

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

Boru Panggoaran is a movie based on batak culture. The movie tells about a simple family who loses a mother's figure. Beside that the movie can give many moral lessons for the viewer, and it can inspire the viewer in understanding social life especially in batak community, and the movie totally introduces about culture and language of Batak Toba.

As a movie which is based on batak culture , *Boru Panggoaran* presents several things that characterize Batak culture, one of them is the use of figurative language in the dialogue of the characters. Figurative meaning is an interesting study to be studied and analyzed. It is used to beautify and refine the language.

The influence of figurative language in the dialogues that are used make the movie to be more interesting to watch and it can entertain the viewer by using the language itself. The research on figurative language in this movie is attractive because the language that the characters used is to portrait the lack of firmness of Batak people when they speak. They describe something by equating it with something else not by directly telling the main point. The importance of the description on figurative language in this movie that use language figuratively in order to make the language more beautiful and cool. It can help the listeners or the readers fell the language deeply and are touched by it.

Based on the explanation given, this study is intended to analyze the use of figurative language in *Boru Panggoaran* movie. The reason of choosing *Boru Panggoaran* movie is because it is a

familiar Batakese movie nowadays, even the movie is portrait the real life of Batak people. It is an inspiring movie which applies many figurative language.

1.2. The Problems of the Study

Related to the background of the study above, the problems of the study are formulated as follows:

1. What types of figurative meaning are used in the script of *Boru Panggoaran* movie ?
2. Which one of figurative meaning is dominantly used in the script of *Boru Panggoaran* movie ?
3. How figurative meaning used in the script of *Boru Panggoaran* movie ?

1.3. The Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study are:

1. To identify the types of figurative meaning are used in the script of *Boru Panggoaran* movie.
2. To find out of figurative meaning which is dominantly used in the script of *Boru Panggoaran* movie.
3. To know the figurative meaning used in the script of *Boru Panggoaran* movie.

1.4. The Scope of the Study

This research is focused on figurative meaning theory by Herbert L. Colston (2015) which discusses the five types of figurative meaning, namely: Metaphor, Verbal Irony, Hyperbole, Idioms, and Indirect Request. In this case, the research is limited on figurative meaning that is

used in the script of *Boru Panggoaran* movie Episode 1 and 2. The writer took the dialogue or script in the movie as the analysis.

1.5. The Significances of the Study

The significances of this study are conveyed both theoretically and practically :

1.5.1 Theoretically

- 1) The result of the research would be useful for the analysis of figurative language that will come.
- 2) As a new model in analysing the script of movie.

1.5.2 Practically

- 1) For the students who will use or give some benefit to enrich their research about figurative language in batak toba movie.
- 2) For the maintenance of the language for batak culture in batak community.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1. Theoretical Framework

As scientific study, theories are the most important things to be presented in a research, because they can be related to the scientific study itself in order to get the same perception on every variable between the reader and the writer, the theories will also be useful as the theoretical justification applied in this study to make the concepts clear and accurate. The concept will lead to a better analysis of the variable because they help the writer limit the scope of the problem. In addition, the theories will also be useful as the theoretical foundation for analysis.

2.2. Semantics

Semantics is one of linguistics branches, which studies about language meaning or it can be said that meaning as the main study in semantic term. Patrick Griffiths (2006:15) stated: Semantics is the study of word meaning and sentence meaning, abstracted away from contexts of use, a descriptive subject. It is an attempt to describe and understand the nature of the knowledge about meaning in their language that people have from knowing the language and also the study how language organize and express. Semantics is the systematic study of meaning and linguistic semantics is the study of how languages organize and express meanings (Kreidler 1998 : 3). Semantics is the important thing in language when people wants to make a conversation. The meaning covers every aspects of language and there is not very general agreement either about what meaning is or about the way in which it should be described.

2.3. Figurative Meaning

Figurative meaning is language that can not be taken literally. In other words, a mode of expression in which words are used out of their literal meaning or out of their ordinary use in order to add beauty or emotional intensity. Figurative meaning is one of semantic branches, which studies about language meaning or it can be said that meaning as the main study in semantic term. Linguistic expressions are said to be figurative or used figuratively if their intended meaning is something other than their literal meaning and can be understood on the basis of generally applicable principles of meaning extension (Cruse, 2006 : 96).

Literal means exactly what it says, meanwhile figurative means something different from the ordinary meaning in order to emphasize the idea. Figurative meaning used to increase the effect or make the language more stylish and interesting. Figurative language always becomes interesting topic of study language and style, because of its role as a device to create aesthetics effect on a literary work, and as linguistic expression of human thought.

