

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A. Theoretical Description

1. Figurative Language

Figurative language is usually used for emphasis or newness of words, it often occurs when someone speaks or writes. Figurative language is a language to express other meaning than the literal meaning of words by using the figure of speech.¹ Figurative language could be a language that is employed imaginatively associated not literary as a result of the utilization of the words oblique from its usual that means. Figurative interpretation and literal will appear in the figure of speech when it is spoken or written and introduce an ambiguity between them. Thus, once having to comprehend it individuals got to assume deeply. Additionally, that figurative language is not meant to be understood in a literal sense however it appeals on the imagination.²

Based on Risdianto that figurative language is diction that produces specific comparison in contrast to things utilizing figures of speech such as similes and metaphors. It means that figurative language is the language that deviates from the standard work order aiming to convey an advanced meaning, colourful writing, clarity, or mindful comparison. Commonly, fiction authors use figurative language to have interaction with their audience employing an additional artistic tone that provokes thinking and build imaginary.³ Figurative language is quite common in poetry, however is additionally accustomed to prose, visual work, and nonfictional prose writing as well. This will be very helpful for the authors as a result of it can create their language additional stunning to pay attention to and fascinating to be watched.

¹ Richard M Roberts and Roger J Kreuz, "Why Do People Use Figurative Language?," *Psychological Science* 5, no. 3 (May 1, 1994): 159–63, <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-9280.1994.tb00653.x>.

² Bertaria Sohnata Hutauruk, "The Use of Figurative Languages on the Students' Poetry Semester V at FKIP Universitas HKBP Nommensen," *Journal of English Language and Culture* 9, no. 2 (2019): 128–37, <https://doi.org/10.30813/jelc.v9i2.1690>.

³ Faizal Risdianto, "The Use of Metaphor in Barack Obamas Inauguration Speech," *Language Circle: Journal of Language and Literature* 10, no. 2 (2016): 161–72, <https://doi.org/10.15294/lc.v10i2.5716>.

In this part provides the types of figurative language, and the use of it. The researcher divided the category of figurative language and its usage in line with the experts:

2. **Comparative Figurative Language**

According to Richard E. Mezo there are three figures of speech that grouped in the types of figurative comparison, they are:

a. **Simile**

A simile is used to compare two various different things where they are essentially dissimilar. However, the simile is categorized as a figure of speech that is used to illustrate the similarity of the two different objects, which can be in colour, shape, type, or characteristics. Meanwhile, the comparison in the simile uses phrase or word “as” or “like” or other equivalent words. Similes are great to make the language more interesting and creative, they can build connected emotions, generate new mental connections, and underline certain features.⁴

Example:

While fighting the war, the soldier as brave as a lion

This sentence describes that “the soldier” has the characteristics of brave attitude like a “lion”.

b. **Metaphor**

Metaphor is almost similar to the simile that compares two various different things directly in a brief way. The metaphor’s utility is to state one thing is another thing, and it is for the sake of symbolism or comparison. Besides, the metaphor compares the two different things without using the terms “like” or “as” or another resemblances word.

Consistent with Devon Jensen states that metaphor is a declaration that one thing is something else, that is not a literal sense. It does now no longer use connection phrases which include as or like. People can understand the metaphor while the similarities between the two different things become obvious or aware of the

⁴ Richard E. Mezo, “*Fire i ’ the Blood ’: A Handbook of Figurative Language* (Barrigada, Guam: Universal Publishers, USA., 1999), www.upublish.com/books/mezo.htm.

connection.⁵ Based on the explanation shown that metaphors describe one thing is represented in the way of something else symbolically.

Example:

Ahmad is a tiger

The verbalization “Ahmad is a tiger” is a metaphor which illustrates that person named “Ahmad” is as brave or powerful as the animal “tiger”. It reflects the features of the phrase “tiger” on “Ahmad”. Thus, the verbalization does not interpret the similarity of those two different things explicitly rather it mentions that Ahmad’s characteristic is identical to the animal tiger. Human do not same with animals naturally but for the sake of freshness and emphasis words by using metaphor the sameness of things becomes possible to compare symbolically.

c. Personification

Personification is a something’s comparison that does not have human characteristics or soul to be having human characteristics. It is the type of figure of speech that gives the abstract things or an object, an animal, a concept the attributes or characteristics of human being.⁶

Personification is used to describe something dead or non-human things to be such alive and having human characteristics. The term which is used to compare implicitly in a personification is always human being.

Example:

The blizzard swallowed the town

The term “blizzard” is a nonhuman object that is given a human gesture “swallow” as if the word “blizzard” lives like a human.

