

**AN ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN “RAYA AND
THE LAST DRAGON” MOVIE: SEMANTIC APPROACH**

THESIS



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**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES
PUTERA BATAM UNIVERSITY
2022**

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**Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the degree of
Sarjana Sastra**



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I, Yandi Wijaya, NPM 171210057
Hereby declare that the term paper entitled:

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Is the real work of myself and I realize that this thesis has never been published in other
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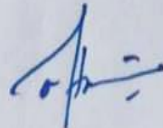
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Afriana, S.S., M.Pd

Supervisor

ABSTRAK

Orang-orang di era ini menggunakan bahasa kiasan untuk mengekspresikan dan mengungkapkan perasaan mereka dengan makna yang menyenangkan di baliknya. Orang biasanya menyembunyikan arti sebenarnya dari kata-kata mereka daripada mengungkapkan arti sebenarnya untuk menyindir seseorang atau membuat orang lain lebih bahagia. Peneliti melakukan penelitian tentang analisis bahasa kiasan dari film “Raya and the last dragon”. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis jenis dan fungsi dari film tersebut. Untuk pendekatannya, penelitian menggunakan semantik sebagai pendekatan yang tepat untuk melakukan penelitian ini. Penelitian ini difokuskan pada jenis dan fungsi kiasan yang digunakan dalam film “Raya and the last dragon”. Peneliti menggunakan teori Perrine (1969) untuk menjawab dua pertanyaan penelitian. Penelitian kualitatif deskriptif ini menemukan jenis dan fungsi bahasa kiasan dengan menerapkan metode observasional. Peneliti mengamati “Film Raya dan Naga Terakhir” dengan mendengarkan ucapan dan melihat konteksnya, kemudian mencatat setiap bahasa kiasan yang muncul dalam film tersebut. Ini menggunakan teknik non-partisipatif karena peneliti tidak hadir dalam percakapan. Analisis data dilakukan melalui metode identitas semantik karena unsur semantik diperlukan dalam proses analisis data. Kompetensi semantik-dalam teknik penyamaan diadopsi. Penyajian hasil penelitian dilakukan dengan metode informal. Oleh karena itu, kata-kata digunakan untuk mempresentasikan hasil penelitian. Setelah menganalisis data dari film, peneliti menemukan tiga puluh data yang berkaitan dengan jenis dan fungsi bahasa kiasan dari film. Macam-macam bahasa kiasan yang peneliti temukan, seperti metafora, personifikasi, metonimi, meremehkan, berlebihan, paradoks, alegori, ironi, dan simbolisme. Metonimi menjadi jenis yang paling dominan di antara delapan jenis lainnya. Untuk fungsi tersebut, peneliti menemukan kesenangan imajinatif, citra tambahan, sarana konsentrasi, dan intensitas emosional. Fungsi yang paling umum adalah kesenangan imajinatif.

Kata kunci: Bahasa kiasan, fungsi bahasa kiasan, jenis bahasa kiasan, semantik

ABSTRACT

People in this era uses figurative language to express and utter their feeling with pleasurable meaning behind it. People usually conceal the real meaning of their words rather than reveal the real meaning to satirize someone or make others people happier. The researcher did research of figurative language analysis from “Raya and the last dragon” movie. This research aimed analyzing kinds and functions from the movie. For the approach, research used semantic for the proper approach to do this research. This research focused on the kinds and functions of figurative that used in “Raya and the last dragon” movie. The researcher used Perrine (1969)’s theories to answer two research questions. This descriptive qualitative research discovered the kinds and functions of figurative language by implementing observational method. The researcher observed the “Raya and the Last Dragon Movie” by listening to utterances and looking at the context, then noted every figurative language that appeared in the movie. It used non-participatory technique because the researcher was not present in the conversation. Data analysis was done through semantic identity method because semantic element was required in the process of analyzing data. Semantic competence-in equalizing technique was adopted. Research result presentation was done by taking informal method. Therefore, words were used to present the research result. After analyzing the data from the movie, researcher found thirty data related to kinds and functions of figurative language from the movie. The kinds of figurative language that researcher found, such as metaphor, personification, metonymy, understatement, overstatement, paradox, allegory, irony, and symbolism. Metonymy became the most dominant kind among eight other kinds. For the function, researcher found imaginative pleasure, additional imagery, means of concentration, and emotional intensity. The most common function was imaginative pleasure.

