

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Study

Language is something that cannot be separated from humans. Every human being initiates communication with the surrounding environment, namely using language. Language is the human ability to communicate and interact in everyday life with other humans. Through various languages, humans can share the information they have obtained. Language can be a very good means of introducing a culture that is owned by a country. Therefore, humans have an important role in the use of language so that language can become a tool for establishing good relationships between one human and another. Language can also say to be an intermediary for humans to express their feelings and thoughts. "Language is a unit of symbols that have meaning and sound that are articulated with conventional characteristics and are useful for a group of humans as a means of communicating to express their feelings and thoughts", Wibowo (2001:3) in Vera Fatmawati journal (2018). Through human language, it is expected that they can understand and recognize their language. Therefore, the science of language begins with linguistics.

People who study linguistics are called linguists. Linguistics is the study of grammar. Linguistics is a field of study that leads to the structure of language, the function of language, and all aspects of language as a means of communication. Some broad aspects of linguistics research are the form of the language, the meaning of language, and what are the contexts in the language. Linguistics can be said to be able to describe language in various aspects and assume

that the main thing is spoken language not written language. To understand the description of the language, the branch of science that deals with meaning in language is semantic.

Semantic is a branch of science that discusses the meaning of language. Semantic is a study that includes the use of language meanings to make it easier to know human expressions through language. Semantic is a well-known, interesting and structured linguistic work. Semantic is closely related to how the meaning uttered by the speaker can be understood by both the listener and the reader. Semantic is the study of the meaning of language so that someone can analyze the meaning of semantic words and sentences. Figurative language is one of the literary works of Semantics.

Figurative language is a language that adds some figures of speech in a literary work, it can also be called "style of language". Adding certain figurative effects to a literary work will make the work more lively and interesting. Figurative language is generally written in an oral or written literary work. Figurative language is important for both listeners and readers to understand. However, without realizing it, there are times when figurative language is very difficult to understand because it has a deep meaning. Given the abilities of different people, it does not rule out that the message the author wants to convey in a literary work is not the same as what is captured by both the listener and the reader. Writing a literary work usually includes figurative words to engage both listeners and readers so that it seems as if they are involved and feel what is happening in a literary work.

According to Colston (2015:105) which only focuses on 5 types of figurative language, namely, Metaphor, Verbal Irony, Hyperbole, Idiom, and Indirect Request.

In this section the researcher will describe a mini research that has conducted researchers on figurative language on November 24, 2020, in this study, researchers analyzed the figurative language contained in the dialogue of the film "Sang Perwira".

Based on the researcher's observations of the film "Sang Prawira" produced by MRG with the Film Polri Headquarters directed and produced by Ponti Gea and written by Onet Adithia Rizlan in 2019, the researcher found the types of figurative language and the most dominant types of the figurative language contained in the film. This will be shown in the table listed below:

***Table 1.1 Figurative Language on Sang Perwira***

<b>No.</b>	<b>Types of Figurative Language</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Dominant Type</b>
<b>1.</b>	Metaphor	4	
<b>2.</b>	Verbal Irony	3	
<b>3.</b>	Hyperbole	4	
<b>4.</b>	Idiom	7	✓
<b>5.</b>	Indirect Request	-	

Based on the table above, the researchers found four types of five types of figurative language, namely; Metaphor (4), Verbal Irony (3), Hyperbole (4), Idiom (7), and the last is Indirect Request (0). Of the six types of figurative language found above, Idiom is the most dominant type of figurative language used in the film "Sang Perwira" produced by MRG with the National Police Film Headquarters in 2019.

Idioms are the dominant type of figure of speech found in the film "Sang Perwira" because in the film it has language meanings that cannot be interpreted literally or word for word, therefore what is included in the dominant type are idioms in the dialogue. "Sang Perwira"

is a drama genre film. Drama is a genre of film that generally tells real life related to settings, themes, characters, and stories. In addition, drama is also taken on a large scale, namely society (politics and power), and on a small scale, namely family (harmony and love).

