

**AN ANALYSIS OF MEANING AND ITS FUNCTION
ON *THE JUDGE* MOVIE BY DAVID DOBKIN**



**BY
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**STATE ISLAMIC INSTITUTE OF PALANGKA RAYA
2017 M / 1438 H**

**AN ANALYSIS OF MEANING AND ITS FUNCTION
ON *THE JUDGE* MOVIE BY DAVID DOBKIN**

THESIS

Presented to
State Islamic Institute of Palangka Raya
in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the degree *Sarjana* in English Language Education



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MOTTO AND DEDICATION

“And whoever strives only strives for [the benefit of] himself.

Indeed, Allah is free from need of the worlds.”

(Q.S. Al-Ankabut: 6)

This thesis is dedicated to:

My beloved Father Mr. Dirson and Mother Mrs. Ediana for their valuable endless prayer, sacrifice and support. And my beloved Brothers Ari Susanto and Muhammad Firdaus and Sisters Indah Retni Sundari and Malikha Nurdiana Putri.

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1. This thesis has never been submitted to any other tertiary education institution for any other academic degree.
2. This thesis is the sole work of author and has not been written in collaboration with any other person, nor does it include, with due acknowledgement, the work of any other person.
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Palangka Raya, March 30th, 2017

Yours Faith fully

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AN ANALYSIS OF MEANING AND ITS FUNCTION ON *THE JUDGE* MOVIE BY DAVID DOBKIN

ABSTRACT

Kurniawan, Arif. 2017. *An Analysis of Meaning and its Function on The Judge Movie by David Dobkin*. Thesis, Department of Language Education, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, State Islamic Institute of Palangka Raya. Advisors: (I) Dr. Imam Qalyubi, M.Hum., (II) Zaitun Qamariah, M.Pd.

Keywords: figurative language, emotional state, movie.

This study explored the production of figurative language as it occurred in the communication of emotional state because it is worthy for the reader who is interested in semantics especially figurative language on the movie dialogue.

This study purposed to identify the types of figurative language used by the main character, to explain the meaning and function of those figurative languages and to explain the emotional states faced by the main character on *The Judge* movie by David Dobkin.

This study used a descriptive qualitative method. This study was carried out by formulating problem, collecting data, classifying data and analyzing data. The instrument in this study was the author itself. Meanwhile the documentation was used as techniques of data collection.

The result of this study found 9 types of figurative language, they are metaphor, hyperbole, paradox, metonymy, symbol, allusion, ellipsis, rhetoric and repetition in 46 utterances. From the analysis, there are some utterances contain more than one type of figurative language. They are metonymy in rhetoric and symbol in hyperbole. It is possible why the main character used two types of figurative language because metonymy and symbol are correlative figurative language. From the finding of the emotional state, there are only 6 emotional states of 8 basic emotions faced by the main character. They are anticipation, surprise, disgust, joy, anger and trust. It can be concluded that the way the main character used figurative language on this movie is not caused by fear and sadness because these emotional states have a similar set of homeostatic processes. Regarding this fact, it has concluded that the way the main character used figurative language is the overt behavior of the impulse to express his emotional state.

SEBUAH ANALISA MAKNA DAN FUNGSINYA DALAM FILM *THE JUDGE* OLEH DAVID DOBKIN

ABSTRAK

Kurniawan, Arif. 2017. *Sebuah Analisa Makna dan Fungsinya dalam Film The Judge oleh David Dobkin*. Skripsi, Jurusan Pendidikan Bahasa, Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan, Institut Agama Islam Negeri Palangka Raya. Pembimbing: (I) Dr. Imam Qalyubi, M.Hum., (II) Zaitun Qamariah, M.Pd.

Kata kunci: bahasa kiasan, keadaan emosional, film.

Penelitian ini mengeksplorasi tentang penyampaian bahasa kiasan yang terjadi dalam komunikasi pada situasi yang emosional karena ini cukup menarik bagi pembaca yang ingin mempelajari tentang semantik terutama bahasa kiasan dalam percakapan film.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi jenis bahasa kiasan yang digunakan oleh karakter utama, untuk menjelaskan makna dan fungsi dari bahasa-bahasa kiasan dan untuk menjelaskan keadaan emosional yang dihadapi oleh karakter utama dalam film *The Judge* oleh David Dobkin.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan merumuskan masalah, mengumpulkan data, mengklasifikasikan data dan menganalisis data. Instrumen dalam penelitian ini adalah penulis itu sendiri. Sementara dokumentasi digunakan sebagai teknik pengumpulan data.

Hasil dari penelitian ini menemukan 9 jenis bahasa kiasan, diantaranya metafora, hiperbola, paradoks, metonimi, simbol, kiasan, ellipsis, retorika dan pengulangan dalam 46 ungkapan. Dari hasil analisis, ada beberapa ungkapan yang mengandung lebih dari satu jenis bahasa kiasan. Diantaranya adalah metonimi dalam retorika dan simbol dalam hiperbola. Itu sangat mungkin terjadi mengapa karakter utama menggunakan dua jenis bahasa kiasan dalam satu ungkapan, karena metonimi dan simbol adalah bahasa kiasan yang bersifat korelatif. Dari temuan tentang kondisi emotional, hanya ada 6 kondisi emosional dari 8 emosi dasar yang dihadapi tokoh utama. Diantaranya antisipasi, kejutan, jijik, sukacita, kemarahan dan kepercayaan. Maka disimpulkan bahwa cara karakter utama menggunakan bahasa kiasan pada film ini tidak disebabkan oleh rasa takut dan kesedihan karena keadaan emosional ini memiliki set yang sama dalam proses homeostasis. Mengenai fakta ini, telah disimpulkan bahwa cara tokoh utama menggunakan bahasa kiasan adalah tindakan dari dorongan untuk mengungkapkan keadaan emosional yang dihadapinya.

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Palangka Raya, March 30th, 2017
The writer,

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

EOD : English Oxford Dictionary

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the background of the study, research problems, objectives of the study, scope and limitation, significance of the study and definition of key terms.

A. Background of the Study

Language has been regarded as a science called linguistics because all features about language are studied in linguistics. Hartmann (1972:132) states that linguistics as a field of study and the object is language. Based on the statement above, It means that linguistics as a field that concerns and studies about all aspects that related to language. Linguistics is divided into some parts of discipline knowledge. They are phonology, morphology, semantics and syntax.

This study is focused on semantics. Palmer (1976:1) says that semantics is a technical term refers to the study of meaning. Based on the statement above, semantics technically studies about meaning. System for analyzing language divides linguistics expression into two classes, they are literal and non-literal meaning. Literal meaning is when the speaker purely means what he speaks to listener according to common or dictionary usage, while non-literal meaning is when the speaker has hidden meaning in his words. For example, below is the sentence with non-literal meaning:

“Every night, the moon comes by just to say good night to me.”

This sentence does not mean that the moon has legs to come and talk by saying good night but the speaker wants to say that the moon always shines every night as the sign for him to sleep. The example of non-literal meaning above is known as figurative language. And every sentence that contains figurative language could make the reader or listener confused and try to imagine what the real meaning of it.

Taylor (1981:165) states that figurative language surprises the reader because the statements or ideas expressed do not make sense on the surface level, and since literal meaning is denied, an act is required before the intended meaning becomes clear. Based on the statement above, it can be concluded that to understand the figurative language, an act is required to make the intended meaning becomes clear. Such as identifying the emotional aspect of the speaker.

Despite the rapid growth of figurative language research, most studies have focused on its comprehension. Although there have been numerous single case or small sample studies of figurative language in therapeutic contexts and in preplanned language in speeches and literary works, there have been relatively few rigorous studies of figurative language in everyday conversation. Consequently, as Roberts and Kreuz (1994:159) observe that there is little understanding of when and why speakers use figurative language such as idioms, metaphors and irony in a particular context. Based on the observation above, there is little understanding when and why

figurative language is used. Perrine (1956:58) says that figurative language is a way of adding emotional intensity to otherwise merely informative statements and of conveying attitudes along with information. Based on the statement above, this study explored the production of figurative language as it occurred in the communication of emotional state because it is worthy for the reader who is interested in semantics especially figurative language on the movie dialogue.

Figurative language is used in many literary works, such as poetry, short story, drama, novel, song and movie. Therefore, this study is conducted in order to know the unique value of literary works, especially in English movie entitled *The Judge* by David Dobkin. This movie has a message that wants to be presented for the moviegoers because movie invites the audiences to come to the new world, new life as if the viewers' life there. On the other hand, every single utterance contains figurative language used by the main character has the own meaning and contains different message that involves a risk of misinterpretation to be studied.

B. Research Problems

Based on the background of the study above, the research problems have been formulated as follow:

1. What are the types of figurative language used by the main character?
2. What are the meaning and function of those figurative languages?
3. What are the emotional states faced by the main character?

C. Objectives of the Study

In carrying this study, the objectives of the study have been formulated as follow:

1. To identify the types of figurative language used by the main character.
2. To explain the meaning and function of those figurative languages.
3. To explain the emotional states faced by the main character.

D. Scope and Limitation

This study is limited to obtain a clear and detail picture of the matter that is being analyzed. The scope of the study is figurative language used by the main character on *The Judge* movie by David Dobkin which has been classified by Kennedy consists of 17 types of figurative language and emotional states faced by the main character on *The Judge* movie by David Dobkin from the theory of emotion by Robert Plutchik that consists of 8 basic emotions.

E. Significance of the Study

The significance of the study is distinguished into two benefits:

1. Theoretical Benefit

The findings of the study are expected to give some positive contributions, especially to sublimate our soul and to enrich our knowledge in understanding of figurative language.

2. Practical Benefit

This study will be contributed to English educators in their English teaching process and it will be used as alternative or additional authentic material to teach about figurative language used in the movie in their class. And, it will be very useful for students who is interested in studying semantics in enriching their knowledge about figurative language.

F. Definition of Key Terms

This study consists of five main terms that are necessary to be described. To avoid the mistakes of little consideration, it is clarified to the meaning briefly:

1. Meaning

Meaning is what the source or sender expresses, communicates or conveys in their message to the observer or receiver, and what the receiver infers from the current context.

2. Function

Function is the kind of action or natural purpose of something or the duty of person.

3. Figurative Language

Figurative language is kind of language that uses words or expressions with a meaning that is different from the literal interpretation.

4. Emotion

Emotion is a strong feeling deriving from one's circumstances, mood, or relationships with others.

5. Movie

Movie is one of human culture product, it is the result of the human creation of art, and also the audio-visual mass communication media that could show pictures, motion and sounds form a story.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter is devoted to review the previous studies and theories that related to this study. These reviews are expected to serve the important background information to support this study.

A. Related Studies

In this study, it has analyzed the figurative language used by the main character on *The Judge* movie by David Dobkin by the library analysis. To make sure that this study is original, it presented other studies that have close relation with this study.

The first review related to this study is *A Figurative Language Analysis on Sylvia Plath Poems*. by Fitri Iryanti in 2010. In her thesis, she analyzed figurative language used in Sylvia Plath Poems. The similarity between this review and this study is concern in analysis of figurative language. But the subject of this review is poems whereas this study is concerned in movie.

The second review related to this study is *A critical Discourse Analysis of Figurative Language in Pakistani English Newspaper* by Rashid Mahmood, Misbah Obaid and Aleem Shakir in 2014. This study highlighted four figurative languages in a Corpus of Pakistani English Newspapers. The similarity between this review and this study is still concern in analysis of

figurative language. Meanwhile, this study analyzed figurative language in movie which has classified by Kennedy.

The third review related to this study is *An Analysis of Figurative Languages Used in Harry Potter Fifth Movie "Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix"*. by Aminan Nur Rohman in 2015. This study has similarity in figurative language classification. In this review, he analyzed figurative languages used in *Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix* movie. But this study analyzed the figurative language used on *The Judge* movie by David Dobkin.

The fourth review related to this study is *An Analysis of Figurative Language in Katy Perry's Song* by Nana Nurdiana in 2015. In her thesis, she analyzed about the types and contextual meaning of figurative language used in Katy Perry's songs. This study has a similarity in the object of the study. Meanwhile, the subject is not concern with song lyric. Because this study analyzed the figurative language used in movie.

According to the related studies above, this study has a similarity in theme with those related studies. The related studies above gave some contributions that used as references to conduct this study especially in studying the figurative language. But all of them only focused on its comprehension. This study tried to explore the production of figurative language as it occurred in the communication of emotional state. The objectives of this study is not concern to poems, newspaper and song's lyrics but concern with movie dialogue like the third study. This study

analyzed the types of figurative language which have been classified by Kennedy that was used in the third study. This study also analyzed the emotional state faced by the main character in expressing figurative language on *The Judge* movie that was not applied in related studies above.

B. Semantics

1. Definition of Semantics

Katz (1972:1) states that semantics is the study of linguistics meaning. It is concerned with what sentence and other linguistics object express, not with the arrangement with their syntactic parts or with their pronunciation. Based on the statement above, semantics is a branch of linguistics which relates with meaning in language. It means that we must focus our attention to what sentences or other linguistic objects express, not to arrangement of their syntactic part or their pronunciation.

Based on etymology, the word *semantics* originally comes from Greek word *semantikos* means ‘significant’; *semainein* means ‘to show, signify’ or ‘indicated by sign’; from *sema* means ‘sign’. However the word ‘meaning’ has a wide range of perceptions and there is no general agreement among experts about the way in which it should be described.

There are some terms of semantics in various definitions by some experts, they are:

- a. Hornby (1972:789) defines that semantics is branch of linguistics concerned with studying the meaning of words and sentences.
- b. Leech (1974:9) explains that semantics as the study of meaning is central to the study of communication and as communication becomes more and more pressing.
- c. Akmajian (1979:228) says that semantics is generally considered to be the study of meaning (and related nations) in language, semantics is generally considered to be the study of reference (and related nations) in languages.
- d. Crystal (1991:310) states that semantics is one of branches of linguistics studying about the meaning, and it is considered as a major branch of linguistics devoted to the study of meaning in language.

All these definitions given above are different in some respect but principally semantics is a division of linguistics dealing with meaning of words, phrases and sentences, it is a study concerned with meaning of linguistics string.

2. Scope of Semantics

In this study, the scope of semantics is about the meaning itself in linguistics. Meaning of linguistics object can be various. Every people may have different way to analyze the meaning of a linguistics because there is no very general agreement about the nature of meaning or the way in which it should be described.

There are two major approaches to the way in which meaning in language is studied. The first is the linguistics approach. The students of language have long been interested in the way in which meaning in a language is structured. There have been studies of the meaning of words and the semantics structure of the sentences. Some of them also have distinguished between different types of meaning. The second is philosophical approach. Philosophers have investigated the relation between linguistic expression, such as the words of language, and persons, things, and events in the world to which these words refer to.

3. Meaning

The term *meaning* is simply derived from the verb *mean*. Meaning is regarded as the message that is intended or expressed or signified. In other word, it can be said that meaning is the idea that is intended. Lyons (1979:2) states that the meaning can be distinguished by the technique of substituting others word in the same context and enquiry whether the resulting sentence are equivalent. Based on the satement above, the meaning can be distinguished by two ways. They are change others word in same context and enquiry the equivalent of result.

