CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURES

This chapter is devoted to review the related literature of the present research. These reviews are expected to serve important background information to support the research and the discussion of the findings.

2.1 Figurative Language

Literary work consists of two types, fiction and non-fiction. Fiction is more imaginative compare to non-fiction because it uses figurative language to express the idea, such as novel, poetry, and drama. Meanwhile, the example of non-fiction is an essay which commonly uses argumentative sentence. Fiction literary work needs a beautiful language to make it interesting. Therefore, the researcher commonly uses figurative language to beautify it.

The term figurative language is the striking deviation from what the language user understands as the standard meaning, in order to gain a special meaning and effect (Abrams, 1999:96). It is also what Perrine (2008:61) states that figurative language can be defined as any way to convey something in an unusual way. It means when someone says something, sometimes they do not really mean it. There is an implicit meaning from what they are talking about. Meanwhile, according to Pradopo (2012:62) there are many kinds of figurative language. However, they have one thing in common that figurative language associates something by connecting it with something else. The use of figurative language is to express idea through a special language which shows the author’s personality.

According to Abrams (1999:8) figurative language consists of 17 figurative languages; they are alliteration, allegory, allusion, ambiguity, antithesis, hyperbole, imagery, irony, metaphor, metonymy, onomatopoeia, paradox, personification, pun, simile, synecdoche, and
understatement. However, Perrine (2008:61) assumes that figurative language consists of 12 types. There are many figurative languages that commonly appear and used by the author in their work. Based on explanation above, it can be concluded that figurative language makes the writings more interesting and valuable.

Based on the explaining above, the researcher interested in analyzing the used of figurative language in “Inside Out” movie. The researcher expects that there is a new impact from the analysis process in order to have a new knowledge in the term of figurative language. The researcher expects that the figurative in this movie can be implemented in teaching and learning especially learning poetry. Therefore, the students are able to know more about kind of figurative languages, not only in the poems, but also in the movie. Based on the consideration above, the researcher intended to conduct this research.

2.2 Types of Figurative Language

2.2.1 Alliteration

Alliteration is the occurrence of the same letter at the beginning of words. According to Abrams (1999:8) alliteration is the repetition of a speech sound in a sequence of nearby. Alliteration is usually used by company or people to make the name easy to memorize. Here the example of alliteration from the movie animated characters:

Donald Duck
Mickey Mouse
Spongebob Squarepants

Here also the example of alliteration from “The Raven” by Edgar Allen Poe:

Deep into that darkness peering, long I stood there wondering, fearing,
Doubting, dreaming dreams no mortal ever dared to dream before;
In this excerpt, the author repeats the “d” sound in “doubting”, “dreaming”, “dreams”, “dared”, and “dream”. These words have the same first letter of word and produces alliteration.

2.2.2 Allegory

Allegory is a figure of speech in which abstract idea and principles are described in terms of characters, figures, and events. Perrine (2008:88) defines allegory as something that has meaning beneath from its description. Mentioned by Keraf (2000:140), “Allegory is a short narrative or description that has figurative language”. It means that the description has different meaning from its description. Here the example of allegory from George Orwell’s story:

Animal Farm

The surface of the story is about a group of farm animals who rise up, kick out the humans, and try to run the farm themselves. The actions of the animals on the farm are used to expose the greed and corruption of the revolution. It also describes how powerful people can change the ideology of a society.

2.2.3 Allusion

Allusion is a figure of speech that makes a reference to place, event or people. Moreover, Abrams (1999:9) defines allusion as a passing reference without explicit identification not only to a literary or historical person, place, or event but also another literary work or passage. Moreover, according to Keraf (2000:141) Allusion is a reference that suggests the similarities between people, places, or events. Here the example of allusion from “The Adventures of Pinocchio” novel by Carlo Collodi.

I was surprised his nose was not growing like Pinocchio’s.
This utterance refers to the story of Pinocchio, where his nose grew whenever he lied.

2.2.4 Ambiguity

Ambiguity is a statement that contain more than one meaning. According to Abrams (1999:10) the usage of ambiguity is applied to a fault in style. It is the use of a single expression to signify more than one different references or to express two or more diverse attitudes or feelings. Here the example of ambiguity from literarydevices.com:

You should bring wine or beer and dessert.

From this example, what the speaker means is we can bring just wine, wine and dessert, or beer and dessert.

2.2.5 Antithesis

Antithesis is a statement in which two opposite ideas are put together in a sentence to make a contrasting effect. Abrams (1999:11) states that antithesis is a contrast or opposition in the meanings of phrases or clauses that close together and make parallelism. Here the example of antithesis from “Hamlet” by William Shakespeare:

To be, or not to be, that is the question.

Whether ’tis Nobler in the mind to suffer

The Slings and Arrows of outrageous Fortune,

Or to take Arms against a Sea of troubles,

And by opposing, end them?

From this example, “To be, or not to be” being a simple term that give opposite meaning to achieve contrasting effect.

2.2.6 Hyperbole
Hyperbole is exaggeration expression in the service of truth (Perrine, 1977:102). In line with Perrine, Keraf (2000:135) defines hyperbole as a kind of figure of speech that has overstatement by raising a matter.

