

**AN ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE USED IN
TWILIGHT MOVIE**

(A Descriptive Qualitative Study of Twilight Movie Script)

THESIS

**This Thesis Is Submitted To Fulfill The Requirement For “Sarjana”
Degree Of English Study Program In STAIN Curup**



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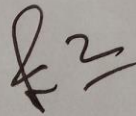
Setelah mengadakan pemeriksaan dan perbaikan seperlunya, maka kami berpendapat bahwa skripsi saudara **Nurmaini** yang berjudul "**An Analysis of Figurative Language used in Twilight Movie**", sudah dapat diajukan dalam sidang Munaqasyah Sekolah Tinggi Agama Islam Negeri (STAIN) Curup.

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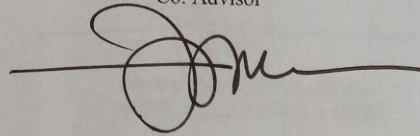
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PREFACE

All praises be to Allah SWT that the researcher had finally finished writing her thesis entitle “**An Analysis of Figurative Language Used in Twilight Movie**”.

This thesis submitted as a part of the completion for undergraduate degree of strata 1 (S1) in English Study Program of State Collage for Islamic Studies (STAIN) Curup. The researcher realizes that this thesis is far from being perfect, therefore she really appreciates any suggestions and critics for being perfect in the future.

Last but not least, the researcher hopes that this thesis will be useful to those who are interested in this field of study.

Curup, Januari 2018

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STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP

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I hereby certify that this thesis entitled *AN ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE USED IN TWILIGHT MOVIE* is honestly my own work. I am fully aware that I have quoted some statements and ideas from various source, and they are properly acknowledge in the text.

Curup, Januari 2018

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MOTTO

**"hai manusia sesungguhnya janji Allah adalah benar, maka
sekali-kali janganlah kehidupan memperdaya kamu dan
janganlah kamu sekali-kali syaitan pandai menipu,
memperdaya kamu tentang Allah"**

(QS. Faatir:5)

"Open Your Book, You Will See The World"

"Do The Best, You Will Get The Best"

"even miracles take a little time"

**" knowledge will give you power, but good character
will give you respect "**

"Never Give up "

~

" Nurmaini-Nuy Sagara "

DEDICATIONS

“The biggest love, thanks and sorry for my hero in my life “mam Tugiem”. For understanding, listening and everything. You are the strong woman that I’ve ever seen”

“My wonderfulness for the best man in this world “Mr. Bg. Baharudin alm” for every efforts, protection and sacrifice he has made. Thanks abah, you are my role model in my life”

“And full of love for my dearest sister “Mardiani, Nurjannah, Juni Ana, Rohana, Vera surigati nasution, Nurhasanah, Nurdin Efendi” for being the best sister and brother ever in my life.

And, the rainbow in my life : My Endless Friends ~

“Thanks so much for Dési puspita sari, Nengsih Enggriyani Harahap, Rizki indra guei, Dèni Arisma, Anindya Putri Magang Sari, Nini Karlina, Dian Utami, Febri LDP, Ika Trisnawati, Dési Susanti, Dini Dwi Anggraini, My team (JDC) : Cez, Cika, Noei. For compaying me so far in every condition.”

“My Big Family of PBI B and D (At 1st semester) “

“My Big Family in KPM in 2017. You are one of my treasure”

“My Sisters and brother from PPL at SMP N 1 Curup in 2017. Including
the big family of SMP N 1 Curup.”

NURMAINI

ABSTRACT

Nurmaini, 2017, "*An Analysis of Figurative Language Used in Twilight Movie*"

Advisor : Jumatul Hidayah, M.Pd

Co-Advisor : Sarwo Edy, M.Pd

The present study entitled the figurative language used in "Twilight" movie is concerned with the analysis of the figurative language that this movie script contains and the meaning contained therein. The topic about figurative language is interesting because it gives people a new information when they are speaking, reading, writing, and also listening the source or something which contains figurative language. The aims of this study are to identify and analyze the types of figurative language used in "Twilight" movie script and the meaning conveyed. 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 researcher choose descriptive study as the kind of the research and presented the results in qualitative way. In collecting the data, the researcher used document analysis. The instruments were checklist, to help the researcher collecting the complete data of figurative language in analyzed the meaning of figurative language. The method consists of three steps, The first step was downloading the movie script from the internet. Then the movie script was read repeatedly and intensively. The last step was noting down the figurative language. The result of this study shows that there are eight types of figurative language found, they are simile, metaphor, personification, synecdoche, hyperbole, paradox, litotes, irony. The researcher use situational context to know the meaning of each figurative language which appear in Twilight movie.

Keywords : Figurative Language, Twilight Movie.

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Assalamu'alaikum wr.wb

Alhamdulillahirobbil'alamin

All praises be to Allah who has given His mercy and blessing to the researcher, so the researcher can finish this thesis. Peace and salutation always be given to Prophet Muhammad SAW, who has been a good example for every Muslim in this world. The researcher this thesis entitle “an analysis of figurative language used in Twilight movie”. This thesis is obtainable in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of strata I in English Study Program of STAIN Curup. In conducting this thesis, the researcher received valuable contribution, guidance, assistance, support and motivation from others. In this chance, the researcher would like to express the deepest appreciation and thanks to:

1. Mr. Dr. Rahmad Hidayat. M.Ag, M.Pd as the head of STAIN Curup
2. Mr. Drs Beni Azwar, M.Pd, Kons, as the head of Educational Faculty of STAIN Curup
3. Mr. Sakut Ansori, M.Hum as the head of English Study Program of STAIN Curup
4. My awesome advisor Mam Jumatul Hidayah, M.Pd
5. My co-advisor as the great co-adviser and listener Mr. Sarwo Edi, M.Pd

6. And the deepest thanks for all of the lectures who taught the researcher from the 1st semester then helped the researcher to finish this research.

Finally, the writer needs suggestions for being perfect in the next step. Hopefully, the result of this research can give beneficial contribution to the development of education in others school and the researcher hopes this thesis can be useful for readers.

Wassalamu'alaikum wr.wb

Curup, Januari 2018

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LIST OF CONTENTS

COVER	i
APPROVAL FROM ADVISOR	ii
PREFACE	iii
STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP	iv
MOTTO	v
DEDICATIONS	vi
ABSTRACT	viii
ACKNOWLEDGMENT	ix
LIST OF CONTENTS	xi
LIST OF APPENDIX	xv

CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Research	1
B. Research Questions	7
C. Research Objective.....	7
D. Significance of the Research.....	8
E. The Definition of Key Terms.....	9
F. The systematic of the Research.....	10

CHAPTER II: LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Review of Related Theories	
1. Figurative Language.....	12
2. Kind of figurative language	15
3. The meaning of figurative language	23
4. Twilight movie	26
B. Review of Related Finding	28

CHAPTER III: METHODOLOGY OF THE RESEARCH

A. Kind of the Research 29
B. Object of the Research 31
C. Technique for Collecting Data 33
D. Instrument of the Research..... 34
E. The Technique for Data Analysis 37

CHAPTER IV: FINDING AND DISCUSSION

A. Research Finding 39
B. Discussion 53

CHAPTER V: CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion 61
B. Suggestion 62

REFERENCES

APPENDIXES

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Research

Language plays an important and significant role in human communication. They use it to create common understanding between the speaker and the hearer. To know what the speaker means, the hearer should interpret what the speaker's utterance is. In linguistics aspects, there are two urgent part of study which talk about meaning. Those are semantic and pragmatic. Semantic is a study of language which learn about the real or literal meaning of words, phrases, morphemes, and sentences (dennotative).¹ And in the other hand, Pragmatic is the intended meaning (connotative). Pragmatic is the part of linguistics which studies about language usage, especially how context influences the interpretation utterances.² In this issue, the connotative meaning is the hard term to learn. Most people get the difficulty in learning this one. And the effect is, there will be a misunderstanding in communication.

Concerning of that statement, people have to know what the speaker's means. In pragmatics, it is called figurative language. Figurative language is one with its literally in compatible terms, forces the readers to attend the connotation

¹Marcus, Kracht.1543,*Introduction to Linguistics*.Los Angeles: Department of Linguistics,UCLA, P.4

²Jirka, Hana.2011,*Intro to Linguistics-Basic Concepts of Linguistics*.P.6

rather than the denotation, and good figurative language is words used not only in literal sense but in context the writer's taste and purpose.³

Figurative language is a language which uses figures of speech (a way of saying one thing and meaning another). Keraf states that the definition of figurative language in the way is expressing ideas through special language as the incarnation of poet's personality.⁴ Moreover, it can find some examples to compare the figure of speech. Then James E. Miller states that figurative language is the use of the words outside their usual or literal meaning.⁵ According to Perrine, figurative language is the language that cannot be taken literally (or should not be taken literally) and say something other than ordinary ways or say one thing and mean another.⁶ In addition, Knickerbocker states that Figurative language is also called metaphorical language or simply metaphor because its Greek ancestor "metaphorical" means to carry meaning beyond its literal meaning.⁷ So from these theories the writer conclude that figurative languages is language that uses words or expressions with a meaning that is different from the literal interpretation.

³ <http://www.encyclopedia.com/doc/1o29-figurativelanguage.html>, last access 13 September 2017

⁴ Keraf, G. 1991, *Diksi dan gaya bahasa*. Jakarta: PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama, P. 113

⁵ James, Miller. 1989, *tradition in literature*, Scott Foreman and company. P. 62

⁶ Perrine, Laurence. 1983. *literature (structure, sounds, and sense) fourth edition*. London: Hourcort Brace Jovanovich Inc. P. 568

⁷ Knickerbocker, K.L. & William Reninger H. 1963. *Interpreting Literature*. USA: Holt, Richard and Winston. P. 367

According to Beekman and Callo say that figurative senses are based on associative relations with the primary sense.⁸ Figurative language is used to increase effect with to show and to compare object or something with the other that more general.⁹ From the theories above that figurative language is used in the movie to add aesthetics, increase vitality and impact, suggest associations and comparison, and develop conciseness in English movie.