Figurative language is understood through comprehending the literal meaning of a word or a phrase in a sentence, and then it is connected to the context where the figurative language takes place in order to know what hidden meaning and message that a writer or speaker wants to convey. The art of figurative language (especially the one that characterizing semantic change) is useful to describe a thing or experience or condition that hardly explain. So, the user borrows word or phrases in which represent the thing, experience, or condition they want to describe. Beside supporting clear explanation and evoking the readers feeling. Figurative language also becomes the way of a language user expresses his/her ideas and message. In a fiction, some of figurative language is used to emphasize values that the writer wants to share. Figurative language is language that is used for descriptive effect, not to be understood in a strict literal sense. Although expression of figurative language are not actually true, many users do express

some truth beyond the literal level. Based on (Herbert L. Colston, 2015) figurative language is divided into five types, they are : Metaphor, Verbal Irony, Hyperbole, Idioms, and Indirect Request.

2.3.1. Metaphor

Metaphor is comparing two things that are essentially unlike and the comparison is implied. The utterance “You’re the bird, I’m the worm.” uses figurative language of metaphor. Commonly, bird and worm are not friends but they cannot be separated. Worm is meal of the bird, and bird is worm’s enemy. The enemies usually have quarell each other. So, the meaning of the utterance is eventhough they always quarell but they cannot be separated and need each other.

Examples :

1. It is going to be clear skies from now on (this implies that clear skies are not a threat and life is going to be without hardships)
2. Her voice is music to his ears (this implies that her voice makes him feel happy)

2.3.2. Verbal Irony

Verbal irony is the use of words to mean something different from what a person actually says. The main feature of verbal irony that sets it apart from the other different types of irony is that it is used by a speaker intentionally. It occurs in a conversation where a person aims to be understood as meaning something different to what his or her words literally mean.

Examples :

1. His friend’s hand was as soft as a rock (rough)
2. “Oh great! Now you have broken my new camera.” (dejected)

2.3.3.Hyperbole

Hyperbole is a figure of speech that uses extreme exaggeration to make a point or show emphasis.

Examples :

1. Boys only want love if it's torture (that men prefer relationships that are difficult and dramatic)
2. The new iPhone is bigger than bigger (the new iPhone is really, really big)

2.3.4.Idioms

An idiom is a figure of speech that is used to help express a situation with ease, but by using expressions that are usually completely unrelated to the situation in question.

Examples :

1. It's no good crying over spilt milk. (This is an idiom that simply means there is no use regretting about unfortunate events that have passed and cannot be changed.)
2. It takes two to tango. (This idiom simply means that it takes more than one person to mess up a situation, i.e. it is not only always one person's fault.)

2.3.5.Indirect Request

An Indirect Request is a figure of speech that is used to express of some desire or inclination. Indirect request happen when a person asks another person to tell, order or ask something to a third person.

Examples :

1. “Don’t smoke here” (the owner said to us not to smoke there)
2. “Don’t talk” (the teacher ordered not to talk)

2.4. The Use of Figurative Language

Figurative language are known respectively as simile, metaphor, personification, hyperbole, metonymy, synecdoche, symbol, oxymoron, pun, and understatement (Arvius, 2003).

2.4.1.Simile

Simile is a trope which like metaphor describes one thing by comparing it with another, suggesting similarities between them, although they are also clearly different and often uses the words “like” or “as”(Arvius 2003:125).

The reader can see a similar connection with the words resemble, compare and liken. Simile allows an author to emphasize a certain characteristic of an object by comparing that object as unrelated object and example of that characteristic. Examples:

1. She moved like a deer (she moved with some of quality of a deer)
2. Her smile is as bright as the sun (how bright her smile seems)

2.4.2.Metaphor

Metaphor typically say something about more abstract matters, and as result the character of metaphor is easily confused with that of abstract language senses(Arvius 2003:72). In connecting one object, event, or place to another a metaphor can uncover new and intriguing qualities of the original thing that we may normally notice or even consider important. Metaphoric language is used in order to realize a new and different meaning. As an effect, a metaphor functions primarily to increase stylistic colorfulness and variety. Metaphor is great contributor to poetry when the reader understands a likeness between two essential things.

Examples:

1. My brother was boiling mad (this implies he was too angry)
2. The assignment was a breeze (this implies that the assignment was not difficult)

2.4.3. Personification

Personification is a figure of speech when something that is not human given human characteristics (Arvius 2003:129). By giving human characteristics to things that do not have them, it makes these object and their actions easier to visualize for a reader.