Based on the explanation of the mini-research below, the researcher is sure to analyze the figurative language in the film *Toba Dreams* by T.B. Silalahi, because based on the writer's observations, there are several films that the researcher watches, namely, *Pariban*, *Sang Perwira*, *Toba Dreams*. Of the several films, the researcher found more figurative language contained in the film *Toba Dreams*, so the researcher decided to take the title of this thesis, namely, "***An Analysis of Figurative Language in the Dialogues of Toba Dreams film by T.B. Silalahi***" because the researcher was confident and able to do this research to complete the final project (thesis). Therefore, the researcher still has to find a little or some types of figurative language and the researcher's interest in analyzing the advantages of finding figurative language contained in the film *Toba Dreams* by T.B. Silalahi.

The reason the researcher for choosing *Toba Dreams Film by T.B. Silalahi* is because it is a familiar Batakese movie nowadays, even the movie portrays the real-life of Batak people. It is an inspiring movie that applies many figurative languages. Furthermore, the researcher is curious about the characters and the meaning of each word in a film and the use of figurative language in education is one aspect literal that must be learned to increase the capability of language students.

Figurative language is the science of language contained in the *Toba Dreams* film. Through this film, it is hoped that the moral teaching and than this linguistic science can be easily reached by the younger generation, especially students who are still in school so that this

Batak film can be a source of knowledge, especially linguistics where in the film the types of figurative language found in Toba Dreams films by TB Silalahi.

## **1.2 The Problems of the Study**

By the background of the study above, the researcher state the problems of this study is :

1. What types of figurative language are found in dialogues Toba Dreams film by T.B. Silalahi ?
2. What were the advantages of finding figurative language in the dialogues Toba Dreams film by T.B. Silalahi ?

## **1.3 The Objectives of the Study**

The objectives of the study are:

1. To find out the types of figurative language in dialogues Toba Dreams film by T.B. Silalahi.
2. To find out the advantages of finding figurative language in the dialogues Toba Dreams film by T.B. Silalahi.

## **1.4 The Scope of the Study**

This study discusses figurative language and several theories that describe figurative language by experts. In this research, the researcher only focuses on 5 types of figurative language according to Colston (2015:105) namely, Metaphor, Verbal irony, Hyperbole, Idiom, and Indirect request in the dialogues of the film Toba Dreams. The researcher will look for dialogue or script in the film Toba Dreams by T.B. Silalahi as material for analysis. The researcher will analyze what types of figurative language are used in the dialogue or script in the Toba Dreams film.

## **1.5 The Significances of the Study**

Figurative language was unique and interesting research to study because of its focus on what figurative language was used in the dialogues Batak film. This research was contributed theoretically and practically :

### **1.5.1 Theoretically**

- 1) Hopefully, the results of this study will be useful for further analysis of figurative language.
- 2) As a new way or system in analyzing figurative language in film dialogue.

### **1.5.2 Practically**

- 1) For the researcher, this research useful in the future when the writer to be a teacher or lecturer to teach the students about figurative language in the film.
- 2) For the English teacher, the study will be useful to enrich their knowledge and added their knowledge about figurative language so that the teacher can teach their students about figurative language better.
- 3) For students English department who will use this research, hopefully, it will be useful to add to your insight in making research or doing research on figurative language analysis in the Batak Toba dialogues.
- 4) For another researcher, the findings of the study will be useful to be a reference that is related to figurative language in film and another aspect like song, text, and so on.
- 5) For another researcher, the findings of the study will be useful to be a reference that is related to figurative language in film and another aspect like song, text, and so on. For the general public who read this research, the writers hope that this research will be useful to

add insight and knowledge to the general public, especially in the field of linguistics, where the types of figurative language are found in films Toba Dreams by T.B. Silalahi.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

#### **2.1 Theoretical Framework**

The theory is the most important thing that is raised in a study as a scientific study so that it can observe scientific study itself so that readers and researchers can understand various objects of research. The theory is used as a theoretical basis for thinking so that it can be applied in this study to make the main idea simpler, more interesting, and correct. The researcher will discuss semantic and figurative language in this chapter. The researcher will present the theories related to the research and provide a clear picture of this research.