Many different things are said to have meaning. People mean to do various things, tools and other artifacts are meant for various things, people mean various things by using words and sentences, natural signs mean things, representations in people's minds also actually have mean

thing. There are two kinds of meaning, they are linguistic meaning and speaker meaning.

a. Linguistic Meaning

Linguistic meaning is simply the meaning of an expression in some form of language. In linguistics, meaning is expressed by the writer or speaker and what is conveyed to the reader or listener provided that they talk about the same thing. The knowledge of the reader or listener will determine how much or whether he or she understands the message of the speaker or the writer.

For examples:

- 1) He likes to *run*.
- 2) Our new engines *run* well.
- 3) They *run* a mail-order house.

In those examples, the word *run* means something different in each of the sentences. In other words, the word of *run* has more than one the linguistic meaning based on the context of the sentence or dictionary.

b. Speaker Meaning

Speaker meaning is what speaker means in producing an utterance. Although words can not be used to mean something what they do not mean, there is a tendency of a speaker to use a word to mean something different from what words mean literally. By saying “*you are clever*”, the speaker may mean “*you are bright*”

(*intelligent*). Because the word clever has meaning ‘bright mentally’ or ‘have intelligence’ in English or he may mean the opposite of what the word means like “*you are stupid*”. The speaker meaning is classified in two parts, they are literal meaning and non-literal meaning.

1) Literal Meaning

Literal is actual words or the real one. It means not use figurative or symbolic. When the speaker speaks literal, it means that he or she does not have any hidden meaning in his or her words. The following examples illustrate the literal meaning:

- a) *We are eating right now.*
- b) *My mother goes to traditional market everyday.*
- c) *Thomas is playing badminton in front of his house.*

All the sentences above are easily understood as long as the speakers mean what they say lexically. In literal meaning there is no misunderstanding or misinterpretation between the speaker and the listener.

2) Non-Literal Meaning

Siregar (1992:10) says that we sometimes mean something different from what we mean, in other words, we sometimes speak non literally. Based on the statement above, people sometimes speak non-literal. When the speaker speaks

non literally, therefore, means something different from what the words mean. It is the opposite of literal meaning. In addition the words or sentences which are spoken by the speaker have hidden meaning beside the lexical meaning. Everyday people may find many non-literal meaning such as in novel, poem, lyrics of song, movie, etc. Non-literal meaning is very needed to make our sentences or language more beautiful. The following example illustrate the non-literal meaning is “*My pen is dancing on paper now.*” This sentence has non-literal meaning and it means I am writing on paper now.

C. Figurative Language

1. Definition of Figurative Language

Wren and Martin (1981:488) say that figure of speech is departure from ordinary form of expression or the ordinary course of ideas in order to produce a greater effect. Then Kennedy (1983:479) states that a figurative language may be said to occur whenever a speaker or writer, from the sake of freshness or emphasis, departs from the usual denotations of words. Based on those statements above, it means that figurative language is kind of language that uses words or expressions with a meaning that is different from the literal interpretation. Figurative language is rarely used in our daily conversation. Figurative

language is often found in literary works, such as: articles in newspaper, advertisements, novels, poems, movies, songs, etc.

2. Types of Figurative Language

There are many types of figurative language. Taylor (1981:167) has classified figurative language into three groups. They are as follow:

- a. Comparison and substitution: simile, metaphor, allusion, metonymy, analogy and allegory.
- b. Representation by substitution: synecdoche, personification and symbol.
- c. Contrast by discrepancy and inversion: overstatement, understatement, paradox, irony, verbal, situational and dramatic.

Tarigan (1995:114) also has classified figurative language into four groups. They are as follow:

- a. Contrastive figure of speech consists of hyperbole, litotes, irony, oxymoron, paranomasia, paralipsis and zeugma.
- b. Comparative figure of speech consists of simile, metaphor, personification, allegory and antithesis.
- c. Linkage consists of metonymy, synecdoche, allusion, euphemism, ellipsis, inversion and gradation.
- d. Repetition consists of alliteration, autanaklasis, kiasmus and repetition.

And Kennedy (1983:481) has classified that figurative language consists of comparative, contradictive, correlative and repetition

figurative language. Comparative figurative language consists of personification, metaphor and simile. Contradictive figurative language consists of hyperbole, litotes, paradox and irony. Correlative figurative languages consist of metonymy, synecdoche, symbol, allusion and ellipsis. Meanwhile repetition figurative language consists of pleonasm, climax, anti-climax, rhetoric and repetition. Based on the classifications above, the types of figurative language that were analyzed in this study is from Kennedy. They are personification, metaphor, simile, hyperbole, litotes, paradox, irony, metonymy, synecdoche, symbol, allusion, ellipsis, pleonasm, climax, anti-climax, rhetoric and repetition that exist on *The Judge* movie. For clearer information, below are the following explanations.

a. Personification

Personification is figure of speech in imaginative something, which does not have soul, as though they have human characteristic (Potter, 1967:54). Based on the definition above, personification is inanimate things in this world are guessed as animate by giving some attributes in inanimate things. So that people who read it, guess it, can do everything like human being.

For Example:

"School alarm calls students to enter their classroom."

Calls are verb form in dictionary. Letter s is addition in present tense form because the subject is singular (alarm), alarm is

inanimate thing; meanwhile it is given attribute like activity that is done by animate. Alarm can't call, because call is attribute of mouth that can do it.

b. Metaphor

Metaphor is a variety of analogy which compares two things directly, but in short pattern (Keraf, 1994:139). Based on the definition above, metaphor means that between subject and object have same attributes, and writer uses it to compare it to another.

For Example:

"Library is science field."

Library is place where people can find many kinds of books, it is compared with science field because both library and science field have same attribute, they can add our knowledge.

c. Simile

Simile is comparison which has explicit characteristic, it means that they state something similar with each other directly that use words like as and like (Potter, 1967:54). Based on the definition above, simile is the comparison between two things which have same attribute is connected by words like as and like.

For Example:

"Her face is like moon light."

Writer compares face and moon light because both of them have same attribute, so clear, clean and everybody can see it clearly.

d. Hyperbole

Hyperbole or overstatement is figurative language that contain exaggeration element about something (Keraf, 1994:135). Based on those definitions above, hyperbole is figurative language that used to exaggerate something more than the fact.

For Example:

"I was surprised till half-died hear his saying."

Writer explains his surprised till make him die, meanwhile in the fact it is contrast. He still alive and not die.

e. Litotes

Litotes is figurative language that contains statement which made smaller from original (Keraf, 1994:135). Based on the definition above, It means that people usually use it to make it simple. So that they are not arrogant because they guess something invaluable although exactly is so valuable.

For Example:

"I hope you can receive this invaluable giving."

Invaluable thing that writer said in the fact is valuable giving, but he says it as invaluable.

f. Paradox

Paradox is variety of figurative language which has a real contrasted with a fact. It can be meant all of things that interest because of their truth (Keraf, 1994:136). Based on those definition above, paradox is figurative language which has a real contrasted with a fact in a statement.

For Example:

"I feel sad in the middle of wedding party happiness."

Writer compares sad and happiness in the sentence to explain that he isn't happy in the wedding party. Meanwhile most of people feel happy when they are in wedding party.

g. Irony

Perrine (1956:93) defined Irony as saying the opposite of what one means, is often confused with sarcasm and with satire. Based on the definition above, irony is the type of figurative language which states opposite meaning of the statement.

For Example:

"He's clever, that's why he got 5 in English."

Clever man normally gets more than 7, if he gets under 6 so it is opposite from the clever category.

h. Metonymy

Metonymy is figurative language that uses character or name of thing that relate to name of person, something as pronoun, uses

words to describe another things closely associated with it (Potter, 1967:142). Based on the definition above, metonymy is figurative language that uses name or character of thing that used to represent and describe another thing.

For Example:

“Students in our school like to read St. Alisyahbana.”

Alisyahbana in the sentence refers to book that he has made.

i. Synecdoche

Synecdoche is figurative language that say name of partial to represent whole or oppose (Potter, 1967:143). Based on the definition above, synecdoche is figurative language that uses name of partial thing to represent whole or whole to represent partial.

1) Pars pro Toto, partial represent whole.

For Example:

“Till evening, I haven’t seen his nose.”

His nose in the sentence is meant whole of body that consists of head, neck, stomach, hands, feet, etc. it isn’t just nose as, because it represents person as whole.

2) Totem pro parte, whole represent partial.

For Example:

“Indonesia got gold medals in the championship.”

Indonesia in the sentence is meant some people who become winner in a competition. It is not all population in Indonesia.

j. Symbol

Frederick (1988:49) reveals that Symbol is a sign that points to a meaning beyond itself. In this sense all words and all signs of every kind are symbols. Based on the definition above, symbol is a sign or word to point a meaning beyond itself that represents a meaning of something.

For Example:

“When she I loved looked every day, fresh as a rose in June.”

k. Allusion

Allusion is figurative language that shows indirectly forwards a person or event that people have known together (Potter, 1967:145). Based on the definition above, allusion is figurative language that uses name of person or event that people have known together in order to emphasize something.

For Example:

“Many victims caused by Nazi.”

Nazi was a military organization that was leaded by Adolf Hitler. This organization was known as cruel organization. Its members might be kill all its enemies and didn't pay attention

toward its enemies, women, children, old people, all were killed by them.

l. Ellipsis

Ellipsis is figurative language that eliminates word or part of sentence (Potter, 1967:146). Based on the definition above, ellipsis is figurative language that has meaningful statement with eliminating word or part of sentence.

For Example:

“She and her mom to Palangka Raya.”

The sentence eliminate verb in it because the correct sentence is she and her mom go to Palangka Raya.

m. Pleonasm

Pleonasm is figurative language that uses words improperly to emphasize meaning of word (Keraf, 1994:145). Based on the definition above, pleonasm is used to emphasize meaning of word or statement with adding improper words.

For Example:

“He falls down to the ground.”

Verb falls in the sentence means something or person who rare to the bottom (ground) and down also has same meaning with falls that rare to the bottom. So, both words fall and down are force one to another.

n. Climax

Climax is figurative language that states something from small to great (Keraf, 1994:145). Based on the definition above, climax is used to state something serially from smallest to greatest.

For Example:

“Children’s, teenagers, old people have same right in laws.”

Subject in the sentence are consecutively based of age. It begins from young to old.

o. Anti-Climax

Anti-Climax is opponent of climax figurative language (Keraf, 1994:145). Based on the definition above, anti-climax is used to state something serially from greatest to smallest.

For Example:

“Head master, teachers and students have attended in the ceremony field.”

Subject in the sentence are consecutively based of job level. It begins from senior to the junior level in job.

p. Rhetoric

Rhetoric is a technique of using language effectively and persuasively in spoken or written form. It is an art of discourse, which studies and employs various methods to convince, influence or please an audience. Rhetoric is figurative language in question that the answer has known by questioner (Keraf, 1994:146). Based

on those definitions above, rhetoric is used to convince or influence someone with rhetorical question that answer has known by questioner.

For Example:

“Who are people don’t want to be happy?”

The question in the sentence is not needed answer from everybody. Because everybody knows that the answer is yes and all people want to be happy.

q. Repetition

Repetition is figurative language that uses repetition word to emphasize meaning (Keraf, 1994:146). Based on the definition above, repetition is used to emphasize meaning of thing with repeating words in statement.

For Example:

“Good bye my girls, good bye my sweet heart, good bye my angel.”

The sentence uses repetition words good bye and just changes the word after good bye.

3. Function of Figurative Language

Perrine (1956:58) says that figurative language often provides a more effective means of saying what we mean than does direct statement and it has some reasons. First, figurative language affords us imaginative pleasure. Imagination, in one sense might be described as that faculty or ability of the mind that proceeds by sudden leaps from

one point another. Figurative languages are therefore satisfying in themselves, providing us a source of pleasure in the exercise of the imagination. Second, it is a way of bringing additional imagery into verse, of making the abstract concrete, of making poetry more sensuous. Figurative language is a way of multiplying the sense appeal of poetry. Third, figurative language is a way of adding emotional intensity to otherwise merely informative statements and of conveying attitudes along with information. Fourth, figurative language is a mean of concentration, a way of saying much in brief compass. Like words, they may be multidimensional. Based on the statement above, there are some reasons why figurative language often provides a more effective means of saying what we mean than does direct statement. Obviously one of the necessary abilities for understanding literature is the ability to interpret figurative language.

D. Emotion

1. Definition of Emotion

Johnson (2009:3) states that emotion is one type of affect, other types being mood, temperament and sensation. Based on the statement above, emotions can be understood as either states or as processes. When understood as a state, for example, being angry or being afraid, an emotion is one type of mental state. As such, the emotion interacts with other mental states and guides behavior.

Understood as a process, it is useful to divide emotion into two parts. The early part of the emotion process is the interval between the perception of the stimulus and the triggering of the bodily response. The later part of the emotion process is this bodily response, e.g., changes in heart rate, skin conductance and facial expression. This description is sufficient to begin an analysis of the emotions, although it does leave out some aspects of the process such as the subjective awareness of the emotion and behavior that is often part of the emotion response (e.g., fighting, running away, hugging another person).

The early part of the process is typically taken to include an evaluation of the stimulus, which means that the occurrence of an emotion depends upon how the individual understands or “sees” the stimulus. For example, one person may respond to getting laid-off from a job with anger, while another person responds with joy-it depends on how the individual evaluates this event. Having this evaluative component in the process means that emotions are not a direct response to a stimulus in the way that reflexes such as the startle response or the eye-blink response are direct responses to certain kinds of stimuli.

Some features that distinguish emotions from moods are the following. An emotion is a response to a specific stimulus, although the stimulus can be internal, for example, a belief or a memory. It is also generally agreed that emotions have intentional content, which is to say that they are about something, usually the stimulus. Moods, on the other

hand, generally are not about anything, and at least some of the time do not appear to be caused by a specific stimulus. Emotions also have a relatively brief duration-on the order of seconds or minutes-while moods often last much longer.

2. Emotion Process

Johnson (2009:17) states that emotion process begins with the perception of a stimulus, although in some cases the ‘stimulus’ may be internal, for example, a thought or a memory. Based on the statement above, it can be concluded that the early part of the emotion process is the activity between the perception and the triggering of the bodily response (i.e., the emotion response), and the later part of the emotion process is the bodily response: changes in heart rate, blood pressure, facial expression, skin conductivity, etc. For more description, Plutchik (2001:347) has formulated the emotion process below:

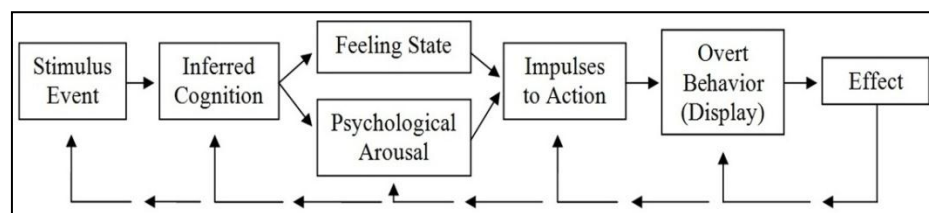


Figure 2.1 Emotion Process

Based on the figure 2.1 above, feedback loops in emotion show how sensory information is evaluated and translated into action or some other outcome that normalizes the relationship between the individual and the triggering event.