Examples:

1. That piece of chocolate cake is calling my name (the feeling of desire and hunger)
2. Science-fiction novels were his constant companions (the books meant a lot to him, like close friends)

2.4.4. Hyperbole

A hyperbole is figures of speech that is glossly exaggerated description or statement (Arvius 2003:135). In literature, such exaggeration is used for emphasis or vivid description. Many other examples of hyperbole can be found in the romance fiction and comedy.

Examples:

1. She's going to die of embarrassment (how embarrassed she's going to feel)
2. I haven't seen you in a million years! (how long a period of time feels)

2.4.5. Metonymy

A metonymy is figure of speech which substitutes one term with another that is being associated with the term (Arvius 2003:153). A name transfer takes place to demonstrate an association of a whole to a part or how two things are associated in some way. It may provide a more common meaning to a word. However, it may be a parallel shift that provides basically the same meaning, it is just another way.

Examples:

1. Do you want a piece of my Danish? (Danish means pastry)
2. He always goes everywhere with his Lamborghini (Lamborghini means car)

2.4.6. Synecdoche

Synecdoche is a figure of speech that uses part of an object to stand for whole thing.

Examples:

1. A boy has been admitted to the hospital. The nurse says, "He's in good hands." (he's being taken care of by an entire hospital system)
2. The Department of Education announced new plans for the education reform (an individual puts together the announcement)

2.4.7. Symbol

A symbol occurs when a word or object which has meaning in itself is used to represent something entirely different. The word or object can be seen with the eye or not visible.

Examples:

1. A dove stand for Peace
2. Red, symbol of braveness

2.4.8.Oxymoron

Oxymoron is a paradoxical combination of words or expressions with opposite, that is more or less straightforwardly antonymic senses.

Examples:

1. That's my adult child (an adult who refuses to act like an adult)
2. Beautiful monster (beautiful as well as terrifying and dangerous)

2.4.9.Pun

Pun is a kind of word play that is made possible by the ambiguity. A pun consists in the use of a word in such a way that it is capable of more than one application, the object being produce a ludicrous effect.

Example:

1. I can't remember which state my wife wanted to visit for our next vacation - it's OK, Alaska. ("Alaska" sounds like "I'll ask her.")
2. The tallest building in town is the library- it has thousands of stories! (the difference between stories in books and stories (floors) in a building)

2.4.10. Understatement

Understatement is the opposite of hyperbole, because a strictly literal reading of such a turn of phrase makes something more insignificant or presents the subject matter in a more negative light than the speaker or writer really intended after all. Understatement commonly involves negation of some sort and the last sentence below could function as an ironic request.

Examples:

1. The storm brought us a little bit of rain today (how much it is raining in the midst of a downpour)
2. The whale is not very thin (how something is overweight)

According to (Gibbs and Herbert, 2012) Figurative meaning is a way of saying something other than an ordinary way. Figurative meaning can be divided into five, namely : metaphor, metonymy, idioms, proverbs and irony.

Metaphor is a figure of speech in which a name of descriptive word or phrase is transferred to an object or action in different form, but analogous too, that which it is literally applicable. According to Keraf (1996 : 139), metaphor is an implied comparison between two dissimilar things an analogy that imaginatively identifies one object with another and either ascribe the first qualities of the second of invest the first with connotation inherent in the other.

According to Gibbs (2012 : 49) metaphor is segments in which two unlike objects are implicitly compared, typically by identifying or substituting one for the other. Metaphors are a way to describe two objects without using the words “like” or “as”.

Examples:

1. Library is the store of knowledge (library is the source of knowledge)

2. Golden child (smart and brilliant child)

Metonymy is a figure of speech in which one thing is used to stand for itself, brand, cause and effect. Metonymy refers to the used of a phrase associated to an actual concept of metaphorical in nature are attributed to an animal. According to Gibbs (2012) metonymy is the substitution of an attribute for the name of a person or thing; the whole stands for the part.

Examples :

1. My mother always drinks Kapal Api every morning (Kapal Api means coffee)
2. My grandfather drives Ford to his coffee (Ford means car)

Irony is a figure of speech when an expression used in the opposite of the thought in speaker's mind, this conveying a meaning that contradicts the literal definition. According to Gibbs (2012) irony is the segments in which intended meanings are contradictory with stated meanings.

Examples :

1. You are a brilliant student who does not have knowledge (lacking intelligence)
2. Michelle has a tidy bedroom when all of the things there are out of order. (Messy and disorderly room).