## 2.2 Semantic

Semantic is a branch of linguistics that studies the meaning contained in a language. Riemer (2010:2) says that semantics is one of the unique and most interesting branches of linguistics. The linguistic field that studies the relationship between linguistic signs or in other words studies that examine the meaning of meaning in language is called semantic. Since language is special and has a close connection with the culture of the people who speak it, semantic analysis of a language can only be applied to the language used by humans to analyze it.

Semantics is a branch of linguistics that studies the meaning of language or, to put it another way, the main research of semantics is meaning. Semantics is the study of word and sentence meaning, abstracted from contexts of usage, a descriptive topic, according to Griffiths (2006:15). It is a study of how language organizes and communicates, as well as an effort to explain and understand the essence of people's knowledge about meaning in their language as a result of understanding the language.

Semantics is a part of language science that studies meaning. According to Saeed (2003:3), semantic is a study of the meaning communicated through a language. Semantics is a branch of linguistics that deals with the representation of art or knowledge. The meaning investigated by semantics is context-free meaning. Some of the meanings are lexical and grammatical.

Semantics is the supporting instrument that assigns meaning to expressions and interprets them. According to Palmer (1981:1) states that Semantics is a scientific term for the study of meaning, and semantics is a part of linguistics since meaning is a part of the language. Furthermore, he claims that meaning encompasses a wide range of aspects of language, and that



there is no universal consensus on the essence of meaning, what aspects of it should be included in semantics, or how it should be represented.

Based on the explanation of some of the explanations above, the researcher can conclude that semantics is the science of language that examines the use of meaning for a word or sentence. Therefore, the researcher chooses the theory of Saeed (2003:3) says that semantics is the study of how language conveys meaning. The importance of knowing the meaning of a word or sentence from a work is very useful for everyone because if they do not understand the meaning of a work, what they have read or seen will not create a sense of interest in any meaning and content contained in a work. the work. With this branch of semantics, it is hoped that we will be able to understand the meaning of words and sentences contained in a work.

### **2.3 Figurative Language**

Figurative language is a style of language used to express a meaning contained in a work. According to Perrine (2018:774), figurative language is a language that uses figures of speech to add a beautiful meaning to a word or sentence. In other words, figurative language is a special way of interpreting something to make it more aesthetic. Figurative language is a branch of semantics that refers to the meaning of language.

Figurative language can be interpreted as a language or words that have a beautiful meaning but do not describe their true meaning. Figurative language is used to give an aesthetic sense to work and emphasize important things to be conveyed. Sweetser (2014:3) said that although researchers have not concentrated on this issue, figurative language is also a viewpoint for the same reasons.

Figurative language is a way or something different in interpreting a word, while literal is the direct meaning or what is said is the meaning. The role of figurative language in a work is very useful to liven up the atmosphere and add to the aesthetics of the work. Figurative language can also be used as a means by the author to be able to express his ideas / main thoughts and the message he wants to convey. According to Cruse (2006:63) If the intended meaning of linguistic expressions is anything other than their literal meaning and can be understood using commonly applicable principles of meaning extension, they are said to be figurative or used figuratively.

Figurative language is a branch of semantics that uses figures of speech to interpret a language. Figurative language is a way to express a person's thoughts conveyed through a work according to Colston (2015:105). Figurative language is often used in several films because, by using film media, an author can translate his ideas, messages, and values into a work.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher chooses the theory of figurative language according to Colston (2015: 105), because this theory is a supporting material for the writer to research the film *Toba Dreams*.

### **2.3.1 Types of Figurative Language**

The types of figurative language used to answer the problems in this study is according to Colston's theory (2015)

Based on Colston (2015:105) figurative language is divided into 5 types namely: Metaphor, Verbal irony, Hyperbole, Idiom, and Indirect request can be seen in the following explanation:

#### **2.3.1.1 Metaphor**

Metaphor involves implying a comparison between two things that are different. "You're the bird, I'm the worm," says the speaker, using metaphorical language. Birds and worms aren't usually buddies, yet they can't be separated. The worm is the bird's supper, and the bird is the worm's adversary. Normally, opponents must dispute with one another. So, even though they continually argue, the meaning of the speech is that they cannot be separated and are dependent on one 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).