Keywords: Figurative language, function of figurative language, kinds of figurative language, semantics

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Research

Every language has their own meaning. Especially English language that have a lot of meaning. The meaning from its language is depend on what situation that happening in its context. Many countries use it for their communication, job, or between foreigners from another countries. English language has their own uniqueness in their use in public and social life. So, it is depended on people what function that people want to use it properly to make a better situation.

In this era, English language is not just used for communication between another countries. But it has been used for other things such as social media for international information, and literature work such as novel, poem and etc. Many social media use English language to publish a new news and another unique thing to attract readers from another countries. There are many ways that we can use it to make English language more useable than just for communication. Therefore, it is a must use English language wisely to make a great job and not just for communication.

English language has interacted with every aspect of many people in their life. It can be easy to understand if it realizes in relation of ours daily life. It is because English language is a working system of many communications in some period of time and in the volunteers wherein it used and product of its source and history of its development

in the future. As a result, every people that study English language must realize it from point of view that we just know.

In English language, there are many various kinds of words and their meaning. There are some figurative languages that it uses for English language. This phenomenon was discovered in daily life. The researcher found the phenomena related to figurative languages kind. It appeared in Blank space song lyric song from Taylor Swift. The phenomenon appeared in “**I can read you like a magazine**”. The lyric included to simile. The reason it included into simile because it compared his boyfriend like magazine which the singer knew everything about her boyfriend. According to Perrine (1969), simile are figures of speech which the true meaning did not conveyed by the words which contain comparisons using like, as.

Besides song, phenomena of figurative language also appear in social media. A research conducted by Arianto and Ambalegin (2020) explored figurative language in twitter tweets about Donald Trump. One of the research findings was “**Trump is Dumb as a Rock and Lazy as Hell!!!!**”. The tweet indicates the kind of simile because there is comparison within characteristic of trump and the lifeless things using “as”. The user compared dumbness and laziness of Trump and Rock. According to Perrine (1969), simile are figures of speech which the true meaning did not convey by the words which contain comparisons using like, as.

There another phenomenon found in movie as informative media. The movie “Raya and the Last Dragon” involved the use of figurative language as one of semantic phenomenon. The movie follows Raya as the main character, who attempts to change

the world and fix the mess. Researcher used movie as the data source because realistic readings understand a film as a truthful description of a phenomenon, whose meaning can be (completely) disclosed through a detailed analysis of the contents and the formal features of the images and the interpretation serves to validate the truth claims that the film makes about reality (Flick, 2009).

There are a lot of figurative language that researcher discovered in that movie as in **“My sword here says we’re not”**. The utterance was investigated as personification context As explained by Perrine (1969), personification could be a quite sort of figurative language that describes a lifeless thing as if it is doing an activity like human being. From the Raya utterance the word **“says”** from the sword made the sword as lifeless thing to do activity like human being who have souls. Another phenomenon is from the movie and the conversation involves Raya and her father Benja. In the conversation, Raya and her father talk one clan in **“First: Tail. A sweltering desert with sneaky mercenaries who fight dirty”**. Based on the utterance, it is a metonymy expression that does not imply its true meaning. The word **“Tail”** refers to a hot desert with cunning thief who fight dirty. Perrine (1969) defined metonymy as a part of something is used to signify the whole, or (more rarely) the whole is used to signify a part. In addition to kind, function was also found in the utterance. The function of the utterance is to add imaginative pleasure to the reader. Through the utterance, Raya built the imagination about the tail clan.

Figurative language research have been investigated by previous researchers. The first research was conducted by Tiarawati and Ningsih (2019). In their research, the

researchers analyzed figurative language in “Ugly Love” novel. Perrine (1969) was the main expert that researcher used on their research. Descriptive qualitative research was the method of the research. The research 6 kinds of figurative language. Personification was the most data found in the research.

