

Figurative Language in *The Shape of Water* Movie

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ABSTRAK

Film, sebagai karya sastra, menggunakan berbagai jenis bahasa untuk menyampaikan makna, memancing emosi, dan menyampaikan cerita dengan sukses. Unsur auditori dan simbolik merupakan bagian dari bahasa yang diasosiasikan dengan majas atau bahasa kiasan yang mengacu pada komunikasi tertulis atau lisan, prinsip dan efeknya juga dapat diterapkan dalam penceritaan visual yang merupakan aspek kunci dari film itu sendiri. Memahami bahasa kiasan dalam sebuah film merupakan tantangan bagi para pecinta bahasa karena melibatkan interpretasi dan kesadaran akan pengaruh budaya dan kontekstual terhadap makna. Penelitian yang mengeksplorasi penggunaan bahasa kiasan dalam film *'The Shape of Water'* ini menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif kualitatif, yang memberikan gambaran faktual dan akurat tentang suatu isu atau bidang yang menjadi perhatian. Studi ini menemukan bahwa film tersebut menggunakan tujuh gaya bahasa: *personifikasi*, *metafora*, *simile*, *eufemisme*, *metonimi*, dan *alegori*. Masing-masing bahasa kiasan muncul dalam jumlah yang berbeda-beda. Selain itu, terdapat lima belas kalimat dari empat puluh enam data yang mengandung simile yang artinya masyarakat paling akrab dengan simile dalam karya sastra, khususnya film.

Kata Kunci: gaya bahasa, linguistik, film

ABSTRACT

Films, as literary works, use numerous types of language to communicate meaning, provoke emotions, and tell stories successfully. The auditory and symbolic elements are part of the languages associated with figure of speech or figurative language that refers to written or spoken communication, its principles and effects can also be applied in visual storytelling, which is a key aspect of the film itself. Understanding figurative language in a movie is a challenge for language enthusiasts as it involves interpretation and awareness of cultural and contextual influences on meaning. This study, exploring the use of figurative language in 'The Shape of Water' movie, employed a descriptive qualitative approach, which provides a factual and accurate description of the issue or area of interest. The study found that the film used seven language styles: personification, metaphor, simile, euphemism, metonymy, and allegory. Each figure language appears in varying quantities. In addition, there were fifteen sentences out of forty-six data containing similes which means people are most familiar with similes in literary works, notably in movies.

Keywords : figurative language, linguistics, movie

INTRODUCTION

Film is a medium providing creative and artistic ideas about human issues and emotions, and it has become one of the entertaining media that is frequently and regularly enjoyed by a person, a family, or a community on weekends or particular occasions. In film-making, a compelling story or script forms the foundation of a successful film, and it means how well a scriptwriter uses effective language has a significant role. Moreover, film, as literature works, uses various kinds of language to convey meaning, evoke emotions, and tell stories effectively. These languages take in not only verbal communication but also visual, auditory, and symbolic elements. The auditory and symbolic elements are associated with figurative language which refers to written or spoken communication, its principles and effects can also be applied in visual storytelling, which is a key aspect of the film itself.

Robert and Kreuz (1994), Fussel and Moss (1998) in (Chakrabarty et al., 2022) stated that figurative language such as metaphors, similes, or sarcasm plays an important role in enriching human communication, allowing us to express complex ideas and emotions implicitly. The utility of figurative language has its challenges for literature enthusiasts as navigating figurative language requires not only linguistic proficiency but also cultural awareness, contextual understanding, and cognitive flexibility. Overcoming these challenges may involve exposure to diverse forms of figurative language, practice in interpretation, and awareness of cultural and contextual influences on meaning. These challenges are planned to be the writers' analysis in this paper. The film chosen as the analysis data is 'The Shape of Water' as it contains sorts of figurative language that are not familiar and interesting to discuss.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Figurative Language

According to Peter (2002) in (Miun et al., 2022), figurative language is a language which has figurative meaning and incorporates the speakers desire to touch the emotions to cause shock and persuade into action. Ashtiani &

Derakhshesh (2015) in (Dojack, 2023) define figurative language as a divergence from ordinary language that expresses feelings in unconventional ways. From the definition above can conclude that figurative language serves to deliver thoughts, feelings, and perception that is cannot express in literal meaning.