### **2.3.1.2 Verbal Irony**

The use of words to signify something other than what a person says is known as verbal irony. The fundamental element of verbal irony that distinguishes it from other forms of irony is that it is utilized on purpose by a speaker. It happens in a discussion when someone wants to be understood as saying anything other than what his or her words convey.

Examples :

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

### **2.3.1.3 Hyperbole**

Hyperbole is a figure of speech in which great exaggeration is used to convey a point or emphasize something.

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 the bigger one (the new iPhone is big).

#### **2.3.1.4 Idiom**

An idiom is a figure of speech that is used to simplify the description of a situation by employing terms that are generally irrelevant to the topic at hand.

Examples :

1. It's no good crying over spilled milk. (This is an idiom that simply means there is no use regretting 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.).

#### **2.3.1.5 Indirect Request**

A figure of speech used to indicate a wish or inclination is known as an indirect request. When a person asks another person to inform, order, or ask anything to a third person, this is known as an indirect request.

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 Toba Dreams Film**

The film Toba Dreams is a movie with a Batak theme by T.B. Silalahi. The film Toba Dreams is based on a novel with the same title as the film, namely Toba Dreams. T.B. Silalahi is a former State Minister for State Apparatus Empowerment in the VI Development Cabinet

during the Government of the Second President of the Republic of Indonesia Soeharto. The film Toba Dreams was directed by Benni Setiawan and produced by Rizaludin Kurniawan. When viewed from the title, the story in this film is very synonymous with Batak, but what is shown is still very relevant to the conditions of Indonesian families and society in general. This film is set about a love story that is too loving. Love is sometimes lost in finding the truth. Like Sergeant Major Tebe who educates his children like a fighting force because of his extraordinary love for them. This film is about the dream of Sergeant Major Tebe who wants to live in peace relying on the money of retired soldiers and chooses to return home to build his hometown. But when Ronggur, his eldest son, became a rebel in the family, there was a deep conflict between father and son. Ronggur, who inherited the tough character of his father, found love in Andini, a Javanese woman of different religions.

This film inserts moral values in a way that is easy for young people to understand. Ronggur's association depicted in this film is familiar to young people: likes brawls, nightlife, including drugs. Typical problems are inherent in the life of big-city residents. Between the glitter of Jakarta and the serenity of Lake Toba. Sergeant Tebe, Ronggur, and Andini knit their travel drama. It is also in Lake Toba that their dreams and love begin. This film can be categorized as a praiseworthy film thanks to the noble values conveyed in it but with a packaging that is not patronizing and seems doctrine.

## **2.5 Previous Study**

In this section, the researcher will show the result of some different studies reviewed. The following studies offer discussion related to the topic discussed in this thesis. They are :

The first study was conducted by Nurmaini (2017) entitled *“An Analysis of Figurative Language Used in Twilight Movie”* (STAIN Curup). This study used two theories, The theory

of figurative language is adopted the theory of Perrine and Richard E. Mezo. The second theory is adopted the theory of meaning by Lichao song to support the analysis. The writer chooses a descriptive study as the kind of research and qualitatively presented the results. The result of this study shows that there are eight types of figurative language found, they are simile, metaphor, personification, synecdoche, hyperbole, paradox, litotes, the irony. The writer uses situational context to know the meaning of each figurative language that appears in the Twilight movie. The finding of this research will be used by the researcher as a reference to know the meaning of each figurative language and to analyze figurative language in the dialogue Toba Dreams Film by T.B. Silalahi.

The second study was conducted by Wardoyo (2015) entitled "***The Types and Interpretation of Figurative Language used in Pirates of the Caribbean On Stranger Tide Movie Manuscript 2011***" (Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta). In this study, the writer discussed the figurative language used in Pirates of The Caribbean on Stranger Tides Manuscript. The object in this study is focused on the figurative language used in the "Pirates of Caribbean on Stranger Tides" movie manuscript and the sentence in the script becomes the main focus that the researcher going to analyze. The data were analyzed based on the figurative language theory proposed by X.J Kennedy. In analyzing the data, the researcher used descriptive analysis. After analyzing the data, the writer concludes with six figurative languages in this movie manuscript. There are three personifications, six metaphors, fifteen similes, four hyperboles, seven synecdoches, and two rhetoric. "*Pirates of the Caribbean on Stranger Tides*" movie script is dominated by simile figurative language. The finding of this research will be used by the researcher as a reference to find out the types and to find out the most dominant figurative language in the dialogue Toba Dreams Film by T.B. Silalahi.

