CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is a means of human communication used in everyday life. People need language to communicate, engage and get records from others. According to Chomsky (2006:15), Language is particularly interesting because language plays an essential role in thinking and human interaction, and because in this case writer can begin to describe the system of knowledge that is attained and to formulate some plausible hypotheses about the intrinsic human capacities that make this achievement possible. In addition, language is interpreted as a way of speech and writing sentences that are designed so that humans easily accept it. Language can be spoken or written. Spoken language is a form of expressing the manner of speech directly and heard by the listener and is usually followed by body movements and tone of speech. Spoken language is usually found in speech readings or people who talk to the other person, or can be found people who are doing interviews and not written. Written language may be located in singular, tale, movie script, and not heard but study.

According to Colston (2015:128), Figurative language is useful for cathartically capturing and illuminating a speaker's attitudes or emotions about something, a relaxed consideration of common ground may be beneficial. If a speaker is too absorbed in attempting to speak appropriately for some audience, the

catharsis enabled by figurative language production may be compromised. Figurative language is the language used by poets or suppositions, and define the impact on a person. Figurative language is also referred to as figurative language style. Figurative language is a word or phrase that describes a person, such as beautiful and handsome. The language used is colloquially.

According to Meyer (1997:1), literature is a time period used to describe written texts marked with the resource of cautious use of language, along with functions which consist of creative metaphors, well-turned phrases, elegant syntax, rhyme, alliteration, which are aesthetically examine oriented through the author to be aesthetically observe and are deliberately extremely open in interpretation. Movie is one example of literature. The movie has a message that wants to be supplied for the moviegoers. Movie invites the audiences to come to the new global, new lifestyles as if the site visitors' existence there. Rather, every single phrase has their personal because of this and includes specific messages. The audience ought to be able to recognize what is contained inside that movie.

According to Pavesi (2005), movie is the introduction of a carefully planned rhythm of the dialogue, which is slower and clearer than in naturally occurring conversation. Movie is considered one of essential a part of human lifestyles. Movie also becomes one in every of sources of amusement, training, and information. According to Taylor (1999) movies to be appealing and to be commercially successful, which naturally influences (and justifies) the linguistic choices made when building up the dialogue. Such appeal is closely connected to two other important constraints, the need to relate enthralling stories, and to prevent the

audience from losing track of the plot, which compromises the spontaneity of language.

For that reason, this study analyzed figurative language in movies. This focus is based on the fact that nearly everyone enjoys watching films. However, people sometimes watch movies without understanding their meaning. Every movie has messages to deliver to viewers. Therefore, this study takes data from movies, specifically the film "Free Guy." The author chooses "Free Guy" because the film is significant and exciting to watch.

1.2 Problems of the Study

Based on the background has been explained above, the problems of this study can be described as follows:

1. What types of figurative language are used in the "Free Guy" movie?
2. What are the meanings of figurative languages in the "Free Guy" movie?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Based on the problems above, this study has two objectives. Those can be described as follows:

1. To identify the types of figurative language used in "Free Guy" movie.
2. To know the meaning of figurative language in "Free Guy" movie.

1.4 Limitation of the Study

This study focused on identifying the types of figurative language used in the movie 'Free Guy'. Also, since the object relates to the background of the study which focuses on what are the meaning of figurative languages in the "Free Guy" movie. Further, this study uses Leech's (1978) theory to analyze figurative language and applies Barthes' (1988) theory to analyze the meanings of figurative language. Barthes acknowledged the denotative, literal meaning of signs as their surface or initial meaning. Meanwhile connotative can be subjective and contextual, reflecting social, historical, or personal interpretations.

