CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter will discuss the review of the related theories and related studies. The review is very important because it was used as the basis of the study's analysis.

2.1 Figurative Language

A figurative language or called as figure of speech is a transformation from the ordinary manner of expression, using words other than their literal sense to enhance the way a thought is expressed. According to Stanford (2003), figurative language is words or expressions that carry more than their literal meaning (p.48).

An author conveys a different way to express and describe something such as an idea, theme, and author’s feeling. The author uses the situation and condition of fact. The author uses the language to write the literary work. It can give the reader a positive effect. Diyanni (2003) reveals: “Language can be classified as either literal or figurative. When we speak literally, we mean exactly what each word conveys; when we use figurative language, we mean something other than the actual meaning of the words” (p.563).

Perrine (2008) states that figurative language can be defined as any ways to convey something in an unusual way (p.61). It means when someone says something, sometimes he does not really mean it. There is an implied meaning to what he is talking about. Meanwhile, according to Pradopo (2012), there are many kinds of figurative language. However, they have a common ground that figurative language associates something by connecting it with something else (p.62). The use
of figurative language is to express ideas through a special language which shows the author’s personality.

According to Abrams (1999), figurative language comprises 17 figurative languages; they are alliteration, allegory, allusion, ambiguity, antithesis, hyperbole, imagery, irony, metaphor, metonymy, onomatopoeia, paradox, personification, pun, simile, synecdoche, and understatement (p.8). However, Perrine (2008) assumes that figurative language consists of 12 types (p.61). Meanwhile, Tarigan (1985) says that figurative language is divided into four groups of figure of speech; they are Figure of comparison, Figure of Opposition, Figure of Connection, and Figure of Repetition. There are many figurative languages that commonly appear and are used by the author in their work. Based on explanation above, it can be concluded that figurative language creates more interesting and valuable writings.

2.2 Kinds of figurative language

2.2.1 Figure of Comparison

Figure of Comparison is a kind of figurative language, which is used to find the similarities in various things. Figure of comparison is classified into five types as follows:

- **Simile** is a comparison between things that are basically not the same. In simile, the comparison is expressed by the use of several words such as: like, as, than, similar to, or resembles. For instance: *Oh my love is like a red, red rose, and The Eagles falls like thunderbolt* (Perrine, 1977).

- **Metaphor** is the implicit comparison between two objects without using the words ‘like or as’. For instance: *Time is money.* (Perrine, 1977).
Personification consists in giving the attributes of human being to an animal, an object, or an idea. For instance: *England expects every man to do his duty.* (Perrine, 1977).

Allegory is a narrative or description that has a second meaning beneath the surface one. For instance: *If we call commonwealth a ship, the Prince a pilot, the counselor’s mariners, the storm wars.* (Perrine, 1977).

Antithesis is a method for emphasizing through the placement of ideas or characteristics that are directly opposite each other. For instance: *Extremism in defense of liberty is no vice, moderation in the pursuit of justice is no virtue.* (Perrine, 1977).

### 2.2.2 Figure of Opposition

Figure of Opposition is a kind of figurative language, which is used to show the contradiction or the opposite of the subject’s ideas in sentences or phrases. Figure of Opposition is divided into six types as follows:

- **Hyperbole** can be called an excessive statement. This speech figure is used to exaggerate situations, ideas, or things that usually emphasize the writer's intentions, ideas or feelings. For instance: *He had tones of money.* (Schmidt and Bogarad, 2006).

- **Litotes** is a figure of speech in which an affricative is expressed by conflicting negativity. For instance: *He’s no genius for he’s stupid.* (Schmidt and Bogarad, 2006).

- **Irony** is a contrast between what was said, implied, or suggested and what is actually happened. For instance: *His house is clean and orderly. Nothing*
dust settled on the pictures and there was no furniture to clutter the living. (Abrams, 1999:).

- Oxymoron is a figure of speech where two contradictory terms are united in an expression so as to give it point. For instance: Faith unfaithful kept him falsely true. (Perrine, 1977).

- Onomatopoeia is a word, or a combination of words, whose sound seems to resemble closely the sound it denotes, like hiss, buzz, etc. For instance: Meow the sound made by cat, and Moo the sound made by cow. (Abrams, 1999).

- Idiom is a figurative expression whose meaning is different from, or more than the sum of, the meanings of its elements. For instance: Got out of hand, pull yourself together, and under the weather today. (Gibbs, 1990).

2.2.3 Figure of Connection

Figure of connection is a kind of figurative language, which is used to show or express an idea, or a subject matter that is clearly related or has a strong relationship. Figure of connection is divided into four types as follows:

- Metonymy is the naming of a person, institution, or human characteristic by several objects or attributes associated with it. For instance: The white house, for the President of the United States. (Schmidt and Bogarad, 2006).

- Synecdoche is a figure of speech where a part is used to express the whole to express a part. For instance: Twenty summers for twenty years. (Schmidt and Bogarad, 2006).
• Allusion is an explicit or implicit reference of events, figures, places mythologies, or famous masterpiece. For instance: *The tragedy of September eleventh.* (Schmidt and Bogarad, 2006).