Figurative language is often in the daily communication, literary works (novel, poems, poetry, short story, song lyric, and movie), speech, and advertisement. Furthermore, figurative language is used in imaginative rather than literal sense, it is used widely in daily speech and writing.¹⁰ Figurative language in education is very important because figurative language is one aspect literal that must learned to increase capability language students. In the same manner as theory, Langer said that except open knowledge but literature also influence student to study about language.¹¹ Moreover, Alim in Colli and Slater said that literature given positive contribution about language comprehension.¹² That is way figurative language there are in curriculum learned by English study program. The researcher hopes it will be available for the student of English study program in order to get better understanding in using figurative language by English movie.

⁸ Beekman, and John Callow.1974. *translation the word of God*. Zondervan Publishing House. P.94.

⁹ Henry,guntur tarigan, 2009, *pengajaran gaya bahasa*, angkasa:Bandung. P.4

¹⁰ Ayu,roft.2006.manfaat figurative language.

<http://www.und.nodak.edu/dept/linguistics/wp/1997Meyer.PDF> accessed 12 September 2017

¹¹ Langer,J.2004.*Literacy aquisition through literature*, journal of adolescent and adult study.P.235

¹² Ibid

Literature is one of the studies that are influential to human's life. Literature is more focused and restricted to merely imaginative works, mind of the story writers. According to Klarer that in most cases, "literature is referred to as the entirety of written expression, with the restriction that not every written document can be categorized as literature in the more exact sense of the word".¹³ So, Literature is one way or human beings to express their feeling, thoughts, experiences, emotions, expectations, and faith. Literary works such as novel, poems, poetry, short story, song lyric, and movie.

Movie is a series of moving pictures, often telling a story, usually shown in a theater or television.¹⁴ Here, movie is an important part of human life. Movie becomes major sources of entertainment, education and knowledge. As the entertainment, Movie is a good solution of troubles and problems. Movies invites audiences to come into new world, new life as if the viewers live there. They orientate it as a literal art, communication and literature. For education and knowledge, it can be use for media in teaching and learning process. So movie is a form of entertainment that telling a story by sequence of images giving the illusion of continuous movement.

¹³ Febti mahani,2016. *Definition of literature based on expert*.<http://febtimahaniabatubara.blogspot.co.id/2016/10/definition-of-literature-based-on-expert.html>.accessed 13 September 2017

¹⁴ Cambridge dictionary, <http://dictionary.cambridge.org/us/dictionary/english/movie> accessed 27 September 2017

One movie that contains this figurative language phenomenon is Twilight. The researcher did a pre-observation in series of twilight movie. The researcher has found that Twilight movie (the first series) used more figurative language than the other series. The researcher found some examples of figurative languages taken from the utterances among characters in this movie. Based on the pre-observation on this movie, Here one of the examples:

Edward : Your scent, it's like a drug to me, my own personal brand of heroin. (00:54:24)

This example is one of types in figurative language, it is simile. As students which learn about language, especially foreign language. Most students like to watch movie for learning that language. Twilight is the debut, young and adult vampire and romance movie by author Stephenie Meyer. Twilight was 23 wins and 7 nominations.¹⁵

The topic of figurative language has become one of subjects taught in English Tadris Study Program of Tarbiyah Department. This topic is taught in pragmatic and literature subject at sixth semester.¹⁶ Even so, the topic is not covered well for students since there are so many materials and not enough time to learn it further. The researcher did the simple interview with some students who have learned about figurative language in pragmatic and also literature

¹⁵ Roger Ebert, november 19, 2008. <http://www.rogerebert.com/reviews/twilight-2008> accessed 12 September 2017

¹⁶ Syllabus in sixth semester

subject. According to them, they stated that figurative language is a kind of term in linguistics study which is really hard to understand. For example, if we do not know well about the meaning of the figurative language, the misunderstanding will appear and that is why we have to know well the figurative language and all kind of it. Some students also said something like figurative language is really important to understand.¹⁷

Greek and Roman philosophers were generally agreed on the importance of appropriate figurative language to drama, poetry, courtroom speeches and other formal speech events. Lakoff, koveceses, and raden have shown that figurative language are not restricted to formal events or poetic style; they are heavily involved in every day. People mostly use metaphor and metonymy in usual conversation.¹⁸ Figurative language can be used to perform slightly different functions depending on whether we are reading, writing, speaking or listening.¹⁹ Concerning of that statement, as learner of foreign language we need to understand about figurative language. It will give more knowledge for students. Such as, In the area of reading, it will help learner to develop to guess at the senses of words. In writing, learners are likely benefit from being shown how to use figurative language creatively, appropriately and persuasively. Even, in listening area, it will help to look for the evaluating component of idead that are

¹⁷ Students, interview, 19 october 2017

¹⁸ Jeannette littlemore, Graham Low, 2006, *Figurative Thinking and Foreign Language Learning*, new york: Palgrave Macmillan. P.8

¹⁹ Ibid. P.202

conveyed through figurative language. Finally, in speaking, we have shown that it is useful to encourage their ability in communication. It will help learners can make communication more natural.

According to Lakoff, Kovecses, and Raden stated that figurative language does not only use in types of literature, but also in daily communication. So, if we want to learn about language specially foreign language. We have to know well how the native speakers speak or communicate in that language. A figurative language is one of languages which is usually used by them. That is why, figurative language is really important.

Language used in literary work has specification based on language use in other communication. So, every single word has their own meaning and contains different messages, and also based on the phenomenon which the researcher found. The researcher conducts a research entitled “An Analysis of Figurative Language used in Twilight Movie”.

B. Research Question

1. What are the types of figurative languages used in the twilight movie ?
2. What are the meaning of each figurative language sentences used in the “Twilight” movie?

C. Research Objective

The objective of study is to get description about :

1. The types of figurative language in twilight movie

2. The meaning of each figurative language used in twilight movie

D. Significance of the Research

The result of this study is expected to give contribution to the following parties :

1. The meaning of figurative language is not only for art liked by composer or poet. For instance is in education. The literature will be learned by the researcher to get some information about figurative language used in twilight movie.
2. For English writer, if they apply this study will be understand the information about movie to improve capability to divide between figurative languages. The researcher expects that the study can contribute to the development of literature study, particularly among the people who are interested in literary study.
3. For the teacher will get information about the used movie as the media for teaching English and also get information about kinds of figurative language.
4. For the student, they will be understand and to add their knowledge about language especially figurative language. It can help students improve their writing, to enrich the words they used. in communication, it will make students easier to understand when they heard someone which used figurative language. can analyze the hidden meaning or the message that the speakers want to convey.

E. The Definition of Key Terms

To help the readers, the researcher explain some points, they are as follow :

1. Figurative language

Figurative language is a language which uses figures of speech (a way of saying one thing and meaning another). According to Perrine, figurative language is the language that cannot be taken literally (or should not be taken literally) and say something other than ordinary ways or say one thing and mean another.²⁰ So, in this research figurative language is language that used not in the ordinary literal sense, but in imaginative way that used to express feeling be interesting and beauty meaning in twilight movie. According to Perrine and Richard E.Mezo, there are 9 types of figurative language. Those are simile, metaphor, metonymy, synecdoche, personification, hyperbole, paradox, litotes, irony.

2. The Meaning of Figurative Language

Meaning is the message conveyed by words, sentences, and symbols in a context. Two types of meaning are semantic meaning, and pragmatic meaning. Semantic meaning is the real or literal meaning of words, phrases, morphemes, and sentences (dennotative).²¹ And pragmatic meaning is the

²⁰ Perrine,laurence.1983.*literature (structure, sounds, and sense) fourth edition*. London: Hourcort Brace Jovanovich Inc. P.568

²¹Marcus, Kracht.1543,*Introduction to Linguistics*.Los Angeles: Department of Linguistics,UCLA, P.4

intended meaning or implied meaning (connotative). In this research, researcher focus on pragmatic meaning, researcher do not translate a sentence of figurative language but researcher convey the meaning in each sentences of figurative language that found in the Twilight movie.

3. Twilight Movie

November 21st, 2008 Twilight was adapted into a movie by summit entertainment. The movie was directed by Catherine Hardwicke and stars Kristen Stewart and Robert Pattinson as protagonists Isabella Swan and Edward Cullen. The screenplay was adapted by Melissa Rosenberg. Twilight is the debut, young and adult vampire and romance movie by author Stephenie Meyer. Twilight was 23 wins and 7 nominations.²²

F. The Systematic of the Research

The thesis consist of four chapters and each chapter is subdivided into subsequent divisions. The thesis is arranges as follows:

Chapter I Introduction : In this Chapter the researcher describes about : Background of the research, the research question, the objective of the research, the significances of the research, definition of key term, and the systematic of the research.

²² Roger Ebert, november 19, 2008. <http://www.rogerebert.com/reviews/twilight-2008> accesed 12 September 2017

Chapter II Literature Review : In this Chapter present theoretical review of figurative languages, purpose of figurative language, twilight movie, the biography of the author.

Chapter III Methodology of the Research : included kind of the research, source the data, data collection, data analysis, and research instrument.

Chapter IV is finding and discussion includes the finding from checklist and discussion.