1.5 Significance of the Study

This study is kind of scientific paper, there must be the aims that researcher tries to achieve. Therefore, this research has both theoretical and practical aims. The theoretical aims are to apply previous knowledge and assess the researcher's understanding of literary theories. The practical aim is to analyze how effectively these theories can be applied to understand the figurative language in the movie "Free Guy."
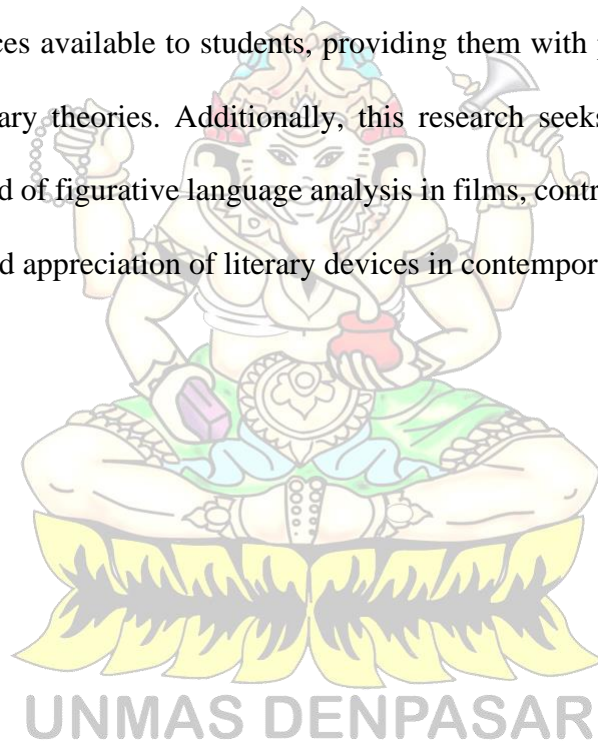
1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

This study is useful in developing the theory about figurative language. The readers are expected to be able to interpret how the figurative language are found in some utterances in a conversation by applying the theory by Barthes (1988)

(Simile, Metaphor, Personification, Apostrophe, Metonymy, Synecdoche, Symbolism, Allegory, Paradox, Hyperbole, Understatement, Irony, Allusion)

1.5.2 Practical Significance

This study is expected to be a reference for developing literary study and the references for the following study, especially for the students at Faculty of Foreign Language, Mahasaraswati Denpasar University. It aims to enrich the academic resources available to students, providing them with practical examples of applying literary theories. Additionally, this research seeks to inspire future studies in the field of figurative language analysis in films, contributing to a deeper understanding and appreciation of literary devices in contemporary media.

CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE,
CONCEPTS AND THEORIES

2.1 Reviews of Related Literature

There are several studies that have been executed previously via a few writers which are relevant to this study. The a thesis entitled "An analysis of figurative language used in the Great Gatsby movie was written by Diah (2019). This study focuses on the types of figurative expression in Great Gatsby movie.

The previous study had some similarities with this study, focusing on figurative expressions in movies. The differences between the previous research and this study were the data sources. The "Great Gatsby" movie was chosen as the data source for the previous study. Meanwhile, the "Free Guy" movie was used as the data source in this paper. The purpose of this study was to explore figurative expressions in movies, similar to previous research. However, this study differed in its choice of data source, opting to analyze the "Free Guy" movie instead of "The Great Gatsby" as in the previous research. By focusing on a different film, the study aimed to provide new insights into the use of figurative language in cinematic narratives.

The second study, entitled "An Analysis Of Figurative Language Used In Twilight Movie (A Descriptive Qualitative Study Of Twilight Movie Script)," was written by Nurmaini in 2018. The purpose of this study was to identify and analyze the types of figurative language used in the "Twilight" movie script and the

meanings conveyed. The study used two theories: the figurative language theory proposed by Leech (1978) and Richard E. Mezo. The second theory applied was Lichao's theory to support the analysis. The results of the study found eight types of figurative languages. Researchers used situational context to determine the meaning of each figurative language that appeared in the "Twilight" films. The previous study had some similarities with this study, focusing on figurative language. The difference between the previous research and this study was the data source. The "Twilight" movie was chosen as the data source for the previous study. Meanwhile, the "Free Guy" movie was used as the data source in this paper.