3. Exaggeration Figurative Language

a. Hyperbole

Mezo states that hyperbole is a figure of speech in which the author exaggerates about something, the overstatement to emphasize things and hyperbole is not delivered to be understood literally but the audience has

⁵ Devon Jensen, “Metaphors as a Bridge to Understanding Educational and Social Contexts,” *International Journal of Qualitative Methods* 5, no. 1 (2006): 36–54, <https://doi.org/10.1177/160940690600500104>.

⁶ Richard E. Mezo, “A Handbook of Figurative Language”, 13.

to know it is an exaggeration.⁷ Hyperbole is used in literature or even every day speech but it cannot be used in nonfiction works such as research papers or reports. The author utilized hyperbole to make creative writing and communication or it is useful to add colour, the freshness of a sentence.

Example:

I'm hungry, I could eat a horse

In reality, we cannot eat a whole horse but the statement means that he is extremely hungry.

b. Litotes

Litotes is a type of figure of speech that utilizes negative words to express a positive statement or assertion. It cannot be taken literally while litotes to be a form of understatement by utilizing negation to state its contrary.⁸

Example:

You must be clever, the exam is not easy”

The expression has meaning that exam is difficult to do.

4. Substitution Figurative Language

a. Metonymy

Metonymy is a figure of speech that use substitution of words or phrases in which associated with the literal term. In other hand, metonymy is used to state an object or a concept without mentioning its own name, but with the name of something that closely related to that object or concept.⁹

Example:

The term Hollywood refers to US cinema; city hall refers to municipal government, and so on.

b. Synecdoche

A synecdoche uses the substitution of phrases in which a whole stand for a part or a part stands for a whole. Synecdoche allows smaller parts are substituted

⁷ Richard E. Mezo, “A Handbook of Figurative Language”, 22.

⁸ Richard E. Mezo, “A Handbook of Figurative Language”, 25.

⁹ Richard E. Mezo, “A Handbook of Figurative Language”, 16.

for the larger whole and it can work the opposite as well in which the larger whole is substituted for a part.¹⁰

Example:

I came here with my vehicle

The term vehicle stands for a car or motorbike.

5. Contradictory Figurative Language

a. Paradox

Paradox is figurative language in which a statement seems to contradict itself at first, but it makes sense after reflection or this figure of speech expresses two contradictory things in one statement but both things state a truth.

Example:

The more you give, the more you get

b. Irony

Irony is figure of speech in which contradictory statements or circumstances uncover a reality that is distinctive from what appears to be true.

Example:

She's clever, that's why she got 4 in English

This sentence wants to explain that normally a clever person gets 7 or more, but she gets 4 thus it is the opposite of clever category.¹¹

6. Correlative Figurative Language

a. Allegory

Allegory is a figurative language that uses something to represent something else symbolically as a whole in a story or general text. An example is how fables, namely animal stories that want to be told about human nature through illustrations about animals that can talk and have reason. Thus, all fable stories are symbols, and all fable texts are parable.¹²

Example:

The Fox and The Crow, The goose with the golden eggs, and so on.

¹⁰ Richard E. Mezo, "A Handbook of Figurative Language", 18.

¹¹ Gorys Keraf, *Diksi dan Gaya Bahasa* (Jakarta: PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama, 2007).

¹² Gorys Keraf, "Diksi dan Gaya Bahasa", 140.

b. Repetition

Repetition is a type of figurative language that employs repetition words to spotlight meaning. For the repetition to be recognizable, the words or the expressions should be repeated closely with the next word, it will bring a clarity of an idea or make it memorable for audiences and for emphasis as well.¹³

Example:

Come on buy one get one free

c. Apostrophe

Apostrophe is type of figurative language that is addressed to a subject which is not literally present within discussion. The subject may be absent, dead, or an inanimate object.¹⁴

d. Euphemism

This figure of speech is used by people to express something in polite way, using words with good meaning or have a good purpose. Phrases that can offend people are replaced with gentle expressions with the aim of avoiding things that are considered too rude or disrespectful that can offend other people.¹⁵

Example:

Died replaced with passed away.

Poor replaced with economically disadvantage.

Fat replaced with well-fed.

e. Paronomasia

Paronomasia is a figurative language utilizing sound similarity, it is a word game based on sound similarity, but there is a huge difference in meaning.¹⁶

Example:

Cats are wonderful friends because they have great purr-sonalities.

7. The Usage of Figurative Language

Figurative language is usually used in certain contexts, such as academic papers, professional communication, legal documents, or daily speech. Figurative language can improve

¹³ Gorys Keraf, "Diksi dan Gaya Bahasa", 130.

¹⁴ Gorys Keraf, "Diksi dan Gaya Bahasa", 131.

¹⁵ Gorys Keraf, "Diksi dan Gaya Bahasa", 132.