• Euphemism is the use of a vague or a mild expression to conceal a painful or a disagreeable truth. For instance: “*He passed on*” for “*He died*” (Schmidt and Bogarad, 2006).

2.2.4 Figure of Repetition

Figure of repetition is a type of figurative language in which the same words or phrases are used repeatedly in successive clauses. Figure of Repetition is classified into four types as follows:

• Alliteration is the commencement of two or more words in close connection with the same sound. For instance: *Find me fifteen friendly friars.* (Tarigan, 1985).

• Antanaklasis is a figure that repeats the similar words, which have dissimilar meaning. For instance: *His body sweating after he runs, so he drinks the Pocari Sweat.* (Tarigan, 1985).

• Chiasmus is a figure of speech by which the other words in the first of two parallel clauses are reversed in the second. For instance: *He saved other, himself he cannot save.* (Tarigan, 1985).

• Repetition is a figure of speech where the same words or phrases are used repeatedly in successive clauses. For instance: *Awake up my glory, awake up my lute and harp, and I will awake right early.* (Tarigan, 1985).
2.3 Kinds of Movie

Quinn (2006) mentions five genres of movie; those are detective movie, gangster movie, horror movie, science fiction movie, and western movie. Each genres will be explained as follows:

2.3.1 Detective Movie

According to Quinn (2006), detective movie is a type of movie that tells about investigation toward a criminal done by detective, policeman or a private-eye. Some variations of detective movie comprise the disappearance that is followed by murdering, a group of clues that invite watcher to match puzzles, the logic and creative assumption to solve a crime, and so on (p.114).

2.3.2 Gangster Movie

According to Quinn (2006), gangster film is one of movie’s genres that imitates the real life of gangster. For example, “Freedom Writers” most of the story tells about students who have a problem of racism because they involve into a gangster Quinn (p.176).

2.3.3 Horror Movie

According to Quinn (2006), horror movie is a movie that is designed to scare, shock, and panic the audiences at the same time. The existence of horror movie starts increasing in 20s many horror movies have achieved their popularity at that time (p.200).

2.3.4 Science Movie

Quinn (2006, p.176) asserts that science fiction is a movie that tells about the possibility which will happen in the future such as, the effect of
nuclear war, environmental disaster, the existence of alien on the earth, and the creation of advance technologies (p.176). On the other hand, Pearson and Simpson (2001) argue that science fiction becomes a debate object whether or not that horror and fantasy movie are the sub-genre of science fiction (p.545).

2.3.5 Western Movie

According to Pearson and Simpson (2001), western movie tells about American’s life and culture, for example a cowboys, horses, and towns. Usually, western movie combines action and romance.

2.4 Alice in Wonderland Movie

Alice in Wonderland is a fantasy adventure movie directed by Tim Burton in 2010, written by Linda Woolverton, and starring Mia Wasikowska, Johnny Depp, Helena Bonham Carter, Anne Hathaway, Crispin Glover, Michael Sheen, Leo Bil, Matt Lucas, Christoper Lee, Barbara Windsor, and Stephen Fry. Burton says the original Wonderland story is always about a girl who wanders from one character to another and she never feels an emotional connection, so she wants to make her feeling more like a story than a series of event.

Alice was the 19-year-old girl and accidentally returned to Underland. Alice was betrayed by a man, Hamish. However, at the time of her engagement, Alice run to catch a rabbit wearing a blue vest into a tree. Alice felt into a hole, just like her dream.

Alice drank a bottle of fluid that she found. Hence, her body shrunk smaller and enter through the door. She reached a park and met Tweedledee, Tweedledum,
White Rabbit, and Dormouse. They told Alice, based on oracle predictions, Alice was the one who was predicted to beat Jabberwocky. They brought Alice to Absolom, a smiling blue-haired caterpillar to ask whether Alice Kingsleigh was the person they had been waiting for the forecast. Further, suddenly they were surrounded by the Red Queen and Alice was banded by Bandersnatch. She met Cheshire Cat who treated Alice's wound. Bandersnatch and Mad Hatter actor was hiding Alice in a tea pot for avoiding Ilosovic Steyne, the Red Queen's handler looking for Alice.

Together with Mad Hatter and White Rabbit, Alice then infiltrated the palace to find a vorpal sword to kill Jabberwocky. Unfortunately their mission failed and Mad Hatter was jailed for refusing to tell where Alice was. Red Queen who does not know the identity of Alice receives her living in her palace. Alice then returns the Bandersnatch's eyebrow so Bandersnatch goes to her side and let Alice take a vorpal sword. Even the Bandersnatch who saved Alice when Alice's identity was revealed when trying to save Mad Hatter.

Alice went to the White Queen and thanked to Cheshire Cat and Mad Hatter. Alice finally agreed to represent the White Queen against Jabberwocky, while Mad Hatter defeated Ilosovic. The Red Queen and Ilosovic were eventually arrested and the royal throne was given to the White Queen. Alice decided to go home despite being asked to stay by Mad Hatter. Alice promised to return to Wonderland. She then crept out of the hole and returned at the engagement party. She refused Hamish's proposal (Fandom, 2014).