The third study, entitled "An Analysis Of Figurative Language Used In Movie Script 'TOY STORY 4,'" was written by Sabtina in 2020. This study's purpose was to analyze the meaning of figurative language. This research used Bain's theory to analyze the types of figurative language and Barthes' (1988) theory to examine the purposes of figurative language. There were eight types of figurative languages in the script of the movie "Toy Story 4": simile, hyperbole, personification, metonymy, alliteration, idiom, repetition, and rhetoric. Different from the previous research, in this study, the author tried to research the kinds of figurative language in a film, specifically in the "Free Guy" movie. Moreover, the author aimed to find out the types of figurative language and the dominant type of figurative language in the "Free Guy" movie.

The next study was "Figurative Language in The Song Lyrics of Passenger's Album 'All the Little Lights' by Agus Krisna (2018)." This study aimed to identify and analyze the meaning of figurative language found in the song lyrics of

Passenger's fourth album, "All the Little Lights." The data in this study were directly taken from the album, which consists of twelve songs. The collected data were analyzed using a qualitative and descriptive method. The study applied an informal method to present the analysis. The results of the study showed that there were nine types of figurative language found in the song lyrics. Most of the figurative expressions found in those songs were similes. Four out of seven types of meaning were used in those lyrics to understand the figurative meanings, including collocative meaning. All the songs analyzed had main themes centered around life and love.

The last study was "An Analysis of Figurative Language in Taylor Swift's Song Lyrics by Wilyawati and Maryani (2018)." This study aimed to identify the types of figurative language used in Taylor Swift's lyrics and describe the contextual meanings of the figurative language used in her songs. The research data were obtained from two songs from Taylor Swift's album titled "Red," specifically the songs "Red" and "22."

In comparison to Wilyawati and Maryani's study, both studies used a descriptive qualitative method and conducted library research to collect data. Their findings showed that hyperbole was the most dominant figurative language in Taylor Swift's songs, and based on the contextual meanings, her lyrics often conveyed themes of conflict, heartache, and betrayal. In contrast, the present study found that metaphor was the dominant type of figurative language in the "Free Guy" movie.

2.2 Concepts

In this study, writer thoroughly examine three main ideas: firstly, writer analyze the detailed story and characters of the Free Guy movie; secondly, writer explore movies as an art form, looking at aspects like cinematography and storytelling; and thirdly, writer scrutinize how Free Guy stands out in the world of movies, all discussed further in this research.:

2.2.1 Figurative Language

Figurative language also a form of expression used to convey meaning beyond the literal interpretation of words. Richards (1993:78) stated, unlike literal language, which states facts directly, figurative language uses techniques such as metaphor, simile, personification, hyperbole, and symbolism to create a deeper, more imaginative understanding of a concept, idea, or emotion. By employing figurative language, writers and speakers can evoke emotions, create vivid imagery, and add layers of meaning to their words, enhancing the impact and richness of their communication.

According to Grindon (1879) Figurative Language is a subject which the lapse of time does not affect. refers to the use of words and expressions in ways that deviate from their literal meanings to create more complex, nuanced, and vivid meanings. These expressions often involve comparisons, associations, or other imaginative techniques to convey ideas or emotions in a more engaging and impactful manner.

As Barthes stated (1988), Literature in all its forms, the conversation of the cultivated, sermons, speeches, even the quarrels of the brutish, and the slang of the vulgar and criminal, alike supply examples of such modes of expression. Rhetoric long since distinguished the different kinds of figure, and gave them names metaphor, metonymy, irony, hyperbole, personification, and so forth.

2.2.2 Free Guy Movie

According to Wikipedia (2022), Free Guy is an action comedy film. The 2021 american film stars Ryan Reynolds as man, a bank cashier who's simplest a background character in the movie, whose function is virtually trying to save his friends from being worn out through the game's creators.

The film follows Guy as he discovers that he is living in a video game and sets out to become the hero of his own story. Free Guy is a fun and heartwarming film that explores themes of free will, reality, and the meaning of life. It is also a visually stunning film, with some of the best action sequences in recent memory.

