, namely:

1. To give imaginative pleasure

Figurative language can create imaginative pleasure for readers through text and speech for listeners. When an author makes a story using wordplay, the reader can be carried away into his imagination. It can also lead readers to build their imagination from the depictions in a

story. Then, figurative language that satisfy the reader's mind can provide a source of pleasure for the imagination.

2. To bring additional imagery

Figurative language can make something irregular into something regular or concrete. Figurative language can change the reader's or speaker's ideas or imagination to become broader. The imagery used can be interpreted as a figurative image in poetry. To add imagery to poetry, you need to use figurative language.

3. To add emotional intensity

Figurative language can add emotional intensity to a statement. Figurative language often express things that make the listener or reader emotional. The presence of figurative language can help define the words used in extraordinary ways to add beauty and emotional intensity.

4. To concrete meaning in a brief compass

Figurative language can express sentences or utterances that cannot be conveyed directly and straightforwardly. In this way, the author does not need to explain his thoughts in detail or string long words to explain something. Figurative language enables the writer or speaker to directly imagine the meaning intended through a text or utterance concisely.



1.3. Review of Previous Study

In this chapter, the researcher will use previous research related to the topic of discussion to support what will be discussed. Several studies on figurative language have been carried out by students majoring in English and other researcher. They differ in terms of data sources and research objectives. These will be reviewed in this section:

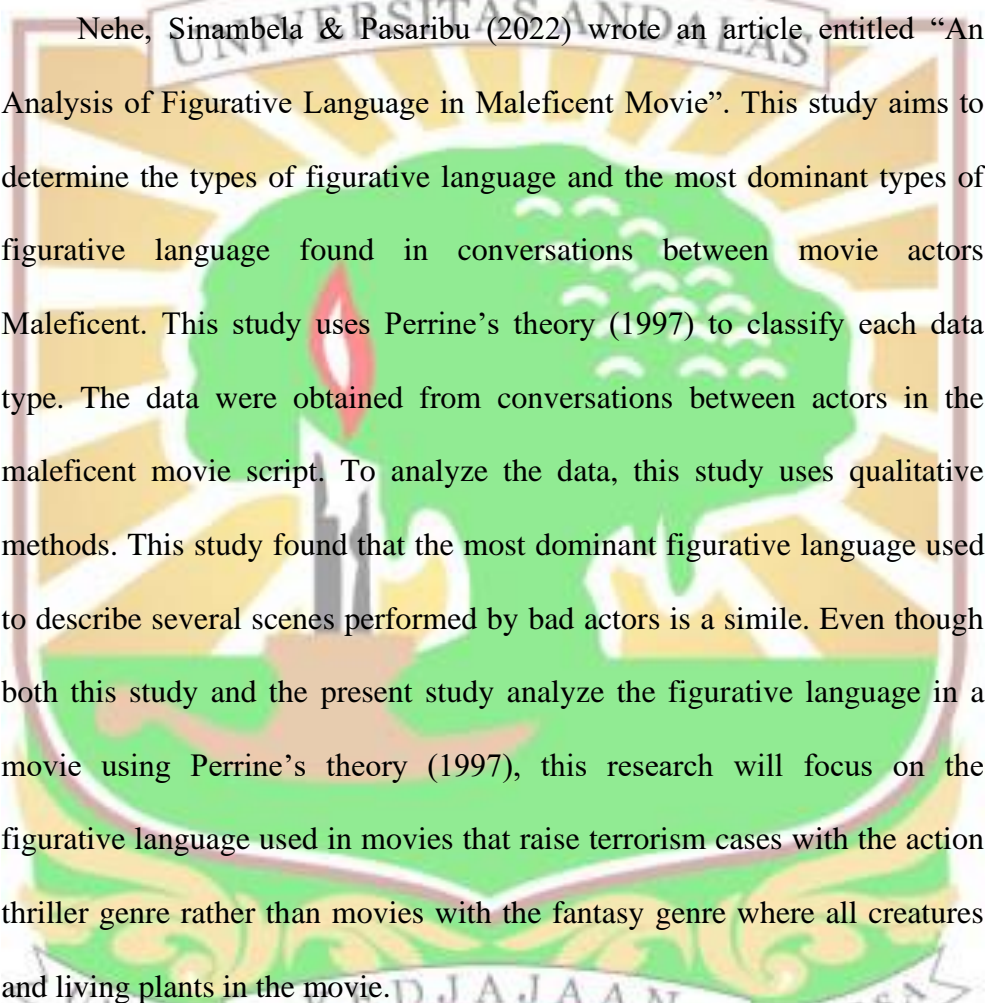
Wijaya's (2022) thesis entitled "An Analysis of Figurative Language in 'Raya and The Last Dragon' Movie: Semantic Approach" was the first research study that aided in the development of this research. This research aims to analyze the types and functions of figurative language from the movie. This research focuses on finding the types and functions of metaphors used in the Raya and The Dragon movie. Researcher use a semantic approach to analyze their research. This research also uses Perrine's theory to answer two research questions. This research uses a qualitative descriptive method by applying observational methods. This research uses easy-to-understand language and explains its findings efficiently. Based on the research results, 30 data were found relating to the types and functions of figurative language in the movie. Metonymy is the most dominant figure of speech among the eight other types of figures of speech found. Meanwhile, the most common function is to give imaginative pleasure.

Puspita (2014) wrote a thesis titled "A Stylistic Analysis of Figures of Speech in Less Miserables Movie". This research uses a descriptive

qualitative approach method. Data was obtained from utterances spoken by the characters in the *Les Misérables* movie. This research aims to find the types and functions of figurative language contained in the movie. This research also uses Perrine's theory to help the author answer the objectives of this thesis. The author explains and answers the questions in his thesis very well because he uses clear and easy-to-understand words. From the results of his research, it was found that personification and symbols are figures of speech that often appear, and in terms of their function, giving imaginative pleasure is the main function used in this research.