Groys (2009) in (Wibisono; & Widodo, 2019) mention figurative language or style is a way of showing the mind through a special language that shows the soul and the characteristics of the writer (language user). A good language style has to certain three elements, they are: sincerity, respect, and attractiveness. Meanwhile, Matthews (1997) in (Nurhaida & Marlina, 2017), explains that figurative language not intended to be interpreted in a literal sense. Appealing to the imagination, figurative language provides new ways of looking at the world. It means we should find a new meaning of the word that exists in a figurative sentence. The meaning of the word or phrase in the figurative sentence does not exist in the sentence. It always makes us think about a comparison between different things.

In addition, Perrine (1982) in (Wibisono; & Widodo, 2019) states that figurative language is broadly defined as any way of saying something other than ordinary way. It is more narrowly definable as a way of saying one thing and meaning another. Thus, figurative language is the way to express meaning differently from the literal interpretation. There are many types of figurative language:

1. Metaphor

A metaphor compares two unlike things. "My baby sister's a doll," you might say, compares your sister's size and sweetness to that of the perfection of a doll. At another time you might say, "My brother is a rat." This compares your brother to the nastiest little creature you can think of. In both cases you would be making a metaphor - a form of comparison that directly compares two unlike things. A metaphor wastes no time in getting to the point.

2. Simile

If you said, "My sister is like a doll," or maybe, "My brother's good as gold," you would be making a simile - a form of comparison in which one thing is

compared to another unlike thing by using specific words of comparison such as like, as, and resembles. Poets try to find unusual metaphors and similes.

Other examples:

- a. Going for water: we run as if to meet the moon we paused/ like gnomes.
- b. Stars: Like some snow white
- c. Mending Wall: Like an old stone savage armed

3. Symbol

A thing (could be an object, person, situation, or action) which is stand for something else more abstract.

Example: Early in Frost's poetry, flower becomes a symbol for the beloved, his wife Elinor.

4. Personification

One of the most familiar kinds of comparison is personification---that is, speaking of something that is not human as if it had human abilities and human reactions.

Example:

When Keats describes autumn as a harvester "sitting careless on a granary floor" or "on a half-reaped furrow sound asleep," he is personifying a season. Also, in the Dickinson poem mentioned earlier, Dickinson describes frost as a "blond assassin." As a result, she is personifying frost. My November Guest: the guest is sorrow, personified as a woman dearly loved who walks with him. Tree at my window: the tree watches him sleep; it has tongues talking aloud.

5. Apostrophe

A figure of speech which is someone absent or dead or something nonhuman is addressed as if it were alive and present.

Example:

Take something like a star: the poem begins, "O Starting," He addressed the star throughout the poem.

6. Synecdoche

A figure of speech which mentions a part of something to suggest the whole. Example: Shakespeare uses synecdoche when he says that the cuckoo's song is displeasing to a "married ear," for he really means a married man.

7. Metonymy

The use of something closely related for the thing actually meant.

Example: In "Out, Out--," Robert Frost uses metonymy when he describes an injured boy holding up his cut hand "as if to keep / The life from spilling" Literally he means to keep the blood from spilling.

8. Paradox

A statement or situation containing apparently contradictory incompatible elements, but not closer inspection may be true.

Example: Ghost house: I'd well in a house that vanished.

9. Hyperbole

A great exaggeration used to emphasize a point, and is used for expressive or comic effect. A hyperbole is not to be taken literally.

Example: "An apple a day keeps the doctor away." We know that eating an apple every day will not keep you from ever getting sick and having to go to the doctor.

10. Understatement

The presentation of a thing with underemphasizes in order to achieve a greater effect or implying more than is said.

Example:

Frost's "Birches": One could do worse than be a swinger of birches."—The end of the poem suggests that swinging on a birch tree is one of the most satisfying activities in the world.

11. Irony

Verbal irony is a figure of speech when an expression used in the opposite of the thought in the speaker's mind, thus conveying a meaning that contradicts the literal definition. Dramatic irony is a literary or theatrical device of having a character utter word which the reader or audience understands to have a different meaning. Irony of situation is when a situation occurs which is quite the reverse of what one might have expected.

Example:

- a. The road of taken: Verbal irony the speakers knows he will tell the old story "with a sigh" of a choice that "made all the different".
- b. Birches: Dramatic Irony the wish to get away from earth may not be granted too soon.
- c. Rage-finding: Irony of situation when speaker disturbed by a bullet but finds it unimportant.