Here the example of overstatement or hyperbole from Taylor Swift’s lyric, Blank Space:

Boys only want love if it’s torture.

She is not claiming that men want to be literally tortured in romantic relationships. She is using hyperbole to claim that men prefer relationships that are difficult and dramatic.

2.2.7 Imagery

Imagery is figure of speech used to represent objects, actions, and ideas that stimulates our physical senses; visual images, sense of hearing, sense of smell, sense of touch, and sense of taste. Based on Abrams’ theory (1999:121) imagery is used to signify all the objects and qualities of sense perception referred to in a poem or other literary works. Here the example of imagery from “Daffodils” by William Wordsworth:

I wandered lonely as a cloud.

That floats on high o’er vales and hills,

When all at once I saw a crowd,

A host, of golden daffodils;

Beside the lake, beneath the trees,

Fluttering and dancing in the breeze.

The sentence “When all at once I saw a crowd” is an example of imagery. The word “saw” in this sentence appeals to our visual image or sense of sight.

2.2.8 Irony
Irony is an expression that has meaning extends beyond its use merely as figure of speech (Perrine, 1977:103). It is a difference between the appearance and the reality. It may also be a situation that may end up in a peaceful way than what is generally anticipated. There are three types of irony: verbal irony, situational irony, and dramatic irony. Verbal irony occurs when the speakers says something in sharp contrast to the actual meaning. Dramatic irony occurs when the audience has more information than the characters in a work of literature. Situational irony consists of a situation in which the outcome is very different from what was expected. Here the example of irony from William Shakespeare’s quote, Julius Caesar:

Mark Antony: But Brutus says he was ambitious.

And Brutus is an honorable man.

In this quote, the example of irony is verbal irony, since Mark Antony is in fact implying that Brutus is neither ambitious nor honorable.

2.2.9 Metaphor

Perrine (2008:62) states that the only distinction between simile and metaphor is the use of connective words. In metaphor the figurative term is identified with the literal term. Metaphor implies a comparison between two different things that have one or more points by talking about one thing in another or by identifying one thing with another. According to pradopo (2012:66) the difference between simile and metaphor is a metaphor does not use the comparison words “as”, “like”, etc. However, metaphor sees something with other material intermediaries. Here the example of metaphor from “as you Like it” by William Shakespeare:

Jaques: All the world’s a stage,

And all the men and women merely players;

They have their exists and their entrances
The character of Jaques explains that life is much like actors in a play. He does not say the world is “like” a stage, but he avers that life is indeed a stage.

2.2.10 Metonymy

Metonymy is the use of something closely related to the thing actually meant (Perrine, 1977:67). Metonymy is figure of speech that used word closely associated with another word. It means that metonymy associated closely with the name of things, a person or characteristic as something itself. In line with Perrine, Keraf (2000:142) defines metonymy as a figure of speech that uses a term to claim another term because they have very close correlation. Here the example of metonymy from William Shakespeare, Hamlet:

Marcellus: Something is rotten in the state of Denmark.

Shakespeare used metonymy in the phrase “state of Denmark” and represented the whole royal system and government.

2.2.11 Onomatopoeia

Onomatopoeia is a word which intimates the natural sound of a thing. According to Abrams (1999:199) onomatopoeia is a word, or a combination of words, whose sound seems to resemble closely the sound it denotes, like hiss, buzz, etc. Here the example of onomatopoeia from the different animal sound:

Meow
Moo
Neigh
Tweet

The sound “meow” is made by cat, “moo” is made by cow, “neigh” is made by horse, and “tweet” is made by bird.
2.2.12 Paradox

Paradox is an apparent contradiction that is, nevertheless, something true. It may be either situation or statement (Perrine, 1977:101). It is seemingly like contradictory and silly statement but may include a latent truth. In addition, Keraf (2000:136) defines paradox as a figure of speech that contain a real contradiction with the facts. Here the example of paradox from William Shakespeare, Hamlet:

I must be cruel to be kind.

In this play, Hamlet is talking about his mother. He does not want his mother become the beloved of a man who has killed his father. So, he thinks that become murder to kill him will be good for his mother.

2.2.13 Personification

Personification is an expression of giving the attributes of human being to an animal, an object or a concept. It is subtype of metaphor, and implied comparison in which the figurative term of comparison is always a human being (Perrine, 1977:64). Moreover, Pradopo (2012:75) states that personification identifies non-human with a human. The objects are made they can think, smell, etc. The point of personification is to reveal the abstract ideas to inanimate objects, or aspect of nature described as if they were human. Here the example of personification from act 1, scene 2 of “Romeo and Juliet”:

When well-apparelled April on the heel

Of limping winter treads

Shakespeare personifies the month of April and the winter season by giving them two distinct human qualities. “April” cannot put on a dress and winter does not limp and it does not have a heel on which a month can walk.