The third study was conducted by Izzudin (2018) entitled *“An Analysis of Figurative Languages Found in The Shawshank Redemption Movie: A Formalistic Study”* (Mataram University). This research was written to provide a deeper explanation of the use of figurative language used in the movie. The data were obtained or collected by the writer directly from the source data that are the transcription of the dialogue in the movie The Shawshank Redemption. The study is descriptive qualitative which means the writer used nonstatistical analysis to obtain the goal of this research. The researcher found that there are 9 kinds of figurative languages identified which are simile, metaphor, personification, hyperbole, imagery, litotes, irony, metonymy, and synecdoche in a total of 45 dialogues. Each of the dialogues was identified and classified based on the kind of figurative language they belong to and each of them was explained in their contextual meaning. The finding of this research will be used by the researcher as a reference to analyze figurative language in the dialogue Toba Dreams Film by T.B. Silalahi.

The fourth study was conducted by Speleony (2019) entitled *“An Analysis of the Translation Quality of Figurative Language used in Moana Movie Script”* (IAIN Salatiga). The purposes of this research are divided into two parts; first to find the types of figurative language used in the *Moana* movie script. Second, to know the translation quality of figurative language by using Nababan's theory. This research applied the descriptive qualitative method. The procedure of analyzing the data starts by analyzing figurative language and describing the quality of the translation of figurative language in the *Moana* movie script. From the analysis, the researcher found 50 data of figurative language which consists of 10 types namely 7 similes, 4 metaphors, 11 hyperbole, 11 personifications, 2 metonymies, 3 alliterations, 1 idiom, 4 rhetoric, 1 onomatopoeia, 6 repetitions. From those 50 data, 44 data were accurate, acceptable, and readable. In addition, 6 data were less accurate, less acceptable, and less readable based on

Nababan's theory. The finding of this research will be used by the researcher as a reference to analyze figurative language in the dialogue Toba Dreams Film by T.B. Silalahi.

The fifth study was conducted by Annikmatul (2016) entitled *“An Analysis Of Figurative Language Used In Movie Script Frozen”* (IAIN of Tulungagung). In this research, the writer took the source of all the data were taken from the movie script "Frozen". The findings of this research can be classified into two main points. First, the researcher found ten kinds of figurative language in the script of the movie “Frozen”. They are simile, metaphor, hyperbole, personification, metonymy, alliteration, idiom, rhetoric, onomatopoeia, and repetition. Repetition is figurative language that mostly appears in this movie. Second, according to the roles of figurative languages in building the message of the play, the researcher can found moral messages. The moral message can be built from the roles of figurative language. The finding of this research will be used by the researcher as a reference to find out the moral message in the Toba Dreams film and to analyze figurative language in the dialogue Toba Dreams Film by T.B. Silalahi.