3. Basic Emotions

Basic emotions regulate us in response to environmental challenges and opportunities. While there is no definitive list of basic emotions, Plutchik (2001:349) has classified that there are eight basic emotions: fear, anger, sadness, joy, disgust, trust, anticipation and surprise. Based on the statement above, there are eight basic emotions by Robert Plutchik's emotion theory. These eight basic emotions have been found in every culture worldwide, and have also been shown to be identifiable by people crossculturally. Thus, these eight basic emotions are used as reference to conduct this study shown in the Plutchik's wheel of emotions below:

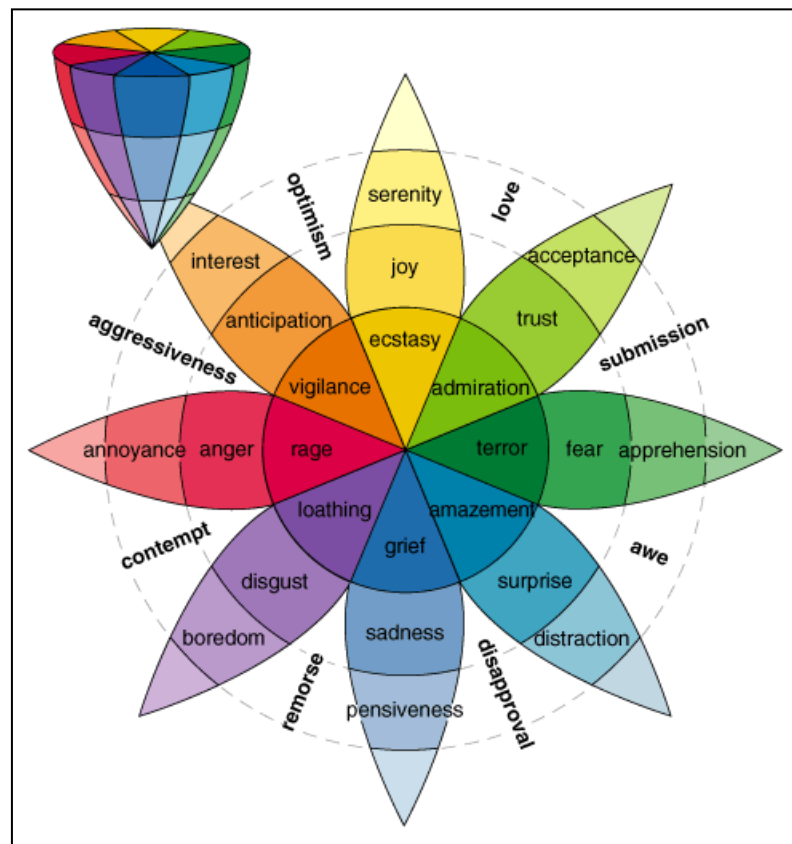


Figure 2.2 Plutchik's Wheel of Emotions

Based on the figure 2.2 above, it has classified that there are eight basic emotions in Robert Plutchik's emotion theory. Below are the descriptions of these eight basic emotions. They are as follow:

a. Fear

Fear is an unpleasant emotion caused by the threat of danger, pain, or harm. Based on the definition above, it means that fear is an unpleasant emotion caused by the belief that someone or something is dangerous, likely to cause pain, or a threat.

b. Anger

Anger is a strong feeling of annoyance, displeasure, or hostility. Based on the definition above, it means that anger is a strong feeling of being upset or annoyed because of something wrong or bad. The feeling that makes someone want to hurt other people, to shout, etc.

c. Sadness

Sadness is the condition or quality of being sad. Based on the definition above, it means that sadness is an emotional pain associated with, or characterized by, feelings of disadvantage, loss, despair, grief, helplessness, disappointment and sorrow.

d. Joy

Joy is a feeling of great pleasure and happiness. Based on the definition above, it means that joy is the emotion evoked by well-

being, success, or good fortune or by the prospect of possessing what one desires.

e. Disgust

Disgust is a feeling of revulsion or strong disapproval aroused by something unpleasant or offensive. Based on the definition above, it means that disgust is a strong feeling of dislike for something that has a very unpleasant appearance, taste, smell, etc.

f. Trust

Trust is firm belief in the reliability, truth, or ability of someone or something. Based on the definition above, it means that trust is a relationship in which one person holds title to property, subject to an obligation to keep or use the property for the benefit of another.

g. Anticipation

Anticipation is the action of anticipating something; expectation or prediction. Based on the definition above, it means that anticipation is a feeling of excitement about something that is going to happen in the near future.

h. Surprise

Surprise is a feeling of mild astonishment or shock caused by something unexpected. Based on the definition above, it means that surprise is the feeling caused by something unexpected or unusual.

E. Movie

1. Definition of Movie

Movie is a term used to describe a particular material and medium of communication that has certain specific properties governed by certain physical laws. Movie is not only its material and medium, but also their use to produce particular communicative text that formulate particular fields of symbolic meaning and effects, and meet particular sets of criteria that give them particular value (Junaid, 2004:5). In the other definition which simply, series of moving images form a story called movie (Javandalasta, 2011:1). Based on those definitions above, movies can be defined as social representation that derive their images and sounds, themes and stories ultimately from their social environment.

2. Background of *The Judge* Movie

The Judge is a 2014 American drama movie directed by David Dobkin and starring by Robert Downey, Jr., Robert Duvall, Vera Farmiga, Vincent D'Onofrio, Jeremy Strong, Dax Shepard and Billy Bob Thornton. The movie was released in the United States on October 10th, 2014. Duvall received multiple award nominations for his performance as Judge Joseph Palmer, including the Academy Award, Golden Globe Award, Screen Actors Guild Award, and Satellite Award for Best Supporting Actor. Thomas Newman also received a Satellite Award nomination for Best Original Score.

The Judge is a movie that explores the complicated relationship between father and son, made even more complicated by external factors. Robert Downey, Jr. and Robert Duvall captivate audiences, drawing them into the inner workings of this relationship and compelling moviegoers to root for this father and son to find redemption. The movie tells a wonderful story with strong Christian elements of sacrifice and forgiveness.

3. Character

Character is important thing on movie because it is one of structural elements interact with a piece of literature. Kennedy (1983:43) states that character is presumably an imagined person who inhabits a story, although that simple definition may admit to view exceptions. Based on the statement above, character is an imagined person who inhabits fictiously in story or movie.

In this movie, the main character is Hank Plamer starred by Robert Downey Jr. who is the protagonist character, a high profile, self centered, egotistical lawyer whose marriage is on the rocks, but he loves his little daughter.

4. Synopsis of *The Judge* Movie

Hank Palmer (Robert Downey Jr.) is a successful defense attorney in Chicago who has been estranged from his family in a small town in Indiana for some time. While in court, he receives a call telling him his mother has died. As he leaves to fly to his hometown of Carlinville, it is

revealed that Hank is going through a divorce and custody battle for his young daughter.

In Carlinville, Hank reunites with his older brother Glen (Vincent D'Onofrio), owner of a tire shop, and his younger brother Dale (Jeremy Strong), an autistic aspiring filmmaker who carries an old camera everywhere he goes. Hank then stops by the small county courthouse, softly enters a courtroom, and sits in the back where he observes a case in progress. The judge is Joseph Palmer (Robert Duvall), Hank's father. When Joseph sees Hank for the first time in many years, at the funeral, he is treating guests with kindness but acknowledges his son coldly.

The next morning, Hank notices damage to his father's Cadillac Coupe DeVille as he is preparing to leave. Upon seeing the damage, Joseph denies knowing how it happened; but Hank believes his father was drinking and driving and damaged his own car. After a heated exchange, Hank leaves, promising never to return. But after boarding his plane, Hank learns that Joseph is being questioned by police with regard to a fatal hit and run. The victim is identified as Mark Blackwell (Mark Kiely), a recently released convicted murderer whose crimes, before the killing, Joseph had treated with leniency.

After Blackwell's blood is found on the car, Joseph is soon indicted, with prosecutor Dwight Dickham (Billy Bob Thornton) seeking a conviction for first-degree murder. Hank agrees to defend Joseph and learns that his father was undergoing chemotherapy. This

explains Joseph's inability to remember the accident and provides a potential diminished capacity defense, but Joseph rejects any such defense because of the potential damage it would do to his legacy. During the trial Hank and Joseph confront their bitterness with each other, dating back to a teenage drunk driving accident in which Hank was driving and Glen was injured - ending the latter's potential for a career in professional baseball. Joseph saw to it that Hank was sent to a youth detention center, and Hank left Carlinville after never receiving acknowledgement from Joseph for turning his life around.

Hank also reconnects with his old girlfriend Sam (Vera Farmiga), whom he abandoned after going to a Metallica concert more than 20 years ago. He discovers that Sam has a daughter, Carla (Leighton Meester), born nine months after he left, and deals with his concern that he is Carla's father.

At trial, Hank believes he has established enough reasonable doubt in the case to result in an acquittal. But Joseph sabotages the case by testifying that although he still cannot remember the accident, he has come to believe that he probably did kill Blackwell intentionally. Joseph confesses on the stand that he was personally haunted by Blackwell's case, having seen Hank in Blackwell, and wanting to help him like he would his son. Having misread Blackwell, Joseph afterward saw him in Hank.

Joseph is acquitted of murder but convicted of voluntary manslaughter and sentenced to four years in prison, though he is released on compassionate parole after seven months, his cancer being terminal. He and Hank go fishing. After acknowledging Hank as the best lawyer he knows, Joseph dies peacefully in the boat. Hank, having made peace with his father, returns to the courtroom Joseph once reigned over, and spins the judges chair, where it ominously stops, pointed at him.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

One of the essential parts in analyzing the data is to have a method of analysis. Nawawi (1993:30) states that library research is done by collecting the data from any kind of source in the library or any other places. Based on the statement above, library research is conducted by collecting the data which contains information related to the study. This study applied library research which use written information in movie script to support the analysis. As the main object of the study, this study took the utterances used by the main character on *The Judge* movie which contains the figurative language.

A. Research Design

This study used descriptive qualitative method. Isaac and Michael (1981:46) state that descriptive qualitative method describes the population and the evidence of the data systematically, factually and accurately. Fraenkell and Wallen (1993:380) describe five characters of qualitative method. First, the natural setting is the direct source of data and the researcher is the key instrument in qualitative research. Second, qualitative data are collected in the form of words or pictures rather than numbers. Third, qualitative researchers are concerned with process as well as product. Fourth, qualitative researchers tend to analyze their data inductively. Fifth, how people make sense out their lives is a major concern

to qualitative researchers. Based on the statements above, the purpose of descriptive research is to describe systematically the facts and characteristics of a given population or area of interest, factually and accurately. And there are five characters of qualitative method since this study is going to describe and to analyze the data. One of the characteristics of descriptive research is used in the literal sense of describing situations or events. This study used a descriptive qualitative method to study the problem because this study has purpose to describe and analyze the types of figurative language and the emotional states faced by the main character on *The Judge* movie. This study was carried out by formulating problem, collecting data, classifying data and analyzing data.

B. Subject of the Study

The subject in this study is a movie entitled *The Judge* by David Dobkin. This movie was released in United States on October 10th, 2014. The duration of the movie is 2 hours and 22 minutes length.

C. Source of Data

The data were analyzed in this study were figurative languages used by the main character on *The Judge* movie directed by David Dobkin. It contained many interesting figurative languages. Those figurative languages were analyzed by investigating the movie script and watching the movie.

D. Research Instrument

Sugiyono (2010:59) states that in qualitative research, the researcher is the research instrument itself. Thus, instrument in this study was the author itself. Meanwhile the documentation was used as techniques of data collection with several media as follow *The Judge* movie, movie script and Microsoft Office Word 2007.

E. Data Collection Procedure

The data collection procedure is through several steps as follow:

1. Applying the theories related to the problems of the study.
2. Watching and observing *The Judge* movie carefully.
3. Downloading the script from www.subscene.com.
4. Finding and collecting figurative languages included in that movie.

F. Data Analysis Procedure

Considering this study used the content analysis as the data analysis procedure, Krippendorff (2003:98) states that there are three kinds of units deserve distinction in content analysis. They are sampling units, recording/coding units, and context units. The writer elaborates the analytical purposes and uses of each kind below, after which the writer discusses five different ways of defining such units.

1. Sampling Units

Sampling units are units that are distinguished for selective inclusion in an analysis.

In this study, sampling units refer to the process of selecting and collecting the sample of utterances contain figurative language used by the main character on *The Judge* movie by David Dobkin.

2. Recording/coding Units

Recording/coding units are units that are distinguished for separate description, transcription, recording, or coding.

In this study, recording/coding units is an organized assembly of information that permits drawing and action taking. After analyzing whole data found on *The Judge* movie, the result of the analysis is displayed by categorizing the data into the types of figurative language used by the main character on *The Judge* movie by David Dobkin.

3. Context Units

Context units are units of textual matter that set limits on the information to be considered in the description of recording units.

Unlike sampling units and recording units, context units are not counted, need not be independent of each other, can overlap, and may be consulted in the description of several recording units. Although context units generally surround the recording units they help to identify, they may precede the occurrence of a recording unit (as in the example concerning personal pronouns) or be located elsewhere, such

as in footnotes, indices, glossaries, headlines, or introductions. There is no logical limit to the size of context units. Generally, larger context units yield more specific and semantically more adequate accounts of recording units than do smaller context units, but they also require more effort on the part of analysis.

In this study, context units are the effort in making the description of types of figurative language, meaning and function of those figurative languages and emotional states faced by the main character on *The Judge* movie by David Dobkin.

This study used some steps to analyze the data collection to produce the finding and answer of the research problems in the chapter I. The steps of data analysis has drawn as follow:

1. Watching *The Judge* movie repeatedly.
2. Identifying the utterances contain figurative language used by the main character on *The Judge* movie.
3. Categorizing the data into types of figurative language.
4. Interpreting the data based on the way the main character expresses figurative language on *The Judge* movie.
5. Explaining the function of figurative languages used by the main character on *The Judge* movie.
6. Explaining the emotional states faced by the main character on *The Judge* movie.
7. Making the conclusion.

G. Data Endorsement

The validity of the data is one of the most important aspect to find and make verification of the research findings. The data that were collected in this study is suitable in reality. In order to keep the data are true and responsible, there are four techniques to determine the validity of data, namely credibility, transferability, dependability and conformability (Sugiono, 2010:366). Based on the statement above, it used four techniques to test the validity of data as follow:

1. Credibility

Credibility in qualitative research concerns the truthfulness of the inquiry's findings of this study. Credibility or truth value involves how well the researcher has established confidence in the findings based on the research design. The researcher has an obligation to represent the realities of the research as accurate as possible (Ary et. al., 2010:498).