According to Gibbs (2012 : 50) idiom is segments that contain special meanings not obtainable from the usual meaning of the words in an expression. The term idioms is usually applied to multi-word phrases, although theoretically words consisting of more than one morpheme can exhibit similar properties. In Merriam Webster dictionary idiom is an expression in the usage of a language that is peculiar to itself either grammatically or in having a meaning that can not be derived from the conjoined meanings of its elements.

Examples :

1. He kicks the bucket (die)

2. They give way to the enemy (Retreat)

A proverb is a simple and concrete saying, popularly known and repeated, that expresses a truth based on common sense or experience. Proverbs are borrowed from similar language and cultural, and sometimes come down to the present through more than one language.

Examples :

1. Ignorance is bliss (ketidaktahuan adalah kebahagiaan)
2. Don't be concerned about mistakes of the past (tak usah hiraukan kesalahan di masa lampau)

2.5. Boru Panggoaran Movie

Boru Panggoaran movie is an original movie by Perdana Silalahi. Perdana Silalahi is a film's producer. The script of the movie was written by Joey Bangun and Nevo Marpaung. The movie tells about a simple family who loses a mother's figure, leaving her husband and 3 children , and after that a daughter named Duma as the first child or term in the Batak language "Boru Panggoaran", and she replaces her mother's home parent's position. Her daily activities is embroidering to help his father for daily life, especially to help finance her younger siblings.

One day, after negotiating with her father, and also her boyfriend, she left for the field and continued her studies. Finally Duma successfully graduated and became an economics graduation. Because of the sincerity of Dr. Monang at her, finally they get married and lived at Medan City.

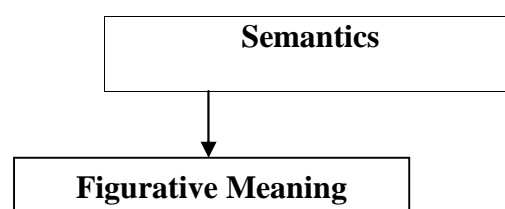
2.6. Previous Research

The writer required to review and find previous researches related to this subject in order to help the writer does the research. Setiawan (2014) in his study, has already analyzed five types of figurative language that were used in Song Lyrics of Coldplay Band. They are metaphor, simile, hyperbole, personification, and onomatopoeia. Then Lestari (2015) in her study, analyzed ten types of figurative language in the old Minang Pop song and nine types of figurative language in the new Minang Pop song with various number and different types of figurative language.

Meanwhile, Afif (2016) in his study, analyzed ten types of figurative language in the script of *Frozen* movie. They are simile, metaphor, hyperbole, personification, metonymy, alliteration, idiom, rhetoric, onomatopoeia, and repetition. In his study has identified the use of figurative language in script of *Frozen* movie. The last, Wantika (2017) in her study, analyzed 5 types of figurative language that were used in *Alani Hapogosan* movie.

They are metaphor, idioms, proverbs, metonymy, and irony. In her study, she has identified the figurative language and found out the culture values that are found in the movie and Metaphor become the most dominant type of figurative language which are used in *Alani Hapogosan* movie and there were 8 cultural values that occurred in the movie, such as kinship (kekerabatan), religion (religi), wealth (hamoraon), honor (hasangapon), progress (hamajuon), law (hukum), guardianship (pangayoman), and conflict (konflik). The previous research above are few references related to what the writer is going to conduct about.