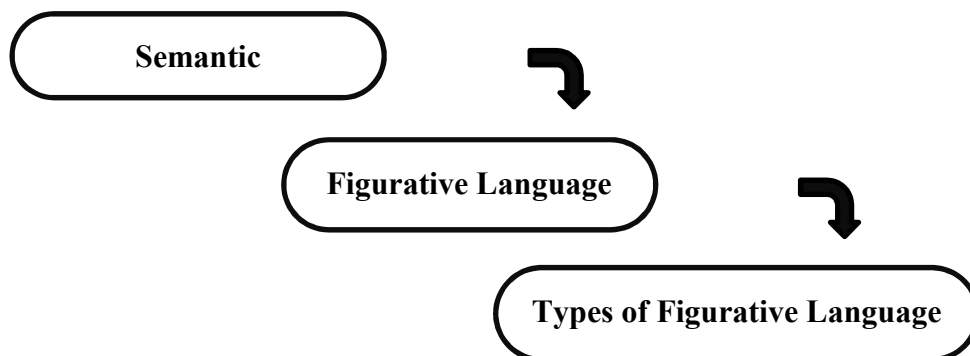
## **2.6 Conceptual Framework**

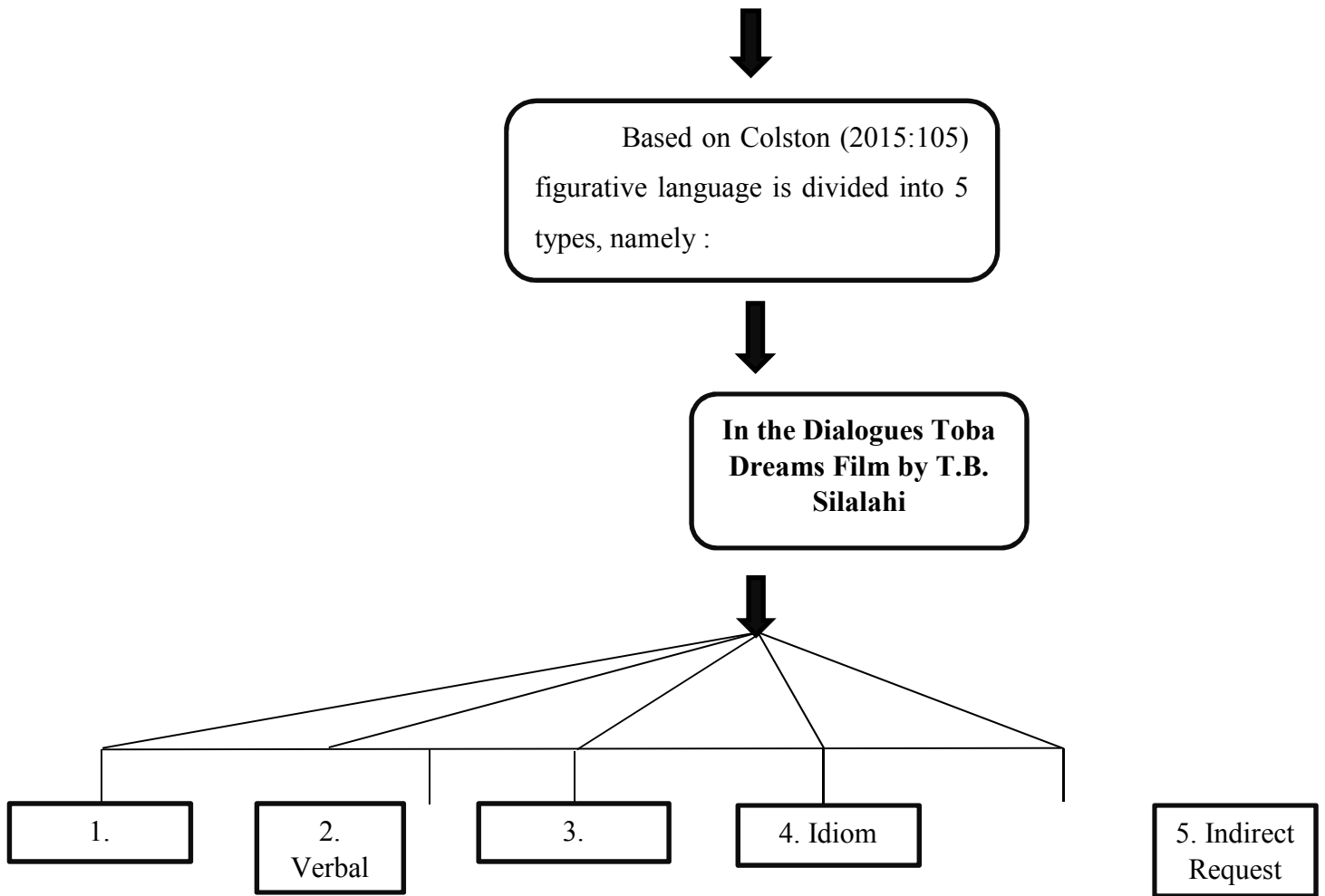
In this study, the researcher will analyze the figurative language used in the dialogues Toba Dreams film by T.B. Silalahi. Figurative language is the style of language used by the author into a literary work so that the work looks more alive and more interesting to be enjoyed by readers and listeners.