Based on the statement above, this study used more than one theoretical scheme to interpret the phenomenon about the production of figurative language as it occurred in the communication of emotional state. So, this study used the types of figurative based on Kennedy's classification to analyze the types of figurative language, to describe the meaning and function of those figurative languages used by the main character on *The Judge* movie by David Dobkin. This study also used the theory of emotion by Plutchik to analyze the emotional state faced by the main character on this movie.

2. Transferability

Transferability is the degree to which the findings of a qualitative study can be applied or generalized to other contexts or to other groups (Ary et. al., 2010:501).

Based on the statement above, this study is demanded to report the conclusion about the analysis of figurative language on *The Judge* movie clearly, systematically and acceptably. To the result of this study, it could be transferred to the similar classes that learning about figurative language.

3. Dependability

Dependability is the consistency or stability of the results; the extent to which the same general results would occur with different sets of people or in different settings and time periods (Ary et. al., 2010:640).

Based on the statement above, this study gave the true report about the analysis of the types of figurative language, the meaning and function of those figurative languages and the emotional states faced by the main character on *The Judge* movie by David Dobkin.

4. Conformability

Conformability is a term used in qualitative research, equivalent to validity in qualitative research, related to the degree to which findings in a study can be corroborated by others investigating the same situation (Ary et. al., 2010:638).

Based on the statement above, this study followed the procedure of the study scientifically which have been applied and confirmed by the previous studies in order to reach the conformability of the research findings.

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the data presentation, research findings and discussions related to the theory that is explained in the previous chapter. The findings are analyzed and elaborated which then discussed in the sub-chapters in order to obtain the result of this study. The data were taken in this study were figurative languages on *The Judge* movie by David Dobkin. But not all utterances contain figurative language were described in this study. This study only focused on utterances used by the main character. The analysis of the study based on the problems in chapter I.

A. Data Presentation

In the data presentation, the study was aimed to analyze the meaning and function of figurative language and to analyze the emotional state faced by the main character on *The Judge* movie by David Dobkin. After watch and observe the movie, it has classified that there are 46 utterances that contain figurative language used by the main character on *The Judge* movie shown in the following table below:

Table 4.1 Data Finding

| No. | Data | Time |
|-----|--|----------|
| 1 | I respect the law just fine. I'm just not in awe of it. I'm not encumbered by it. | 00:02:09 |
| 2 | Now, if you'd like to finish that cliché you followed me into the pisser to unload. | 00:02:23 |

| | | |
|----|---|----------|
| 3 | Did it involve my reflection? | 00:02:27 |
| 4 | I do it on a Tempur-Pedic bed, in a Highland Park home. | 00:02:32 |
| 5 | With a Ferrari in the driveway. | 00:02:35 |
| 6 | Next to a loving wife with the ass of a high-school volleyballer. | 00:02:38 |
| 7 | I'm sorry, did I say that? | 00:02:58 |
| 8 | Do I tell you how to commit fraud? | 00:03:08 |
| 9 | I wouldn't do that, because that's your gig. That's your forte. | 00:03:17 |
| 10 | No, Grandpa Palmer's dead to me. That's like a figure of speech. | 00:04:55 |
| 11 | Lou Shrubner. That's your divorce attorney? | 00:05:45 |
| 12 | I'm sorry you felt so sad you got on Facebook... | 00:06:28 |
| 13 | Friended your old Gore-Tex-wearing college buddy Josh and fucked him. | 00:06:31 |
| 14 | He's so rugged. He's so wise. | 00:06:35 |
| 15 | Wanna do something for me? | 00:06:48 |
| 16 | I'm on the street. | 00:11:31 |
| 17 | At the wake, he shakes my hand while he's hugging everyone else. | 00:16:42 |
| 18 | This family's a fucking Picasso painting. | 00:16:46 |
| 19 | "Hey Hank, going to breakfast at the diner. Care to join?" | 00:17:47 |
| 20 | Who's on probation? | 00:23:36 |
| 21 | Who's on parole? | 00:23:37 |
| 22 | Who's got the felony DWI? | 00:23:46 |
| 23 | Possession of a controlled substance? | 00:23:50 |
| 24 | What other myriad of misdemeanors is gonna come to light while you're in the slammer? | 00:23:55 |

| | | |
|----|--|----------|
| 25 | Throw that punch. You like County food ? | 00:24:14 |
| 26 | I'm your eyes. | 00:25:38 |
| 27 | His wife died, he fell off the wagon, banged up the Caddy . | 00:27:27 |
| 28 | Is this an interview? | 00:29:47 |
| 29 | The quarry, your Ranchero . I remember everything. | 00:30:08 |
| 30 | So are you a clairvoyant? | 00:33:37 |
| 31 | Driving Miss Daisy . What a fucking coward you are. | 00:38:22 |
| 32 | Oh, God. Where were you two when they were distributing testicles? | 00:38:26 |
| 33 | He knows the answer, yet he asks. | 00:48:10 |
| 34 | A few shots of Jack mixed with just... | 00:52:34 |
| 35 | The right amount of Axe to grind... | 00:52:35 |
| 36 | He's just a dirty old mummy. | 01:00:41 |
| 37 | Dickham is a snake charmer. | 01:03:50 |
| 38 | Seventy-six Chevette , fake wood paneling. | 01:05:33 |
| 39 | That I'm a phenomenal lawyer, that I got a work ethic that'll rival the Amish ? | 01:08:34 |
| 40 | I'll be out in a minute. Go eat. Finish your Hushpuppies . | 01:13:26 |
| 41 | You sent me to fucking Vanderburgh ! | 01:34:01 |
| 42 | I graduated first in my class. I was first in my class. | 01:34:36 |
| 43 | I almost cracked this baby open a thousand times. | 01:38:33 |
| 44 | Let me do my job. Let me do the talking. Keep your mouth shut, you'll win. | 01:44:14 |
| 45 | Fuck off! I went to a Metallica concert. | 01:59:58 |
| 46 | "Where my Bit O' Honey , old man?" | 02:08:16 |

B. Research Findings

Based on the data presentation, this study has found 9 types of figurative language that used by the main character on *The Judge* movie by David Dobkin. They are metaphor, hyperbole, paradox, metonymy, symbol, allusion, ellipsis, rhetoric and repetition. For more description, there are 9 types of figurative language with the emotional states as follow:

1. Metaphor

There are 5 utterances contain figurative language used by the main character in metaphor. They are as follow:

Table 4.2 Basic Emotion in Metaphor

| No. | Figurative Language | Basic Emotion |
|-----|--|---------------|
| 1 | No, Grandpa Palmer's dead to me. That's like a figure of speech. | Disgust |
| 2 | This family's a fucking Picasso painting. | Surprise |
| 3 | I'm your eyes. | Anticipation |
| 4 | He's just a dirty old mummy. | Disgust |
| 5 | Dickham is a snake charmer. | Anticipation |

2. Hyperbole

There is 1 utterance contains figurative language used by the main character in hyperbole. It follows:

Table 4.3 Basic Emotion in Hyperbole

| No. | Figurative Language | Basic Emotion |
|-----|---|---------------|
| 1 | I almost cracked this baby open a thousand times. | Surprise |

3. Paradox

There are 4 utterances contain figurative language used by the main character in paradox. They are as follow:

Table 4.4 Basic Emotion in Paradox

| No. | Figurative Language | Basic Emotion |
|-----|--|---------------|
| 1 | He's so rugged. He's so wise. | Anger |
| 2 | At the wake, he shakes my hand while he's hugging everyone else. | Surprise |
| 3 | "Hey Hank, going to breakfast at the diner. Care to join?" | Surprise |
| 4 | He knows the answer, yet he asks. | Surprise |

4. Metonymy

There are 15 utterances contain figurative language used by the main character in metonymy. They are as follow:

Table 4.5 Basic Emotion in Metonymy

| No. | Figurative Language | Basic Emotion |
|-----|--|---------------|
| 1 | I do it on a Tempur-Pedic bed, in a Highland Park home. | Anticipation |
| 2 | With a Ferrari in the driveway. | Anticipation |
| 3 | I'm sorry you felt so sad you got on Facebook... | Anger |
| 4 | Friended your old Gore-Tex-wearing college buddy Josh and fucked him. | Disgust |
| 5 | Throw that punch. You like County food ? | Anticipation |
| 6 | His wife died, he fell off the wagon, banged up the Caddy . | Disgust |
| 7 | The quarry, your Ranchero . I remember everything. | Disgust |
| 8 | A few shots of Jack mixed with just... | Anticipation |
| 9 | The right amount of Axe to grind... | Anticipation |
| 10 | Seventy-six Chevette , fake wood paneling. | Disgust |

| | | |
|----|--|--------------|
| 11 | That I'm a phenomenal lawyer, that I got a work ethic that'll rival the Amish ? | Anticipation |
| 12 | I'll be out in a minute. Go eat. Finish your Hushpuppies . | Anticipation |
| 13 | You sent me to fucking Vanderburgh ! | Anger |
| 14 | Fuck off! I went to a Metallica concert. | Surprise |
| 15 | "Where my Bit O' Honey , old man?" | Joy |

5. Symbol

There are 2 utterances contain figurative language used by the main character in symbol. They are as follow:

Table 4.6 Basic Emotion in Symbol

| No. | Figurative Language | Basic Emotion |
|-----|---|---------------|
| 1 | Now, if you'd like to finish that cliché you followed me into the pisser to unload. | Anticipation |
| 2 | I almost cracked this baby open a thousand times. | Surprise |

6. Allusion

There are 2 utterances contain figurative language used by the main character in allusion. They are as follow:

Table 4.7 Basic Emotion in Allusion

| No. | Figurative Language | Basic Emotion |
|-----|---|---------------|
| 1 | Next to a loving wife with the ass of a high-school volleyballer . | Anticipation |
| 2 | Driving Miss Daisy . What a fucking coward you are. | Anticipation |

7. Ellipsis

There is 1 utterance contains figurative language used by the main character in ellipsis. It follows:

Table 4.8 Basic Emotion in Ellipsis

| No. | Figurative Language | Basic Emotion |
|------------|----------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | I'm on the street. | Trust |

8. Rhetoric

There are 14 utterances contain figurative language used by the main character in rhetoric. They are as follow:

Table 4.9 Basic Emotion in Rhetoric

| No. | Figurative Language | Basic Emotion |
|------------|---|----------------------|
| 1 | Did it involve my reflection? | Anticipation |
| 2 | I'm sorry, did I say that? | Surprise |
| 3 | Do I tell you how to commit fraud? | Anticipation |
| 4 | Lou Shrubner. That's your divorce attorney? | Anticipation |
| 5 | Wanna do something for me? | Anticipation |
| 6 | Who's on probation? | Anticipation |
| 7 | Who's on parole? | Anticipation |
| 8 | Who's got the felony DWI? | Anticipation |
| 9 | Possession of a controlled substance? | Anticipation |
| 10 | What other myriad of misdemeanors is gonna come to light while you're in the slammer? | Anticipation |
| 11 | Throw that punch. You like County food? | Anticipation |
| 12 | Is this an interview? | Surprise |
| 13 | So are you a clairvoyant? | Surprise |
| 14 | Oh, God. Where were you two when they were distributing testicles? | Surprise |

9. Repetition

There are 4 utterances contain figurative language used by the main character in repetition. They are as follow:

Table 4.10 Basic Emotion in Repetition

| No. | Figurative Language | Basic Emotion |
|-----|---|---------------|
| 1 | I respect the law just fine. I'm just not in awe of it. I'm not encumbered by it. | Surprise |
| 2 | I wouldn't do that, because that's your gig. That's your forte. | Anticipation |
| 3 | I graduated first in my class. I was first in my class. | Anger |
| 4 | Let me do my job. Let me do the talking. Keep your mouth shut, you'll win. | Anticipation |

Based on the tables above, it has classified that there are 6 basic emotions that faced by the main character in 46 utterances contain figurative language on *The Judge* movie by David Dobkin. There are anticipation, surprise, disgust, anger, trust and joy.

C. Discussion

This section presents the discussion based on the research findings. The discussion concerns with types, meaning and function of figurative language and the emotional state faced by the main character in expressing figurative language on *The Judge* movie by David Dobkin.

1. Types of Figurative Language Used by the Main Character

This sub-chapter is answering the first problem of the study. The problem of the study is types of figurative language used by the main character. Below are the description of the research findings:

a. Metaphor

Metaphor is a variety of analogy which compare two things directly, but in short pattern (Keraf, 1994:139). Based on the

definition above, metaphor means that between subject and object have same attributes, and writer uses it to compares it to another. There are 5 utterances contain figurative language used by the main character in metaphor. They are as follow:

- 1) *No, Grandpa Palmer's dead to me. That's like a figure of speech.*

The type of figurative language found in this sentence was metaphor. The point of metaphor in this sentence can be seen in the words *Granpa Palmer* and *dead*. As the definition that metaphor is a variety of analogy which compare two things directly, the words *Grandpa Palmer* are compared with the word *dead*. Because they are two different things that have same attribute to be compared.

- 2) *This family's a fucking Picasso painting.*

The type of figurative language found in this sentence was metaphor. The point of metaphor in this sentence can be seen in the words *family* and *Picasso painting*. As the definition that metaphor is a variety of analogy which compare two things directly, the word *family* is compared with the words *Picasso painting*. Because they are two different things that have same attribute to be compared.

3) *I'm your eyes.*

The type of figurative language found in this sentence was metaphor. The point of metaphor in this sentence can be seen in the words *I* and *your eyes*. As the definition that metaphor is a variety of analogy which compare two things directly, the word *I* is compared with the words *your eyes*. Because they are two different things that have same attribute to be compared.

4) *He's just a dirty old mummy.*

The type of figurative language found in this sentence was metaphor. The point of metaphor in this sentence can be seen in the words *he* and *a dirty old mummy*. As the definition that metaphor is a variety of analogy which compare two things directly, the words *he* is compared with the words *a dirty old mummy*. Because they are two different things that have same attribute to be compared.

5) *Dickham is a snake charmer.*

The type of figurative language found in this sentence was metaphor. The point of metaphor in this sentence can be seen in the words *Dickham* and *a snake charmer*. As the definition that metaphor is a variety of analogy which compare two things directly, the words *Dickham* is compared with the

words *a snake charmer*. Because they are two different things that have same attribute to be compared.

b. Hyperbole

Hyperbole or overstatement is figurative language that contain exaggeration element about something (Keraf, 1994:135). Based on those definitions above, hyperbole is figurative language that used to exaggerate something more than the fact. There is 1 utterance contains figurative language used by the main character in hyperbole. It follows:

- 1) *I almost cracked this baby open a thousand times.*

The type of figurative language found in this sentence was hyperbole. The point of hyperbole in this sentence can be seen in the words *open a thousand times*. As the definition that hyperbole exaggerates something more than the fact, the words *open a thousand times* are contrast with the fact that Hank was not thinking about cracked that beer that much.

c. Paradox

Paradox is variety of figurative language which has a real contrasted with a fact. It can be meant all of things that interest because of their truth (Keraf, 1994:136). Based on those definitions above, paradox is figurative language which has a real contrasted with a fact in a statement. There are 4 utterances contain figurative

language used by the main character in paradox. They are as follow:

- 1) *He's so rugged. He's so wise.*

The type of figurative language found in this sentence was paradox. The point of paradox in this sentence can be seen in the words *rugged* and *wise*. As the definition that paradox has a real contrasted with a fact in the statement, the words *He's so rugged* have a real contrasted with the fact that *He's so wise*.