2.7. Conceptual Framework



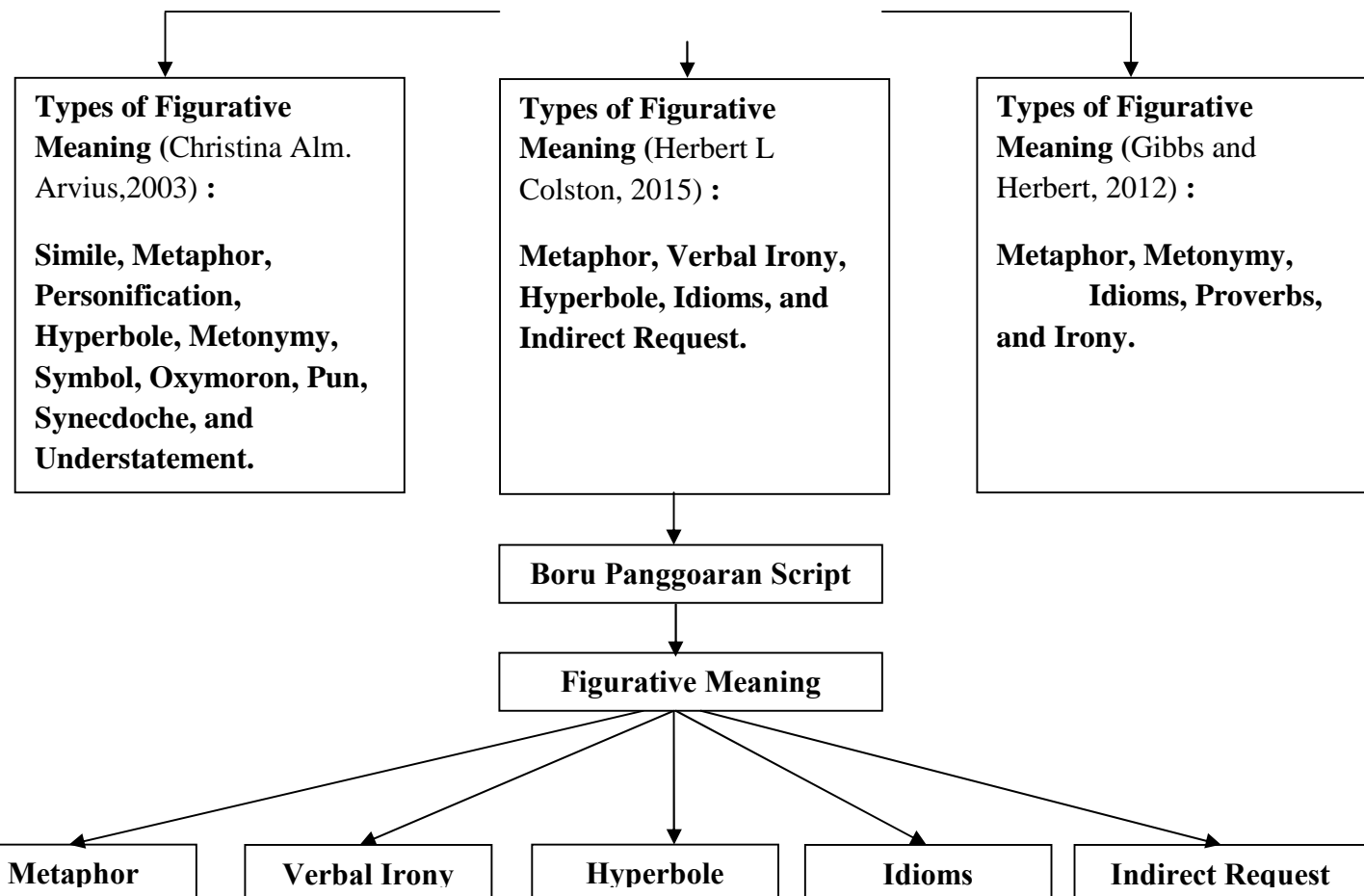


Figure 1. Figurative Meaning As Found in The Script of *Boru Panggoaran* movie (Hutabarat Ucock, 2019)

CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1. Research Design

This research will be conducted by using descriptive qualitative design. “*Descriptive qualitative research is a situated activity that locates the observer in the world. It consists of a set of interpretive practices that make the world visible. These practices transform the world. They turn the world into a series of representations, including field notes, interviews, conversations, photographs, recordings and memos to the self (Denzim and Lincoln 2000:3)*”. In the case of this research, the descriptive qualitative design was used to analyze figurative meaning that were found in *Boru Panggoaran* movie.

3.2. The Source of Data

The source of data in this research will be taken from script “*Boru Panggoaran*” movie part 1 and 2 for the duration of 100 minutes, and was produced by Perdana Silalahi in 2016 at Medan North Sumatera Indonesia. The script of the movie was written by Joey Bangun and Nevo Marpaung. All the script had been transcribed and used as the data to be analyzed. Each spoken words by the characters that was written in *Boru Panggoaran* movie script become the source of the data in completing this study.

3.3. The Technique of Collecting Data

The data in this research are collected by :

1. Downloading *Boru Panggoaran* movie from <https://www.youtube.com> .
2. Watching the movie.

3. Transcribing the conversation of each characters.

3.4. The Technique of Analyzing Data

The data will be analyzed by the following procedure:

1. Identifying the types of figurative meaning in *Boru Panggoaran* movie
2. Classifying the figurative meanings in *Boru Panggoaran* movie into figurative types
3. Finding the use of figurative meaning in *Boru Panggoaran* movie
4. Culminating the data
5. Making Conclusion based on the data analysis