

ELYSIAN JOURNAL English Literature, Linguistics and Translation Studies Vol. 4, no.2 (2024) Program Studi Sastra Inggris Fakultas Bahasa Asing, Universitas Mahasaraswati, Denpasar, Bali, Indonesia

Figurative Language Found in "Wolf Town" Movie

Paulina Merlin¹, Ida Ayu Putri Gita Ardiantari²

English Study Program Faculty of Foreign Language, Mahasaraswati Denpasar University, Indonesia. Jl. Kamboja No. 11A, Dangin Puri Kangin, Denpasar Utara, Bali.¹ Japanese Study Program Faculty of Foreign Language, Mahasaraswati Denpasar University, Indonesia. Jl. Kamboja No. 11A, Dangin Puri Kangin, Denpasar Utara, Bali.² Correspondence Email: ¹paulinnaa723@gmail.com, ²idaayupugitaa@unmas.ac.id

Abstract

This study entitled "*figurative language found in "Wolf Town" movie*. The purposes of this study are to identify the types of figurative language and to analyze the meaning of figurative language used in Wolf Town movie. This study used two theories. The first theory used in this research is proposed by Stanford (2003) and keraf (2009) which is used to find out types of figurative language used in Wolf Town movie. The second theory is proposed by keraf (2009) Which is used to find out the meaning of figurative language used in Wolf Town movie. The second theory is proposed by keraf (2009) Which is used to find out the meaning of figurative language used in Wolf Town movie. The method used in collecting the data was observation method. The data of the movie were collected by downloading movie from the youtobe, watching the movie, listening and understanding the dialogue movie and taking note and classifying the data based on type's figurative language. The data were analysed descriptively by using qualitative method. After analyzing the data, it was found that there are seven types of figurative language used in Wolf Town movie which consist of 1 simile (9%), 2 hyperbole (18%), 1 symbolism (9%), 1 sarcasm (9%), 4 repetition (37%), 1 cynicism (9%), and 1 allegory (9%). The highest frequency type of figurative language found in the movie was repetition with percentage 37%. values.

Keywords: *figurative language, movie, figurative language meaning.*

Abstrak

Penelitian ini berjudul "figurative language found in "Wolf Town" movie". Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengidentifikasi jenis-jenis bahasa khiasan dan menganalisis makna bahasa khiasan di movie Wolf Town. Penelitian in menggunakan dua teori. Teori pertama dikemukakan oleh Stanford (2003) dan Keraf (2009) yang digunakan untuk mengetahui jenis-jenis Bahasa khiasan yang digunakan dalam movie Wolf Town. Teori kedua dikemukakan oleh Keraf (2009) yang digunakan untuk mengetahui makna makna bahasa khiasan yang digunakan untuk mengetahui makna makna bahasa khiasan yang digunakan dalam movie Wolf Town. Metode yang digunakan dalam pengumpulan data adalah metode observasi. Penulis mengumpulkan data skrip movie dengan mendownload movie dari youtobe, nonton movie, mendengarkan dan memahami dialog movie dan mencatat dan mengklasifikasi data, berdasarkan jenis bahasa khiasan. Penulis menganalisis data secara deskriptif dengan menggunakan metode kualitatif. Setelah menganalisis data, penulis menemukan bahwa ada tujuh jenis bahasa khiasan yang di temukan di movie Wolf Town yang terdiri dari 1 simile (9%), 2 hiperbola (18%), 1 simbolik (9%), 1 sarkasme (9%), 4 repetisi (37%), 1 sinisme (9%), dan 1 alegory (9%). Semua bahasa khiasan



memiliki makna konotatif yang secara implisit menyampaikan pesan-pesan tersembunyi dan nilai-nilai kehidupan.

Kata kunci: bahasa khiasan, movie, arti bahasa khiasan.

Introduction

According to Wardhaugh (1992: 3), language is a system of arbitrary vocals symbols used for human communication". The arbitrary means that the communication can change. If the people know the language, the words or sentences are comprehensible, because the speech sounds and meaning relate each other. Moreover, if they want to make a good communication in certain language likes English, they should improve their skills not only in spoken but also in written. There are many kinds of written language. Like novel 2 ads, magazine, newspaper, and screenplay. So, it is nearly impossible that in our life we do not use language.

