CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is a part of communication for people to interact with others and it has important function for human life for exchanging ideas, social life, culture and much more. According to Yanti (2020) language is used every day by people to gain an understanding. Therefore, language is very important for human life for communicating. Language can be spoken and written which is to express someone's feeling from their ideas, thoughts, and imaginations. The language is easy to find in public speaking, letters, newspapers, magazines, novels, songs and movie, etc. Semantic is a subset of linguistic studies that examines the meaning of words and sentences, as well as communication as a critical component of social structure, and it necessitates a thorough grasp (Leech, 1981).

Figurative language is a part of semantic. Figurative language is a study of words or expression with a meaning that is different from the literal interpretation (Deviani, 2017). Comparative, contradictive, and correlative figurative language are the three categories. Personification, metaphor, and simile are examples of comparative figurative language. Hyperbole, litotes, paradox and irony are examples of contradictory figurative language. Metonymy, synecdoche, symbol, allusion and ellipsis are examples of correlative figurative language (Kennedy, 1983). The function of figurative language is the language that people normally used to make the conversation sound colorful and it attracts the other people to

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listen. Even though, the figurative language sometimes takes a long time to understand the meaning that delivered by the speakers.

The figurative language specifically can be found in the conversation especiallyin the movie. The function of figurative language in the movie is to describe how the dialogues show the characters' behavior and how the way they deliver their speech. The dialogues in the movie need to apply figurative language almost in every conversation because figurative language has a connotative meaning in which it can emerge the audiences' imaginations and curiosities so that they are able to understand the utterances on the dialogues. The movie really needs figurative language as a part of main language because it has a certain effect to make the receivers of the message feel more interested. Without figurative language, the dialogues in the movie will be flat and cold. Furthermore, the audiences will feel bored to watch the movie.

One of the movies which uses many figurative languages on its dialogue is *Ratatouille*. It is one of movies produced by Walt Disney Pictures and the title of the movie is originated from a French dish. This movie tells about Remy who has a dream to become a chef with his partner named Linguini, to archive Remy's goal. They have to do teamwork and prove it that Remy could be a chef even though he is only a rat. The researcher also gives an example of figurative language that found in *Ratatouille* movie, as follows:

"Clean. Clean. Clean-orino.Cleaneriffic.**Close to Godliness**"

(*Ratatouille*,00:03:09)

"Close to Godliness" has categorized as hyperbole because it has an exaggerated feeling and that 'Godliness' well known as quality of being deeply religious and describes as a holy things.Therefore, that is impossible that the food from garbage becomes a holy thing and in this scene Remy implies 'close to Godliness' as the food from garbage is clean without rat poison and also itis safe and edible.

The researcher chooses figurative language because in general, people communicate with others with full of expression that they deliver to make the conversation more interesting and entertain, when they are using figurative language to communicate, the listener should know the meaning of what kind information that the speaker gives. The important of figurative language in the movie is a way to clarify images that exist in a work, in this case making something abstract into concrete and giving the intensity of emotion. The researcher interested to analyze *Ratatouille* movie as the data source because this movie used figurative language in the dialogues of the movie and it can attract audiences with how the characters in the movie expresses their feeling and thoughts in a unique way with the unique characters which is talking about how their goals and their dreams come true. Besides, this movie is also delight able to understand the meaning of the figurative language in the movie and it will make the audiences attractive with the messages that contain figurative language in the dialogues of the movie.

1.2 Problems of the Study

The problems of the study were about the figurative language and the meaning found in *Ratatouille* movie. The forms of research problem were formulated, as follows:

1. What types of figurative language are found in *Ratatouille* movie produced by Walt Disney Pictures?

2. What are the meanings of figurative language used in *Ratatouille* movie produced by Walt Disney Pictures?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study were directly answer the research problems and help the readers understand about the purpose of the study. The research had two objectives, as follows:

1. To identify and analyze the types of figurative language found in the movie entitled *Ratatouille*produced by Walt Disney Picture.