Another research was taken from Wibawa, Putri, and Juniarta (2020). In the research, the researchers discussed about kinds of figurative language. In the research, the researchers adopted descriptive qualitative to develop the research data. The research data were collected from Richard Marx’s song lyric. The theory of Perrine (1969) about the kinds of figurative language. The research revealed metaphor, personification and, irony, hyperbole, and metonymy were found in the song lyric.

Based on the previous research, the researcher found similarities and differences. For the similarities, the previous and present research analyzed the same topic. It was examined by using Perrine (1969) to analyze the kinds of figurative language. Both of the researcher used qualitative method for collecting their research data. For the difference, both previous and present research took the different data source. This research used “Raya and the Last Dragon” movie. It was taken as the data source because it contained phenomena of figurative language in characters’ utterances.

From all of the information above, the researcher had known that English language has many various kinds of figurative meaning. The researcher chose this topic for analyzing some figurative meaning that English language have. This research answered two research questions regarding to kinds of figurative language and functions in “Raya and the last dragon” movie. The analysis was done in research with

the title “Figurative Language Analysis in “Raya and the Last Dragon” movie: Semantic Approach”.

1.2 Identification of the Problem

Based on the background of the research above, the researcher identified the problem which is related to the research as follows:

1. The importance of mastering English language.
2. Phenomena of figurative language in song lyrics.
3. Phenomenon of figurative in social media.
4. Figurative language in “Raya and the Last Dragon” movie.
5. Kinds of figurative language in “Raya and the Last Dragon” movie.
6. Functions of figurative language in “Raya and the Last Dragon” movie.

1.3 Limitation of the Problem

Based on the identification problems above, the researcher limited the problem as follows:

1. Kinds of figurative language in “Raya and the Last Dragon” movie.
2. Functions of figurative language in “Raya and the Last Dragon” movie.

1.4 Formulation of the Problem

The problems are as formulated below:

1. What are the kinds of figurative language in “Raya and the Last Dragon” movie?

2. What are the functions of figurative language in “Raya and the Last Dragon” movie?

1.5 Objectives of the research

There are two objectives of this research as below:

1. To find out kinds of figurative language in “Raya and the Last Dragon” movie.
2. To find out the functions of language in “Raya and the Last Dragon” movie.

1.6 Significance of the Research

As a result of the study of figurative language, this research will contribute as a learning material for people who want to know about figurative language as well. The research goal is designed to help students or people to improve academic competence and knowledge especially about study of figurative language.

1.6.1 Theoretical Significance

This research has several objectives that had been discussed and explained. The objective is to give more depth explanation about figurative meaning procedure in “Raya and the last dragon” movie. The functions and kinds of figurative language had been discussed and explained in this research. The researcher also got an accurate data from some experts to discuss about figurative language in this research. The goal from this research is to be a useful study for the people who want to know about figurative language.

1.6.2 Practical Significance

This research has some benefits in practical way. This research was expected to give more information and knowledge about figurative language in

“Raya and the Last Dragon” movie. For other goals are to improve student ability to know more about figurative meaning and its kind. The researcher also hopes that from this research can help people for understanding more about figurative language in communicating.

1.7 Definition of Key Terms

Figurative Language: Language that heightens and improves the impact by presenting and compare an object or a particular thing with objects and other more common thing. Usually in short, the use of a given speech will alter and affect the value of the original meaning (Perrine, 1969)

Semantic: Approach that utilizes to create the think about of the meaning of words, phrases and sentences. An analysis of semantic theory, there's continuously an endeavor to center on what the words mean conventionally, instead of on what a person speaker means about what they think, or need them to mean, on a specific event. This approach is concerned with general or objective meaning and dodges attempting to account for subjective or nearby meaning. Doing semantics is endeavoring to figure out deeper meaning of information of phrases, then sentences. (Yule, 2014).

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1. Semantic

Semantics approach refers to an approach that utilizes to create the think about of the meaning of words, phrases and sentences. An analysis of semantic theory is continuously an endeavor to center on what the words mean conventionally, instead of on what a person speaker means about what they think, or need them to mean, on a specific event. This approach is concerned with general or objective meaning and dodges attempting to account for subjective or nearby meaning. Doing semantics is endeavoring to figure out deeper meaning of information from sentences, then word, or phrases which have more than one meaning (Yule, 2014).