Language gives us spirit and symbolic expressions. Language facilitates us to communicate with others. Besides, we can express our feeling or idea by using language. There are many differences between language used in daily life and language in literature. It has many uniqueness and unusual expressions. Sapir (1921: 221) stated that there are many kinds of unusual expression, and it called literature.

Literature is one of many ways to express our feelings, emotions, and experiences. The expression of literature is not only limited by the standard literary work, like poetry or poem. However, the people can express literature through many ways e.g. story, prose, and drama or play. Jones (1968:1) stated "Literature divided into two groups. They are Literature of knowledge and literature (informative) as entertaining or literature of power (Imaginative)". The researcher of imaginative language uses figurative language in their writing. It provides the feelings and thoughts.

Figurative language is words or expressions that carry more than their literal meaning (Stanford, 2003: 48). An author conveys a different way to express and describe something likes idea, theme, and author's feeling. The author uses the situation and condition of fact. The author use language to write the literary work. It can make the reader in positive effect. Figurative language is also used to make the words or phrases be more beautiful, more interesting, and make more clear the image. Hyperbole, Metaphor, simile, personification, and irony are kinds of figurative language that use figures of speech. Figurative Language is not only used in poem, but also in lyrics, poetries, and screenplays.

Movie is the entertainment for the people. Most the people have watched the movies. There are many kinds of movie, they are horor, romantic, action, and cartoon. The movie is not only be a source of entertainment, but also it can be a source of education. Communication, like dialogue is the most important parts in the movie. Sir John Pollock (1958: -) assumed that "A play as a work of art composed of work spoken or motion performed by imagined characters and having a subject, action, development, climax, and conclusion".

In this research, the movie entitled *Wolf Town* was chosen as the object of research. Wolf Town premiered at the Hollywood & Bollywood, Hindi and went into general theatrical release in United States, on September 7, 2011. *Wolf Town* was directed by Roel Reine and produced by Paul Hart Wilden, Roel Raine, Klaus von Sayn Wittgenstein. Its story was arranged by Roel Reine, scenario by Paul Hart Wilden, Asabi Lee, Roel Reine. It featured the voices of Steve Davis. Imagined characters and having a subject, action, development, climax, and conclusion".

Wolf Town movie is interesting movie that has a horror story but not only that, this movie also has a romantic story and comedy. This study chose Wolf Town as an object of research because there are many figurative languages can be found in this movie relate with the romantic and comedy scenario. The example of figurative language found that offered by one of the characters in this movie is from kyle to convince Ben that he is ready.

Kyle: I'll be there in five minutes, I promise. Alright.

Ben: Oh, it looks like someone's in need of some serious therapy. And, as usual, you're late (Wolf Town, 00:02:51).

The statement by Ben belongs to simile. Actually, the sentence is "it looks like someone's in need of some therapy". this sentence compares two things which are "it" and "someone's in need of some serious therapy". The connection word that used to compare in this sentence is word "like". The word "it" refers to Kyle's statement in previous that the condition of Kyle which need five minutes more to be there because he is lazy to get up and Ben says "someone's in need of some serious therapy" because Ben saw Kyle just woke up. Ben says to Kyle "need serious therapy" because his movements were slow, he was always late like a sick man.

Method

This study used a descriptive qualitative method was used in analysing the data. A movie entitled Wolf Town was the data source for this investigation. Wolf Town directed by Roel Reine in 2011. This study used the movie and also the movie script as the data source. The movie was taken from YouTube and the movie script from internet (subslikescript.com). The duration of this movie is about 88 minutes. The story in this movie tell about Kyle, a shy college student, gets trapped with three of his friends in a dead-end old-west town by a group of vicious wolves. Kyle must face his anxieties to confront the wolves and guide his friends to safety. Formal and informal method were used in presenting the data of this research. The formal method used table to show types of figurative language found in Wolf Town movie. The informal method used descriptive paragraph to describe the types of figurative language and their meaning.