In analyzing the figurative language contained in the dialogues of the film Toba Dreams, the researcher uses Colston's theory (2015) where Colston only focuses on 5 types of figurative language, namely: Metaphor, Verbal Irony, Hyperbole, Idiom, and Indirect Request. Two main points in this research are to find out the types of figurative language in dialogues Toba Dreams



film and to find out the advantages of finding figurative language in the dialogues Toba Dreams film by T.B. Silalahi.





*Figure 2.6 An Analysis of Figurative Language in the Dialogues Toba Dreams Film by T.B. Silalahi (Apriliya, Gebi: 2021)*

### CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter was explain the methodology of research that is covering research design, data and source data, an instrument for collecting data, the technique of collecting data, the technique of analyzing data, and triangulation.

### **3.1 Research Design**

All studies must have a research design. This research was conducted using descriptive qualitative research. Descriptive qualitative research is a method used in a study to describe a phenomenon or event that exists socially. According to Uwe Flick (2009:30) “Qualitative research is particularly relevant to the study of social relations because of the pluralization of lifeworlds”. The purpose of this research is to describe a place, facts, and population characteristics systematically, factually, and accurately. In this research, a descriptive qualitative study was used to analyze the figurative meanings contained in the dialogues of the Toba Dreams film. The researcher chose the descriptive qualitative research method because he believes that more in-depth scientific knowledge can be gained from this case and that it can also be used to satisfy the researcher's interest in a particular issue to be studied, such as the figurative language found in the film Toba Dreams in this study.

### **3.2 Data and Source Datas**

The data in this study is the dialogues of Toba Dreams film that consist of figurative language. The source data is Toba Dreams film with a duration of 2 hours 19 minutes, which was produced by T.B. Silalahi Center in 2015, and the film script was written by T.B. Silalahi. The researcher took the dialogues of the film Toba Dreams as a data source from the website <https://youtu.be/Gya87uNPCuc> to complete this research.

### 3.3 Instrument of Collecting Data

In this study, the researchers used the data collection instrument, namely observation. The tools used by the researcher in the observation of collecting data are "checklists" and to obtain additional information the researcher used telecommunications media such as handphones, laptops/computers, and the youtube application to view the Toba Dreams film. In this study, the researcher will analyze the Toba Dreams film to find out the types of figurative language and to find out the advantages of finding figurative language in the dialogues of the Toba Dreams film by T.B. Silalahi.

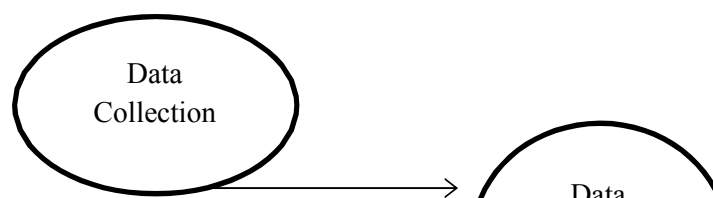
### 3.4 Technique of Collecting Data

The technique of collecting data is very important in a study. This technique of collection data aims to measure the extent to which the researcher can analyze and understand the data contained in the dialogue of the Toba Dreams film that the researcher will use. In this study the researcher used several data collection techniques, namely as follows:

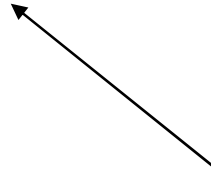
- 1) Searching the Toba Dreams film by T.B. Silalahi
- 2) Download the Toba Dreams film by T.B. Silalahi
- 3) Watching the Toba Dreams film by T.B. Silalahi

### 3.5 Technique of Analyzing Data

After collecting all of the data, the researcher will transcript the Toba Dreams film and than the researcher will identifying types of the figurative language. In the analyzing data the researcher examined it using Miles interactive data analysis approach. Miles (2014:31-32) define research as a series of three activities data condensation, data display, and the last is drawing and verifying conclusions. The researchers used Miles and Huberman's theory in this research and



the figure can see below;



*Figure 3.5 Components of Data Analyze: Interactive Model (Miles)*

### **3.5.1 Data condensation**

The process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming rough data derived from field notes is known as data condensation. Data was strengthened by condensing, data condensation is not a distinct process from the analysis.