Then chapter V is conclusion and suggestions.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

A. Related of Literature

1. Figurative Language

In figurative language, the language that is used in an imaginative way. Someone that using figurative language showing imagination to express their idea and playing words based on what they felt then make it a work.¹

A poet two kind of statements in their work, they are literal and figurative. The literal statements mean exactly what the words say, for example “ I am sick”, “Yonder is mountain”, “the sky in cloudy”. These literal statements mean exactly what they say. Figurative statement, in contrast, always have different meaning from literal one. A man say, “ I am heartsick”, I have mountain of work”, “how it is cloud still hang one you?” there are figurative statement meaning, “I am sad”, I have mountain of work”, “how is it hat you are still sad ?”.²

On “Longman Dictionary of applied linguistics”, figurative language called by figure of speech. It’s defines by a word or phrase which is used for special effect and which does not have its literal meaning.³

¹ Ibid. P.24

² Henry Guntur tarigan, Op,Cit.,P.11

³ Longman dictionary

Figurative language is rhetoric form, it is using words in speaking and writing to make reader believe and persuade, “rhetoric” came from Greece language it is mean that orator or speech. In the last time rhetoric is important in education that is way some of kind figurative language had been powerful with the people in Greece and Romawi.⁴

James E.Miller state that figurative language is the use of the words outside their usual or literal meaning. The figurative language is used to add aesthetic, increase, vitality and impact, suggest associations and comparison and develop conciseness.⁵

Beekman and Callow say that figurative senses are based on associative relations with the primary sense. Figurative language is often used in the daily communication, literary works (novel, poems, poetry, short story, song lyric, and movie), speech, and advertisement.⁶

Figurative language is a language which uses figures of speech (a way of saying one thing and meaning another). Keraf states that the definition of figurative in the way is expressing ideas through special language is the incarnation of poet’s personality. Identifies that figurative language is based on two categories: direct and indirect meaning. The figures speech compare one thing with another thing and find the similarity between these two things. Moreover, we can find some examples to compare the figure of speech. A

⁴ Ibid

⁵ James miller, op.cit.p.62

⁶ Beekman, and John Callow.1974.*Translation the word of God*.Zondervan publishing house. P.94

good figurative language consist of three elements, namely concrete, condensed and interesting.⁷

According to Perrine figurative language is the language that can not be taken literally (or should not be taken literally) and say something other than ordinary ways or say one thing and mean another.⁸

Knickerbocker states that figurative language is also called metaphorical language or simply metaphor because its Greek ancestor “metaphorical” means to carry meaning beyond its literal meaning.⁹

Beside that figurative language is a conspicuous departure from what users of language apprehend as the standard meaning of words, or else the standard order words, in order to achieve some special effect. Figures are sometimes describe as primarily poetic. But they are integral to the functioning of language and indispensable to all modes of discourse.

So figurative language is used in imaginative rather than literal sense, it is used widely in daily speech and writing. Therefore figurative language is language that used not in the ordinary literal sense, but in imaginative way and used to express feeling be interesting and beauty meaning. And sometimes figurative language may seem even more direct than literal language because

⁷ Keraf, Op.Cit, P.113

⁸ Perrine, Laurence. 1983. *Literature (structure, sounds, and sense) fourth edition*. London Hourcort Brace Jovanovich Inc, P.568

⁹ Ibid. P.568

it enables the reader to understand the idea quickly. The various elements of figurative language are called figurative of speech.

From experts' opinion above, it can be concluded that figurative languages is the typical way an author or writer in expressing thoughts and feelings in writing or orally. The specificity of figurative languages in the choice of words an author who is able to touch the minds and feelings of the reader.

2. Kind of figurative language

Figurative language is used of words outside their usual or literal meaning, according to Atar semi that figurative language is the poet's behavior in using language. It is very important because almost kind of literary work have figurative language.¹⁰

According to Kennedy, figurative language consist of comparative, contradictive, relation and repetition figurative language. Comparative figurative language consists of personification, methaphor, and simile. Contradictive figurative language consists of hyperbole and paradox. Correlative figurative language consists of metonymy, synechdoche, allusion and ellipsis.¹¹

¹⁰ Semi, atar.1983, *metodologi penelitian sastra*, angkasa Bandung:p.83

¹¹ Kennedy, j x, 1983. *Literature:an introduction to fiction, poetr, and drama*. Toronto: little brown company. P.481

Perrine has said figurative language in play or drama, namely: simile, metaphor, metonymy, synecdoche, personification and hyperbole, paradox, litotes, irony.¹²

Therefore to provide clear theory on each type figurative expression, some definitions from some expert will be quoted:

1. Simile

A simile is an expression in which something is compared to something else by the use of a function word, such as like or as.¹³ So simile in English language is mean comparison, more simply a simile is items from different classes are explicit compared by connective such as: like, as, or, than, or by verb such appears or seems.

However, if the objects compared are from the same class for example, “she is like rose”. It’s mean that a pretty women same with rose, we know that rose is kind of the flower that beautiful flower. This sentence use “like” to compare the subject.¹⁴ Then a simile use like, as, or than to express a resemblance between two essentially unlike entities.¹⁵

¹² Perrine, Laurence. 1983. *Literature (structure, sounds, and sense) fourth edition*. London Hourcort Brace Jovanovich Inc, P.590

¹³ Gorys Keraf, *diksi dan gaya bahasa*, PT.Gramedia pustaka, Jakarta:208, P.138

¹⁴ Richard, Nordquist. 2012. Importance of figurative language, <http://www.richard/importance/figurative/language>. Accessed 12 September 2017

¹⁵ Keraf, Op.Cit.p.45

2. Metaphor

Metaphorical figurative language is the most popular figurative language. Metaphor is style language which very short, compact, and compiled.¹⁶ Poerwadarmita states that a methapor is using words which not literal meaning but as drawing based on comparison and contrast.¹⁷

Meanwhile a methapor is a figure of speech which comparative without term (like, as, than) and implies that one thing is another.¹⁸ Therefore, A metaphor compares two subjects directly in the short time.

Example: that person is scoundrel. In the phrase above, person is compared to crocodile, it does not mean that person is *crocodile* but the *person* is like *scoundrel*. It is used to describe a man who does not have responsibility because it is known that he likes to temp women.¹⁹ For example “ people said that she is a flower of village”. It means the women expressed that she is a pretty woman and her beuty implies in a flower that we know is beautiful.²⁰ Therefore, this is like metaphor because it says one thing meaning another.

¹⁶ Gorys Keraf, *diksi dan gaya bahasa*, PT. Gramedia pustaka, Jakarta: 2008,P.138

¹⁷ Henry, Guntur Tarigan, Op.Cit. P.4

¹⁸ Ibid

¹⁹ Keraf, Op.Cit. P.113

²⁰ Ibid

Moreover, metaphor in the most general sense is the use of one reference to group of things between which a given relation hold, for facilitating the discrimination of an analogues relation in another group. And metaphor to represent comparison of tropes having the character of indirectly and implicit, relation between first something that with both only having the character of suggestive, there no words guide of comparator of explicit.

3. Metonymy

This terminology is come from Greece, Meta that means showing a change and onoma that means name.²¹ Metonymy is figure by which a thing is designated, not by it's own name, but buy name of something that resembles or suggest it, in other word, the poet use metonymy to emphasize a significant detail an thereby to suggest something that the literal words does not suggest.²²

From example, a man say “give me a light” if in literally means he wants some fire. The other example: he buys a new chevrolet. He drinks two glass of water.²³

²¹ Sri Pemungkas,2012, *makna figurative*, <http://www.makna/figurative/sri/pemungkas> accessed 12 September 2017

²² Ibid

²³ Ibid

That is way the researcher concludes that metonymy is a figure of speech that using a certain word to explain other word because has a closing relationship.

4. Synecdoche

Synecdoche form of metonymy, in which a part stands for the whole. This terminology is come from Greese, “syneckdochesthai” that means receive collective in synecdoche, the whole is replaced by the part or the part by the whole. (the part the whole, the genius for the species, or vise versa)²⁴ synecdoche could differentiate:

- a. Synecdoche pars prototo is a figurative language that using parts of something to something to state whole of parts. Example: the room has several glasses. (glasses is a pars pro Toto name for something that consist of more than just two pieces of glass).
- b. Synecdoche totem pro parte is a figurative language that using whole of the parts of something to state the parts. Example: Malaysia hit Indonesia 3-1 on the final leg-1 of AFF Cup Competition.²⁵

So that synecdoche has two part which different, it can explain part of the whole and the whole explain the part.

²⁴ Ibid

²⁵ Ibid

5. Personification

Personification is figurative language technique where an object or idea is given human characteristic or quality, in other words using our language we make an object or idea do something that usually is only done by people.

In addition, Perrine says that personifications consist in giving the attributes of human being to an animal, an object, or a concept. With personification speaker and writers make the object or idea like a person and hence, they personify it. Personification is often confused with anthropomorphism where human abilities and characters are given to animals (such as in fable, where animal talk and behave as human do) but term “personification” should not be applied to human- like behavior in animals. Personification is a kind of figure of speech that describe things such like alive or having humanity characteristic.²⁶

Example “love is blind”, it mean that love did not have ayes but in the meaning love is can not see who, what he or she loved, and this ship is taking me far away.²⁷

²⁶ Ibid

²⁷ Ibid, P.17

From explain above the writer conclude that personification is kind figurative language that using human character to instead the object, so that it makes the inanimate object to be quality.

6. Hyperbole

Hyperbole is kind of style language that contain excessive statement from quality, size, and character with give to emphasizing to sensational, and to increase impression and effect. In the language involve words, phrase, and sentence.²⁸

Meanwhile hyperbole is comparative figure of speech that describes something to replace the actual event or action with the words greater understanding to create a more interesting meaning. According to Harry, “hyperbole is obvious and deliberate exaggeration; an extravagant statement.”²⁹ So hyperbole is a figure of speech that not intended to be taken which has a way of abundant to express something and statement exaggerated (exaggeration), intended to obtain certain effects, not the truth.