2. To find out and analyze the meaning of figurative language found in the movie entitled *Ratatouille* produced by Walt Disney Picture.

1.4 Limitation of the Study

This study was focused on the analysis the types of figurative language that found in *Ratatouille* movie based on theory of figurative language proposed by Keraf (2006). The researcher also limited the research on the analysis of the meaning found in *Ratatouille* movie, which contains of figurative language based on the theory of meaning by Leech (1981).

1.5 Significance of the Study

This research will be helpful for the readers that need some information and beneficial in theory and practice for education, observation, analysis, and study in the future.

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

This study was expected to enrich the study of language especially figurative language and give a deeper understanding about the meaning of figurative language in the movie. In addition, this research would be a reference and inspiration for the readers who are interested in discussing similar research.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

In practical term, the researcher hopes this research would be helpful for the readers who have the same topic about figurative language found in the movie. This research would be gave an explanation to readers about how to analyze the figurative language in the movie because movie was a great media that provide pictures, audio, gestures, expressions, and the language shown in the movie so that the readers can comprehend the figurative language in the movie.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS, AND THEORIES

This chapterexplained about the previous studies and the theories that related to the study which is being discussed. Firstly, the research explained the three previous studies. Secondly, the research discussed the concepts. Lastly, this study used the theory of figurative language by Keraf (2006) and theory of meaning by Leech (1981) to analyze the problems of the study.

2.1 Review of Related Literature

There aresome reviews of related literature from previous studies, which related with the topic of this research. They are described as follows:

The first review related to this study was by Cahyani (2021) entitled "An Analysis of Figurative Language in BTS Selected Song". This thesis has aims of the study are identifying the kinds of figurative language and the meaning of figurative language that found in selected song lyrics. The writers used the theory of figurative language proposed byKeraf (2006) and theory of meaning proposed by Leech (1981). In the research method, the researcher collected the data by observation method. The writers analyzed the data by qualitative method and used a descriptive way to present the data. The researcher concluded that there were 8 kinds of figurative language used in selected song lyrics, there were metaphor, hyperbole, allusion, symbols, metonymy, simile, ellipsis, paradox and synecdoche.

There were differences and similarities between previous study and current study. The previous study used selected song as the data source meanwhile this

study used movie as the data source and used mixed method to analyze the data. The similarities between previous study and this study used figurative language as a topic, theory of figurative language from Keraf (2006) and theory of meaning from Leech (1981).

The second review was "The Analysis of Figurative Language in *Trolls* Movie Soundtracks" which has been researched by Yanti (2020). This thesis analyzed the figurative language used in *Trolls* Movie Soundtracks. The aims of her study are to find out the types of figurative language and analyze the meaning of all figurative language that is found in *Trolls* Movie Soundtracks. The researcher used the theory of figurative language proposed by Kennedy (1983) and the other theory proposed by Leech (1981) about meaning. In the research method, the researcher collected the data by observation method. The researcher also analyzed the data using qualitative method and used formal and informal method in presenting the data. The researcher concluded that there were 22 types of figurative language found in *Trolls* Movie Soundtracks, there were (3) simile, (14) hyperbole, (2) paradox, (1) synecdoche, and (2) symbol. For the meaning of each figurative language, there were (8) affective meaning, (7) connotative meaning, (3) social meaning, (2) conceptual meaning and (2) thematic meaning.

There were differences and similarities between previous study and current study. The previous study used song lyrics as the data source and the theory of figurative language from Kennedy (1983) meanwhile this study used movie as the data source, and then for the theory, this research applied the theory of figurative

language from Keraf (2006) and used mixed method to analyze the data. The similarities between previous study and this study used figurative language as a topic and theory of meaning from Leech (1981).