Data condensation is a type of analysis that finely selection, focus, simplifyin, abstract and abstracting data so that “final” conclusions may be formed and confirmed. The steps in the data condensation process are as follows:

- 1) ***Selection***: In this stage, the researcher was selected the data contained in the film Toba Dreams.
- 2) ***Focus***: At this stage, the researcher was focused on the utterances that are included in the type of figurative language contained in the Toba Dreams film.
- 3) ***Simplifying***: By using this method the researcher was changed the data to be simplified into a type of figurative language. figurative language which consists of 5 types, namely, Methapor, Verbal Irony, Hyperbole, Idioms, and Indirect Request.

- 4) *Abstract*: In this process, the data to be evaluated is the type of figurative language used in the film Toba Dreams.
- 5) *Abstracting*: At this stage, the researcher was analyzed the data by selecting every utterance spoken in the film Toba Dreams into the type of figurative language.

### **3.5.2 Data Display**

The next stage is data display after condensing the data. A data display is an ordered and compressed collection of data that may be used to showcase inference and verification actions. The researcher was given the facts in the analysis in the form of a table to make it easier for readers to comprehend. The following are the steps taken by the writer in presenting the data through grouping the data into the types of the figurative language contained in the film Toba Dreams.

### **3.5.3 Drawing and verifying conclusions**

Drawing and verifying conclusions is the final stage in this research's data analysis. Verifying the findings after drawing the sections of the data that have been mentioned as absolute data is the appropriate approach in all data collected, reductive, and displayed. This is a method of determining the data after displayed. After defining the types of figurative language used in the film Toba Dreams, the researcher concludes this phase.

### **3.6 Triangulation (Validity)**

When examining the validity of the information, the dependability of the information should be thoroughly examined. The researcher used the triangulation approach to determine the validity of the data in this study. The goal of triangulation is not to determine the reality of a comparable social phenomenon, but to broaden one's understanding of what has been researched (Sugiyono, 2007:330). According to Sugiyono(2007:372), subjective cross-approval is known as

triangulation, and what is evaluated is the appropriateness of the information as represented by the assembly of multiple information sources or many information assortments. There were four types of triangulation of information to recognize (Denzin, 1978):

### **1) Data Triangulation**

The use of distinct or diverse information or data (individuals, existence) in an investigation, such as subjective and quantitative data, is known as triangulation information. Information triangulation is the process of an researcher examining and analyzing data obtained from a different source. The researcher obtained the knowledge by looking at perception information and meeting information, or by conducting a survey and test. The researcher's study focuses on the expressions of understudies, source material, and the situations or points of view of numerous persons in a comparative situation. Furthermore, according to Guion (2011:1), interpretable triangulation data in sociology is commonly seen as routinely beneficial in approving situations that may come from initiating pilot projects or the mixing of information from several perspectives.

According to the description above, the researchers require *data triangulation* of these to check the outcomes data, therefore they perform the primary research to verify the data's authenticity.

### **2) Investigator Triangulation**

The employment of numerous researchers to gather more valid data is known as investigator triangulation. Working in a group is the best technique to ensure data veracity.

### **3) Theory of Triangulation**

When studying phenomena and situations, triangulation theory refers to the application of two or more theories that are merged. To acquire more thorough data, it was necessary to include some theories.

#### **4) Methodology of Triangulation**

The effort of validating the data or the data output is connected to the triangulation methodology. The goal of methodology triangulation is to investigate phenomena and situations using many methodologies. The methodology of triangulation is a mixture of technique techniques used in social science research, where the results of one technique are utilized to improve argument and explain the results of others.

As a result, the researcher employed *data triangulation* in this study. It meant that this study required to include more thorough data to assess the study's results and ensure that the data was accurate.

The advantages to find out figurative language in the dialogues Toba Dreams film, it is hoped that the moral teaching and than this linguistic knowledge can be easily reached by the younger generation, especially students who are still in school so that this Batak film can be a source of knowledge, especially linguistics where in the film the types of figurative language are found in the Toba Dreams film by TB Silalahi.