For example, as “I long very hardly to you” this sentence tell that someone who love by exaggeration. Through hyperbole he/she wants to express that love she has very big. And the other examples “ I nearly died laughing,” “I was hopping mad”, and “I tried a thousand

²⁸ Ibid

²⁹ Harry, L.Brown. 1976. *American bar association journal*. new york. P.138

times”. Such statements are not literally true, but people make them to sound impressive or to emphasize something, such as a feeling, effort, or reaction.³⁰

That mean the hyperbole is one of the most widely recognized forms of figurative language and one that permeates everyday life through the advertising and entertainment industries.

7. Paradox

Paradox is defined as something containing seeming contradictory qualities or phrases. Paradox is a statement that contradicts itself, or that must be both true and untrue at the same time.³¹

So paradox is an apparent contradiction that nevertheless somehow true.

Example: what a pity that youth must be wasted on the young.

8. Litotes

Litotes derived from a Greek word meaning “simple”, is a figure of speech which employs an understatement by using double negatives or, in other words, positive statement is expressed by negating its opposite expressions. For example, using the expression “not too bad” for “very good” is an understatement as well as a double negative statement that confirms a positive idea by negating the opposite.

Similarly, saying “She is not a beauty queen,” means “She is ugly” or

³⁰ Ibid

³¹ Literary terms, *paradox*, <https://literaryterms.net/paradox/> accessed 12 September 2017

saying “I am not as young as I used to be” in order to avoid saying “I am old”. Litotes, therefore, is an intentional use of understatement that renders an ironical effect.³²

9. Irony

Like all figure of speech, there is a chance of misunderstanding in valuing Irony. Irony is a figure of speech in which words are used in such a way that their intended meaning is different from the actual meaning of the words. It may also be a situation that ends up in quite a different way than what is generally anticipated. In simple words, it is a difference between appearance and reality.³³

However, Irony perhaps risks greater in creating misunderstanding than other figurative expression. So irony as saying the opposite of what one means. It is often confused with sarcasm and satire. For example: She’s clever, that’s way she got 5 in Biology.

3. The Meaning of Figurative Languages

One branch of linguistics that highlights the context to analyze is pragmatic. Linguistic pragmatics is the interdisciplinary (cognitive, social, and

³² Literary devices, definition and examples of literary terms, <https://literarydevices.net/litotes/> accessed 12 September 2017

³³ Literary devices, definition and examples of literary terms, <https://literarydevices.net/irony/> accessed 12 September 2017

cultural) science of language use, where ‘language use’ is primarily seen as the interactive activity of generating meaning.³⁴

Pragmatic studies language usage, especially how context influences the interpretation of utterances, the same sentence can be used to do different things in different situations.³⁵ E.g., Nur, it’s hot in here!. The meaning can be used either to state a fact or to get someone open a window. Simply, pragmatic is the intended or implied meaning which is connected with context. Crabtree and Joice in Mey stated that to fully understand the meaning of a sentence, people must also understand the context in which it was uttered. Meanwhile, Mey stated that context is the surroundings, in the widest sense that enable the participants in the communication process to interact, and that make the linguistic expressions of their interaction intelligible.³⁶

Context can be divided into linguistic context, situational context, and cultural context. Linguistic context would encompass the words, phrases, sentences, even paragraphs. Take the word “bachelor” as an example. We can not understand the exact meaning of the sentence “ he is bachelor” without the linguistic context to make clear the exact meaning of this word. In this sentence, *bachelor* can be “sarjana” or “bujangan”. So, we have to know the

³⁴Jef, Verschueren, 2008. *Context and Structure in a Theory of Pragmatics*. University of Antwerp. P.2

³⁵ Jirka, Hana, 2011. *Intro to Linguistics-Basic Concepts of Linguistics*. P.6

³⁶ Crabtree, 1998. *figurative language*, University of Murcia. P.3

exact meaning of the word and look at the context in discourse before we interpret the meaning.³⁷

Situational context or context of situation, refers to environment, time, and place. In which the discourse occurs, and also the relationship between the participants. Field of discourse refers to the ongoing activity.³⁸ Situational context entails anything to do with the immediate situation and the socio-cultural background in which the language event takes place.³⁹

Cultural context refers to the culture, customs, and background of epoch in language communities in which the speakers participate. Therefore, language can not avoid being influenced by all these factors like social role, social status, sex and age. Sex and age are often determinants of, or interact with social status. The term address employed by a person of one sex speaking to an older person, may differ from those which would be employed in otherwise similar situations by people of the same sex or of the same age.⁴⁰

It is related with definition of pragmatics is the study of the relationship between language and context as a basis for who really should be taken into consideration to understand the language. So, analyze the meaning of figurative language must based on context. And in this research, researcher focus on intended meaning in each figurative language sentences.

³⁷ Lichao, song.2010.*The Role of Context in Discourse Analysis*.P.876

³⁸ Ibid.P.877

³⁹ Maria, Dolores, 2007.*The role of context in word meaning construction*.University of Murcia.P.3

⁴⁰ Op.Cit P.877

Based on opinion of experts above, it can be concluded that context have important role with pragmatic, because communication involves communication context can make clear the ambiguity, detecting conversational implicature.

4. Twilight Movie

1. About the Movie

November 21st , 2008 Twilight was adapted into a movie by summit entertainment. The movie was directed by Catherine Hardwicke and stars Kristen Stewart and Robert Pattinson as protagonists Isabella Swan and Edward Cullen. The screenplay was adapted by Melissa Rosenberg. Twilight is the debut, young and adult vampire and romance movie by author Stephenie Meyer. Twilight was 23 wins and 7 nominations.

Twilight exactly have 5 series, the first is Twilight, then Twilight New Moon, Eclipse, and Twilight Saga: Breaking Dawn Part 1 and Part 2. The researcher did pre-observation in series of Twilight movie. The researcher has found that Twilight movie (the first series) used more figurative language than the other series. So, the researcher choosed this movie became the main focuses whom researcher is going analyze.

2. The Biography of the Author :

A. Stephenie Meyer

Stephenie Meyer was born in Connecticut on 24 December 1973. Her family was settled in Phoenix by the time she was four. The unusual spelling of her name came from her father, Stephen. Stephenie Meyer went to high school in Scottsdale, Arizona. She was awarded a National Merit Scholarship, and she used it to pay her way to Brigham Young University, in Provo, Utah. She majored in English. Twilight is her very first novel. New Moon is the second book in the series, Eclipse the third. The fourth book Breaking Dawn was released in August 2008. Stephenie Meyer's Awards.

B. Melissa Rosenberg

Melissa Anne Rosenberg was born 28 August 1962, Marin County, California, USA. She Graduated from Bennington College, Vermont majoring in Dance. Graduate of USC's prestigious Peter Stark Program. Her father is Jack Lee Rosenberg, a psychotherapist and the founder of integrative body psychotherapy and her mother was Pat Rosenberg, a musician. She was the second of four children by her father's first marriage and another by his second. Her mother, Pat, died when Melissa was a teenager. She got Nominated for 2 Primetime Emmys. Another 5 nomination, as: Producer, Writer, Miscellaneous Crew.

B. Review of Related Finding

There are some researchers who done a research related to this one. Such as Septina Herliyanti, in her thesis “an analysis of figurative language used in English song lyric of Maher Zain song” the sample of this study were five songs in “Thank s to Allah” album. The method of this study was descriptive qualitative, the analytic approach was used to analyze data. The result of this study indicate that in English lyric song, namely, simile, methaphor, personification, and metonymy. The metaphor was the dominant figurative language used by Maher Zain in his song lyric.

Niarti, in her thesis about “analyzes the figurative language used Celline Dion’s song lyric. There are two objective of the study: to find out the type of figurative language and to find out the meaning of figurative language in Celline Dio’s album. Based on the objective of the study, it uses a descriptive qualitative method in collecting date Celline Dion’s song album. The population is all the figurative language by the character in album. There are 62 date which belong to type figurative language.

Ni Wayan Jero Nusari Padni, with the thesis “Imagery and figurative language in the poem “dream within dream” by Edgar Allan poe”. This thesis to find type and the meaning of figurative that found the method library research, there are five type that found, they are hyperbole, simile, personification, metaphor, and paradox.

As for, the related studies focusing on figurative language in lyric and poetry. This research focus on finding the figurative language in movie and render the implied meaning, in this research, Twilight movie. Besides finding the types of figurative language expressions, this research also tries to analyze the meaning of figurative language expressions.

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY OF THE RESEARCH

A. Kind of the Research

This was a language research in the field of pragmatic particularly in finding figurative language expressions in Twilight's script, and analyze the meaning of each figurative language. Kind of this research was descriptive research. Generally speaking, that the researcher presented this research based on the real data, which found in the field without any additions or assumptions of the researcher.

This research was presented in qualitative way. As Hancock explained that qualitative research is concerned with developing explanations of social phenomena, it describes social phenomena as they occur naturally¹. As can be seen, that qualitative research would be focusing on describing the phenomenon that occur naturally and presented it based on the data on the field.

Furthermore, Bogdan & Biklen stated that descriptive qualitative research concerns providing description of a phenomenon that occurs naturally without any intervention of an experiment or an artificially contrived treatment². In a word, that the researcher must not add or modified the data that had been found, because the data has to be as it is on the field.

¹ Beverley Hancock, *Trent Focus for Research and Development in Primary Health Care: an Introduction to Qualitative Research*, (Trent Focus, 1998), Page. 02.