2.2.14 Pun
A pun is a play on words to produce humorous effect by using a word that suggest two or more meaning or by exploiting similar sound of words that has different meaning. Moreover, Abrams (1999:253) defines a pun as a play on words which has identical sound (homonyms) or very similar sound but has very different meaning. In addition, Keraf (2000:145) states that pun is a figure of speech by using resemble sound. Here the example of a pun from “Alice in Wonderland” by Lewis Carroll:

‘You see the earth takes twenty-four hours to turn round on its axis’

‘Talking of axes,’ said the Duchess, ‘chop off her head!’

In this example of a pun, Alice is trying to impress the Duchess when she uses the word “axis,” though, the Duchess makes the homophonic connection to “axes” and calls for Alice’s execution.

2.2.15 Simile

Just like metaphor, simile is an expression of comparing things which are absolutely different. Simile is the comparison of two things, indicated by the use of word or phrase such as like, as, than, similar to, resembles or seems. Meanwhile, the comparison in metaphor is implied (Perrine, 1977:61). Simile is the simplest kind of figurative language, and it is usually used in the poem (Pradopo, 2012:62). Here is the example of simile from William Shakespeare, Sonnet 18:

Shall I compare thee to a summer’s day?

Thou art more lovely and more temperature

By using simile, Shakespeare compares his lover and “a summer’s day”. It is not using “like” or “as” which is the usual connector to indicate a simile. However, the use of word “compare” makes the comparison a simile.

2.2.16 Synecdoche
Synecdoche is the use of the part for the whole (Perrine, 1977:67). In addition, synecdoche is the use of a thing to stand for the whole of it or vice versa. Synecdoche is divided into two parts; they are Pars pro toto and Totem pro parte. Pars pro toto is a part for the whole while Totum pro parte is when the whole things stand for its part (Pradopo, 1999:79). Here the example of synecdoche from Frank R. Stockton, The Lady or the Tiger?

His eye met hers as she sat there paler and whiter than anyone in the vast ocean of anxious faces about her.

The word “faces” refers to people.

2.2.17 Understatement

Understatement is saying less than one means that may exist in what someone says and how they say it (Perrine, 1977:102). It is the opposite of overstatement which has meaning of saying less than it really is. It has effect to draw the readers into the heroic calm of the writer. Here the example of understatement from F. Scott Fitzgerald, The Great Gatsby:

This quote is spoken by Tom Buchanan when survey his palatial estate. The place is obviously more than “nice” as he said. However, it would be boorish in this society to boast about one’s wealth, and instead he lets the sight of his house speak for itself.

2.3 Analyzing Figurative Language

The first previous research was done by Masruri (2011) in “An Analysis of Figurative Language on The Lyrics of Westlife’s Selected Songs”. His research explains about the kinds of figurative language in Westlife’s Selected Songs and find out the general meaning and message of each song. According to him, the most figurative language used in Westlife’s
selected song is “Hyperbole”. The message contained in Westlife’s lyrics indirectly conveyed to the listener and the reader through the lyrics they wrote. We can find the message of the lyrics after knowing the meaning contained.

The second investigates was done by Styarini (2014) entitled “The Analysis of Figurative Language in “Jack The Giant Slayer” movie. The purpose of her research is to find out the kinds of figurative language and the socio-cultural context of the movie. Based on her analysis, there are some figurative languages uses in the dialogue of the movie: metaphor, simile, personification, hyperbole, synecdoche, litotes, and irony. The researcher also explains about socio-cultural context in the movie. The first is history that which adapted from the Great Britain folk tale the title is Jack the Giant Killer and Jack the Beanstalk. The second is sociology which the theme of sociology in the movie is bravery. The third is culture which adapted from a British fairy tale.

The third research was done by Khoiriyah (2016) in “An Analysis of Figurative Language Used in Movie Script Frozen”. Her purpose is to find out kinds of figurative language and to know the use of figurative language in the script help to build the message conveyed in movie. According to her analysis, she found out ten kinds of figurative language used in the movie: They are simile, metaphor, hyperbole, personification, metonymy, alliteration, idiom, rhetoric, onomatopoeia, and repetition. Repetition is figurative language that mostly appears in the movie. Besides, the researcher also found sixteen moral messages from the movie. The moral messages are: 1) “Always keep our relationship with others, especially with our family and always be careful in doing something!” 2) “As a human social, we have to remind each other’s.” 3) “Always keep your good relationship with others and never ignore it!” 4) “Control your mind, although you are falling in love!” 5) “Don’t too believe with a new people around you, but don’t too think negatively!” Always be careful!” etc.

2.4 Inside Out Movie
The movie that the researcher needs to analyze is an epic American 3D movie, “Inside Out”. This movie was directed by Pete Doctor and tells the story of a young girl named Riley Andersen and the five living emotions in her head. These five emotions, that are: joy, sadness, anger, disgust, and fear formed in colorful characters that run a control panel in Riley’s brain called “Headquarters” and represent her mind. In this movie, Riley experiences desperation, loss, and shame as she moves to a new city. The researcher presumes that there are many kinds of figurative language in the conversation of this movie. Therefore, the researcher is interested in analyzing this movie. Besides, this movie also gets a lot of positive criticisms from other media and has a good story setting. This movie is interesting either to be watched or to be analyzed.