- 2) *At the wake, he shakes my hand while he's hugging everyone else.*

The type of figurative language found in this sentence was paradox. The point of paradox in this sentence can be seen in the words *he shakes my hand* and *he's hugging everyone else*. As the definition that paradox has a real contrasted with a fact in the statement, the words *he shakes my hand* have a real contrasted with the fact that *he's hugging everyone else*.

- 3) *"Hey Hank, going to breakfast at the diner. Care to join?"*

The type of figurative language found in this sentence was paradox. The point of paradox in this sentence can be seen in the words *breakfast* and *dinner*. As the definition that paradox has a real contrasted with a fact in the statement, the

words *going to breakfast* have a real contrasted with the fact *at the diner*.

- 4) *He knows the answer, yet he asks.*

The type of figurative language found in this sentence was paradox. The point of paradox in this sentence can be seen in the words *knows the answer* and *asks*. As the definition that paradox has a real contrasted with a fact in the statement, the words *He knows the answer* have a real contrasted with the fact *he asks*.

d. Metonymy

Metonymy is figurative language that uses character or name of thing that relate to name of person, something as pronoun, uses words to describe another things closely associated with it (Potter, 1967:142). Based on the definition above, metonymy is figurative language that uses name or character of thing that used to represent and describe another thing. There are 15 utterances contain figurative language used by the main character in metonymy. They are as follow:

- 1) *I do it on a **Tempur-Pedic** bed, in a Highland Park home.*

The type of figurative language found in this sentence was metonymy. The point of metonymy in this sentence can be seen in the words *Tempur-Pedic*. As the definition that metonymy uses character or name of thing that relate to name

of person, something as pronoun, uses words to describe another things closely associated with it, the words *Tempur-Pedic* represent the brand of bed.

2) *With a **Ferrari** in the driveway.*

The type of figurative language found in this sentence was metonymy. The point of metonymy in this sentence can be seen in the word *Ferrari*. As the definition that metonymy uses character or name of thing that relate to name of person, something as pronoun, uses words to describe another things closely associated with it, the words *Ferrari* represents the brand of sport car.

3) *I'm sorry you felt so sad you got on **Facebook**...*

The type of figurative language found in this sentence was metonymy. The point of metonymy in this sentence can be seen in the word *Facebook*. As the definition that metonymy uses character or name of thing that relate to name of person, something as pronoun, uses words to describe another things closely associated with it, the word *Facebook* represents the name of social networking service.

4) *Friended your old **Gore-Tex-wearing** college buddy Josh and fucked him.*

The type of figurative language found in this sentence was metonymy. The point of metonymy in this sentence can be

seen in the words *Gore-Tex-wearing*. As the definition that metonymy uses character or name of thing that relate to name of person, something as pronoun, uses words to describe another things closely associated with it, the words *Gore-Tex-wearing* represent the brand of waterproof suit.

5) *Throw that punch. You like **County food**?*

The type of figurative language found in this sentence was metonymy. The point of metonymy in this sentence can be seen in the words *County food*. As the definition that metonymy uses character or name of thing that relate to name of person, something as pronoun, uses words to describe another things closely associated with it, the words *County food* represent the food in jail.

6) *His wife died, he fell off the wagon, banged up the **Caddy**.*

The type of figurative language found in this sentence was metonymy. The point of metonymy in this sentence can be seen in the word *Caddy*. As the definition that metonymy uses character or name of thing that relate to name of person, something as pronoun, uses words to describe another things closely associated with it, the word *Caddy* represents the name of car.

- 7) *The quarry, your **Ranchero**. I remember everything.*

The type of figurative language found in this sentence was metonymy. The point of metonymy in this sentence can be seen in the word *Ranchero*. As the definition that metonymy uses character or name of thing that relate to name of person, something as pronoun, uses words to describe another things closely associated with it, the word *Ranchero* represents the name of branded car.

- 8) *A few shots of **Jack** mixed with just...*

The type of figurative language found in this sentence was metonymy. The point of metonymy in this sentence can be seen in the word *Jack*. As the definition that metonymy uses character or name of thing that relate to name of person, something as pronoun, uses words to describe another things closely associated with it, the word *Jack* represents the brand of beer.

- 9) *The right amount of **Axe** to grind...*

The type of figurative language found in this sentence was metonymy. The point of metonymy in this sentence can be seen in the word *Axe*. As the definition that metonymy uses character or name of thing that relate to name of person, something as pronoun, uses words to describe another things

closely associated with it, the word *Axe* represents the brand of beer.

10) ***Seventy-six Chevette***, fake wood paneling.

The type of figurative language found in this sentence was metonymy. The point of metonymy in this sentence can be seen in the words *Seventy-six Chevette*. As the definition that metonymy uses character or name of thing that relate to name of person, something as pronoun, uses words to describe another things closely associated with it, the words *Seventy-six Chevette* represent the name of car.

11) *That I'm a phenomenal lawyer, that I got a work ethic that'll rival the **Amish**?*

The type of figurative language found in this sentence was metonymy. The point of metonymy in this sentence can be seen in the word *Amish*. As the definition that metonymy uses character or name of thing that relate to name of person, something as pronoun, uses words to describe another things closely associated with it, the word *Amish* represent the name of advocates community.

12) *I'll be out in a minute. Go eat. Finish your **Hushpuppies**.*

The type of figurative language found in this sentence was metonymy. The point of metonymy in this sentence can be seen in the word *Hushpuppies*. As the definition that

metonymy uses character or name of thing that relate to name of person, something as pronoun, uses words to describe another things closely associated with it, the word *Hushpuppies* represent the name of food.

13) *You sent me to fucking **Vanderburgh!***

The type of figurative language found in this sentence was metonymy. The point of metonymy in this sentence can be seen in the word *Vanderburgh*. As the definition that metonymy uses character or name of thing that relate to name of person, something as pronoun, uses words to describe another things closely associated with it, the word *Vanderburgh* represents the name of jail.

14) *Fuck off! I went to a **Metallica** concert.*

The type of figurative language found in this sentence was metonymy. The point of metonymy in this sentence can be seen in the word *Metallica*. As the definition that metonymy uses character or name of thing that relate to name of person, something as pronoun, uses words to describe another things closely associated with it, the word *Metallica* represents the brand of American popular band.

15) *“Where my **Bit O' Honey**, old man?”*

The type of figurative language found in this sentence was metonymy. The point of metonymy in this sentence can be

seen in the words *Bit O' Honey*. As the definition that metonymy uses character or name of thing that relate to name of person, something as pronoun, uses words to describe another things closely associated with it, the words *Bit O' Honey* represent the brand of candy product.

e. Symbol

Frederick (1988:49) reveals that Symbol is a sign that points to a meaning beyond itself. In this sense all words and all signs of every kind are symbols. Based on the definition above, symbol is a sign or word to point a meaning beyond itself that represents a meaning of something. There are 2 utterances contain figurative language used by the main character in symbol. They are as follow:

- 1) *Now, if you'd like to finish that **cliché** you followed me into the pisser to unload.*

The type of figurative language found in this sentence was symbol. The point of symbol in this sentence can be seen in the word *cliché*. As the definition that symbol is a sign that points to a meaning beyond itself, the word *cliché* is a sign that points the great state of Illinois can't meet the burden of proof and if Hank walk with a guilty client, it is because of Kattan.

- 2) *I almost cracked this **baby** open a thousand times.*

The type of figurative language found in this sentence was symbol. The point of symbol in this sentence can be seen

in the word *baby*. As the definition that symbol is a sign that points to a meaning beyond itself, the word *baby* is a sign that points the Evan Williams beer.

f. Allusion

Allusion is figurative language that shows indirectly forwards a person or event that people have known together (Potter, 1967:145). Based on the definition above, allusion is figurative language that uses name of person or event that people have known together in order to emphasize something. There are 2 utterances contain figurative language used by the main character in allusion. They are as follow:

- 1) *Next to a loving wife with the ass of a **high-school volleyballer**.*

The type of figurative language found in this sentence was allusion. The point of allusion in this sentence can be seen in the words *a high-school volleyballer*. As the definition that allusion shows indirectly forwards a person or event that people have known together, the words *a high-school volleyballer* represent a girl who has a nice ass and nice body.

- 2) ***Driving Miss Daisy**. What a fucking coward you are.*

The type of figurative language found in this sentence was allusion. The point of allusion in this sentence can be seen in the words *Driving Miss Daisy*. As the definition that

allusion shows indirectly forwards a person or event that people have known together, the words *Driving Miss Daisy* represent someone who drives 2 miles an hour down a road and doesn't pull over to let it pass.

g. Ellipsis

Ellipsis is figurative language that eliminates word or part of sentence (Potter, 1967:146). Based on the definition above, ellipsis is figurative language that has meaningful statement with eliminating word or part of sentence. There is 1 utterance contains figurative language used by the main character in ellipsis. It follows:

1) *I'm on the street.*

The type of figurative language found in this sentence was ellipsis. The point of ellipsis in this sentence can be seen in the sentence *I'm on the street*. As the definition that ellipsis eliminates word or part of sentence, the word *parking* is eliminated in the sentence. The correct sentence is *I am parking on the street*. But the sentence is meaningful statement.

h. Rhetoric

Rhetoric is a technique of using language effectively and persuasively in spoken or written form. It is an art of discourse, which studies and employs various methods to convince, influence

or please an audience. Rhetoric is figurative language in question that the answer has known by questioner (Potter, 1967:146). Based on those definitions above, rhetoric is used to convince or influence someone with rhetorical question that answer has known by questioner. There are 14 utterances contain figurative language used by the main character in rhetoric. They are as follow:

1) *Did it involve my reflection?*

The type of figurative language found in this sentence was rhetoric. The point of rhetoric in this sentence can be seen in the question *Did it involve my reflection?*. As the definition that rhetoric is a technique of using language effectively and persuasively in spoken or written form, rhetoric is used to convince or influence someone with rhetorical question that answer has known by questioner. The question *Did it involve my reflection?* is not needed answer by Hank because he knows the answer that it involved his reflection.

2) *I'm sorry, did I say that?*

The type of figurative language found in this sentence was rhetoric. The point of rhetoric in this sentence can be seen in the question *did I say that?*. As the definition that rhetoric is a technique of using language effectively and persuasively in spoken or written form, rhetoric is used to convince or influence someone with rhetorical question that answer has

known by questioner. The question *did I say that?* is not needed answer by Hank because he knows the answer that he never say that.

3) *Do I tell you how to commit fraud?*

The type of figurative language found in this sentence was rhetoric. The point of rhetoric in this sentence can be seen in the question *Do I tell you how to commit fraud?*. As the definition that rhetoric is a technique of using language effectively and persuasively in spoken or written form, rhetoric is used to convince or influence someone with rhetorical question that answer has known by questioner. The question *Do I tell you how to commit fraud?* is not needed answer by Hank because he knows the answer that he doesn't tell his client how to commit fraud.

4) *Lou Shrubner. That's your divorce attorney?*

The type of figurative language found in this sentence was rhetoric. The point of rhetoric in this sentence can be seen in the question *That's your divorce attorney?*. As the definition that rhetoric is a technique of using language effectively and persuasively in spoken or written form, rhetoric is used to convince or influence someone with rhetorical question that answer has known by questioner. The question *That's your divorce attorney?* is not needed answer by Hank because he

knows the answer that Lou Shrubner is his wife's divorce attorney.

5) *Wanna do something for me?*

The type of figurative language found in this sentence was rhetoric. The point of rhetoric in this sentence can be seen in the question *Wanna do something for me?*. As the definition that rhetoric is a technique of using language effectively and persuasively in spoken or written form, rhetoric is used to convince or influence someone with rhetorical question that answer has known by questioner. The question *Wanna do something for me?* is not needed answer by Hank because he knows the answer that his wife will finish the job to water the hydrangeas.

6) *Who's on probation?*

The type of figurative language found in this sentence was rhetoric. The point of rhetoric in this sentence can be seen in the question *Who's on probation?*. As the definition that rhetoric is a technique of using language effectively and persuasively in spoken or written form, rhetoric is used to convince or influence someone with rhetorical question that answer has known by questioner. The question *Who's on probation?* is not needed answer by Hank because he knows the answer that Redneck is on probation.

7) *Who's on parole?*

The type of figurative language found in this sentence was rhetoric. The point of rhetoric in this sentence can be seen in the question *Who's on parole?*. As the definition that rhetoric is a technique of using language effectively and persuasively in spoken or written form, rhetoric is used to convince or influence someone with rhetorical question that answer has known by questioner. The question *Who's on parole?* is not needed answer by Hank because he knows the answer that Redneck is on parole.

8) *Who's got the felony DWI?*

The type of figurative language found in this sentence was rhetoric. The point of rhetoric in this sentence can be seen in the question *Who's got the felony DWI?*. As the definition that rhetoric is a technique of using language effectively and persuasively in spoken or written form, rhetoric is used to convince or influence someone with rhetorical question that answer has known by questioner. The question *Who's got the felony DWI?* is not needed answer by Hank because he knows the answer that Redneck's friend got the felony DWI.

9) *Possession of a controlled substance?*

The type of figurative language found in this sentence was rhetoric. The point of rhetoric in this sentence can be seen

in the question *Possession of a controlled substance?*. As the definition that rhetoric is a technique of using language effectively and persuasively in spoken or written form, rhetoric is used to convince or influence someone with rhetorical question that answer has known by questioner. The question *Possession of a controlled substance?* is not needed answer by Hank because he knows the answer that Redneck's friend was in possession of a controlled substance.

- 10) *What other myriad of misdemeanors is gonna come to light while you're in the slammer?*

The type of figurative language found in this sentence was rhetoric. The point of rhetoric in this sentence can be seen in the question *What other myriad of misdemeanors is gonna come to light while you're in the slammer?*. As the definition that rhetoric is a technique of using language effectively and persuasively in spoken or written form, rhetoric is used to convince or influence someone with rhetorical question that answer has known by questioner. The question *What other myriad of misdemeanors is gonna come to light while you're in the slammer?* is not needed answer by Hank because he knows the answer that there are no other myriad of misdemeanors come to light while Redneck and his friends are in the slammer.

11) *Throw that punch. You like County food?*

The type of figurative language found in this sentence was rhetoric. The point of rhetoric in this sentence can be seen in the question *You like County food?*. As the definition that rhetoric is a technique of using language effectively and persuasively in spoken or written form, rhetoric is used to convince or influence someone with rhetorical question that answer has known by questioner. The question *You like County food?* is not needed answer by Hank because he knows the answer that nobody likes County food.