Aziza and Simanjuntak (2022) article entitled “Analysis of Figures of Speech and Theatrical Story in *No Longer Human* Novel by Osamu Dazai” was the third research study that aided in the development of this research. This study aims to analyze the use of the figurative language by the author, Osamu Dazai, in his work entitled *No Longer Human*. This study uses a descriptive analysis method with a qualitative approach. This study also analyzes the contents of the novel “*No Longer Human*.” The researcher found that the story’s meaning from the novel is about fear and the harshness of the world that impacts one’s psyche. In this study, the researcher is more focused on telling the novel’s contents and the lessons that can be drawn from the novel rather than discussing the style of language used. The researcher only briefly explained that the writing style in the novel “*No Longer Human*” uses a lot of proverbs and some figures of speech, which are dominated by idiomatic, hyperbole, personification,

metaphor, onomatopoeia, and simile. In this study, there is no explanation of the theory used. Even though both this study and the present study analyze the figurative language in work, this study focuses on novels rather than too much on the language style.



Nehe, Sinambela & Pasaribu (2022) wrote an article entitled “An Analysis of Figurative Language in Maleficent Movie”. This study aims to determine the types of figurative language and the most dominant types of figurative language found in conversations between movie actors Maleficent. This study uses Perrine’s theory (1997) to classify each data type. The data were obtained from conversations between actors in the maleficent movie script. To analyze the data, this study uses qualitative methods. This study found that the most dominant figurative language used to describe several scenes performed by bad actors is a simile. Even though both this study and the present study analyze the figurative language in a movie using Perrine’s theory (1997), this research will focus on the figurative language used in movies that raise terrorism cases with the action thriller genre rather than movies with the fantasy genre where all creatures and living plants in the movie.

Furthermore, Sarah (2004) also carried out a similar analysis in her research entitled "An Analysis of Figures of Speech in Shakespeare's Work: Romeo and Juliet." In this research, Sarah explains language styles using figurative language. The aim is to discover the types, meanings, and functions of figures of speech in the thesis. Meanwhile, in this research,

researcher focus on the type and function. Researcher do not attach meaning to analysis in their research because, in the same way, researcher indirectly explain the figurative meaning applied in sentences or utterances when analyzing types and functions.

Fitria's (2018) research aims to find out the types of figurative language and the meaning of the figurative language most commonly used in the verses of the One Direction song entitled Up All Night. The author uses three theories, one of which is Perrine's theory, also used in this research. This research uses a qualitative descriptive method to describe the investigation precisely and efficiently. Based on the research results, six types of figurative language were found in One Direction's collection entitled Up All Night.

Syafitri and Marlinton (2018) article titled "An Analysis of Figurative Language used in Edgar Allan Poe's Poems" is the research that contributes to this study. This study aims to describe the types and meanings of figurative language used in Edgar Allan Poe's poetry. There are eight poetry titles from Allan Edgar: Annabel Lee, The Sleeper, A Dream Within A Dream, To One In Paradise, Alone, Spirit Of The Death, and The Lake And Evening Stars. Descriptive qualitative methods are used to classify and analyze data. This research found 96 meanings and 96 figurative languages in Edgar Allan's poetry. Even though both this study and the present study analyze the figurative language but have a different focus. This study

focuses on written works, namely poetry, while the present study focuses on movie works.

Ramadhan's (2019) thesis titled "Figurative Language as Seen in American and Indonesian Kids Songs." This study aims to compare and find out the contextual types of figurative language in American and Indonesian children's songs using the theory of Spivey L. Becky and Stephen Ullman's theory to analyze the comparison of American and Indonesian children's songs. In this study, it was found that the figurative language that appeared the most was personification. This study and the present study have differences in the theory used and the research aims. This research focuses on Indonesian and American children's songs, while the present study focuses on action thriller movies.

A thesis written by Faheem, Mahmood and Ali (2022) entitled "A Literary Stylistic Analysis of Figurative Language Style in The Short Story The Little Match Girl by Hans Cristian Andersen". This study aims to analyze short stories from the perspective of language style. This study also uses the theory of figurative language by Perrine. In addition, this study analyzes the language levels in the short stories: First, the phonological level. Second, Syntax level. Third, Graphological level. Fourth, the Semantic level. From the results of the study, it can be concluded that the short story "The Little Match Girl" has many things that can be discussed with linguistic elements to be analyzed statistically because the writing style

deviates from linguistic norms. This research and future research have similarities in theory used but have a different focus on the work studied.

1.4. Research Question

1. What types of figurative language are used in The Kingdom 2007 movie?
2. What are the functions of figurative language used in the script of The Kingdom 2007 movie?

1.5. Objective of the Study

Related to the previous study above, the objectives of the study are:

1. To identify the figurative language used in The Kingdom 2007 movie.
2. To find out the function of figurative language used in the script of The Kingdom 2007 movie.

1.6. Scope of Study

The approach used by researcher in this research is a semantic approach using Perrine's theory. Researcher also use scene scripts in movies. The researcher aims to discover the figures of speech used in this movie and the function of the figures of speech applied in The Kingdom 2007. The research subject, namely the researcher, chose to analyze the action thriller genre movie entitled The Kingdom 2007. In The Kingdom 2007 movie, terrorists use many non-literal sentences to manipulate their opponents. They convey their opinions or thoughts to one another using

figurative language to trick the target and, apart from that, also to insinuate each other but with non-literal sentences. So, it is exciting to use for research—the research aimed to discover the types and functions of figurative language used in *The Kingdom* 2007 movie.