12. Alliteration

Alliteration is the repetition of a single letter in the alphabet (as in "Peter Piper picked a peck of pickle peppers.") or a combination of letters (as in "She sells seashells by the seashore."). It's just about the easiest form of repetition a poet can use.

13. Allusion

A reference in a literary work to a person, place, thing in history, or another work of literature. Example: This ceremony reminds me of the proclamation of independence in 1945.

14. Onomatopoeia

In its simplest form, onomatopoeia is produced by a single word that sounds like the thing it refers to: "Six burgers were sizzling on the grill." "A snake slithered through the grass." Groys Keraf mention about 60 kinds of figurative language divided into 4 mains categories. There are: comparison, contrast, relationship, and repetition. The detail divination can be drawn below:

- a. Comparison: consisting of; simile, metaphor, personification, allegory, antithesis, pleonasm, tautology, periphrasis, anticative (prolepsis), and correction (epanorthosis).
- b. Contrast: consisting of; hyperbole, litotes, irony, oxymoron, paronomasia, paralysis, zeugma, solipsist, satire, innuendo, antiphrasis, paradox, climax, apostrophe, anastrophe (inverse), apophasis (pretension), hysteron proteron, hypallage, Sinicism, and sarcasm.
- c. Relationship: consisting of; metonymy, synecdoche, allusion, euphemism, eponym, epithet, antonomasia, erothesis, parallelism, ellipsis, gradation, asyndeton, and polysyndeton.
- d. Repititation: consisting of; alliteration, assonance, antanaclasis, chiasmus, epizeukis, tautotes, anaphora, ephistrophe, simplotke, mesodiploysis, epanalipsis, and anadiploysis.

The Purpose and Function of Figurative Language

For Ogunsiji (2000) in (Palupi, 2021), the purpose of figurative language is to pique readers' interest and impart ideas and imagination in a more interesting manner. It will present a lot of rich meaning. Figurative language not only decorates and adds aesthetic value to poems, but it also conveys connotative meanings and creates specific effects that enhance and concretize the texts' contents.

Koech (2013) in (Dojack, 2023) argues that "The figurative language used by artists strives to describe and convey meaning of people, place, actions or things around us, but does so in an indirect way by using metaphors, symbolisms, proverbs and personification." According to Koech, artists use figurative language to convey concepts from various perspectives or situations. The distinction between expressing meaning in common language and creative language is that figurative language conveys meaning indirectly.

According to Regmi (2014) in (Dojack, 2023), figures of speech primarily interact with other linguistic factors in order to change language expression into something more beautiful and effective. Regmi's statement verifies and reasserts

the important function that figures of speech play in beautifying expression and, as a result, attracting audience attention.

Meaning

Geoffrey Leech (1983) in (Ferawati et al., 2022) classifies meaning in a different way. According to him, there are seven different sorts of meaning, as follows:

1. In general, conceptual meaning is the most important aspect of language communication (also known as “denotative” or “cognitive” meaning).
2. Connotative meaning is the communication value that a phrase has because of what it alludes to and its purely intellectual meaning. • The information that a piece of language exposes about the social context in which it is employed is known as its social meaning.
3. Affective meaning is ultimately a parasitic category in the sense that we rely on the mediation of other categories of meaning – intellectual, connotative, or aesthetic – to communicate our sentiments.
4. In situations when there are many conceptual meanings, reflected meaning describes the meanings that emerge when one word is part of our response to another sense.
5. Collective meaning refers to the implications that a word acquires as a result of the meaning of words that frequently appear in its context.
6. Thematic meaning is determined by choice of grammatical constructions.

Redman and Gairns (1986) in Nordquist (2019) proposed the same types of meaning except the social meaning that is given to words based on the social context that they're used in. For example, someone from the South would use *y'all* more often than someone from a different region of the country. People from different regions call a carbonated soft drink different things, too, from *pop* to *soda* to *Coke* (whether or not that is its literal brand name). Nordquist (2018) stated that in semantics and pragmatics, meaning *is* the message conveyed by words, sentences, and symbols in a context. Also called lexical meaning *or* semantic meaning

According to Cruse (2000) in (Dojack, 2023) when dealing with semantics, it should be put into account that words meanings are not static. All meanings of linguistic expressions differ according to the context in which they appear. It is true that meanings of the same words become different according to their different contextual occurrences. If there is something to add is that meanings of words do not only change when they appear in different contexts, meaning of some words can change through ages of time

Definition of Movies

According to Merriam-Webster Dictionary, film is a recording of moving images that tells a story and that people watch on a screen or television.