12) *Is this an interview?*

The type of figurative language found in this sentence was rhetoric. The point of rhetoric in this sentence can be seen in the question *Is this an interview?*. As the definition that rhetoric is a technique of using language effectively and persuasively in spoken or written form, rhetoric is used to convince or influence someone with rhetorical question that answer has known by questioner. The question *Is this an interview?* is not needed answer by Hank because he knows the answer that is an interview but the question put his father into a corner.

13) *So are you a clairvoyant?*

The type of figurative language found in this sentence was rhetoric. The point of rhetoric in this sentence can be seen in the question *So are you a clairvoyant?*. As the definition that rhetoric is a technique of using language effectively and persuasively in spoken or written form, rhetoric is used to convince or influence someone with rhetorical question that answer has known by questioner. The question *So are you a clairvoyant?* is not needed answer by Hank because he knows the answer that Deputy Hanson is not a clairvoyant.

14) *Oh, God. Where were you two when they were distributing testicles?*

The type of figurative language found in this sentence was rhetoric. The point of rhetoric in this sentence can be seen in the question *Where were you two when they were distributing testicles?*. As the definition that rhetoric is a technique of using language effectively and persuasively in spoken or written form, rhetoric is used to convince or influence someone with rhetorical question that answer has known by questioner. The question *Where were you two when they were distributing testicles?* is not needed answer by Hank because he knows the answer that his brothers never went anywhere and there was no testicles distribution.

i. Repetition

Repetition is figurative language that uses repetition word to emphasize meaning (Potter, 1967:146). Based on the definition above, repetition is used to emphasize meaning of thing with repeating words in statement. There are 4 utterances contain figurative language used by the main character in repetition. They are as follow:

- 1) *I respect the law just fine. I'm just not in awe of it. I'm not encumbered by it.*

The type of figurative language found in this sentence was repetition. The point of repetition in this sentence can be seen in the sentences *I respect the law just fine. I'm just not in awe of it. I'm not encumbered by it.* As the definition that repetition uses repetition word to emphasize meaning, the sentences *I respect the law just fine. I'm just not in awe of it. I'm not encumbered by it* are used to emphasize that Hank is respecting to the law just fine and feels not in awe or encumbered by it.

- 2) *I wouldn't do that, because that's your gig. That's your forte.*

The type of figurative language found in this sentence was repetition. The point of repetition in this sentence can be seen in the sentences *I wouldn't do that, because that's your gig. That's your forte.* As the definition that repetition uses

repetition word to emphasize meaning, the sentences *I wouldn't do that, because that's your gig. That's your forte* are used to emphasize that Hank would not commit fraud and deny coverage to terminally ill policy holders or embezzle 140 million dollars while he is at it because that is not his competence.

- 3) *I graduated first in my class. I was first in my class.*

The type of figurative language found in this sentence was repetition. The point of repetition in this sentence can be seen in the sentences *I graduated first in my class. I was first in my class*. As the definition that repetition uses repetition word to emphasize meaning, the sentences *I graduated first in my class. I was first in my class* are used to emphasize that Hank did not just graduate from his law school, he also graduated first in his class.

- 4) *Let me do my job. Let me do the talking. Keep your mouth shut, you'll win.*

The type of figurative language found in this sentence was repetition. The point of repetition in this sentence can be seen in the sentences *Let me do my job. Let me do the talking*. As the definition that repetition uses repetition word to emphasize meaning, the sentences *Let me do my job. Let me do the talking*. are used to emphasize that Hank wants his father

keep his mouth shut when Hank does his job and finish the case. So, they will win in the court.

2. Meaning and Function of Figurative Languages

This sub-chapter is answering the second problem of the study. The problem of the study is meaning and function of figurative languages used by the main character. Below are the description of the research findings:

- 1) *I respect the law just fine. I'm just not in awe of it. I'm not encumbered by it.*

In this statement, the sentence uses repetition words *I'm just not* or *I'm not* and changes the words *in awe of it* to *encumbered by it*. Based on the situation, the function of this figurative language is to emphasize that Hank is respecting to the law just fine and feels not in awe or encumbered by it.

- 2) *Now, if you'd like to finish that **cliché** you followed me into the pisser to unload.*

In this statement, the word *cliché* refers to the word that points a meaning beyond itself to represent that if the great state of Illinois can't meet the burden of proof and if Hank walk with a guilty client, it is because of Kattan. Based on the situation, the function of this figurative language is to explain that if Kattan would like to finish that cliché, he should do his job and follow what Hank does.

3) *Did it involve my reflection?*

In this sentence, the question is not needed answer by Hank because he knows the answer that it involved his reflection. Based on the situation, the function of this figurative language is to explain that if Kattan would like to finish his job, he should involve Hank's reflection and follows what Hank does like sleeping at night in a branded bed in a Highland Park home with a luxurious sport car in the driveway.

4) *I do it on a **Tempur-Pedic** bed, in a Highland Park home.*

In this statement, *Tempur-Pedic* refers to the brand of bed. Tempur-Pedic International, Inc. is a manufacturer and distributor of mattresses and pillows made from viscoelastic foam. Based on the situation, the function of this figurative language is to explain that if Kattan would like to finish his job, he should follow what Hank does like sleeping at night in a branded bed in a Highland Park home.

5) *With a **Ferrari** in the driveway.*

In this statement, *Ferrari* refers to the brand of sport car. Ferrari is an Italian sports car manufacturer based in Maranello. Founded by Enzo Ferrari in 1939 as Auto Avio Costruzioni, the company built its first car in 1940. Based on the situation, the function of this figurative language is to explain that if Kattan would like to finish his job, he should follow what Hank does like

sleeping at night in a branded bed in a Highland Park home, with a luxurious sport car in the driveway.

- 6) *Next to a loving wife with the ass of a **high-school volleyballer**.*

In this statement, *a high-school volleyballer* refer to Hank's wife who has a nice body. A high-school volleyballer is a girl who has a nice ass and nice body. Based on the situation, the function of this figurative language is to explain that if Kattan would like to finish his job, he should follow what Hank does like sleeping at night in a branded bed in a Highland Park home, with a luxurious sport car in the driveway next to a loving wife who has a nice body like a high-school volleyballer.

- 7) *I'm sorry, did I say that?*

In this sentence, the question is not needed answer by Hank because he knows the answer that he never say that. Based on the situation, the function of this figurative language is to explain that Hank never say that the case would not go to trial because the less of proof from his client.

- 8) *Do I tell you how to commit fraud?*

In this sentence, the question is not needed answer by Hank because he knows the answer that he doesn't tell his client how to commit fraud. Based on the situation, the function of this figurative language is to explain that Hank doesn't like his client tells him

how to do his job because he doesn't tell his client how to commit fraud.

- 9) *I wouldn't do that, because that's your gig. That's your forte.*

In this statement, the sentence uses repetition words *that's your* and changes the word *gig* to *forte*. Based on the situation, the function of this figurative language is to emphasize that Hank would not commit fraud and deny coverage to terminally ill policy holders or embezzle 140 million dollars while he is at it because that is not his competence.

- 10) *No, Grandpa Palmer's dead to me. That's like a figure of speech.*

In this sentence, *Grandpa Palmer* refers to Hank's father who still alive. He is compared with the word *dead* because *Grandpa Palmer* is regarded as someone who is dead to Hank. Based on the situation, the function of this figurative language is to explain that *Grandpa Palmer* is still alive. But for some reasons, Hank regards that Grandpa Palmer is dead to him and to clarify that it is only a figure of speech (figurative language).

- 11) *Lou Shrubner. That's your divorce attorney?*

In this sentence, the question is not needed answer by Hank because he knows the answer that Lou Shrubner is his wife's divorce attorney. Based on the situation, the function of this figurative language is to explain that Lou Shrubner is a good attorney to defends Hank's wife in their divorcement court.

12) *I'm sorry you felt so sad you got on **Facebook**...*

In this statement, *Facebook* refers to name of social networking service. Facebook is an American for-profit corporation and online social media and social networking service based in Menlo Park, California, United States. The Facebook website was launched on February 4th, 2004 by Mark Zuckerberg. Based on the situation, the function of this figurative language is to explain that Hank apologizes that his wife felt so sad and posted it on social networking service.

13) *Friendened your old **Gore-Tex-wearing** college buddy Josh and fucked him.*

In this staement, *Gore-Tex-wearing* refers to waterproof suit. Gore-Tex is a waterproof, breathable fabric membrane and registered trademark of W. L. Gore and Associates. Invented in 1969, Gore-Tex is able to repel liquid water while allowing water vapor to pass through, and is designed to be a lightweight, waterproof fabric for all-weather use. Based on the situation, the function of this figurative language is to explain that Hank apologizes that his wife felt so sad and posted it on social networking service and friendened with her college buddy who wears old waterproof suit.

14) *He's so rugged. He's so wise.*

In this statement, the word *he* refers to Hank's wife's college buddy. The sentence compares the word *rugged* and *wise* meanwhile the word *rugged* has a real contrasted meaning with *wise*. Based on the situation, the function of this figurative language is to explain that her college buddy is so wise meanwhile the other hand Hank wants to say that his wife's college buddy is so rugged because Hank is jealous of his wife and her college buddy relationship.

15) *Wanna do something for me?*

In this sentence, the question is not needed answer by Hank because he knows the answer that his wife will finish the job to water the hydrangeas. Based on the situation, the function of this figurative language is to explain that Hank can't continuing his job to water the hydrangeas because he becomes angry and orders his wife to finish it.

16) *I'm on the street.*

In this statement, Hank eliminates *verb* in the sentence. The correct sentence is *I am parking on the street*. But the sentence is meaningful statement. Based on the situation, the function of this figurative language is to explain that Hank has been parking his car on the street.

17) *At the wake, he shakes my hand while he's hugging everyone else.*

In this statement, the word *he* refers to Hank's father. The sentence compares the words *shakes my hand* and *hugging everyone else* meanwhile the words *shakes my hand* have a real contrasted meaning with *hugging everyone else*. Based on the situation, the function of this figurative language is to explain that his father shakes his hand while he is hugging everyone else who is not his family.

18) *This family's a fucking Picasso painting.*

In this sentence, the word *family* refers to Palmer's family. It is compared with *Picasso painting* because that *family* and *Picasso painting* have the same attribute. They are not immediately clear to be understood. Based on the situation, the function of this figurative language is to explain that Hank is wondering about his family relationship because his father only shakes his hand while he's hugging everyone else.

19) *"Hey Hank, going to breakfast at the diner. Care to join?"*

In this statement, the sentence compares the word *breakfast* and *diner* meanwhile the word *breakfast* have a real contrasted meaning with *diner*. The sentence uses quotation marks to explain the statement that Hank wants to hear from his brother. Based on the situation, the function of this figurative language is to explain that Hank wants his brother invite him to breakfast.

20) *Who's on probation?*

In this sentence, the question is not needed answer by Hank because he knows the answer that Redneck is on probation. Based on the situation, the function of this figurative language is to emphasize that Hank knows that Redneck is on probation and remains him to keep his manner.

21) *Who's on parole?*

In this sentence, the question is not needed answer by Hank because he knows the answer that Redneck is on parole. Based on the situation, the function of this figurative language is to emphasize that Hank knows that Redneck is on parole and Hank remains him to keep his manner.

22) *Who's got the felony DWI?*

In this sentence, the question is not needed answer by Hank because he knows the answer that Redneck's friend got the felony DWI. Based on the situation, the function of this figurative language is to emphasize that Hank knows that Redneck's friend got the felony DWI and Hank remains him to keep his manner.

23) *Possession of a controlled substance?*

In this sentence, the question is not needed answer by Hank because he knows the answer that Redneck's friend was in possession of a controlled substance and got the felony DWI. Based on the situation, the function of this figurative language is to

emphasize that Hank knows that Redneck's friend was in possession of a controlled substance and got the felony DWI and Hank reminds him to keep his manner.

24) *What other myriad of misdemeanors is gonna come to light while you're in the slammer?*

In this sentence, the question is not needed answer by Hank because he knows the answer that there are no other myriad of misdemeanors come to light while Redneck and his friends are in the slammer. Based on the situation, the function of this figurative language is to explain that Hank wants to emphasize that Redneck and his friends have too many misdemeanors.

25) *Throw that punch. You like **County food**?*

In this statement, the words *County food* refer to the food in Vanderburgh County Jail. Vanderburgh County Jail is the jail in Vanderburgh County, Evansville. Based on the situation, the function of this figurative language is to explain that if Redneck's friend throws his punch to Hank, he will get locked up in Vanderburgh County Jail.

26) *Throw that punch. You like **County food**?*

In this sentence, the question is not needed answer by Hank because he knows the answer that nobody likes County food. Based on the situation, the function of this figurative language is to explain that if Redneck's friend who wants to hit Hank likes being

locked up in Vanderburgh County Jail and enjoyed the food, Hank will permits him to throw his punch to Hank and Hank will prosecute him.

27) *I'm your eyes.*

In this sentence, the word *I* refers to Hank. He is comparing himself with his brother's *eyes*. Hank is regarded as *eyes* because both Hank and his bother's *eyes* have same attribute, they can see. And Hank is the only one can see rear of the car clearly that driven by his brother when his brother cannot see the rear clearly and tried to park the car. Based on the situation, the function of this figurative language is to explain that Hank is representing his brother to see the rear of the car when his brother is parking the car but he cannot see the rear clearly.

28) *His wife died, he fell off the wagon, banged up the Caddy.*

In this statement, *Caddy* refers to the name of car. Formally the Cadillac Motor Car Division, is a division of the U.S.-based General Motors (GM) that markets luxury vehicles worldwide. Its primary markets are the United States, Canada and China, but Cadillac-branded vehicles are distributed in 34 additional markets worldwide. Based on the situation, the function of this figurative language is to explain that Hank's father is a human whose wife is died then he fell off the wagon and banged up his car.

29) *Is this an interview?*

In this sentence, the question is not needed answer by Hank because he knows the answer that is an interview but the question put his father into a corner. Based on the situation, the function of this figurative language is to explain that Hank can't accept that his father straightly putted into a corner by Deputy Hanson who asks "Sir, did anybody other than you have access to your vehicle?" because his father is suspected as the only one whose car is heading toward Shelby road at the approximate time of the accident.

30) *The quarry, your **Ranchero**. I remember everything.*

In this statement, the word *Ranchero* refers to the Ford Ranchero branded car. The Ford Ranchero is a coupe utility that was produced by Ford between 1957 and 1979. Unlike a pickup truck, the Ranchero was adapted from a two-door station wagon platform that integrated the cab and cargo bed into the body. Based on the situation, the function of this figurative language is to explain that Hank remember everything what Bobby and Kevin Thompson done in Bobby's car backseat.

31) *So are you a clairvoyant?*

In this sentence, the question is not needed answer by Hank because he knows the answer that Deputy Hanson is not a clairvoyant. Based on the situation, the function of this figurative language is to explain that Hank does not believe that his father is

on murder two and he think that Deputy Hanson is out of his mind because he is not a clairvoyant who said Hank's father on it.