²*Ibid*, Page. 01.

From the explanations above, in summary, this research is qualitative research since the content of the data is not a number but rather the form of words and the sentences which are analyzed in movie's script. This research used descriptive method since its aim to describe a word, phrase, and sentences which contain of figurative language. In brief, the researcher would describe the phenomenon as naturally as possible based on the data that was found on the field, and presented it in words or description form instead of numbers or measures. In order to keep the originality of the data, the researcher must not add or modified or made any interventions that possibly damage the naturalization of the data.

B. Object of the Research

1. Object of the Research

McEnery and Wilson stated that the collection of some texts as a source of language and literary research is the corpus. Kilgarriff and Grefenstette said that, A collection of texts is called a corpus if the text is used as an object of language and literary research.³

So, Object or corpus data of this research is Twilight movie's script. The data is figurative language which appear in Twilight movie's script. The researcher choosed a Twilight movie, based on pre-research in all series of twilight movie. The researcher found more figurative language in the first

³ Abidin, 2013. *Dasar-Dasar Korpus dalam Ilmu Bahasa*. Uin Malang. P.2

movie than others series . therefore, the researcher decided to take this for the field of this study to investigate what are the types which the author used.

2. Additional Informant of the Research

In this research, the researcher needed additional informant of the research in order to get the valid data and check the accuracy of the corpus for making deep comprehension about the meaning of figurative language which appear in Twilight movie.

The position of the additional informant of the research was giving the additional about what does figurative language which used in Twilight movie mean. He crosschecked the corpus data and explained them clearly. Then, the researcher used those explanation as consideration for determining the meaning of figurative language used.

In this research, the researcher chose one informant, he is Sarwo Edy, M.Pd. He is a lecturer that teaching about literature subject. He teaches literature subject at sixth semester in STAIN Curup. Moleong stated that in determining informant must be purposive, in other to be able to balance and accurate. It must be fixed with the goal and the essence of qualitative research. In this research, the informant was selected by some considering based on above qualification. Then, the reason why the researcher chose take an informant, because the researcher wanted to get the valid data. So, if there was something in doubt when determining the meaning of figurative language, the

researcher might look fully information from the additional informant of the research.

C. Technique of Collecting Data

For collecting the data, the researcher used document analysis to find out figurative language that appear in the movie script.

1. Document Analysis

Document Analysis technique which is defined by Holsti (cited in Steve Stemler) as, “any technique for making inferences by objectively and systematically identifying specified characteristics of message”⁴. Under this definition, the technique of document analysis fitted the requirement as a tool to collect the data. The researcher used document analysis, it means that script of movie is the document of the research.

The data research is collected using following steps: First, chosen the movie with the movie was downloaded from the internet. The researcher collected the data by doing grand observation. Then, searching some information related to this movie as additional the data to support to analysis. Finally, while watching to the movie, figurative language contained in the movie were underlined and noted using a note taking technique.

⁴ Steve Stemler, Practical Assessment: Research & Evaluation – An Overview of Content Analysis. (Yale University, 2001), Page. 01.

D. Instrument of the Research

Creswell mentioned, “The instrument of choice in naturalistic inquiry is the human”⁵. He added, the researcher is the primary research instrument⁶. From the explanations above, it can be concluded that researcher himself collect the data, and also who analyze it. But, in order to make a complete data the researcher also needed checklist and questionnaire as instruments of the research.

1. Checklist

Checklist is a list of items you need to verify, check or inspect.⁷ So, here the researcher just needed to write checks (√) on the blank. The checklist consists of the kind of figurative language. The purpose is to make a systematic note. This instrument may the researcher get the valid data⁸. Checklist was used as one of the instruments of the research because the researcher needed to collect the completeness of figurative language (research question number 1).

Before the researcher gets into the checklist, the research provided some information related to checklist which consists of figurative language, in order to make understanding for the readers.

⁵ John W. Creswell, *Qualitative Inquiry and Research Design Choosing Among Five Approaches* 2nd, (Sage Publication, California), Page. 38.

⁶ *Ibid.*, Page. 38.

⁷ Jonathan Brun, What is a Checklist?, <http://nimonik.com/2011/10/what-is-a-checklist/>, accessed on July 8th, 2017.

⁸ Cholid Narbuko, *Metodologi Penelitian*, (Pt. Bumi Aksara: Jakarta, 2007), Page. 74.

The Information could be seen on the table :

Table 1

The explanation of figurative language indicators

No	Figurative Languages	Indicators
1	Simile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “Indirect” comparison between two different things - using the word “like” or “as” or an equivalent term.
2	Metaphor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “Direct” comparison, explicit or implicit, between two different thing.
3	Metonymy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The substitution of some words or terms closely related to or associated with the literal word or term meant.
4	Synecdoche	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The part for the whole or the whole for the part and also can be a species for a genus.
5	Personification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Comparison of something not human (abstract or concrete) to a human being. It gives something nonhuman the characteristics or attributes of a human.
6	Hyperbole	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An overstatement of the literal-an exaggeration.
7	Paradox	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A statement or situation containing apparently contradictory or incompatible elements, but on closer inspection may be true
8	Litotes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An understatement of the literal-an exaggeration.
9	Irony	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>Verbal irony</u> is a figure of speech when an expression used is the opposite of the thought in the speaker's mind, thus conveying a meaning that contradicts the literal definition. - <u>Dramatic irony</u> is a literary or theatrical device of having a character utter words which the the reader or audience understands to have a different meaning, but of which the character himself is unaware. - <u>Irony of situation</u> is when a situation occurs which is quite the reverse of what one might have expected.

Then after checklist set types of figurative language in this column based on above, then continue to analysis of the meaning of figurative found in Twilight movie.

Table 3.2 Analysis the Meaning of Figurative Language

No	Kind of figurative language	Sentences	Analysis of the meaning
1			
2			

E. The Technique for Data Analysis

All of the data was analyzed by the following steps, namely: data managing, reading, description, classifying, and interpreting. Those steps were based on Muhammad Basir (cited in Willy Apriani) framework which consisted of data managing, reading, description, classifying, and interpreting⁹.

1. Data Managing

Data managing involves organizing the data which collected during the process. Data managing was required in order to make sure, that researcher organized the figurative language from Twilight movie. The main purpose of data managing is, first to organize the data and check

⁹ Willy Apriyani, "An Analysis of Kepahiang Rejangnese Language in Regional Dialect Between Tebat Monok and Kelilik in Kepahiang Regency." Thesis.(Curup: STAIN Curup, 2016), Page. 39.

their completeness, and the second to make the researcher begin to analyze and to interpret the data.

2. Reading

In this second step involves reading and comprehended the dialogues in order to identify the figurative expressions contained in movie.

3. Description

Description is based on the data that was found from document analysis. In this step, the researcher started to describe all of the data that could help the researcher to do the next step in analyzing the data.

4. Classifying

The process of classifying is the process of ordering the content of the figurative language into categories that represent different aspect of the data. In this research, the researcher classified the content into several categories based on theory from Perrine and Richard E.Mezo. After classifying the figurative expressions in the movie based on the types, the meaning was analyzed.

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION

A. Research Finding

After presenting the research method in the Chapter III the writer goes on next part of the research. In this chapter, the writer has discover three main part of research finding. In this to find type of figurative language used in twilight movie. And to analysis of the meaning each figurative language that found in twilight movie.

1. The Figurative language in Twilight movie.

To find the figurative language in English form, the researcher read Twilight's script. The script were gotten by downloading on subscene.com. The corpus data from this movie is 1.200 lines, which the data that the researcher found as 33 lines.

The tables below presents checklist of kind figurative language that visualized in Twilight movie. They were grouped by indicators.

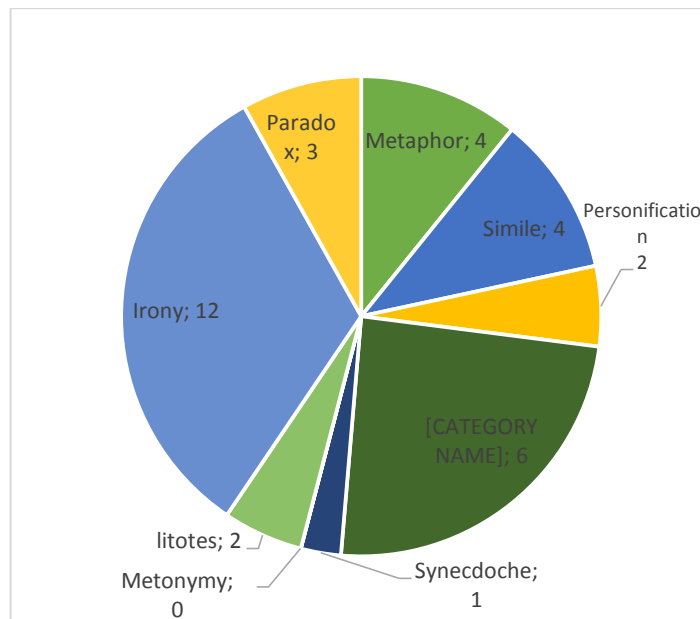
Table 4

The Figurative Language in Twilight Movie

No	Figurative Language	The Number of Expressions
1	Simile	3 Expression
2	Metaphor	4 Expressions

3	Metonymy	0 Expressions
4	Synecdoche	1 Expressions
5	Personification	2 Expressions
6	Hyperbole	6 Expressions
7	Paradox	3 Expressions
8	Litotes	2 Expressions
9	Irony	12 Expressions

The table above provided the answer for the first question of this research, “*What are the figurative language that appear in twilight movie?*”. As can be seen above, all of kinds of figurative language were found in twilight movie. However, the numbers were various.