This movie entitled Wolf Town was chosen as a data source because it contains a lot of conversation with figurative language that was needed for this study. The actors in this movie express word using a lot figurative language therefore, this data source is interested.

Result and Discussion

This part showed the finding of figurative language used in "Wolf Town" movie. This study found seven types of figurative language such as simile, hyperbole, symbolism, sarcasm, repetition, cynicism, and allegory. The table below presents eleven types of figurative language found in Wolf Town movie.

Tabel 1. Types of figurative language		
Figurative language	Occurrences	Percentages
Simile	1	9%
Hyperbole	2	18%
Symbolism	1	9%
Sarcasm	1	9%
Repetition	4	37%
Cynicism	1	9%
Allegory	1	9%
Total	11	100%

According to the data in the table above, there are seven forms of types of figurative language: Simile are one data (9%), Hyperbole are two data (18%), Symbolism are one data (9%), Sarcasm are one data (9%), Repetition are four data (37%), Cynicism are one data (9%), and Allegory are one data (9%). This part discussed the types and meaning of figurative language used in "Wolf Town" movie. The analysis of the figurative language consist of simile, hyperbole, symbolism, sarcasm, repetition, cynicism, and allegory. The discussion can be seen as follows.

Simile

Simile is comparison of unlike things using the words "like" or "as". In the words, simile is an indirect comparison of two things, which are unlike in their sense (Stanford (2003: 49). The examples of metaphor can be seen in the following discussion.

Data 1

You make me sound like a complete jackass.

The sentence above categorized as simile because they compare two things, "you" and "Jackass". The sentence used the word "like" as comparison. Jackass mean is a a male ass or donkey, he is an animal. But in this movie, the author compares kyle to a donkey. Donkey is a hoofed mammal similar to a horse that has long ears and that brays, or is a foolish, stupid person. The meaning of the sentence above is the kyle wants to describe hiself like a rascal person or silly person.

Hyperbole

According to Keraf (2009: 135) stated that "Hyperbole is figure of speech which contains a point statement of exaggeration as it is". Hyperbole is an exaggeration more than the fact.

Data 2

You run like hell.

The sentence above categorized as hyperbole because he is exaggerating the word like 'run like **hell'**. Hell is fire place. So, the meaning of sentence above is he runs really fast regardless of anything dangerous nearby.

Data 3

We have vaggie patties.

That sound goldens.

The sentence above categorized as hyperbole Because the sentence he analyzed his friend's words like gold, so here he is exaggerating the word "gold". Gold is a relatively soft, shiny precious metal. Many kinds of jewelry, including necklaces, bangles, and wedding rings are traditionally made of gold. The meaning of the sentence above is he said the vaggie patties so softly, so it sounded like gold.

Symbolism

Boggs and Petrie, 2008: 71) states as follows: "Symbol is something that stands for something else". "It means that something else can associate ideas in the mind of

person. In any story form, a symbol is something (a particular object, image, person, sound, event, or place) that stands for, suggests, or triggers a complex set of ideas, attitudes, or feelings. A symbol is a special kind of energized communication unit that functions somewhat like a storage battery. Once a symbol is charged with a set of associations (ideas, attitudes, or feelings), it is capable of storing those associations and communicating them any time it is used".

Data 4

you find a dull, boring answer to a problem and that's probably it. right. like math. suit yourselves.

The sentence above categorized as symbolism because the sentence describes something by using symbols to express that is "mathematics". In the real world mathematics is very difficult because it uses multiplication, division, and other formulas. The meaning of the sentence above is Solving very difficult problems is like solving math problems, it takes a long time and requires full concentration and requires patience.

Sarcasm

Keraf (2009; 143-144) defines sarcasm as a harsher reference to irony and cynicism. Sarcasm is used to express insinuations directly with harsh words.

Data 5

We'll catch up with you guys in a second.

You're being such a dick right now.

The sentence above categorized as sarcasm because this one uses words with harsh connotations like "you're being such **a dick**". The sentence describes him like a dick. A dick is male genitalia. The meaning of the sentence above is he is unprofessional at work

Repetition

Repetition is figure of speech, which used by writer to repeat several words in sentence. As mentioned by Keraf (2009: 127) repetition is repeating sound, words or a whole of word in sentence for intensifying in suitable context.