In line with explanation above, Fromkin (2014) said that semantics approach is linguistic study of words, morphemes, sentences and phrase. Based on two theories, Researcher used semantic approach because it was related to this research which are focus on morpheme, words, phrase, and sentence were the study of semantic to find the others meaning which is more conventionally. The approach is applied by interpreting the meaning of sentence structure, and signs. One of the semantic discussions is figurative language. The theory of figurative language is as described below.

2.1.1 Figurative Language

Another theory which researcher use in this research is figurative language theory. Figurative Language is language that used heighten and improve the impact by presenting and compare an object or a particular thing with objects and other more common thing. Usually in short, the use of a given speech will alter and affect the value of the original meaning (Abrams,1999). Additionally, Perrine (1969) stated that figurative language is a language the usage of figures of speech or language that cannot be taken actually, widely described a figure of speech is any way to announcing other than the normal way. It describes that figurative language is another way to convey an utterance that is unrealistic.

According to Keraf (2009), figurative language is language that uses expression of word with intending that is unique in relation to the exacting meaning. At the point when a writer utilizes literal language, he is just expressing current realities as they are. In correlation, figurative language utilizes adjustment to make specific linguistic point. As Keraf (2009) said, figurative language is a way of showing or representation mind through a unique language that shows the spirit and the quality of the author (language client). A decent language style has to specific three components, three are: genuineness, deferential, and appealing.

Based on those theories, figurative language relates to the semantic approach. The reason is that semantic approach is discussed to figure out what information of the meaning of a word, a phrase, or a sentence in a language which is not only one

meaning attached to them. Hence the analysis of figurative language needs the application of semantic approach as the relevant approach.

2.1.2 Kinds of Figurative Language

There are several kinds of figurative language that appear in sentence. Each kind has the different characteristic and it is used based on the way the speaker conveys the figurative language. Perrine (1969) parted figurative language into nine kinds. The kinds are personification, metaphor, overstatement, understatement, irony, paradox, metonymy, symbolism, and allegory.

2.1.2.1 Personification

Personification makes the lifeless things, which do not have soul to do something like human being. In reference to Perrine (1969), personification could be a quite sort of figurative language that describes a lifeless thing as if it is doing an activity like a human being. It indicates that personification appears when the speaker says or described non-living thing doing something like human being. One of the sentences is as follows. **“Clear blue water, high tide came and brought you in”** .(Siallagan, 2017).

2.1.2.2 Metaphor

Metaphor compares two unlike distinction of things that does not convey directly about the meaning. According to Perrine (1969) Metaphor is one of figures of speech which the true meaning was not conveyed directly. It contains implied comparisons, different with simile that using word such as, as, like to

compare the meaning. One the sentences is as follows. **“The village is a glow”**
(Siallagan et al, 2017)

2.1.2.3 Overstatement

Overstatement or hyperbole is an interesting expression that contains an embellishment, by misrepresenting something or talked about style containing an exaggeration. Perrine (1969). Sentence of overstatement is **“But I'm glad 'cause they feed me the fuel that I need for the fire”**(Rifai, 2019)

2.1.2.4 Understatement

An understatement is a transitive verb used by writers or speaker with a purpose to intentionally make a scenario appear much less vital or smaller than it is miles. Understatements regularly have ironic consequences due to the fact the intensity of the situation isn't thoroughly expressed (Perrine,1969).

2.1.2.5 Irony

According to Perrine (1969), irony there stays the root feel of dissembling or hiding what's in reality the case; not, but with a purpose to misinform, however to obtain special rhetorical or creative outcomes. Irony is a manner of talking or writing by using saying something even as the meaning is any other. It refers to a state of affairs wherein reality differs from appearance. It takes place in sentence or words after they mean contrast or contrary meaning. Following is the sentence of irony. **“I love the way you lie”**(Rifai, 2019).

Perrine (1969) additionally said that there are some types of irony such as, verbal irony which conveying the opposite side of meaning from the speaker. Then

dramatic irony is known as when the audience know more story than the character in the story, that the character would not know what will happen later on. Situational irony appears when actual situation and what will appear suitable differently from what definitely and what actually come bypass.