2.2.3 Movie

According to Doyle (2012), Movie is about how to work with people in the film industry about who they are, what they do, and what they want. It is about how to become one of them, if that's the road you'd like to take. They are the people who finance, invest, produce, package, market, and distribute movies. Movie are just like novels or quick memories in that they tell a story.

Bordwell (1990) stated, they include the same genres: romantic, ancient, detective, mystery, adventure, horror, and technological know-how fiction. But, movie may also include sub-companies consisting of: movement, comedy, tragedy, westerns and battle. The strategies you operate to research a movie are closely related to the ones used to investigate literature; however, movies are multimedia. They're visual media made for visitors. Movie take command of more of our senses to create unique atmospheres or convey emotions.

2.3 Theories

In this study, writer use two studies: one looks at general figurative language concepts like metaphors and similes, while the other focuses on categorizing these types of language, explaining the differences between them such as metaphors and similes, all detailed further in this research:

2.3.1 Figurative Language

According to Barthes (1988), figurative language affords us imaginative pleasure. Imagination might be described in one sense as that faculty or ability of the mind that proceeds by sudden leaps from one point to another, that goes up a stair by leaping in one jump from the bottom to the top rather than by climbing up one step at a time.

The mind takes delight in these sudden leaps, in seeing likenesses between unlike things. there are four primary motives of the use of figurative language. Firstly, figurative language provides readers resourceful satisfaction of literary

works. Secondly, it is a way of bringing additional imagery into verse, making the abstract concrete, making literary works more sensuous. Thirdly, figurative is a way of including emotional depth to in any other case simply informative statements and conveying attitudes along side statistics. And the closing, it is far a manner of saying a good deal in quick compass.

2.3.2 Types of Figurative Language

There are thirteen type of figurative language by Laurence Barthes (1988); they are Simile, Metaphor, Personification, Apostrophe, Metonymy, Synecdoche, Symbolism, Allegory, Paradox, Hyperbole, Understatement, Irony, and Allusion which are described as follow:

1. Simile

According to Barthes (1988), Simile the comparison is by the use of some word phrase, such as like, as, than, similar to, resemble, or seems. For example: You are like the moon illuminating darkness. It can be seen that the phrase is like comparing a face with the moon. This sentence describes the splendor of the face itself.

2. Metaphor

Metaphor is a figure of speech that describe an object or action in a way that is not literal, but helps explain ideas or comparisons. Barthes (1988) states that in metaphor the contrast is implied – that is, the figurative time period and it is far

substituted for or recognized with the literal term. Every of metaphor and simile are contrast among things which is probably basically no longer like.

The most effective distinction among them is the use of connotative terms. In simile, the poet uses the connotative phrase such as: like, as, then, similar to, or resemble. On the equal time as, in metaphor the comparison is implied, the figurative term and it is substituted or diagnosed with literal time period. For example: The sun of my life. The person described by this metaphor is not really providing sun for physical. He or she is just someone who brings happiness.

3. Personification

Personification is the procedure assigning human feature into non- human topics. In step with Barthes (1988), personification consists in giving the attributes of a individual to an animal, an item, or an concept. For examples: The moon smiled at me. It is far a personification due to the reality the phrase smile simplest addressed to a human no longer a issue.

4. Apostrophe

According to Barthes (1988), apostrophe is defined as addressing someone absent or some thing nonhuman as though it changed right into a live and present and will reply to what's being said. Apostrophe used as an affiliation of terms addressing a non-existent man or woman or an summary concept on this type of manner as though it had been present and able to information feelings. For instance: John Keats used an apostrophe in the poem "Bright Star". "Bright star, will I be as steadfast as you." In poetry tells about stars (imaginary ideas).

5. Metonymy

Metonymy is a figurative which means wherein the name of one item or idea is substituted for that of another intently related to it. According to Barthes (1988) metonymy (the use of something closely related for the thing actually meant) is a substitute some significant detail or aspect of an experience for the experience itself. For instance: Now it has never experienced such an event since Napoleon. Napoleon is used to represent the time of Napoleon, the time when Napoleon lived.