32) *Driving Miss Daisy. What a fucking coward you are.*

In this statement, *Driving Miss Daisy* refers to someone who drives 2 miles an hour down a road and doesn't pull over to let it pass. *Driving Miss Daisy* is a 1989 American comedy-drama movie about the relation between Jewish woman and her African-American Chauffeur. Based on the situation, the function of this figurative language is to explain that Hank wants his brother drives the car slow and follows his father.

33) *Oh, God. Where were you two when they were distributing testicles?*

In this sentence, the question is not needed answer by Hank because he knows the answer that his brothers never went anywhere and there was no testicles distrubution. Based on the situation, the function of this figurative language is to explain that Hank's brothers are not sensitive and coward because they have no braveness to go after their father.

34) *He knows the answer, yet he asks.*

In this statement, the word *he* refers to Hank's father. The sentence compares the words *knows the answer* and the word *asks* meanwhile the words *knows the answer* have a real contrasted meaning with *asks*. Based on the situation, the function of this

figurative language is to explain that Hank's father asks about the answer of "Agreement from the Gipper's coach," 10 letters in crossword puzzle meanwhile he knows the answer is "Aye of Knute."

35) *A few shots of **Jack** mixed with just...*

In this statement, the word *Jack* refers to Jack Daniel's beer. Jack Daniel's is a brand of Tennessee whiskey and the top selling American whiskey in the world. It is produced in Lynchburg, Tennessee, by the Jack Daniel Distillery, which has been owned by the Brown-Forman Corporation since 1956. Based on the situation, the function of this figurative language is to explain that they know Hank's father didn't intentionally hit the victim, because his father cannot remember anything. But that's the way they will spin it. Hank wants his father stuck with that he is drunk.

36) *The right amount of **Axe** to grind...*

In this statement, Axe refers to a Malt Liquor beer. Axe Head Malt Liquor is a Malt Liquor beer by Minhas Craft Brewery, a brewery in Monroe, Wisconsin. Based on the situation, the function of this figurative language is to explain that they know Hank's father didn't intentionally hit the victim, because his father cannot remember anything. But that's the way they will spin it. Hank wants his father stuck with that he is drunk.

37) *He's just a dirty old mummy.*

In this sentence, the word *He* refers to Hank's father. *He* is compared with *a dirty old mummy* because both *He* and *a dirty old mummy* have same attribute, they are regarded as something old and brittle. Based on the situation, the function of this figurative language is to explain that Granpa Palmer is an old guy who looks like a dirty old mummy but He is not evil and He can not hurt Hank's daughter because she is special.

38) *Dickham is a snake charmer.*

In this sentence, the word *Dickham* refers to the name of prosecutor who is demanding Hank's father as a defendant. *Dickham* is compared with *a snake charmer* because they have same attribute, they are dangerous and hard to defeat. Based on the situation, the function of this figurative language is to explain that Dickham is a dangerous man who will play his tune and get the jury swinging to his version.

39) *Seventy-six Chevette, fake wood paneling.*

In this statement, *Seventy-six Chevette* refers to Chevrolet Chevette car. The Chevrolet Chevette is a front-engine/rear drive subcompact manufactured and marketed by Chevrolet for model years 1976-1987 in three-door and five-door hatchback body styles. Introduced in September 1975, the Chevette superseded the Vega as Chevrolet's entry-level subcompact and sold 2.8 million units

over twelve model years. Based on the situation, the function of this figurative language is to explain that the car was using fake wood paneling.

- 40) *That I'm a phenomenal lawyer, that I got a work ethic that'll rival the **Amish**?*

In this statement, the word *Amish* refers to advocate. Amish advocates are the lawyers community in Indiana. Based on the situation, the function of this figurative language is to explain that Hank asks his ex-girlfriend about what she thinks she knows about Hank.

- 41) *I'll be out in a minute. Go eat. Finish your **Hushpuppies**.*

In this statement, *Hushpuppies* refer to the name of food. Hushpuppy is a small, savory, deep-fried ball made from cornmeal-based batter. Hushpuppies are frequently served as a side dish with seafood and other deep-fried foods. Based on the situation, the function of this figurative language is to explain that Hank will be out in a minute from the bathroom. And he orders his daughter to finish her food.

- 42) *You sent me to fucking **Vanderburgh**!*

In this sentence, *Vanderburgh* refers to Vanderburgh County Jail. Vanderburgh County Jail is the jail in Vanderburgh County, Evansville. Based on the situation, the function of this figurative

language is to explain that Hank was puted as a juvenile detention by his father.

43) *I graduated first in my class. I was first in my class.*

In this statement, the sentence uses repetition words *first in my class* and changes the predicate. The predicates are *graduated* and *was*. Based on the situation, the function of this figurative language is to emphasize and to remain Hank's father that he did not just graduate from his law school, he also graduated first in his class.

44) *I almost cracked this baby open a thousand times.*

In this sentence, Hank almost cracked that beer open a thousand times. Meanwhile in the fact, Hank was not thinking about cracked that beer that much. Based on the situation, the function of this figurative language is to explain that Hank really wanted to open the beer since along time. But his father finally opened that beer.

45) *I almost cracked this **baby** open a thousand times.*

In this statement, the word *baby* refers to the word that point a meaning beyond itself to represent the Evan Williams, 23 year-old beer bought by Hank's father when he drove down to Bardstown, Kentucky. Based on the situation, the function of this figurative language is to explain that Hank almost cracked that beer open a thousand times since a long time.

46) *Let me do my job. Let me do the talking. Keep your mouth shut, you'll win.*

In this statement, the sentence uses repetition words *Let me do* and changes the object. The objects are *my job* and *the talking*. Based on the situation, the function of this figurative language is to emphasize that Hank wants his father keep his mouth shut when Hank does his job and finish the case. So, they will win in the court.

47) *Fuck off! I went to a **Metallica** concert.*

In this sentence, *Metallica* refers to the name of American popular band. Metallica is an American heavy metal band formed in Los Angeles, California. Based on the situation, the function of this figurative language is to explain that Hank went to his favorite band concert at that time.

48) *“Where my **Bit O' Honey**, old man?”*

In this sentence, *Bit O' Honey* refers to the brand of candy product. Bit-O-Honey is an American candy product; it first appeared in 1924 and was made by the Schutter-Johnson Company of Chicago, Illinois. Bit-O-Honey was a new kind of candy bar consisting of six pieces wrapped in waxed paper and then packaged in a cover wrapper. The candy consists of almond bits embedded in a honey-flavored taffy, which makes for a long-chewing candy. Both a large bar and a small, bite-sized version are available for

sale, the latter in bags of multiple units. The sentence uses quotation marks to explain the statement that Hank used to say when he was a child. Based on the situation, the function of this figurative language is to explain that Hank remember what he would say if he thought his father had his favorite candy and it worked every time.

3. Emotional States Faced by the Main Character

This sub-chapter is answering the third problem of the study. The problem of the study is emotional states faced by the main character. Below are the description of the research findings:

- 1) *I respect the law just fine. I'm just not in awe of it. I'm not encumbered by it.*

Based on the utterance above, it explains that Hank's emotional state is **surprise**. The way Hank expresses the utterance contains figurative language above is affected by *disapproval*. According to EOD, the word *disapproval* means "possession or expression of an unfavourable opinion." The definition was appropriated with Hank's feeling to Kattan in the situation. The stimulus event is when Hank is offended by Kattan words.

- 2) *Now, if you'd like to finish that **cliché** you followed me into the pisser to unload.*

Based on the utterance above, it explains that Hank's emotional state is **anticipation**. The way Hank expresses the

utterance contains figurative language above is affected by *interest*. According to EOD, the word *interest* means “the feeling of wanting to know or learn about something or someone.” The definition was appropriated with Hank’s feeling to Kattan in this situation. The stimulus event is when Hank wants to tell Kattan that if Kattan would like to finish his job, he should follow what Hank does.

3) *Did it involve my reflection?*

Based on the utterance above, it explains that Hank’s emotional state is **anticipation**. The way Hank asks the question contains rhetoric above is affected by *interest*. According to EOD, the word *interest* means “the feeling of wanting to know or learn about something or someone.” The definition was appropriated with Hank’s feeling to Kattan in this situation. The stimulus event is when Hank wants to tell Kattan that if Kattan would like to finish his job, he should follow what Hank does.

4) *I do it on a **Tempur-Pedic** bed, in a Highland Park home.*

Based on the utterance above, it explains that Hank’s emotional state is **anticipation**. The way Hank expresses the utterance contains figurative language above is affected by *interest*. According to EOD, the word *interest* means “the feeling of wanting to know or learn about something or someone.” The definition was appropriated with Hank’s feeling to Kattan in this situation. The

stimulus event is when Hank wants to tell Kattan that if Kattan would like to finish his job, he should follow what Hank does.

5) *With a **Ferrari** in the driveway.*

Based on the utterance above, it explains that Hank's emotional state is **anticipation**. The way Hank expresses the utterance contains figurative language above is affected by *interest*. According to EOD, the word *interest* means "the feeling of wanting to know or learn about something or someone." The definition was appropriated with Hank's feeling to Kattan in this situation. The stimulus event is when Hank wants to tell Kattan that if Kattan would like to finish his job, he should follow what Hank does.

6) *Next to a loving wife with the ass of a **high-school volleyballer**.*

Based on the utterance above, it explains that Hank's emotional state is **anticipation**. The way Hank expresses the utterance contains figurative language above is affected by *interest*. According to EOD, the word *interest* means "the feeling of wanting to know or learn about something or someone." The definition was appropriated with Hank's feeling to Kattan in this situation. The stimulus event is when Hank wants to tell Kattan that if Kattan would like to finish his job, he should follow what Hank does.

7) *I'm sorry, did I say that?*

Based on the utterance above, it explains that Hank's emotional state is **surprise**. The way Hank asks the question

contains rhetoric above is affected by *disapproval*. According to EOD, the word *disapproval* means “possession or expression of an unfavourable opinion.” The definition was appropriated with Hank’s feeling to his client in this situation. The stimulus event is when Hank’s client is saying that Hank said that the case would not go to trial.

8) *Do I tell you how to commit fraud?*

Based on the utterance above, it explains that Hank’s emotional state is **anticipation**. The way Hank asks the question contains rhetoric above is affected by *aggresiveness*. According to EOD, the word *aggresiveness* means “hostile or violent behaviour.” The definition was appropriated with Hank’s feeling to his client in this situation. The stimulus event is when Hank’s client is saying that Hank said that the case would not go to trial.

9) *I wouldn't do that, because that's your gig. That's your forte.*

Based on the utterance above, it explains that Hank’s emotional state is **anticipation**. The way Hank expresses the utterance contains figurative language above is affected by *optimism*. According to EOD, the word *optimism* means “hopefulness and confidence about the future or the success of something.” The definition was appropriated with Hank’s feeling to his client in this situation. The stimulus event is when Hank will not be blamed about what he did not committed.

10) *No, Grandpa Palmer's dead to me. That's like a figure of speech.*

Based on the utterance above, it explains that Hank's emotional state is **disgust**. The way Hank expresses the utterance contains figurative language above is affected by *loathing*. According to EOD, the word *loathing* means "a feeling of intense dislike or disgust; hatred." The definition was appropriated with Hank's feeling to his father in this situation. The stimulus event is when Hank's daughter is asking him about granpa Palmer is dead or not.

11) *Lou Shrubner. That's your divorce attorney?*

Based on the utterance above, it explains that Hank's emotional state is **anticipation**. The way Hank asks the question contains rhetoric above is affected by *interest*. According to EOD, the word *interest* means "the feeling of wanting to know or learn about something or someone." The definition was appropriated with Hank's feeling to his wife divorce attorney in this situation. The stimulus event is when Hank's knew that Lou Shrubner as attorney to defends Hank's wife in their divorcement court.

12) *I'm sorry you felt so sad you got on **Facebook**...*

Based on the utterance above, it explains that Hank's emotional state is **anger**. The way Hank expresses the utterance contains figurative language above is affected by *annoyance*. According to EOD, the word *annoyance* means "the feeling or state

of being annoyed; irritation.” The definition was appropriated with Hank’s feeling to his wife in this situation. The stimulus event is when Hank’s wife felt so sad and posted her feeling in facebook and friended with her college buddy who wears old waterproof suit.

- 13) *Friended your old **Gore-Tex-wearing** college buddy Josh and fucked him.*

Based on the utterance above, it explains that Hank’s emotional state is **disgust**. The way Hank expresses the utterance contains figurative language above is affected by *loathing*. According to EOD, the word *loathing* means “a feeling of intense dislike or disgust; hatred.” The definition was appropriated with Hank’s feeling to his wife’s college buddy in this situation. The stimulus event is when Hank’s wife felt so sad and posted her feeling in facebook who is friended with her college buddy who wears old waterproof suit.

- 14) *He's so rugged. He's so wise.*

Based on the utterance above, it explains that Hank’s emotional state is **anger**. The way Hank expresses the utterance contains figurative language above is affected by *annoyance*. According to EOD, the word *annoyance* means “the feeling or state of being annoyed; irritation.” The definition was appropriated with Hank’s feeling to his wife and her college buddy relationship in

this situation. The stimulus event is when Hank is jealous of his wife and her college buddy relationship.

15) *Wanna do something for me?*

Based on the utterance above, it explains that Hank's emotional state is **anticipation**. The way Hank asks the question contains rhetoric above is affected by *optimism*. According to EOD, the word *optimism* means "hopefulness and confidence about the future or the success of something." The definition was appropriated with Hank's feeling to his wife in this situation. The stimulus event is when Hank can't continuing his job to water the hydrangeas because he becomes angry and orders his wife to finish it.

16) *I'm on the street.*

Based on the utterance above, it explains that Hank's emotional state is **trust**. The way Hank expresses the utterance contains figurative language above is affected by *acceptance*. According to EOD, the word *acceptance* means "the action of consenting to receive or undertake something offered." The definition was appropriated with Hank's feeling to his car in this situation. The stimulus event is when Hank's brother is asking him where he parked his car.

- 17) *At the wake, he shakes my hand while he's hugging everyone else.*

Based on the utterance above, it explains that Hank's emotional state is **surprise**. The way Hank expresses the utterance contains figurative language above is affected by *amazement*. According to EOD, the word *amazement* means "a feeling of great surprise or wonder." The definition was appropriated with Hank's feeling to his family in this situation. The stimulus event is when Hank's father only shakes his hand while he's hugging everyone else.

- 18) *This family's a fucking Picasso painting.*

Based on the utterance above, it explains that Hank's emotional state is **surprise**. The way Hank expresses the utterance contains figurative language above is affected by *amazement*. According to EOD, the word *amazement* means "a feeling of great surprise or wonder." The definition was appropriated with Hank's feeling to his family in this situation. The stimulus event is when Hank's father only shakes his hand while he's hugging everyone else.

- 19) *"Hey Hank, going to breakfast at the diner. Care to join?"*

Based on the utterance above, it explains that Hank's emotional state is **surprise**. The way Hank expresses the utterance contains figurative language above is affected by *amazement*. According to EOD, the word *amazement* means "a feeling of great

surprise or wonder.” The definition was appropriated with Hank’s feeling to his brother in this situation. The stimulus event is when Hank’s brother did not invite him to breakfast.