Coulson (1978) in (Anggraeni et al., 2018) states that film or movie is story, incident, etc. recorded on film on moving pictures. Furthermore, Lorimer (1995) in (Anggraeni et al., 2018) explains that films can record culture, and they can treat social or political issues and other aspects of societies to capture relationship difficult to be communicated by other means.

It can be concluded that film or movie is a recording of moving pictures on a screen or television, and it tells about a story or an incident of any issues.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study employed a descriptive qualitative approach, which provides a factual and accurate description of the issue or area of interest. In keeping with Sherman and Webb's (1988) statement, "Qualitative research is concerned with meaning as they appear to, or is achieved by persons in live social situations," It helps provide factual descriptions of material. What is more, Patton (2002) in (Welan, 2016) expounds that qualitative research is characterized by its aims, which relate to understanding some aspect of social life, and its methods which (in general) generate words, rather than numbers, as data for analysis. Experts' relevant theories are also employed to strengthen the explanation of symbolic language. The information comes from *The Shape of Water* language that utters characters.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

A. Metaphor

1. "And the kids look like they have electrodes up their..."

"Electrodes up their butts" is a metaphor used in this sentence to describe how uneasy or restless the kids appeared to be. Giles attempts to persuade the customer that the painting he produced complies with their requirement, and the usage of this metaphor strengthens the message and paints a more vivid picture of the scene.

2. "... Or would I tell you about her? the princess without voice..."

"The princess without voice" refers to Elisa, but if taken literally, it means "the princess without a voice." However, the phrase's true meaning is to symbolize someone who is mute or does not want to communicate. Elisa is portrayed as having a speech problem or not being able to talk since infancy due to this metaphor, which paints a vivid image of the character and his personality.

3. "My feet are already killing me."

The metaphorical phrase "killing me" in this sentence refers to how painful or uncomfortable someone's feet are. This metaphor is used to represent Zelda's excruciating discomfort after work or because of her shoes, giving the impression that she wants to pass away even though there have not been any deaths.

4. "Looks like you two punched out before the incident."

Elisa and Zelda have fled or been removed from a situation or occurrence, as the metaphor shows, "Looks like you two punched out before the incident." Though the metaphor alludes to Elisa and Zelda's previous log-out from or absence from the laboratory where they worked, the term "punched out" in this context might also apply to "using a clock card or similar device to record time away from work". In this instance, the aquatic organism known as an asset was lost, purportedly due to theft.

5. "Your presence fills my eyes with your love. It humbles my heart, For you are everywhere."

It is a metaphor to say that "Your presence fills my eyes with your love" "Your presence" is described in this metaphor as something that expresses a profound experience of that person's presence, something that fills the eyes with affection. Elisa came up with this statement because, up until this point in her life, she had never felt an adult show her genuine affection.

B. Simile

1. "Man is as silent as a grave."

The line "as" compares man to the silence of a grave in the line "Man is as silent as a grave," making this comparison clear and obvious. There is a simile for a man's quiet, collected demeanor in certain circumstances.

2. "Ain't that something? Ugly as sin."

Here, "ugly" and "sin" are directly compared with the word "as," indicating a clear and forceful analogy. In order to illustrate how horrible something or someone is, the phrase "ugly as sin" uses simile figures of speech to conjure up a powerful image of sin, which is seen as being incredibly awful.

3. "See, these scientists, they're like artists, sir, they fall in love with their plaything."

The use of the word "like" to compare "scientists" with "artists" in the sentence indicates a direct comparison between the two. Dr. Hoffstetler fell in love with the object or subject of their research or creation, and the analogy is utilized here to explain how a scientist and an artist fall in love with their work.

4. "He looks like a human, like me. Or even you."

By using the word "like," the author of this statement directly compares "He," that is, God, to humanity. God cannot, of course, be compared to people. However, in this instance, it becomes clear that the speaker is attempting to explain the topic in a physically understandable way to humanity as a whole, based on his own beliefs.