The last review related to this study was by Izzudin(2018) " An Analysis Of Figurative Language Found In *The Shawshank Redemption* Movie: A Formalistic Study". This journal article tried to analyze the figurative language found in the movie *The Shawshank Redemption* and the aim of the study is to analyze the types of figurative language and identify the meaning that found in his study. The theories of figurative language applied in their study were taken from Nuriadi (2016) and theory of meaning by Chaer (1994). In the research method, the researchers used a documentation method to collect the data. The researchers analyzed the data using a qualitative method. The researchers used informal methods in presenting the data. From the result, the researchers found 9 kinds of figurative language in the song lyrics. They were simile, metaphor, personification, hyperbole, imagery, litotes, irony, metonymy, and synecdoche. On the other hand, the only meaning found here is contextual meaning.

There were differences and similarities between previous study and current study. The theory of figurative language from Nuriadi (2016) and theory of meaning by Chaer (1994) meanwhile this study used movie as the data source and the theory of figurative language from Keraf (2006) and theory of meaning from Leech (1981) and used mixed method to analyze the data. The similarity between previous study and this study used figurative language as a topic and movie as a data source.

2.1 Concepts

Concepts help the term of this study to avoid misunderstanding in the readers perception. To support this research, the writer has provide some concepts that relate with this study such as:

2.2.1 Figurative language

Figurative language is the only one language to learn a figure of speech that different from literal meaning. "A figure speech occurs when the speakers or writers will show their emphasize the words that contained denotation meaning" (Kennedy &Gioia, 1995:677).

2.2.2 Movie

According to Bordwell and Thompson (2008:3) Movie is a part of an art which has unique language and expresses it with their own way. In the movie, to express their ideas and emotions from the characters, they use language to communicate with others as social creatures which is important to fulfill their needs and to make the characters express their feelings and emotions.

2.2.3 Ratatouille

Ratatouille is an American computer animated comedy genre film and it was produced by Walt Disney Picture in 2007. It is eight films produced by Pixar and the title of the movie originated from a French dish called *Ratatouille* that is served by type of animal as the main character is a rat named Remy who is dreaming to become a chef and tries to get his goal with his friend or partnership with a French restaurant's garbage boy, named Linguini.

2.3 Theories

In the theoretical bases, there are some descriptions about the theories that are used to analyze the data. This study will draw some theoretical frameworks relate to kinds of figurative language proposed by the expert, Keraf (2006) and the types of meaning theories by Leech (1981).

2.3.1 Figurative Language

Figurative language is the only one language to learn a figure of speech that different from literal meaning. ''A figure speech occurs when the speakers or writers will show their emphasize the words that contained denotation meaning''(Kennedy &Gioia, 1995:677). Figurative language is common in the works of literature such as poetry, short story, movie, novel, and fiction or nonfiction writing. To make the characters get more feeling when they express their action, figurative language is the best option because it will make the conversation between the speakers and listeners sound more colorful.

2.3.2 Types of Figurative Language

According to Keraf (2006) there are some types of figurative language to describe and explain, as follows:

2.3.2.1 Personification

Personifications is one type of figurative language style that describes inanimate or animate objects who have human characteristics (Keraf 2006:140). Personification is between the object or something that is lifeless as the comparison but it acts like a human. Personification usually can be found in

movie script, song lyrics, poetry, storybooks, fiction and nonfiction novels. For example:

The wind that roared in the middle of the dark knight added to our fear.

(Keraf, 2006:140)

The sentence above is a personification because the wind is "roaring" which is it shows the characteristic of human being.

2.3.2.2 Metaphor

Metaphor is a type of analogy that allows to compare two objects directly but succinctly (Keraf, 2006:139) which means when using metaphor as to compare between two objects that are different, but when it makes into a sentence, it will produce a different meaning from the original sentence and there is no connective words such as like or as. For example:

The sound is right hand from here.

(Keraf, 2006:99)

The meaning of the right hand of the sentence above is a confidant.