2.1.2.6 Paradox

Paradox word means opposite to expectancies, present perception or perceived opinion. it is an assertion that appears to be self-contradictory or silly however might also include a latent fact. A paradox is regularly used to make a reader assume over an idea in revolutionary manner. As stated by Perrine (1969), A paradox is a statement which seems on its face to be logically contradictory or absurd, yet turns out to be interpretable in a way that makes good sense. Following is sentence of paradox. **“damn with a faint praise”**(Perrine, 1969, p. 109).

2.1.2.7 Metonymy

Metonymy is a trade of call, the use of the one word for every other, using a concept by way of phrases regarding association. As said by Perrine (1969), metonymy (Greek for "an alternate of name") is the literal term for one issue is carried out to any other with which it has turn out to be carefully related due to a recurrent dating in common experience. Following is sentence of metonymy. **“We’ve grown into the children of the night”**(Wibawa et al., 2020).

2.1.2.8 Symbolism

Symbolism is carried out only to a word or phrase that signifies an object or occasion which in its turn signifies something, or has a variety of reference,

past itself Perrine (1969). Symbolism is a component (could be an object, character, situation or motion) which stands for something else more summary. Following is sentence of symbolism. **“I’m Superman with the wind at his back”**. (Rifai, 2019)

2.1.2.9 Allegory

Allegory generally operates such as extended metaphor. The overt or surface narrative/description is meant to have enough literary elements to be a standalone work that is interesting and/or entertaining by itself. However, the emphasis of allegory is typically placed on the abstract ideals represented or symbolized by the work’s literary elements. In other words, the meaning of allegory itself used to be conceal than to be reveal it (Perrine, 1969). Following is sentence of allegory. Following is sentence of allegory. **“Hear me girl, give me the light I want you girl, to hold me tight I am lonely now, all day and all night”** (Iswara and Rizqyani, 2021)

2.1.3. Functions of Figurative language

The function of figurative language is a prominent takeoff from what language user of language secure as the standard significance of words, or, more than likely the standard request of words. According to Perrine (1969), the functions of figurative language are imaginative pleasure, additional imagery, emotional intensity, and means of concentration.

2.1.3.1 Imaginative Pleasure

Imaginative pleasure such imagination which probably defined as a faculty or ability of the thoughts that proceeds by means of sudden leaps from one factor to some other. The mind takes satisfaction in unexpected leaps, in seeing the likeness between in contrast to things (Perrine, 1969). Therefore, it is important in giving the hearer innovative pleasure, it is able to be used to meet and offer us a supply of satisfaction within the exercise of the creativeness. Imaginative pleasure was found in following sentence. A speaker said “Cristina: **Which resident you assigned to? I got Bailey.**” And the hearer replied “**The Nazi? Yeah, me too**” (Fatchiyati and Sujana, 2021).

2.1.3.1 Additional Imagery

Consistent with Perrine (1969), figures of speech are a manner of bringing extra imagery into verse, to make the summary concrete, of creating poetry extra sensuous. certainly, one of the instance Perrine cited is “when Robert Frost’s bridegroom thinks of his bride (page 15) and needs “her coronary heart in a case of gold/And pinned with a silver pin,” he objectifies an internal feeling in particular visual phrases”. In giving extra imagery, a figurative language transforms a summary idea to turn out to be concrete with the aid of giving it a shape and a particular visual time period. Following is the sentence of additional imagery. “Burke: **So I heard we got a wet fish on dry land?**”. The hearer replied “**Absolutely Dr. Burke**”(Fatchiyati & Sujana, 2021).

2.1.3.3 Emotional Intensity

According to Perrine (1969) figurative language are a way of adding emotional intensity to just merely informative sentence and of tell attitudes along with information”. For example, when Wilfred Owen compared a soldier caught in a gas attack to a man drowning under a green sea, he conveyed a feeling of hopeless and then suffocation as well as the emotional intensity used. So, figurative language used to express emotional intensity where the sentence more emotionally as informative. Emotional intensity was discovered in sentence.” Meredith: **Complicated for me. I'm the intern sleeping with the attending. Bailey isn't speaking to me anymore.**”(Fatchiyati & Sujana, 2021).