5. "I was sitting like a moron on a concrete block."

The word "like a moron" in the sentence "I was sitting like a moron on a concrete block" indicates that the speaker's manner of sitting is much worse or foolish than that of a "moron" (fool). Using the word "like" to compare his sitting position to an idiot. In this scenario, Dr. Hoffstetler desired to convey his annoyance to the colleague he had been waiting for a long time. This rhetorical device aids in creating a compelling image of the circumstance.

6. "You know, the natives in the Amazon worshipped it like a god."

The term "like a god" in the sentence "the natives in the Amazon worshipped it" indicates that the local tribes' devotion to the object is more intense and profound than their worship of a god. This figure of speech helps to convey the idea of how significant the thing is to the tribe by utilizing the word "like" to indicate a comparison.

7. "I move my mouth like him, I make no sound like him,"

The speaker compares how she moves her mouth and how the water creature moves its mouth in this statement ("I move my mouth like him"). She also compares the two creatures' lack of sound ("I make no sound like him"). The word "like" suggests a significant resemblance between Elisa's actions and those of the water creature, giving Elisa the impression that she has a precious buddy."

8. "It is like being a bartender."

The word "like" is used to compare "it" to "being a bartender" in this statement. In this conversation, Mr. Pie demonstrates to Giles how his previous experience working as a bartender and his current occupation are comparable or has parallels. Similes give listeners or readers a more precise, more realistic explanation of a situation or idea.

9. "Cadillac DeVille. Best car ever made. V8, 390 CID, cleand and crisp like a fresh dollar bill."

A car marketer trying to lure Mr. Strickland came up with this sentence to create a sense of pride and a different sensation by being able to own this car. By using a simile, the speaker paints a more vivid and concrete picture of the nature of the car. The Cadillac DeVille is compared to "a fresh dollar bill" in this sentence. The word "like" indicates the similarity or connection between

the quality of the car and the cleanliness and sharpness of a new piece of banknote.

10. "Now You said that, you know, he was worshiped like a god. It's raining like hell, isn't it?"

Amazon worshiped it" indicates that the object being worshipped by the native tribes in the Amazon is highly tremendous and sacred, even more so than worshipping a god. This aquatic creature's strength and talents have been compared to those of a god. This figure of speech helps to convey the idea of how significant the thing is to the tribe by utilizing the word "like" to indicate a comparison.

11. "It's raining like hell, isn't it?"

The term "like" in this statement compares rain to hell, suggesting that both have extremely high or heavy intensities. The speaker uses a simile to convey powerfully how hard the rain was falling.

12. "We're in a pickle. We're in a real pickle now."

The phrase "We are in a pickle" in this statement suggests that the current state of affairs is challenging and is likened to being in a "pickle" (cucumber pickle). As a supervisor, Mr. Fleming was challenged when he had to be trusted with an asset deemed very sensitive. However, he also had to heed orders from another supervisor. Thus, it is a suitable illustration of a simile figure of speech.

13. "Now this is Taj Mahal on wheels."

Here, the car marketer compares the car she is describing to the Taj Mahal, an imposing and exquisite structure in India. The speaker uses this metaphor to draw attention to the car's grandeur and beauty. A clear description of the car is provided in this line through the use of similes.

14. "This creature, Sir- I've never seen anything like it."

Giles uttered these words upon initially encountering the sea creature Elisa had previously discussed so much. "I have never seen anything like it" implies that Giles believes the object in question to be so unlike anything else that a comparison with something else is required to describe its uniqueness.

15. "You are a god."

"You are a god" refers to the person addressed as having remarkable grandeur or strength—qualities or attributes often reserved for gods. There was such amazement and surprise at the sight of a shot aquatic creature coming back to life that people began to treat it like a god. The meaning is not a literal reading but rather a potent parable.

C. Personification

1. "Do you smell that? Oh, my! Tragedy and delight, hand in hand."

The statement depicts a complicated event that evokes conflicting emotions of joy and grief. "Tragedy and delight, hand in hand" suggests that, in some circumstances, emotions of happiness and sorrow are not human or living things but are related or exist concurrently, as if shaking hands.

2. "He ate Pandora. Wasn't his fault. He's a wild creature. We cant ask him to be anything else."