Data 6

Get out of the road. Get out of the road!

The sentence above categorized as repetition Because the sentence includes into repetition. It that kyle tells his friend to get out of the road. But In this movie "get out of the road" means kyle telling his friend to get out of the way and park the car first so it doesn't cause a traffic jam.

Data 7

Grab the door. Grab the door

The sentence above categorized as repetition Because the sentence includes into repetition. He repeats the sentence like "grab the door. In this movie "grab the door" means the door closes fast.

Data 8

There's dynamite. There's dynamite!

The sentence above categorized as repetition Because the sentence includes into repetition. He repeats the sentence like "there's dynamite". In this movie "there's dynamite" means kyle told his friend to get dynamite to blow up the wolves.

Data 9

Real nice. Real nice, kyle.

The sentence above categorized as repetition Because the sentence includes into repetition. Kyle's friend repeats the sentence like "real nice". In this movie "real nice" means kyle told his friend to get dynamite to blow up the wolves.

Cynicism

Cynicism is an insinuation that contains ridicule that is harsher than irony. Keraf (2009; 143) defines cynicism as an insinuation in the form of doubt that contains ridicule of sincerity. Cynicism is usually used to express insinuation harshly and is generally used to criticize or ridicule something in the form of an idea, purpose or plan.

Data 10

Dude! You're an asshole, this is just so insane.

The sentence above categorized as cynicism because this one uses words with harsh connotations like "you're **an asshole**". The sentence kyle's friend quipped kyle by saying he's like an asshole. Asshole is someone who does something bad. The meaning of the sentence above is kyle's friend saying that kyle is someone as bad as a bastard.

Allegory

Mentioned by Keraf (2009: 140), "Allegory is a short narrative or description that has figurative language". The description has different meaning that is different from its description.

Data 11

We called it paradise when we first.

We'd hoped that's what we'd found when we discovered what we came looking for gold but that was before

The sentence above categorized as Allegory because they juxtapose wolf town with a figurative word that is paradise. Paradise mean is a place or condition of great happiness where everything is exactly as you would like it to be. But in this movie, the author description paradise is a beautiful place in it like gold. The meaning of the sentence above is the wolf town place is very beautiful like paradise.

Conclusion

After analyzing the data, it can be concluded that, there were 7 types of figurative language found in Wolf Town movie, they are Simile, Hyperbole, Symbolism, Sarcasm, Repetition, Cynicism, Allegory. The highest frequency types of figurative language found in movie entitled Wolf Town was repitition because through this figurative language the character in this movie can express his feelings by compared with something characteristic or function action in a bigger way than the real truly condition to bring the imagination of the audience.

References

Aman1, Pratiwi2, Suastini3. (2022). Discovering the Intended Meaning of Figurative Languages in Damian Marley's Song Lyrics. Denpasar: English Study Program, Mahasaraswati Denpasar University.

Boggs, Joseph M & Petrie, Dennis W. (2008). The Art of Watching Films. New York: McGraw Hill.

Hall, Donald. (1928). To Read Literature. New York: 383 Madison Avenue.

- Jones, Jr. Edward H. (1968). *Outline of literature: short story, story; novel and poem*. New York: The Macmillan Company.
- Keraf, Gorys. (2009). Diksi dan Gaya Bahasa. Jakarta: PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama.
- Khoiriyah, Afif Annikmatul. (2016). An Analysis Of Figurative Language Used In Movie Script "Frozen". Tulungagung: English Education Department, State Islamic Institute (IAIN).
- Marshall, Catherine. (2006). *Data Collection Method*. <u>www.sagepub.com/upmdata/10985_Chapter_4</u> .pdf retrieved on 29/03/2016 09.45.

Sapir, Edward. (1921). Language. New York: Harcourt, Brace and Company.

Stanford, Judith A. (2003). Responding to Literature. New York: McGraw Hill.

Wardhaugh, Ronald. (1992). Introduction to Linguistics. London: University Press.