Based on the table and the visualization from the charts, it can be seen that the highest numbers was irony with 12 amount of expressions, hyperbole with 9 expressions, simile and metaphor with 4 expressions, followed by paradox with 3 expressions, personification and litotes with 2 expressions, and the lowest number by synecdoche with 1 expression, the last, there is no metonymy in Twilight movie.

2. The analysis of the meaning figurative language found in Twilight Movie.

a. Simile

Simile is an explicit comparison between two things. For author figurative language seems to be a necessity. In order to create an interesting dialogue literal will not be as attractive as figurative expression, which uses an abstract comparison.

The dialogue :

- Edward : But it's you, your scent, it's like a drug to me, you are like my own personal brand of heroin. (00:54:26)

The meaning :

- Edward feels that Bella become his life for everything, He fall in love with Bella.

Context : Situational context

The dialogue :

- Charlie : I'm healthy as a horse. (01:12:29)

The meaning :

- he use “horse” because he thinks that he never feels tired or give up in his life.

Context : Situational context**The dialogue :**

- Bella : It’s like a diamond (00:50:10)

The meaning :

- Bella said that Edward’s skin look like diamond when it glazes under the light.

Context : Situational context

b. Metaphor

Implied comparison achieved through a figurative use of words; the word is used not in literal sense, but in one analogous to it. Although it uses either concrete or abstract objects, most people would have references of the objects in the real world. Most of metaphorical expression in Twilight movie can be understood as soon as the listeners hear them. The movie dialogue below explicates metaphor in it.

The dialogue:

- James : You brought a snack (01:23:58)

The meaning :

- James said Bella as “snack”. James said to Cullen that Bella will be his next food (Bella’s blood)

Context : Situational context**The dialogue:**

- Bella : I would become a meal (01:05:47)

The meaning :

- Bella thinks that she will be a food when she around the vampire.

Context : Situational context**The dialogue:**

- Jessica : You’re the shiny new toy (00:07:42)

The meaning :

- Jessica thought Bella as a new student become a center of everything in her school.

Context : Situational context**The dialogue:**

- Edward : I’m the world’s most dangerous predator... (00:53:03)

The meaning :

- Edward try to scared Bella, because he thinks that Bella will go away from him.

Context : Situational context

The dialogues :

- Laurent : James, let's not play with our food... (00:35.58)

The meaning :

- Laurent, James, and Victoria find Wylon as their food.

Context : Situational context

c. Synecdoche

Indicator of synecdoche are the part for the whole or the whole for the part.

The dialogue :

- Bella : Maybe, that's why they kicked me out. (00:07:27)

The meaning :

- In this scene, Jessica ask Bella if in Arizona, people have a tan skin, whereas Bella has a light skin. The word "they" is use for people in Arizona, although only Rence and Phil are Bella's reason why she go to Forks.

Context : Situational context

d. Personification

Another possible way to give a concrete image of an idea that is often used by author is to apply human attributes to the concepts, or so called as personification. Attributing a personality to some impersonal object. Personification is commonly adopted in movie dialogue because it might be the easiest figurative expression to interpret.

The dialogues :

- Bella : Forks is kind of growing on me. (01:14:42)

The meaning :

- while fall in love with Edward Cullen, Bella feel comfort and feel a live in Forks.

Context : Situational context

e. Hyperbole

Exaggeration for emphasis or for rhetorical effect.

The dialogue :

- Bella : I'm dying already. Every second, I get closer, older (01:51:22)

The meaning :

- Bella was giving up, she want to be with Edward forever.

Context : Situational context**The dialogue :**

- Dr. Cullen : You've given us an excuse to use the kitchen for the first time. (01:05:00)

The meaning :

- Cullen never ever cooking as a vampire family. When Edward have relationship with Bella as a human, Cullen curious to make an Italian for Bella lunch time.

Context : Situational context

The dialogue :

- Bella : I dream about being with you forever. (01:51:57)

The meaning :

- Bella really wants Edward, So, she'll give her life for Edward and she wants to be a vampire like Edward.

Context : Situational context**The dialogue :**

- Edward : I'll do whatever it takes to make you safe again. (01:33:37)

The meaning :

- Bella's life is in danger, so Edward try to protect her.

Context : Situational context**The dialogue :**

- Bella, you're my life now (01:31:07)

The meaning :

- Edward said to Bella that means Bella became everything for his life.

Context : Situational context**The dialogue :**

- Bella : But dying in the place of someone I love seems like a good way to go. (01:35:11)

The meaning :

- Bella thinks that she will die because of James.

Context : Situational context

f. Paradox

Using of apparently contradictory ideas to point out some underlying truth.

The dialogue :

- Billy : Charlie here hasn't shut up about it, since you told him you were coming. (00:04:26)

The meaning :

- Billy means that Charlie always thinking of Bella when he know she will come to stay with him for a while.

Context : Situational context**The dialogue :**

- Rosalie : Like that'll help. I can smell her from across the field. (01:21:46)

The meaning :

- Rosalie dislike Bella at the time. When James, Victoria and Laurent come, Edward try to hide Bella's human identity, but it does not work, like what Rosalie has said.

Context : Situational context**The dialogue :**

- Bella : Yeah, and, you know, if I don't get out now, then I'm just gonna be stuck here like Mom. (01:27:43)

The meaning :

- In this scene, Because James knew about Bella, So, Edward wants Bella to go from her house. Bella try to make great reason to out from Charlie's house when James attack her. She uses the same sentences like what Rence had done.

Context : Situational context

g. Litotes

Emphasizing the magnitude of a statement by denying its opposite. Understatement, for intensification, by denying the contrary of the thing being affirmed.

The dialogue :

- Edward : I'm strong enough to kill you. (01:38:00)

The meaning :

- Edward angry with James who hurt Bella. But Edward still keeps his emotion although he can kill James.

Context : Situational context**The dialogue :**

- Bella : I'm afraid, you'll disappear. That I'll lose you (00:53:08)

The meaning :

- Bella afraid if Edward will stay away from her, and she can not catch him anymore.

Context : Situational context

h. Irony

Using of words in a way that conveys a meaning opposite to its usual meaning. Expression of something which is contrary to the intended meaning; the words say one thing but mean another.

The dialogue :

- Bella : But, they want to go on the road. So, I'm gonna spend some time with my dad. And this will be a good thing. I think. (00:01:35)

The meaning :

- Bella doesn't like move to Forks.

Context : Situational context

The dialogue :

- Jacob : It's getting worse with the old age. (00:04:50)

The meaning :

- Jacob comment of Charlie and Billy act, look likes a child.

Context : Situational context

The dialogue :

- Jessica : Aren't people from Arizona supposed to be, like, really tan? (00:07:21)

The meaning :

- Jessica got surprised when know Bella from Arizona with her white skin. (Tan is brown skin)

Context : Situational context

The dialogue :

- Bella : Can you act like human, I mean I've a neighbors (01:01:31)

The meaning :

- Bella complain Edward act when jump from the Bella's truck.
(Edward is a vampire)

Context : Situational context**The dialogue :**

- Billy : Don't want no one else getting hurt, do we ? (01:03:16)

The meaning :

- Billy want to Bella broke up with Edward.

Context : Situational context**The dialogue :**

- Bella : I guess I'm kind of like my dad in that way. (01:13:46)

The meaning :

- Bella reject her father opinion about guy in the Fork and Friday night,
with kind of joke.

Context : Situational context**The dialogue :**

- Charlie : I thought you didn't like any of the boys in town (01:17:36)

The meaning :

- Charlie said that because from the first time Bella come, Bella didn't like to stay in Forks. So, Charlie got surprised when Bella make a date with Edward.

Context : Situational context**The dialogue :**

- Dr. Cullen : I'm afraid your hunting activities have caused something of mess for us. (01:22:45)

The meaning :

- Dr. Cullen ask to Laurent, James and Victoria to far away from her family and Bella.

Context : Situational context**The dialogue :**

- James : poor mommy would pay the price for that mistake. (01:34:48)

The meaning :

- James try to threaten Bella, so that Bella will come to James.

Context : Situational context**The dialogue :**

- James : You're alone, because you're faster than others. But not stranger. (01:38:25)

The meaning :

- In this scene, Edward comes alone before the others come afterward.
The sentence means James try to attack Edward which such kind word, to make him angry.

Context : Situational context**The dialogue :**

- Charlie : I've heard that before (01:47:01)

The meaning :

- In this scene, Edward promises to Charlie that he will take care of Bella. But, Charlie said "I've heard that before" and show that he still disappointed with Edward.

Context : Situational context**The dialogue :**

- Bella : I'm glad, I amuse you (01:01:51)

The meaning :

- In this scene, Edward invites Bella comes to his house. But, Bella afraids that Edward's family won't accept her. Then, Edward laugh because her reason. The sentence means that Bella talks seriously but Edward thinks that it's funny.

Context : Situational context

B. Discussion

In this part, the researcher presented the discussion of results provided on finding. Along with the kind of this research, descriptive study, the researcher described the things found by the researcher throughout several steps early. First, by analyzing the document in order to find the figurative language expressions in Twilight movie, in this step the documents are English & Indonesian subtitle that the researcher used to make a complete list of figurative language expression after the researcher watched the movie. Second, continued by the use of context to rendered the meaning of figurative language expressions.