2.3.2.3 Simile

According to Keraf (2006:138) simile is part of figurative language with an explicit comparison. An explicit comparison indicates that is expresses something that is the same as another object right away, and it necessitates an effort to explain the resemblance with connective terms. For example:

His miser is like a rock crab

(Keraf, 2006:138)

The sentence above is like someone being miserly like a hard rock crab, and the above parable is marked with the word "like".

2.3.2.4 Hyperbole

According to Keraf (2006:135) defines that hyperbole is a part of language style and it has overstatement in a matter raised. As Kennedy &Gioia (1995:687) pointed out, hyperbole is a part of figurative language that is specifically, exaggeration or overstatement. It usually for emphasis or giving detail descriptively. Hyperbole can be used for humor purposes. For example:

My anger was so close to the limit that I almost exploded

(Keraf, 2006:135)

The sentence above is one of the types of hyperbole in which this sentence contained something called exaggeration. If it was true that someone exploded because of their anger, they would have died.

2.3.2.5 Litotes

Litotes is a language style for expressing anything that is intended to humble oneself. Something that was described as being less than actual circumstance, or a concept to express in order to deny the opposite (Keraf, 2006:133). Litotes also can be used as the opposite of hyperbole or often this kind of speech has an overstatement where the speaker gives the negative words in ironically which refer to the opposite. (Kennedy, 1983:496). For example:

My position means nothing at all

(Keraf, 2006:133)

The sentence above contains litotes, which means it shows that the position does not have any power or rights to do more than they expect.

2.3.2.6 Paradox

A figure of speech that contains a real contradiction with the fact or an actual situation is called a paradox (Keraf, 2006:136). Paradox has a statement that strikes to the generally contradictory, but in some reflection makes sense. For example:

He starved to death amidst his immense wealth

(Keraf, 2006:136)

Logically, a rich person will never run out of money, but in this sentence the rich person does not feel happy or satisfied with his or her wealth that they have and uses money just for fun rather than thinking about their health

2.3.2.7 Irony

According to Keraf (2006:143) Irony is a figurative language term that means anything that has a different meaning or goal than what is expressed in some words. Irony is an effective literary form because it conveys an impression that contains great restraint. Whether intentionally or not, the series of words used deny the true meaning. For example:

I know you are the most beautiful girl in the world who deserves a place of honor!

(Keraf, 2006:143)

The meaning of the example above has the opposite meaning, where the girl has a bad attitude. So, she does not deserve a good place.

2.3.2.8 Metonymy

According to (Keraf, 2006:142) metonymy is a language that uses some words or an object to express something else because the relationship between two or more different objects are very close. It has a meaning behind one object that can be replaced by other objects that are closely associated with it. For example:

The pen is more dangerous than the sword

(Keraf, 2006:142)

The statement above contains metonymy. The pen can be interpreted as frequently spoken words or utterances, and the sword can be interpreted as physical strength, which means the sentence above can be interpreted, as someone's words can be more dangerous than physical strength.

2.3.2.9 Synecdoche

Synecdoche is a part of figurative language that can be explained as (pars pro toto) which means it uses a part of a thing to express or (totum pro parte) which means to use the whole to express a part (Keraf, 2006:142). Synecdoche is a linguistic style in which one element stands in for the entire or vice versa. (Kennedy &Gioia, 1995:688) For example:

Each head is subject to a donation of Rp 1.000,-

(Keraf, 2006:142)

The statement above contains synecdoche because "head" is part of the human body and it refers to someone or people who will get charged a donation of Rp 1.000, - per person.

2.3.2.10 Allusion

Allusion is a figure of speech that tries to suggest similarities between people, places, or events (Keraf, 2006:141). The parts of things that include in allusion with form words or sentences that usually relate to the events, legends, figures, or popular incidents in the past, which if known by many people are then linked to events in the present. For example:

The little Kartini helped fight for her equal rights

(Keraf, 2006:141)

Kartini is a heroine for Indonesian women who is a tough woman and has always been a role model for Indonesian women to fight for their rights.