20) *Who's on probation?*

Based on the utterance above, it explains that Hank’s emotional state is **anticipation**. The way Hank asks the question contains rhetoric above is affected by *aggresiveness*. According to EOD, the word *aggresiveness* means “hostile or violent behaviour.” The definition was appropriated with Hank’s feeling to Redneck and friends in this situation. The stimulus event is when Redneck and friends is trying to affront Hank’s father in crowds.

21) *Who's on parole?*

Based on the utterance above, it explains that Hank’s emotional state is **anticipation**. The way Hank asks the question contains rhetoric above is affected by *aggresiveness*. According to EOD, the word *aggresiveness* means “hostile or violent behaviour.” The definition was appropriated with Hank’s feeling to Redneck and friends in the situation. The stimulus event is when Redneck and friends is trying to affront Hank’s father in crowds.

22) *Who's got the felony DWI?*

Based on the utterance above, it explains that Hank’s emotional state is **anticipation**. The way Hank asks the question contains rhetoric above is affected by *aggresiveness*. According to

EOD, the word *aggressiveness* means “hostile or violent behaviour.” The definition was appropriated with Hank’s feeling to Redneck and friends in the situation. The stimulus event is when Redneck and friends is trying to affront Hank’s father in crowds.

23) *Possession of a controlled substance?*

Based on the utterance above, it explains that Hank’s emotional state is **anticipation**. The way Hank asks the question contains rhetoric above is affected by *aggressiveness*. According to EOD, the word *aggressiveness* means “hostile or violent behaviour.” The definition was appropriated with Hank’s feeling to Redneck and friends in the situation. The stimulus event is when Redneck and friends is trying to affront Hank’s father in crowds.

24) *What other myriad of misdemeanors is gonna come to light while you're in the slammer?*

Based on the utterance above, it explains that Hank’s emotional state is **anticipation**. The way Hank asks the question contains rhetoric above is affected by *aggressiveness*. According to EOD, the word *aggressiveness* means “hostile or violent behaviour.” The definition was appropriated with Hank’s feeling to Redneck and friends in the situation. The stimulus event is when Redneck and friends is trying to affront Hank’s father in crowds.

25) *Throw that punch. You like **County** food?*

Based on the utterance above, it explains that Hank's emotional state is **anticipation**. The way Hank expresses the utterance contains figurative language above is affected by *interest*. According to EOD, the word *interest* means "the feeling of wanting to know or learn about something or someone." The definition was appropriated with Hank's feeling to Redneck's friend in this situation. The stimulus event is when Redneck's friend wants to attack and throw his punch to Hank.

26) *Throw that punch. You like **County** food?*

Based on the utterance above, it explains that Hank's emotional state is **anticipation**. The way Hank asks the question contains rhetoric above is affected by *interest*. According to EOD, the word *interest* means "the feeling of wanting to know or learn about something or someone." The definition was appropriated with Hank's feeling to Redneck's friend in this situation. The stimulus event is when Redneck's friend wants to attack and throw his punch to Hank.

27) *I'm your eyes.*

Based on the utterance above, it explains that Hank's emotional state is **anticipation**. The way Hank expresses the utterance contains figurative language above is affected by *optimism*. According to EOD, the word *optimism* means

“hopefulness and confidence about the future or the success of something.” The definition was appropriated with Hank’s feeling to himself in this situation. The stimulus event is when Hank’s brother is parking the car but he cannot see the rear clearly.

28) *His wife died, he fell off the wagon, banged up the Caddy.*

Based on the utterance above, it explains that Hank’s emotional state is **disgust**. The way Hank expresses the utterance contains figurative language above is affected by *boredom*. According to EOD, the word *boredom* means “the state of feeling bored.” The definition was appropriated with Hank’s feeling to his father in this situation. The stimulus event is when Hank’s father is accusing someone wrecked his car meanwhile he forgot about what he has done.

29) *Is this an interview?*

Based on the utterance above, it explains that Hank’s emotional state is **surprise**. The way Hank asks the question contains rhetoric above is affected by *distraction*. According to EOD, the word *distraction* means “a thing that prevents someone from concentrating on something else.” The definition was appropriated with Hank’s feeling to Deputy Hanson in this situation. The stimulus event is when Hank can’t accept that his father straightly putted into a corner by Deputy Hanson.

30) *The quarry, your **Ranchero**. I remember everything.*

Based on the utterance above, it explains that Hank's emotional state is **disgust**. The way Hank expresses the utterance contains figurative language above is affected by *loathing*. According to EOD, the word *loathing* means "a feeling of intense dislike or disgust; hatred." The definition was appropriated with Hank's feeling to Bobby in this situation. The stimulus event is when Bobby is asking Hank for investigate the evidence of what his father has done.

31) *So are you a clairvoyant?*

Based on the utterance above, it explains that Hank's emotional state is **surprise**. The way Hank asks the question contains rhetoric above is affected by *disapproval*. According to EOD, the word *disapproval* means "possession or expression of an unfavourable opinion." The definition was appropriated with Hank's feeling to Deputy Hanson in this situation. The stimulus event is when Hank heard his father is accused on murder two and he think that Deputy Hanson is out of his mind because Hank does not believe it.

32) ***Driving Miss Daisy**. What a fucking coward you are.*

Based on the utterance above, it explains that Hank's emotional state is **anticipation**. The way Hank expresses the utterance contains figurative language above is affected by

aggressiveness. According to EOD, the word *aggressiveness* means “hostile or violent behaviour.” The definition was appropriated with Hank’s feeling to his brother in this situation. The stimulus event is when Hank wants his brother drives the car slow and follows his father.

- 33) *Oh, God. Where were you two when they were distributing testicles?*

Based on the utterance above, it explains that Hank’s emotional state is **surprise**. The way Hank asks the question contains rhetoric above is affected by *interest*. According to EOD, the word *interest* means “the feeling of wanting to know or learn about something or someone.” The definition was appropriated with Hank’s feeling to his brothers in the situation. The stimulus event is when Hank thought his brothers are not sensitive and coward because they have no braveness to go after their father.

- 34) *He knows the answer, yet he asks.*

Based on the utterance above, it explains that Hank’s emotional state is **surprise**. The way Hank expresses the utterance contains figurative language above is affected by *amazement*. According to EOD, the word *amazement* means “a feeling of great surprise or wonder.” The definition was appropriated with Hank’s feeling to his father in this situation. The stimulus event is when

Hank's father is asking about the answer of crossword puzzle
meanwhile he knows the answer.

35) *A few shots of **Jack** mixed with just...*

Based on the utterance above, it explains that Hank's emotional state is **anticipation**. The way Hank expresses the utterance contains figurative language above is affected by *optimism*. According to EOD, the word *optimism* means "hopefulness and confidence about the future or the success of something." The definition was appropriated with Hank's feeling to his father in this situation. The stimulus event is when Hank's father can't remember anything about what he has done at that night.

36) *The right amount of **Axe** to grind...*

Based on the utterance above, it explains that Hank's emotional state is **anticipation**. The way Hank expresses the utterance contains figurative language above is affected by *optimism*. According to EOD, the word *optimism* means "hopefulness and confidence about the future or the success of something." The definition was appropriated with Hank's feeling to his father in this situation. The stimulus event is when Hank's father can't remember anything about what he has done at that night.

37) *He's just a dirty old mummy.*

Based on the utterance above, it explains that Hank's emotional state is **disgust**. The way Hank expresses the utterance contains figurative language above is affected by *loathing*. According to EOD, the word *loathing* means "a feeling of intense dislike or disgust; hatred." The definition was appropriated with Hank's feeling to his father in this situation. The stimulus event is when Hank's daughter is going to meet her granpa.

38) *Dickham is a snake charmer.*

Based on the utterance above, it explains that Hank's emotional state is **anticipation**. The way Hank expresses the utterance contains figurative language above is affected by *vigilance*. According to EOD, the word *vigilance* means "The action or state of keeping careful watch for possible danger or difficulties." The definition was appropriated with Hank's feeling to Dickham in this situation. The stimulus event is when Hank's father is saying he does not need preparing.

39) *Seventy-six Chevette, fake wood paneling.*

Based on the utterance above, it explains that Hank's emotional state is **disgust**. The way Hank expresses the utterance contains figurative language above is affected by *contempt*. According to EOD, the word *contempt* means "the feeling that a person or a thing is worthless or beneath consideration." The

definition was appropriated with Hank's feeling to the car in this situation. The stimulus event is when Hank is recalling what car Samantha used when she went home.

- 40) *That I'm a phenomenal lawyer, that I got a work ethic that'll rival the **Amish**?*

Based on the utterance above, it explains that Hank's emotional state is **anticipation**. The way Hank expresses the utterance contains figurative language above is affected by *optimism*. According to EOD, the word *optimism* means "hopefulness and confidence about the future or the success of something." The definition was appropriated with Hank's feeling to himself in this situation. The stimulus event is when Hank's ex-girlfriend is asking him why they came to the tavern together meanwhile she knew Hank was the man who's going to do whatever he has to do to pretend that's not true.

- 41) *I'll be out in a minute. Go eat. Finish your **Hushpuppies**.*

Based on the utterance above, it explains that Hank's emotional state is **anticipation**. The way Hank expresses the utterance contains figurative language above is affected by *optimism*. According to EOD, the word *optimism* means "hopefulness and confidence about the future or the success of something." The definition was appropriated with Hank's feeling to his daughter in this situation. The stimulus event is when Hank's

daughter is calling him and he will be out in a minute from the bathroom.

42) *You sent me to fucking **Vanderburgh!***

Based on the utterance above, it explains that Hank's emotional state is **anger**. The way Hank expresses the utterance contains figurative language above is affected by *rage*. According to EOD, the word *rage* means "violent uncontrollable anger." The definition was appropriated with Hank's feeling to his father in this situation. The stimulus event is when Hank's father felt not guilty about what he has done to Hank.

43) *I graduated first in my class. I was first in my class.*

Based on the utterance above, it explains that Hank's emotional state is **anger**. The way Hank expresses the utterance contains figurative language above is affected by *rage*. According to EOD, the word *rage* means "violent uncontrollable anger." The definition was appropriated with Hank's feeling to his father in this situation. The stimulus event is when Hank remembers that he could even success without his father but he needed his father always by his side.

44) *I almost cracked this baby open a thousand times.*

Based on the utterance above, it explains that Hank's emotional state is **surprise**. The way Hank expresses the utterance contains figurative language above is affected by *amazement*.

According to EOD, the word *amazement* means “a feeling of great surprise or wonder.” The definition was appropriated with Hank’s feeling to the beer in this situation. The stimulus event is when Hank’s father finally opened that beer.

45) *I almost cracked this **baby** open a thousand times.*

Based on the utterance above, it explains that Hank’s emotional state is **surprise**. The way Hank expresses the utterance contains figurative language above is affected by *amazement*. According to EOD, the word *amazement* means “a feeling of great surprise or wonder.” The definition was appropriated with Hank’s feeling to the beer in this situation. The stimulus event is when Hank’s father finally opened that beer.

46) *Let me do my job. Let me do the talking. Keep your mouth shut, you’ll win.*

Based on the utterance above, it explains that Hank’s emotional state is **anticipation**. The way Hank expresses the utterance contains figurative language above is affected by *optimism*. According to EOD, the word *optimism* means “hopefulness and confidence about the future or the success of something.” The definition was appropriated with Hank’s feeling to his father in this situation. The stimulus event is when Hank wants his father keep his mouth shut when Hank does his job and win the case.

47) *Fuck off! I went to a **Metallica** concert.*

Based on the utterance above, it explains that Hank's emotional state is **surprise**. The way Hank expresses the utterance contains figurative language above is affected by *disapproval*. According to EOD, the word *disapproval* means "possession or expression of an unfavourable opinion." The definition was appropriated with Hank's feeling to his ex-girlfriend in this situation. The stimulus event is when Hank's ex-girlfriend is saying that Hank left her.

48) *"Where my **Bit O' Honey**, old man?"*

Based on the utterance above, it explains that Hank's emotional state is **joy**. The way Hank expresses the utterance contains figurative language above is affected by *serenity*. According to EOD, the word *serenity* means "the state of being calm, peaceful and untroubled." The definition was appropriated with Hank's feeling to his father in this situation. The stimulus event is when Hank remembers what he would say if he thought his father had his favorite candy.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

After finding out and analyzing the data in the previous chapter, this chapter presents the conclusion and suggestion as the last part of this study. the conclusion is written based on the formulated statement of the problems while the suggestion is intended to give information to the moviegoers, English educators, English students and the other researchers who are interested in doing study about figurative language.

A. Conclusion

Based on the research findings and discussion in the previous chapter, the conclusion can be drawn that there are 46 utterances contain figurative language were used by the main character on *The Judge* movie by David Dobkin. This study found 9 types of figurative language, they are 5 data of metaphor, 1 data of hyperbole, 4 data of paradox, 15 data of metonymy, 2 data of symbol, 2 data of allusion, 1 data of ellipsis, 14 data of rhetoric and 4 data of repetition. From the analysis, there are some utterances contain more than one type of figurative language. They are metonymy in rhetoric and symbol in hyperbole. It is possible why the main character used two types of figurative language because in Kennedy's classification, metonymy and symbol are correlative figurative language that use another thing or name to describe or represent something.

From the finding of the emotional state, there are only 6 emotional states of 8 basic emotions faced by the main character on *The Judge* movie by David Dobkin. They are anticipation, surprise, disgust, joy, anger and trust. It can be concluded that the way the main character used figurative language on *The Judge* movie is not caused by fear and sadness because these emotion states have a similar set of homeostatic processes. Regarding this fact, it has concluded that the way the main character used figurative language is the overt behavior of the impulse to express his emotional state. And the most common emotional state faced by the main character to express figurative language in this movie is anticipation.

B. Suggestion

After completing the answers of the research problems about meaning and its function on *The Judge* movie by David Dobkin, this chapter gives some suggestions as follow:

1. Moviegoers are suggested to not just enjoying the movie but also can see the positive side and take it to imply in their life. Movie is not only able to entertain but also can give us lesson, inspiration, suggestion, messages and motivation. Thus, it is important for us to pay attention to the movie that we are watching especially the movie contains figurative language. The findings of this study are expected to give some positive cotributions to the moviegoers, especially to sublimate our soul and to enrich our knowledge in understanding of figurative language.

2. English educators are suggested to enrich their teaching materials by using movie or television program to improve the students' ability and to grow their interest in figurative language. The findings of the study are expected to be an alternative or additional authentic material to teach about figurative language used in the movie in their class.
3. English students are suggested to enrich their knowledge about figurative language by watching movie. Because it is very useful for students who are interested in enriching their knowledge about figurative language.
4. Other researchers are suggested to conduct further study concerning the study of figurative language not only focus on the type and meaning but also the certain element in order to spread the area of analysis and also employ the theories about figurative language.

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