CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL REVIEW

2.1. Definition of Figurative Language

Defined by (McKenzie, 2016) “figurative language refers to language that communicates idea beyond the literal meaning of word”. In other word, figurative language used when someone conveys a message is not in explicit way. The true meaning of the message is hidden behind.

Shen in (Salwa, 2016) said that “Figurative language is language deflection to create certain and rhetorical effects or special meanings”. The changing of the usage of literal word into the figurative one can give effects such as curiosity. This happen because the real meaning is hidden. Therefore, a better communication skill is needed in order to understand figurative language.

(Padillah, Firmawan, and Purningsih, 2016) mentioned that, “Figure of speech is a way of expressing thoughts or feelings in spoken or written form by using figurative words, so it can show the soul and personality of the author, produce a clear understanding, or interest to the reader”. It means figurative language can be found in both written and spoken expression. When using a figurative language, someone can also show their true soul. For example, is a poet. While writing their poetry they usually use a figurative language to express their artistic soul.
In conclusion figurative language is the language that is used to express something without using the literal words. Sometimes it is not easy for someone to understand a figurative language because the real meaning that the writer wants to be conveyed is hidden. People usually use figurative language to gain curiosity and interest. Figurative language also helps to expressing a soul and personality.

2.1.1. Types of Figurative Language

Kennedy in (Setiawati and Maryani, 2018) mentioned two types of figurative language.

1. Comparative Figurative Language: a figurative language used to compare one thing to another.
   a. Personification
   b. Metaphor
   c. Simile

2. Contradictive Figurative Language: a figurative language used to describe something in contradicting way.
   a. Hyperbole
   b. Litotes
   c. Paradox

To put it in another word, the expert divides figurative language into two categories. The first one is comparative figurative language that used to compare two things. While
the other category is contradictive figurative language. It is a figurative language that is
used to say something contradicting the real situation.

Perrine in (Budiarti, 2017) divided figurative language into:

1. Simile
2. Metaphor
3. Personification
4. Apostrophe
5. Synecdoche
6. Metonymy
7. Symbol
8. Allegory
9. Paradox
10. Hyperbole
11. Understatement (litotes)
12. Irony

According to Wiehardt in the balancecareers figurative language classified into:

1. Simile
2. Metaphor
3. Synecdoche
4. Hyperbole
5. Personification
6. Puns
It can be concluded that there are many ways to make an expression using figurative language. Each figurative language has its own characteristic. The figurative language also can be formed by comparing two different things and by saying something contradictive to the reality.

2.2. Definition of Metaphor

Black & Breadsley in (Oktariyani, 2018) stated that “metaphor is understood as a process of comparing meanings of by referring to an object, and comparison of objects that are meant with other objects”. In other word, metaphor is comparing two objects that are not compatible with each other. As mentioned by (Umam, 2017) “Metafora terbentuk karena adanya ketidakcocokan kolokasi”. (Metaphor is formed because of collocation incapability). This incapability is usually easy to spot on. For example, the phrase ‘you are my sunshine’. This is not compatible because the ‘you’ is a human and cannot be a shine of a sun.

Figurative language sometimes used to increase the curiosity for the receiver. Holman in (Fitria, 2018) said “Metaphor is not just a surface ornamentation of language but a phenomenon of human thought processes, then metaphor in real word language becomes an investigative focus”. Therefore, a metaphor usage can gather someone’s focus while communicating with others. The focus happens due to the increasing of attention given to which the non-literal word is used.
Metaphor used to compare one thing to another. But sometimes people mistaken simile as metaphor because those two are quiet similar. As said by Pen & the Pad, “Both are used to compare unlike items that normally do not go together. The main difference between these terms is that a simile includes the word ‘like’ or ‘as’, while a metaphor does not”. So we can see the difference between simile and metaphor by seeing if they use or not the word ‘like’ or ‘as’.

To conclude that, metaphor is a part of figurative language used to compare two unlike things without using the word ‘like’ or ‘as’. The incapability of collocation also can be the reason a metaphor happens. Using a metaphor to compare things can help to gain attention and focus of receiver.

2.2.1. Types of Metaphor

According to Spacey in simplicable, there are sixteen types of metaphor. There are:

1. Absolute metaphor:

   It is a metaphor where the two things being compared and they do not have obvious similarity in order to make a clear point. For example: she is doing a tightrope walk with her grades this semester.

2. Tight metaphor:

   It is also known as simple metaphor, a metaphor with clear subject and metaphorical meaning. For example: I am titanium

3. Metonymy:
It is referring to something or someone with name associated with it. For example:

Every actor dreams to make it into Hollywood

4. Active metaphor:

It is a metaphor without dead nor dying meaning that keeps its metaphorical effect.

For example: Life is theatre

5. Compound metaphor:

It is some multiple metaphors that describe the same entity. For example: She danced, a wild and gothic fairy

6. Thought experiment:

It is metaphor that is used to solve problems by reducing extreme complexity to an example that anyone can understand. For example: Time is money.

7. Simile:

It is a metaphor using ‘like’ or ‘as’. For example: Prim’s face is as fresh as a raindrop.

8. Visual metaphor:

It is a visual representation used to be interpreted as metaphor. For example: The Last Leaf by Ilya Glazunov. An open cage having no bird inside is a metaphor of a soul escaping from a body.

9. Dead metaphor:

It is a term that used to be a metaphor but lost its metaphorical meaning because it is used too often and becomes a regular phrase. For example: Body of an essay, hands of a clock, and legs of a chair.
10. Allegory:

It is a metaphor that used as theme of a book. For example: *The Lion, The Witch, and the Wardrobe* by C.S Lewis is allegory of Christ, heaven, and evil.