1. Figurative language which appeared in Twilight Movie

By analyzing the documents in form of subtitles, the researcher completely collected the data that was needed, the figurative language in Twilight movie. In the field, the researcher found 8 types of figurative language expressions, based on Perrine and Richard E. Mezo's theory. So, figurative language expressions which consisted by simile, methapor, metonymy, synecdoche, personification, hyperbole, paradox, litotes, and Irony were going to be discussed in this section.

a. Simile

According to Keraf, A simile is an expression in which something is compared to something else by the use of a function word, such as like or as. So simile in English language is mean comparison, more simply a

simile is items from different classes are explicit compared by connective such as: like, as, or, than, or by verb such appears or seems. Based on finding, there was 4 expression that fitted this category, like Charlie statement in this movie "*I'm as healthy as a horse*" which has meaning that "*Charlie is strong*".

b. Metaphor

Metaphor is style language which very short, compact, and compiled. Poerwadarmita states that a methapor is using words which not literal meaning but as drawing based on comparison and contrast. Meanwhile a methapor is a figure of speech which comparative without term (like, as, than) and implies that one thing is another. Therefore, A metaphor compares two subjects directly in the short time. Based on finding, the researcher found there are 4 expression. This is an example the metaphor which appear in Twilight movie, "*I'm the world's most dangerous predator*" which means he is really danger for human.

c. Metonymy

Metonymy is figure by which a thing is designated, not by it's own name, but buy name of something that resembles or suggest it, in other word, the poet use metonymy to emphasize a significant detail an thereby to suggest something that the literal words does not suggest. For this category, the researcher did not find this type in twilight movie.

d. Synecdoche

Synecdoche form of metonymy, in which a part stands for the whole. This terminology is come from Greese, “syneckdochesthai” that means receive collective in synecdoche, the whole is replaced by the part or the part by the whole. (the part the whole, the genius for the species, or vise versa). Based on finding, there was only 1 expression that fitted this category, “*maybe, that’s why they kicked me out*”, the word they used for telling every human in that place, when we related with the context in twilight movie. This statement has different meaning, the word they just refer to Bella’s parents.

e. Personification

Personification is figurative language technique where an object or idea is given human characteristic or quality, in other words using our language we make an object or idea do something that usually is only done by people. For personification, the researcher found 2 expression. There are “*James, let’s not play with our food*” and “*forks is kind of growing on me*”.

f. Hyperbole

Hyperbole is kind of style language that contain excessive statement from quality, size, and character with give to emphasizing to sensational, and to increase impression and effect. In the language involve words, phrase, and sentence. Meanwhile, hyperbole is comparative figure

of speech that describes something to replace the actual event or action with the words greater understanding to create a more interesting meaning. According to Harry, “hyperbole is obvious and deliberate exaggeration; an extravagant statement. For this category, the researcher found 6 expressions. There is one of expressions which appear in Twilight movie, *“I’m dying already. Every second, I get closer, older.”*”

g. Paradox

Paradox is defined as something containing seeming contradictory qualities or phrases. Paradox is a statement that contradicts itself, or that must be both true and untrue at the same time. So, paradox is an apparent contradiction that nevertheless somehow true. The researcher only found 3 expressions for paradox. One of paradox that was found can be seen below:

“Rosalie : Like that’ll help. I can smell her from across the field.”

The meaning : Rosalie dislike Bella at the time. When James, Victoria and Laurent come, Edward try to hide Bella’s human identity, but it does not work, like what Rosalie has said.

h. Litotes

Emphasizing the magnitude of a statement by denying its opposite. Understatement, for intensification, by denying the contrary of the thing being affirmed. The researcher only found 2 expressions for paradox. All of paradox that was found can be seen below:

“Edward : I’m strong enough to kill you”

The meaning : Edward angry with James who hurt Bella. But Edward still keeps his emotion although he can kill James.

“Bella : I’m afraid, you’ll disappear. That I’ll lose you”

The meaning : Bella afraid if Edward will stay away from her, and she can not catch him anymore.

i. Irony

Using of words in a way that conveys a meaning opposite to its usual meaning. Expression of something which is contrary to the intended meaning; the words say one thing but mean another. For this category, the researcher found 12 expressions total. *“Jessica : Aren’t people from Arizona supposed to be, like, really tan?”* . in this type, the words say one thing but mean another. So, this sentence has a meaning when jessica said to bella about Arizona’s people has tan skin or brown skin. In the other side, Bella has light skin. So, in this sentence, Jessica try to offence Bella by that word. This is one of irony which found in Twilight movie.

Based on the result of this research to know type of figurative language used in Twilight movie. In the field, the researcher found some types of figurative language expressions, based on Perrine and Richard E.Mezo’s theory. There are simile, metaphor, synechdoche, personification, hyperbole, paradox, litotes, and irony. In this movie, the author does not use one of

figurative language, that is metonymy. In this movie, figurative that the dominant used in Twilight is irony.

2. Analysis meaning of figurative language in Twilight movie

Based on the finding, it briefly shown the number of meaning of figurative language which the researcher found in Twilight movie. The meaning in this research which have explained in chapter two, the reseacher focus in analyze implied meaning in sentences which use figurative language. The researcher analyze the meaning of figurative language by looking at the context. According to Crabtree and Joice in Mey stated that to fully understand the meaning of a sentence, people must also understand the context in which it was uttered.

Context can be divided into 3 categories, the first is linguistics context. Linguistics context would encompass the words, phrases, sentences, even paragraphs. This type is need dictionary for render the meaning. It is usually use for translator who translate language from source language into target language. In this research, the researcher does not translate source language into target language. For example, the word “bachelor”. We can not understand the exact meaning of the sentence “He is bachelor” without the linguistic context to make clear the exact meaning of this word. Because “bachelor” has 2 meanings, it can be *sarjana* and *bujangan*. First, the translator have to know the exact meaning of the word and look at the context in discourse before we interpret the meaning.

Second, Cultural context. Cultural context refers to the culture, customs, and background of epoch in language communities in which the speakers participate. The translator have to know about the culture of the language before analyze the meaning of the sentence. The term address employed by a person of one sex speaking to an older person, may differ from those which would be employed in otherwise similar situations by people of the same sex or of the same age.

The last, situational context. Situational context refers to environment, time and place. Situational context entails anything to do with the immediate situation and the socio-cultural background in which the language event takes place. The researcher use this context to analyze the meaning of figurative language. An example the dialogue of irony that occur in Twilight movie's scene.

The dialogue :

- Bella : Can you act like human, I mean I've a neighbors (01:01:31)

The meaning :

- Bella complain Edward act when jump from the Bella's truck. (Edward is a vampire)

The sentence "can you act like human, I mean I have a neighbors", the meaning is Bella complain that Edward act is not like a human, and she wants Edward as a vampire act like human. So that, people will not suspicious with Edward. The resesarcher can interpret this meaning by looking at the context, the researcher look at the situation in the scene which occur in Twilight movie. Then, after get the information from the movie. such as, Edward is a vampire

and he jumps to the Bella's truck in front of people. So, the researcher can analyze what the meaning of Bella's statement. The example of simile :

The dialogue :

- Bella : It's like a diamond (00:50:10)

The meaning :

- Bella said that Edward's skin look like diamond when it glazes under the light.

In this sentence, "it's like a diamond". By looking at the situational context, the researcher watch the scene when Bella said it's like a diamond. As a vampire, Edward's skin glazes under the light and it seem like diamond. The researcher interpret that Bella said about Edward's skin look like diamond.

Based on discussion above, it can be conclude that to analyze the meaning of figurative language. The researcher use situational context , based on the indicators of situational context as provided by Crabtree and Joice in Mey's theory about the context. The first, the researcher read the dialogue of the movie which use figurative language. Then, the researcher watch the scene which happen in the movie to get the information. The last step, the researcher interpret the meaning of figurative language from all the information.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter, the researcher concluded the results of the research by answering the research questions and then giving some points of suggestion for the parties involved.

A. Conclusion

Based on the formulated problems in this study to finding type of figurative language in twilight movie and interpret the meaning each figurative language. The researcher concludes that:

The first, the types of figurative language found in the Twilight movie. There are 8 figurative language expression which is used in Twilight movie. They are simile, metaphor, personification, synecdoche, hyperbole, paradox, litotes, irony.

Based on finding and discussion in the previous chapter, the researcher finally concluded that:

1. Figurative language expressions which appeared in Twilight movie were: simile with 4 expression, metaphor with 4 expressions, synecdoche with 1 expressions, personification with 2 expressions, hyperbole with 6 expressions, paradox with 3 expressions, litotes with 2 expressions, irony with 12 expressions, and the last, there is no metonymy which appear in Twilight movie.

Second, the meaning of the figurative language found is mainly using situational context, The first, the researcher read the dialogue of the movie which use figurative language. Then, the researcher watch the scene which happen in the movie to get the information. The last step, the researcher interpret the meaning of figurative language from all the information.

B. Suggestion

Based on the result of the research, to an analysis of figurative language used in Twilight movie. The researcher suggest to :

1. Teacher

The researcher hopes this research can help to teacher using English movie as an alternative technique in teaching figurative language to improve the student's understanding and student's motivation in language learning, and also to given alternative of the material of English learning because from movie there are so many knowledge that can help student for learning.

2. For students

Movie can really be a means to study figurative language as a part of pragmatic and literature, the students would not stuck in the old styled figurative expressions. The figurative language will develop faster through movie rather than the standard literature works like poetry or prose.

The researcher suggest that movie can be an excellent means to study figurative language for they will be adaptive with the growth of generation.

Exactly, by movie, student will get some new information. Such as, nature, culture, education, even just for entertain themselves. The researcher hope that students can see the possitive side and take it to imply in their life.

3. To English department program

The researcher hopes this research used as reference to the next research. So, that they can more understand to comprehend about figurative language.