¹⁶ Gorys Keraf, "Diksi dan Gaya Bahasa", 145.

speeches or write more creative, amusing, and engaging. On the other hand, figures of speech are used by the author to explain complicated aspects simply in order to the general audience who might not understand it become easier to acknowledge it.¹⁷

The usage of figures of speech also adds more imagery into the project, such as making the abstract things become concretes, inanimate object become alive, establishing visual, and offering more impactful phrases. Figurative language in a sentence is the utilization of terms in a way that contrasts from their conventional sequence and translation to specific a sophisticated message, colourful composition, coherence, or passionate differentiation. It utilizes a common dialect to imply anything without by and large communicating it.¹⁸

8. I'm the Best Muslim Movie

I'm the Best Muslim Movie is an animated cartoon in which invites Muslims to become better Muslims, even the best Muslims. Every episode in I'm the Best Muslim tells the behaviour of a Muslim who is not good enough to be better because he knows that his behaviour is wrong, trough watching this movie it can help Muslim to learn Islam in the most fun way. Furthermore, I'm the Best Muslim Movie season 1 is produced by Free Quran Education and uploaded it on YouTube in 2021. In the I'm the Best Muslim Movie season 1 there were 14 short episodes. The movie is set like a theme of game in which it tells when a Muslim makes a mistake in acting, the scene will be rehashed in the correct scene in accordance with Islamic teachings.¹⁹ The Free Quran Education Animated Studio also opens donations for Muslims who wants to help them to make I'm the Best Muslim Movie season 2 and thus far they got donations up to \$5,647.²⁰ I'm the Best Muslim Movie season 1 can be

¹⁷ Robyn Carston, "Figurative Language, Mental Imagery, and Pragmatics," *Metaphor and Symbol* 33, no. 3 (2018): 198–217, <https://doi.org/10.1080/10926488.2018.1481257>.

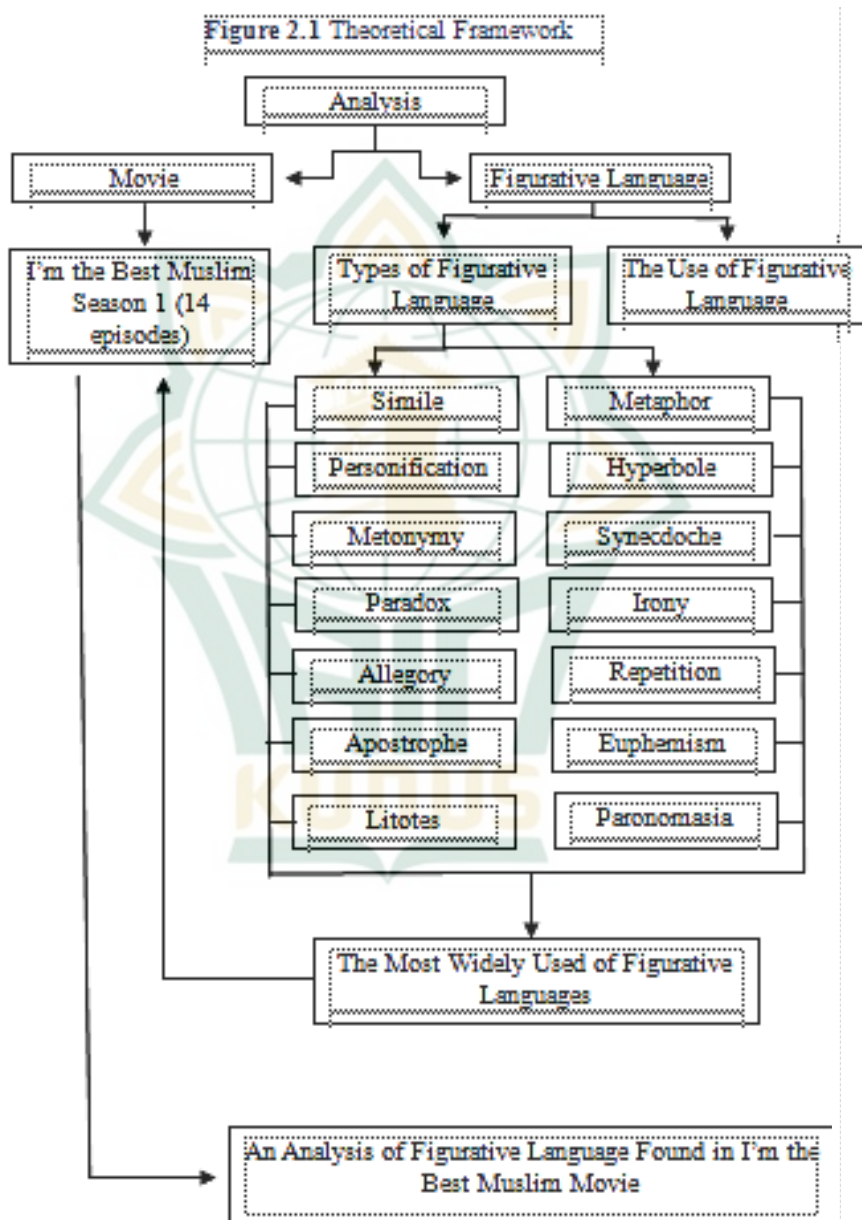
¹⁸ Günter Schmale, "Herbert L. Colston, Using Figurative Language," *Lexis* 1, no. August 2019 (2019): 1–5, <https://doi.org/10.4000/lexis.3541>.