2.1.3.4 Means of Concentration.

The final purpose in keeping with Perrine (1969) is that figures of speech are a method of attention, as a manner of saying plenty in quick compass. An instance is while Shakespeare compares existence to a candle in Macbeth announcing that lifestyles started out and led to darkness; in that even as it burns, it offers off mild and energy, is energetic and colorful; in that it may be snuffed out at any second; in that it is short at great; burns best for a brief period. Macbeth’s compact metaphorical description of lifestyles as a “brief candle” suggests sure truths about lifestyles that would require dozens of words to country in literal language. on the identical time, it makes the abstract concrete, provides imaginative pleasure, and provides a degree of emotional intensity.

Perrine additionally states that every use of figurative language includes a chance of misinterpretation, although the threat is well worth taking. fortuitously, every person has creativeness to some degree, and creativeness may be cultivated. Perrine said that with the aid of training one's capacity to interpret figure of speech can be expanded. Means of concentrations was discovered in sentence. **“George: Well we have to do something. Meredith's become like an exhibit. (Cristina groans) Like the ... (to Izzie) hey. Like a zoo animal, like that rare panda that everyone stares at.”**(Fatchiyati & Sujana, 2021)

2.2 Previous Research

Syafitri and Marlinton (2018) discussed about kind and meaning of figurative language such as metaphor, personification, similes, hyperboles and etc. One of her theories also used from Leech (1981) book. Her data is taken from Edgar Allan poem that has a title “Annabel lee, the sleeper. Her research method is using qualitative method, and for clearer data, the researcher mostly uses qualitative descriptive method. The researcher uses get and collecting data technique and using also library research to support her data that will be collected. As a result, from all of the data, the researcher can do the research properly and get the data as well as the researcher wants.

Next is Fitria, (2018). her examination was to know the kinds of figurative language and to know the most prevailing figurative meaning language utilized in verses One Direction's collection tune entitled Up All Night. The analyst utilizes Perrine (1978), Minderop (2005), Kennedy (1979) for her hypotheses. The examination

was qualitative descriptive to depict the investigation authentically, precisely and efficiently. The information in this exploration incorporates the expressions or the sentences which were found in verse collection melody entitled Up All Night by One Direction. In view of the aftereffect of this examination, it was discovered six sorts of figurative language in One Direction's collection entitled Up All Night, that were redundancy, parallelism, exemplification, analogy, likeness, and exaggeration. The most prevailing sort of figurative language utilized was redundancy in 50 verses both anaphora and epiphora.

Rifai (2019) investigated figurative language types in "Popular Song". The researcher used song lyric from Eminem Theory which the researcher used from Abrams (1999). Descriptive qualitative was the method that researcher used. From their research, they found 136 then 12 types of them related to data analysis. The most data that researcher found was personification.

Sudiby (2019) investigated figurative language in poem "A Minor Bird" by Robert Frost. The research focused on imagery and symbol in the poem. The researcher used descriptive qualitative research. Theory that the researcher used from Abrams (1999). There are 3 imagery types on the research and 2 symbolisms.

The other researcher is from Yuningsih, (2019). In her research she discussed about types of figurative meaning. The researcher uses Abram (2009) for her theory for types figurative meaning and she uses Leech (1981) for the semantic theories. The research data also contain metaphor, personification and others that related to figurative meaning. The research data is taken from Jessica jung's first mini album. In the

research, the researcher using qualitative method to develop the research data. As a result, the researcher found many types of figurative meaning. The data that the researcher have collected is about 44 data.

Another researcher from Wibisono and Widodo (2019). In their research they discussed about figurative language used in “online short story posted on the Jakarta Post”. The researchers classified their data into two type such as primary resource and secondary resource. The researcher used qualitative descriptive method in their research. One type of figurative language that mostly the researcher found is personification data.

Then from Yusnitasari, Wangi, Sugianto (2022). In their research, they discussed about types of figurative languages on song lyric “YOU ARE MY SUNSHINE” by Anne Murray. this research, researchers used a descriptive qualitative method in analyzing data in the song lyrics. The results of the research found nine types of figurative language with a total of each type of figurative language, namely, metaphors (3), hyperbole (1), symbolism (1), repetition (1), idiom (2), imagery (1).