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APPENDIX

A. THE VALIDATION OF INSTRUMENT

Table 1
The explanation of figurative language indicators

No	Figurative Languages	Indicators
1	Simile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “Indirect” comparison between two different things - using the word “like” or “as” or an equivalent term.
2	Metaphor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “Direct” comparison, explicit or implicit, between two different thing.
3	Metonymy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The substitution of some words or terms closely related to or associated with the literal word or term meant.
4	Synecdoche	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The part for the whole or the whole for the part and also can be a species for a genus.
5	Personification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Comparison of something not human (abstract or concrete) to a human being. It gives something nonhuman the characteristics or attributes of a human.
6	Hyperbole	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An overstatement of the literal-an exaggeration.
7	Paradox	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A statement or situation containing apparently contradictory or incompatible elements, but on closer inspection may be true
8	Litotes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An understatement of the literal-an exaggeration.
9	Irony	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>Verbal irony</u> is a figure of speech when an expression used is the opposite of the thought in the speaker's mind, thus conveying a meaning that contradicts the literal definition. - <u>Dramatic irony</u> is a literary or theatrical device of having a character utter words which the the reader or audience understands to have a different meaning, but of which the character himself is unaware. - <u>Irony of situation</u> is when a situation occurs which is quite the reverse of what one might have expected.

Then after checklist set types of figurative language in this column based on above, then continue to analysis of the meaning of figurative found in Twilight movie.

Table 3.2 Analysis the Meaning of Figurative Language

No	Kind of figurative language	Sentences	Analysis of the meaning
1			
2			

Curup, November 2017

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Appendix I

The Figurative Language in Twilight Movie

No	Sentence of figurative language	Kinds of figurative language (√)								
		Simi le	Met aph or	Met ony my	Syn ecdo che	Pers onifi cati on	hyp erbo le	Para dox	Lito tes	Irony
1	Edward : But it's you, your scent, it's like a drug to me, you are like my own personal brand of heroin. (00:54:26)	√								
2	Charlie : I'm as healthy as a horse. (01:12:29)	√								
3	Bella : It's like a diamond (00:50:10)	√								
4	James : You brought a snack (01:23:58)		√							
5	Bella : I would become a meal (01:05:47)		√							
6	Jessica : You're the shiny new toy (00:07:42)		√							
7	Edward : I'm the world's most dangerous predator... (00:53:03)		√							
8	Bella : Maybe, that's why they kicked me out. (00:07:27)				√					
9	Laurent : James, let's not play with our food... (00:35.58)					√				
10	Bella : Forks is kind of growing on me. (01:14:42)					√				
11	Bella : I'm dying						√			

	already. Every second, I get closer, older (01:51:22)								
12	Dr. Cullen : You've given us an excuse to use the kitchen for the first time. (01:05:00)					√			
13	Bella : I dream about being with you forever. (01:51:57)					√			
14	Edward : I'll do whatever it takes to make you safe again. (01:33:37)					√			
15	Bella, you're my life now (01:31:07)					√			
16	Bella : But dying in the place of someone I love seems like a good way to go. (01:35:11)					√			
17	Rosalie : Like that'll help. I can smell her from across the field. (01:21:46)						√		
18	Billy : Charlie here hasn't shut up about it, since you told him you were coming. (00:04:26)						√		
19	Bella : Yeah, and, you know, if I don't get out now, then I'm just gonna be stuck here like Mom. (01:27:43)						√		
20	Edward : I'm strong enough to kill you. (01:38:00)							√	
21	Bella : I'm afraid, you'll disappear. That I'll lose you (00:53:08)							√	
22	Bella : But, they want to go on the road. So,								√

Appendix II

The analysis of the meaning figurative language found in Twilight Movie.

No	Kind of figurative language	Sentences	Analysis of the meaning
1	Simile	Edward : But it's you, your scent, it's like a drug to me, you are like my own personal brand of heroin. (00:54:26)	Edward feels that Bella become his life for everything, He fall in love with Bella.
		Charlie : I'm as healthy as a horse. (01:12:29)	he use "horse" because he thinks that he never feels tired or give up in his life.
		Bella : It's like a diamond (00:50:10)	Bella said that Edward's skin look like diamond when it blazes under the light.
2	Metaphor	James : You brought a snack (01:23:58)	James said Bella as "snack". James said to Cullen that Bella will be his next food (Bella's blood)
		Bella : I would become a meal (01:05:47)	Bella thinks that she will be a food when she arround the vampire.
		Jessica : You're the shiny new toy (00:07:42)	Jessica thought Bella as a new student become a center of everything in her school.
		Edward : I'm the world's most dangerous predator..... (00:53:03)	Edward try to scared Bella, because he thinks that Bella will go away from him.

3	Synecdoche	Bella : Maybe, that's why they kicked me out. (00:07:27)	In this scene, Jessica ask Bella if in Arizona, people have a tan skin, whereas Bella has a light skin. The word "they" is use for people in Arizona, although only Rence and Phil are Bella's reason why she go to Forks.
4	Personification	Laurent : James, let's not play with our food... (00:35.58)	The meaning : Laurent, James, and Victoria find Wylon as their food.
		Bella : Forks is kind of growing on me. (01:14:42)	The meaning : while fall in love with Edward Cullen, Bella feel comfort and feel a live in Forks.
5	Hyperbole	Bella : I'm dying already. Every second, I get closer, older (01:51:22)	The meaning : Bella was giving up, she want to be with Edward forever.
		Dr. Cullen : You've given us an excuse to use the kitchen for the first time. (01:05:00)	The meaning : Cullen never ever cooking as a vampire family. When Edward have relationship with Bella as a human, Cullen curious to make an Italian for Bella lunch time.
		Bella : I dream about being with you forever. (01:51:57)	The meaning : Bella really wants Edward, So, she'll give her life for Edward and she wants to be a vampire like Edward.
		Edward : I'll do whatever it takes to make you safe again. (01:33:37)	The meaning : Bella's life is in danger, so Edward try to protect her.
		Bella, you're my life now (01:31:07)	The meaning : Edward said to Bella that means Bella became everything for his life.

		Bella : But dying in the place of someone I love seems like a good way to go. (01:35:11)	The meaning : Bella thinks that she will die because of James.
6	Paradox	Rosalie : Like that'll help. I can smell her from across the field. (01:21:46)	Rosalie dislike Bella at the time. When James, Victoria and Laurent come, Edward try to hide Bella's human identity, but it does not work, like what Rosalie has said.
		Billy : Charlie here hasn't shut up about it, since you told him you were coming. (00:04:26)	Billy means that Charlie always thinking of Bella when he know she will come to stay with him for a while.
		Bella : Yeah, and, you know, if I don't get out now, then I'm just gonna be stuck here like Mom. (01:27:43)	In this scene, Because James knew about Bella, So, Edward wants Bella to go from her house. Bella try to make great reason to out from Charlie's house when James attack her. She uses the same sentences like what Rence had done.
7	Litotes	Edward : I'm strong enough to kill you. (01:38:00)	Edward angry with James who hurt Bella. But Edward still keeps his emotion although he can kill James.
		Bella : I'm afraid, you'll disappear. That I'll lose you. (00:53:08)	Bella afraid if Edward will stay away from her, and she can not catch him anymore.
8	Irony	Bella : But, they want to go on the road. So, I'm gonna spend some time with my dad. And this will be a good thing. I think. (00:01:35)	Bella doesn't like move to Forks.
		Jacob : It's getting worse with the old age. (00:04:50)	Jacob comment of Charlie and Billy act, look likes a child.

	Jessica : Aren't people from Arizona supposed to be, like, really tan? (00:07:21)	Jessica got surprised when know Bella from Arizona with her white skin. (Tan is brown skin)
	Bella : Can you act like human, I mean I've a neighbors (01:01:31)	Bella complain Edward act when jump from the Bella's truck. (Edward is a vampire)
	Billy : Don't want no one else getting hurt, do we ? (01:03:16)	Billy want to Bella broke up with Edward
	Bella : I guess I'm kind of like my dad in that way. (01:13:46)	Bella reject her father opinion about guy in the Fork and Friday night, with kind of joke.
	Charlie : I thought you didn't like any of the boys in town (01:17:36)	Charlie said that because from the first time Bella come, Bella didn't like to stay in Forks. So, Charlie got surprised when Bella make a date with Edward.
	Dr. Cullen : I'm afraid your hunting activities have caused something of mess for us. (01:22:45)	Dr. Cullen ask to Laurent, James and Victoria to far away from her family and Bella.
	James : poor mommy would pay the price for that mistake. (01:34:48)	James try to threaten Bella, so that Bella will come to James
	James : You're alone, because you're faster than others. But not stranger. (01:38:25)	In this scene, Edward comes alone before the others come afterward. The sentence means James try to attack Edward which such kind word, to make him angry.
	Charlie : I've heard that before (01:47:01)	In this scene, Edward promises to Charlie that he will take care of Bella. But, Charlie said "I've heard that before" and show that he still disappointed with Edward.
	Bella : I'm glad, I amuse you (01:01:51)	In this scene, Edward invites Bella comes to his house. But, Bella afraids that Edward's family won't accept her. Then, Edward laugh because her reason. The sentence means that Bella talks seriously but Edward thinks that it's funny.

BIOGRAPHY



Nurmaini was born in Kepahiang, May 27th 1995. She is daughter of Mr. By. Baharudin (alm) and Mrs. Tugiem. She is the youngest of 5 sisters and 2 brothers. She finished her elementary school

at SD N 03 Kepahiang in 2007.

Then, she continued her study to junior high school at SMP N 03 Padang Lekat, Kepahiang. She graduated on 2010.

Afterwards, she joined as student of Vocational High School at SMK N 02 Kepahiang in 2010 to 2013. For the next educational progress, she entered state College for Islamic Studies (STAIN) Curup and selected English *Tadris Study* Program as her faculty.