11. Epic metaphor:

It is a metaphor that goes into unnecessary detail to produce a dramatic or humorous effect. For example: “Mama always said life was like a box of chocolate. You never know what you’re gonna get” – *Forrest Gump*.

12. Antithesis:

It is a comparison of opposites. For example: “Patience is bitter, but it has a sweet fruit” – Aristotle

13. Hyperbole:

It is an exaggeration of comparison as opposed to the literal meaning. For example: Her smile is brighter than the sun

14. Dying metaphor:

It is a metaphor that has been used daily and become cliché. For example: You are the apple of my eyes.

15. Complex metaphor:

It is multiple metaphors in the same sentence. For example: In the heat of the moment, she turned to ice and danced to the beat of her own drum.

16. Implied metaphor:
It is a metaphor between two things where at least one of the things is not explicitly mentioned. For example: spending too much time with them is worse than swimming in the sea of sharks.

Kintsch in (Gerrow, 2014) mentioned four types of metaphor.

1. Simple metaphor
2. Simple analogy-based metaphor
3. Complex analogy-based metaphor
4. Literary metaphor

Meanwhile Nordquist in www.thoutco.com classified metaphor into:

1. Absolute metaphor: A metaphor in which one of the terms (the tenor) cannot be readily distinguished from the other (the vehicle). For Example: I am the dog end of every day.
2. Complex metaphor: A metaphor in which the literal meaning is expressed through more than one figurative term. For Example: Travel is no more than a sorcerer’s cauldron full of emeralds.
3. Conceptual metaphor: A metaphor in which one idea is understood in terms of another. For example: You are running out of time.
4. Conventional metaphor: A familiar comparison that does not call attention to itself as a figure of speech. For example: It’s time to get on with your life.
5. Creative metaphor: An original comparison that does call attention to itself as a figure of speech. For example: Fear is a slinking cat I find beneath the lilacs of my mind.
6. Dead metaphor: A figure of speech that has lost its force and imaginative effectiveness through frequent use. For example: Body of an essay.

7. Extended metaphor: A comparison between two unlike things that continues throughout a series of sentences in a paragraph or lines in a poem. For example: All the world’s a stage, and all the men and women merely players; they have their exits and their entrance; and one man in his time plays many parts.

8. Mixed metaphor: A succession of incongruous or ludicrous comparisons. For example: The walls had fallen down and the windows had opened, making the world much flatter than it had been. But the age of seamless global communication had not yet downed.

9. Primary metaphor: A basic intuitively understood metaphor that may be combined with another primary metaphor to produce complex metaphors. For example: Knowing is seeing.

10. Root metaphor: An image, narrative, or fact that shapes an individual’s perception of the world and interpretation of reality.

11. Submerged metaphor: A type of metaphor in which one of the terms is implied rather than stated explicitly. For example: Coach Smith mended the losing pitcher’s hurt feelings.

12. Therapeutic metaphor: A metaphor used by a therapist to assist a client in the process of personal transformation. For example: When we get anxious driving through a tunnel, the best option is to keep going rather than try to escape. This feeling will pass. There is an end to this tunnel.
13. **Visual metaphor**: The representation of a person, place, thing, or idea by way of a visual image that suggests a particular association or point of similarity.

From those theories above, it can be concluded that metaphor has many forms. Each of theories has their own differences. The writer thinks that the theories of metaphor that are written in simplicable.com are not suitable for the theories of metaphors. Because it is said that simile is part of metaphor’s type. But the fact is simile and metaphor are actually two different things.

### 2.3. Definition of Soundtrack

The soundtrack is part of movie or film that helps to enhance the atmosphere. As quoted from (Hueth, 2019) “Films and television programs include other aural elements, and when these elements combine with songs, they make up the new element of drama that is called the soundtrack”. This means, soundtrack can be put in any situation and condition to enrich the experiment felt while watching the movie. Soundtrack also helps the director of the movie to enhance the feel of the visual of cinematography shown in the movie. For example is a sad orchestra music played in the scene of funeral that can make the scene becomes sadder.

According to Robert Vaux in ourpastimes.com “The movie soundtrack typically refers to the music recorded for a film. It can be a score (orchestral music played over the action), songs performed as part of the film (such as in a musical) or songs heard by character in the background (such as on the radio in their cars or in the restaurant where they eat)”. Therefore, any music use in a movie is called as soundtrack no matter what
kind of music is being played. The music does not always have at lyric. Instrumental music is also called as soundtrack if it is played in the movie.

Brand stated in www.theguardian.com that “The great conundrum of the film score is that music draws us into a scene, but the absence of music makes a scene feel more real”. It means that although it will give a deeper feels into a movie, sometimes it is better to have no sound at all in the emotional scene. By doing that way, the audience can see the facial expression of the actors in the movie and feel what the characters feel as well.

Said by (Liu, 2016) “Soundtrack can be used as a predictor, especially for the moment when the director cannot tell the audience all about the plot, then directors may use soundtrack to let audience prepare well for what is going to happen next”. This can be experienced when watching the movie. A sad scene provides a sad music, while a marriage scene provides a joyful music or marriage theme song.

In conclusion, soundtrack is music that used in a motion-picture to enhance the feeling and atmosphere of the movie. Any kind of music is classified as soundtrack as long as it is played in the movie. The usage of soundtrack can also be a hint to the audience in order to understand what kind of scene will be shown after. For example is for a glimpse of second when the screen is pitch black or at the end of the movie where there is still music that the viewer can hear in order to know the end whether it will be happy ending or sad ending.