From all researchers above, there are some of them that use the same expert. Such as from Abram (1999), (Leech1981). Those researchers use the same qualitative method for collecting their research data. But there are some differentiations from some of the researchers. Such as, some of them has different theories from expert, such as theories from Kennedy (1979), Parrine (1978), Minderop (2005).

2.3 Theoretical Framework

This research started with semantic approach. It is specifically about figurative language in movie characters' utterances. Then, it explained about kinds/types of figurative language by Perrine (1969). For the functions of figurative language, the researcher used Perrine's (1969) theory. The researcher used the theory because the expert explained more detailed for the function. The theories were applied to answer the research questions of this research. Kinds of figurative language are separation of, metaphor, personification, overstatement, understatement, irony, paradox, symbol, and allegory. The functions are imaginative pleasure, additional imagery, emotional intensity, and means of concentration. The theories were applied to analyze "Raya and the Last Dragon" movie.

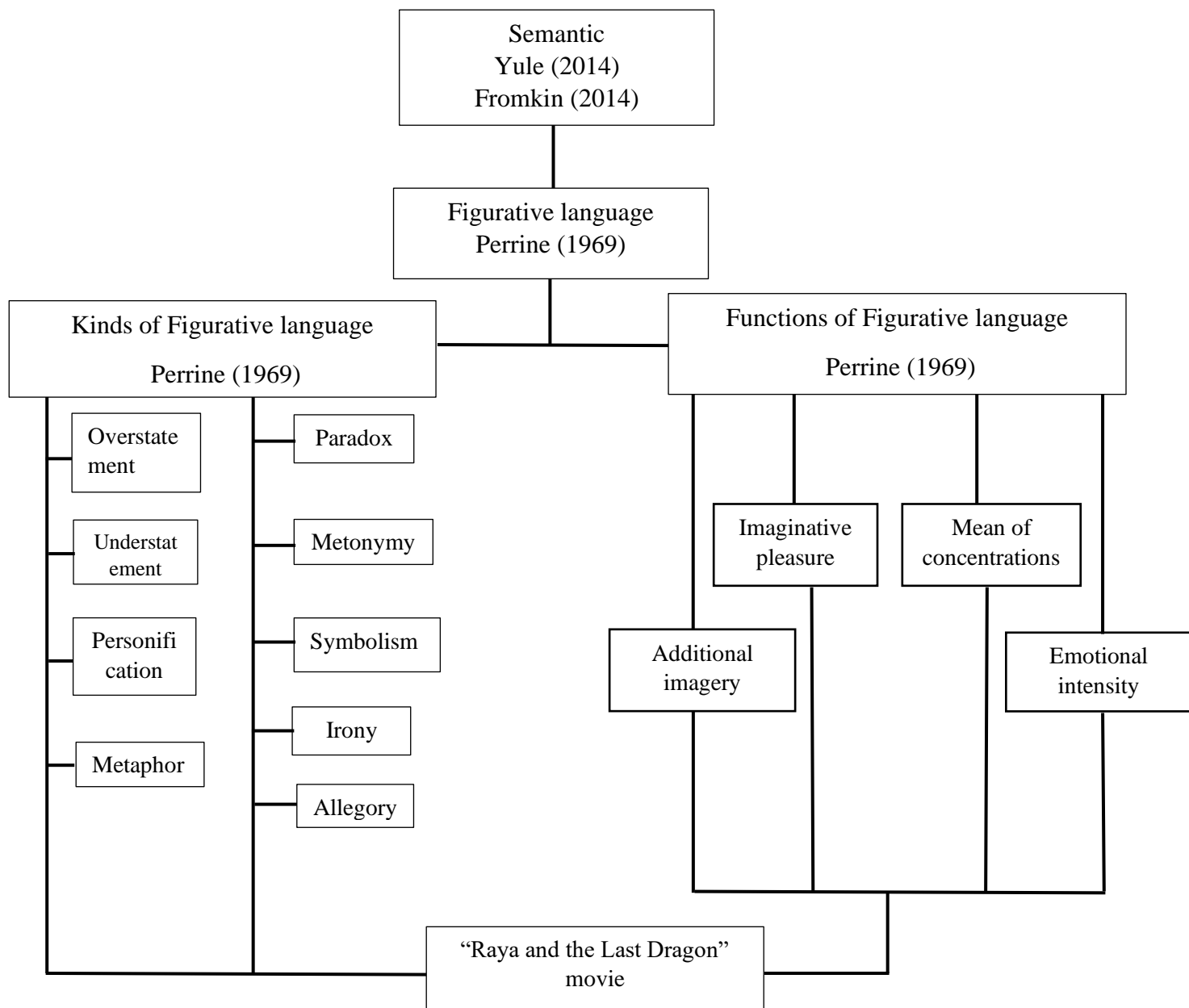


Figure 2. 1 Theoretical Framework

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

This research referred to descriptive qualitative research. The researcher used the research design because this research investigated the social phenomenon. Leavy (2017) argued that “qualitative research analyzes the social phenomenon and find the utterances’ meaning by also giving the clear understanding” (p. 9). In addition, qualitative descriptive is an analysis of data that be obtained through words, in sentences or paragraphs in the text (Creswell & Creswell, 2018). In this research, researcher found the information about data analysis through interpretation based on facts and theories by experts. The analysis was done in the figurative language found in data source.

The collected data mainly consisted of words or text from data source. Creswell and Creswell, (2018) also stated that qualitative research is descriptive. This infers that the researcher used words to do the data analysis and research result presentation. In other words, there were no diagrams and symbols included in that process. For data analysis, it was done by employing the theory of Perrine (1969) to answer first and second research questions.

3.2 Object of the Research

Object of the research is important part of research. In this research, the researcher took figurative language as the research object. Finding out kinds and functions of

figurative language were the objectives of this research. The researcher analyzed the kinds and function of figurative by using the theory of Perrine (1969). The analysis was done by getting data from “Raya and the Last Dragon” movie. Data of this research were all collected from the characters’ utterances that have the phenomena of figurative language.