Personification is the process of imbuing a non-human being with human qualities. The phrase "He ate Pandora" suggests that the creature—an animal or something inhuman—ate Pandora. Since aquatic creatures are considered human because the pronoun "he" refers to them, and since people are known to engage in the activity of "eating," it can be said that personification is used in this line when non-human objects engage in this behavior.

3. "Did the sirens wake you up?"

Even though the Siren is an inanimate object, Giles queries whether the Siren awakened Elisa in this exchange. The word "sirens" is used in the statement as though it means they can do things that people typically do, like "waking" someone. The statement is an instance of personification—imbuing non-living things or non-human entities with human characteristics.

4. "Just a little. Pills help."

In this sentence, drugs or "pills," which are inanimate objects, are made alive and given the ability to "help" relieve pain, which is a characteristic or activity carried out by humans. This statement exemplifies personification, where an inanimate or non-human object is given human attributes or abilities.

5. "Blood just does something to me."

"Blood" is non-living matter

or not human. In this context, "blood" is treated as if it can influence or trigger a reaction in the speaker, which is a human trait or ability. So, the sentence describes blood as an entity that influences or affects the speaker, which is an example of personification.

6. "Flavors of fruity pies wait you."

Personification is a technique used to give non-human objects human attributes. The ability to "wait" for someone, a human action, provides the "Flavors of fruity pies" in the sentence life. It is thus an illustration of personification.

7. "This creature, I think it may be able to communicate. Yes, communicate with us, I have reason to believe. It is intelligent. It responds. It responds to language, music,"

Personification occurs when an entity that may not even be living is referred to as a "creature" and then has its communication abilities described in such a way as to present it with human traits.

8. "When he looks at me, the way he looks at me, he does not know what I lack... He sees me for what I am as I am."

Elisa describes in this exchange how the water animals Elisa describes how animals that are not human can perceive her without being self-conscious of her flaws. Although this aquatic species is not human, it can perform human-like tasks. For this reason, the sentence includes personification figures of speech and the statement above.

9. "Now this says a working man. This says with the butterscotch tie... This says casual, but stylish."

Here, the words "says a working man," "says with the butterscotch tie," and "says casual, but stylish" are given the power to "speak" or "convey a message," which is the essence of human nature. A non-human item is given human features or powers to represent particular traits or attributes in personification.

10. "Soon, when rain fills the canal that flows to the sea."

When non-human objects are given human characteristics, like in this case, "rain fills the canal," it creates the illusion that rain may honestly fill the canal, which is not the case. Thus, this exemplifies personification.

11. "Your presence fills my eyes with your love, it humbles my heart, For you are everywhere."

"It humbles my heart" is an example of a personification. The aquatic animals that fall outside the human category are called "it". Conversely, being "humble" is a quality everyone can sense or encounter. The idea is that the heart can feel admiration or humility, a characteristic that makes people human.

D. Hyperbole

1. "...but this may very well be the most sensitive asset ever to be housed in this facility."

The term "the most sensitive asset ever to be housed in this facility" gives the sense that it is highly exaggerated, an example of a hyperbole figure of speech. This statement highlights that the item in question is the most delicate one ever handled by the facility. This is an illustration of hyperbole, which is when someone exaggerates.

2. "Look. Some of the best minds in the county, peeing all over the floor in this here facility."

Using too dramatic or exaggerated language to convey a dramatic or exaggerated message is known as hype. Since it describes an extraordinarily improbable or implausible scenario, the phrase "some of the best minds in the county" used to describe individuals who engage in inappropriate or surprising behavior, like peeing on the floor, is an example of hyperbole in this passage makes sense.

3. "Mr. "I pee with my hands on my hips" wants to see us both."

Hyperbole is a rhetorical device used to convey extreme exaggeration in a sentence. The description "I pee with my hands on my hips" in this statement is theatrical and might not be accurate in real life. When used for comedic

effect or to draw attention to peculiarities, hyperbole helps characterize a person's attributes or behavior in a highly exaggerated way.

4. "I am the proverbial starving..."

Hyperbole is the use of extreme exaggeration to convey a point in a dramatic or impactful way. The phrase "the proverbial starving" highlights an extremely acute or intense hunger in this sentence. Therefore, in this instance, hyperbole is more appropriate than simile. I apologize for the confusion previously and appreciate the clarity. Hyperbole is the figure of speech employed in this statement. The phrase "the proverbial starving" is used in the statement to stress an extraordinarily severe or excessive amount of hunger, which is an example of hyperbole.