¹⁹ Erfian Asafat, *I'm the Best Muslim* (Jakarta, 2021), <https://youtu.be/lGind6Cn0Tw>.

²⁰ Article, "I'm the Best Muslim", www.launchgood.com, accessed on 23rd March 2022 at 10:37am, https://www.launchgood.com/campaign/im_the_best_muslim_the_best_muslim_series#!/

accessed by everyone easily on YouTube channel of Free Quran Education.

B. Theoretical Framework



The theoretical framework permits the researcher to explicitly distinguish entry focuses into the inquiry about, based on the theories and a few of the relevant inquiries about over. The researcher can organize a system for considering in this research as follows: the researcher was ready for the I'm the Best Muslim movie season 1. At that point, the researcher tried to find out figurative language are utilized and classified it into types of figurative language. At last, the researcher counted what the most dominant of type of figurative languages is used therein.

C. Review of Previous Studies

In this part, the researcher tried to state and mention the previous studies that has been conducted in the same object that is analysis of figurative language in a movie. Moreover, several studies were found related to the inquire topic in which these previous studies aim to facilitate the researcher to obtain an outline and discover topic of similarity and difference in other studies. Here are the several previous studies which analyse figurative language found in movie:

Table 2. 1 Previous Studies Analysed Figurative Language in Movie

No.	Authors	Title	Findings	Similarities	Differences
1.	Sara Mostafa Shokshok, and Rohmani Nur Indah ²¹	Religious Education Values in Mostafa Akkad's the Message	The research revealed that figurative language which represent religious education values are found in the movie and types of	The authors used qualitative descriptive research methodology to describe the finding	The research using sociolinguistic point of view to analyze and try to find religious education values in the movie.

²¹ Sara Mostafa Shokshok and Rohmani Nur Indah, "Figure of Speech Representing Religious Education Values in Moustafa Akkad's Movie The Message," *LINGUA : Jurnal Bahasa, Sastra, Dan Pengajarannya* 16, no. 1 SE-Articles (February 18, 2019): 1–14, <https://doi.org/10.30957/lingua.v16i1.568>.

			<p>figurative language found in the Message Movie such as irony, personification, simile, paradox, hyperbole, oxymoron, repetitive, metaphor, symbol, onomatopoeia, antithesis, and metonymy.</p>	s	
2.	Nguyen Van Thao ²²	Investigating Semantic Analysis on Figurative Language to a Movie Script:	The researcher discovered several types of figurative language, they are; simile, metaphor, hyperbole,	The authors used qualitative descriptive research methodology to	The study used semantic analysis to analyze the script of Frozen movie

²²Nguyen Van Thao, "Investigating Semantic Analysis on Figurative Language to a Movie Script: A Literature Case," *International Journal of Culture and Modernity* 6, no. SE-Articles (July 22, 2021): 22–30, <https://ijcm.academicjournal.io/index.php/ijcm/article/view/47>.

		A Literature Case	personification, metonymy, litotes, exaggeration.	describe the findings	
3.	Ayu Marcela Dewa, I Nengah Sudipa, Sang Ayu Isnun Maharani ²³	Figurative Language in The Fault in Our Star Movie	The researchers found 38 examples of figurative language in The Fault in Our Star Movie	The authors used qualitative descriptive research methodology to describe the findings	The study aimed to interpret the meaning of figurative language that are found in the movie

The researcher decided to use Richard E. Mezo and Gorys Keraf theory to identify the types of figurative language in I'm the Best Muslim movie. Furthermore, this study's data source and the theory used are the differences between this study and three researches that have been studied previously. An analysis of figurative language in the I'm the Best Muslim movie has never been done by other researchers before. Therefore, research on this movie is needed to find out what types of figurative language are used and the most widely used.

²³Gusti Ayu Marcela Dewa, I Nengah Sudipa, and Sang Ayu Isnun Maharani, "Figurative Language in The Fault in Our Star Movie," *Humanis* 17, no. 2 (2016): 43–49, <https://ojs.unud.ac.id/index.php/sastra/article/view/28985>.