6. Synecdoche

Synecdoche is a phrase or phrase wherein a part of a few element is used to symbolize a whole, or a whole is used to symbolize a part of something. According to Barthes (1988), synecdoche (the use of the part for the whole) is a substitute some significant detail or aspect of an experience for the experience itself. Synechdoche is a kind of figurative language that mentions part of a element to signify the whole lot or makes use of the entire to signify the detail. For instance: Australia lost the final. Australia is used to represent the Australian team (Oxford Learner's Dictionary)

7. Symbolism

Symbolism is the exercising or arts of the usage of an object or a word to symbolize an abstract idea. An action, person, place, word, or object can all have a symbolic this means that. Symbolism is frequently utilized by creator to enhance their writing. Symbolism can provide a literary art work extra richness and colour

and can make the which means of the work deeper. According to Barthes (1988) A symbol may be roughly defined as something that means more than what it is.

For example :

"Ah Sunflower, weary of time,

Who countest the stairs of the solar;

Looking for after that sweet golden clime

Where the traveller's adventure is carried out."

William Blake is going symbolic in his poem "Ah Sunflower". Blake makes use of a sunflower as a picture for humans and "the sun" symbolizes existence. Consequently, these strains symbolically check with their lifestyles cycle and their longing for a never-finishing lifestyles.

8. Allegory

According to Barthes (1988) Allegory is a narrative or description that has a second meaning beneath the surface one. even though the surface story or description may additionally additionally have its very personal interest, the writer's major hobby is within the ulterior meaning. Allegory has been described sometimes as an prolonged metaphor and on occasion as a sequence of associated symbols. For the example: The world is like a green plant that witches every eye that looks. Beautiful and so amazing. But, gradually it will turn yellow, dry and eventually disappear.

9. Paradox

A paradox is an obvious contradiction that is despite the fact that come might also additionally right. It is able to be either a state of affairs or a declaration. As a determine of speech, paradox is a declaration. Paradox is the declaration reputedly self-contradiction or destructive to what is typically held to be right however which even though includes a fact. For instance: on the same time as Alexander Pope wrote that a literary critic of his time may additionally "damn with faint praise," he use a verbal paradox, for a way can a people damn by praising? (Barthes (1988).

10. Hyperbole

Hyperbole or overstatement is in reality exaggeration but exaggeration in the provider of truth (Barthes (1964: 110). It is miles paperwork from the easy severa of jokes is used as manner for insult, or virtually is used to dramatize a state of affairs, wherein in reality of the situation might not be that bad. For example: If i'm can't get a contemporary automobile, i will die. This sentence display some factor exaggeration due to the truth it is far a not feasible that a person will die if they are able to't get a cutting-edge vehicle

11. Understatement

Understatement is a trope that the author or speaker deliberately makes a situation seem less important or serious than it is. in keeping with Barthes (1988) "disparaging statements say much less than one possible manner in what's said or handiest in how one says it". For example: You provide items to buddies, and the

gifts writer give are not the same charge as other pals' gifts "Take it my little gift". The gift give is underestimated as it is not as expensive as other friends.

12. Irony

Irony is the evaluation most of the real that means of word declaration and the muse of a few different which means. For instance: I truly like your voice while you prevent creating a song. In truth, this sentence describes that I who have been love your voice do not really love, however the speech desires to someone (you) to prevent making a song and the hearer is going away with precisely the opposite concept from what speech intended to deliver (Barthes (1988).

13. Allusion

Allusion are figure of speech that refer to a place, person, or event. It can be real or imaginary and can refer to anything, including fiction, folklore, historical events, or religious manuscripts. According to Barthes (1988) Allusions are a means of reinforcing the emotion or the ideas of one's own work with the emotion or ideas of another work. For example: I am sorry I'm not superman. This example writer consult with as allusion is the word "superman" which refers to superhero fictional characters who've high power and velocity.