5. "*Cadillac DeVille*. Best car ever made. V8, 390 CID, cleand and crisp like a fresh dollar bill."

The expression "Best car ever made" exemplifies hyperbole, elevating the *Cadillac DeVille's* magnificence to the most significant automobile ever created.

6. "You wouldn't understand, not if you tried your whole life."

Here, hyperbole is employed to create a highly dramatic or exaggerated impression. Declaring that a person will never comprehend something, no matter how hard they try, highlights how hard or impossible it is to learn something.

E. Eufemism

1. "Guess my momma didn't read the good book close enough."

Replacing harsh or improper words or expressions with softer or kinder ones is known as euphemism. The phrase "Guess my momma didn't read the good book close enough" implies that the speaker's mother could not have given much thought to the moral principles or lessons in "the good book"—the Bible. The use of euphemisms softens the message, even though it suggests that the speaker's mother might have erred

2. "Reality, is, Sir- We don't know jackshit about this thing."

The sentence "Reality is, Sir - We don't know jackshit about this thing" uses a euphemism. Using milder or more appropriate language favouring harsher or improper ones is a euphemism. Here, "jackshit" is used to denote rude or obscene language. Despite not being a figure of speech that alters meaning, a euphemism limits word choice to convey a point more courteously or nuancedly.

3. "Lord it better be short, because it is late and my feet are killing me."

"My feet are killing me" is a euphemism for when someone is weary or painful. The usage of euphemisms here helps to express the concept more delicately.

F. Metonymy

1. "Watch this. It's *Bojangles*, the stair dance."

The sentence uses metonyms. A metonym is a figurative in which an object or concept is described using words or phrases that are closely related to the object or the concept. In this sentence, "*Bojangles*, the stair dance" refers to the "Bojangles" dance involving stairs. The dance name represents the dance itself, an example of a metonym.

2. "Hey, folks! Welcome to *Dixie Doug's*. I've seen you ih here before, right?"

Dixie Doug's" refers to the restaurant or gathering spot in issue. Metonymy is the practice of using a word with a close relationship to the intended item or concept instead of the word itself. In this instance, metonymy indicates that the speaker had previously seen the listener at the same or a comparable location without explicitly specifying the location.

3. "Are you getting any work since you lest *Klein and Saunders*?"

The sentence *Klein and Saunders* alludes to a location or business that could potentially have been the speaker's prior employer. In this context, "Klein and Saunders" refers to the company name and the entirety of a person's professional relationship or work experience. Consequently, "Klein and Saunders" is used as an example of metonymy in this statement.

4. "You need a new car, do you? How about a *Cadillac*, Miester?"

The word "Cadillac" in this statement refers to automobiles bearing the *Cadillac* brand or automobiles in general. In this context, *Cadillac* designates a particular auto brand to signify a specific class or caliber. Consequently, the sentence's use of "Cadillac" exemplifies metonymy.

G. Allegory

1. "Tantalus never achieved the escape of death."

Tantalus's attempts to avoid death or to survive are referred to as an "escape of death" in this metaphor. Greek mythological figure Tantalus is the subject of Giles' narrative in this scene. This allegory, which shows Tantalus never being able to escape his inevitable demise, links the idea of "escape" with death.

2. "The world is sinful."

The statement "The world is sinful" might be seen as an allegory since the word "world" encompasses not only the planet Earth but also all its inhabitants, including all living things, including humans. The sentence in this context alludes to a deeper meaning that describes a sin-ridden society's moral or spiritual status. As such, it qualifies as an allegory if understood as a symbolic.

CONCLUSION

Figures of speech are a form of language style used in literature and language to convey the meaning of a particular language. Figures of speech enrich writing or speech creatively, presenting a more vivid picture or expressing a more profound meaning. The results of this study showed that the film used seven language styles: *personification*, *metaphor*, *simile*, *euphemism*, *metonymy*, and *allegory*. Each figure of speech appears in different quantities. Furthermore, fifteen sentences out of the forty-six data contain similes, and it indicates that people are most familiar with simile figures of speech in literary works, particularly in movies.

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