3.3 Method of Collecting Data

“Observational method was applied to do data collection. Sudaryanto (2015) argued that observation is needed in applying observational method" (p. 204). For this research, the researcher collected data with observation. Data collection was done by listening to all utterances and watching the movie to have context. Additionally, data collection technique in this research referred to non-participatory technique. The technique was taken because the researcher did not take part in the conversation of “Raya and the Last Dragon” movie. Sudaryanto (2015) said that participation of researcher is not needed in technique of non-participatory.

For the steps, there were some steps that the researcher followed. The first step required the researcher to watch the “Raya and the Last Dragon” movie. Then, the researcher watched and got listened to the utterances to find the utterances’ context. The third step was done by writing down the conversations that have figurative language characteristics. Finally, from the conversation, the researcher highlighted the utterances that specifically showed the characteristics.

3.4 Method of Analyzing Data

The researcher did the analysis by employing semantic identity method as the method. “Data analysis that is done by revealing the semantics element is semantic identity method” (Sudaryanto, 2015, p.15). In doing the semantics analysis, the researcher needed statements that were possible to be interpreted to have the real meaning. Besides method, data analysis also required technique and the researcher adopted semantic competence- in equalizing. Taking the technique was done because the researcher analyzed by equalizing data. “Semantic competence- in equalizing is done by equalizing data with selected theory” (Sudaryanto, 2015, p. 31). Data were equalized with the theories proposed by Perrine (1969).

In terms of data analysis steps, there were several steps followed by the researcher. Firstly, the researcher equalized the highlighted utterances with theory discovered by Perrine (1969) and taking notes and write the important data. Secondly, the researcher did the analysis of figurative language functions by using Perrine (1969)’s theory. Lastly, the research result found out the kinds and functions of figurative language in “Raya and the Last Dragon” movie.

3.5 Method of Presenting Research Result

Research result presentation was done by taking informal method. The researcher used words to present the research result after analyzing data. This means that the researcher conducted the descriptive way by explaining through words. Diagrams and symbols were not used because everything that relates to research result only used words. “Informal method uses words to present research result” (Sudaryanto, 2015, p.

241). It was applied because the researcher aimed at giving the clear understanding in this research.