2.3.3 Types of Meaning

According to leech (1981) Semantic is the literature of meaning that relate with the communication becoming a more crucial factor in social community. Specifically, semantics is well known as the study of the human thought which has conceptualization, thought processes, and cognition that help people to express their experience by using language. Reflected meaning, conceptual meaning, social meaning, collocative meaning, thematic meaning, affective meaning, and connotative meaning are the seven categories of meaning.

2.3.3.1 Conceptual Meaning

In contrast to other types of meaning, conceptual meaning is the most important part that is usually used in every act of linguistic communication.According to Leech (1981:9) in brief definition, conceptual meaning is a part of essential language which has the purpose to provide an appropriate meaning of the sentence and behind the sentence there's no other meaning. For example:

1. A cats: furry, four-legged and very cute pets

2. Restaurant: A place that usually sells and serves food and drinks to the public with waiters.

2.3.3.2 Connotative Meaning

The presentation of communicative value based on what it relates to is known as connotative meaning, and it has solely conceptual content. Leech (1981:12) pointed out that connotative meaning has connotative sense which means a word will be described as another meaning or other designation in accordance with the context of the sentence. For example:

Red rose means sincere love

2.3.3.3 Social Meaning

The meaning conveyed to the social context or social circumstances is called social meaning (Leech, 1981:14). The knowledge of stylistic and other types of language are the way to decode the text and to recognize some words and pronunciation as being dialects and social meaning called as illocutionary force of

utterance, it can be as a threat, an invitation, an apology and etc. Leech (1981:15).

For example:

1. Steed (poetic)

2. Horse (general)

    Nag (slang)

3. Gee-gee (baby language)

4. Domicile (very formal, official)

5. Residence (formal)

6. Abode (poetic)

7. Home (general)

2.3.3.4 Affective Meaning

Affective meaning is mostly a parasitic category to express someone's emotions depending on the meditation of others categories of meaning conceptual, connotative, or stylistic. Sometimes, in affective meaning to express personal feelings or attitude by using a language. The meaning of words is frequently conveyed by their conceptual and connotative substance. For example:

"You are a vicious tyrant and a villainous reprobation and I have you" or "I hate you. You idiot"

This is the example of affective meaning which is the speaker here showing his or her negative attitude towards his listener.

2.3.3.5 Reflected Meaning

When a term has several conceptual meanings, reflected meaning occurs when one of the meanings arises for the surroundings and responds to a specific

meaning. There is one meaning that will appear contagious to other meanings in the sense that it is the dominant suggestive force, either due to frequency and familiarity or the strength of its relationship, Leech (1981:16). For example:

Are limbs, so dear-archievied, are sides,

Full-nerved still warm - too hard to stir?

Wilfred Owen blatantly employs the word 'dear' in the sentence expensively. In these lines from Funlity, a poem about a deceased soldier, but also alludes to the sense 'beloved' one feels in the setting of poem. Where shear strength allows reflected meaning to penetrate (Leech, 1981:16)

2.3.3.6 Collocative Meaning

Collocative meaning is associated with a word because the meaning of words tends to occur in its environment. Beautiful and handsome, both of them can be expressed as "good looking" and they can be used as a range of nouns that usually appear together or when they combine. For example:

1. Pretty can be used for girl,boy, woman, flower, garden, color, village, etc.

2. Handsome can be used for boy, man, car, vessel, overcoat, airliner, typewriter, etc. (Leech, 1981:17)

2.3.3.7 Thematic Meaning

Thematic meaning refers to how people communicate through structuring messages in terms of order, emphasis, and focus by the writer or speaker. Normally, it refers to active sentences such as the first sentence, it has different meaning and its passive equivalent and the second sentence mostly in conceptual part will be look similar. For example:

1. Laura donated the first prize

2. The first prize was donated by Laura

Of course,their communication values differ in that they imply a distinct context: "What did Laura contribute?" the active voice asks implicitly. The passive voice responds to the implicit question, "Who was the top prize donated by?