

FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN HARRY POTTER AND DEATHLY HALLOWS PART 2 MOVIE

Wiki Tedi Rahmawati

Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris, FKIP, Universitas Alwashliyah, Medan
Email: weeqeefun@gmail.com

Linda Astuti Rangkuti

Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris, FKIP, Universitas Alwashliyah, Medan
Email: lindaray003@gmail.com

Karina Radiyanti

Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris, FKIP, Universitas Alwashliyah, Medan
Email: kradiyanti@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The objectives of the study were to describe the types of figurative language used in Harry Potter and Deathly Hallows Part 2 Movie and to find out the dominant type of the figurative language used in the movie. This study was conducted by applying descriptive qualitative method. The data were collected from Harry Potter and Deathly Hallows Part 2 Movie by analyzing the dialogues spoken by the actors/actress through its text transcribe. The analysis found out there were 6 types of figurative language used, namely simile 28 (28.57%), metaphor 27 (27.55%), hyperbole 20 (20.40%), idiom 13 (13.26%), personification 6 (6.12%), and proverb 4 (4.08%). The most dominant figurative language used was simile.

Keywords: figurative language, movie, Harry Potter

ABSTRAK

Tujuan dari studi ini adalah untuk mendeskripsikan jenis-jenis gaya bahasa yang digunakan dalam film Harry Potter and Deathly Hallows part 2 dan untuk menemukan jenis gaya bahasa yang paling dominan dalam film tersebut. Studi ini dilakukan dengan mengaplikasikan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Data dikumpulkan dari film Harry Potter and Deathly Hallows Part 2 dengan menganalisis dialog-dialog yang diucapkan para pemain melalui transkrip teks. Berdasarkan analisis, ditemukan 6 jenis gaya bahasa yang digunakan, yaitu simile 28 (28,57%), metafor 27 (27,55%), hiperbola 20 (20,40%), idiom 13 (13,26%), personifikasi 6 (6,12%), dan kata-kata bijak 4 (4,08%). Jenis gaya bahasa yang paling dominan adalah simile.

Kata kunci: gaya bahasa, film, Harry Potter

A. Introduction

Language is one of crucial tools of human beings to communicate one another. Without language, people will never be able to communicate one another. People need language to communicate, to interact, and to get information from others. According to Harmer (2007) language is used widely for communication between people who do not share the same first (or even second) language. It means that language can be a primary necessity in human life. It has a big role for every people in making good relationship with others.

People can use language literally and figuratively. Literally means the meaning of the language that is used based on dictionary or usually called grammatical. The meaning of literal language does not change, irrespective of the context in which it is used. In the sciences, for example, language is used in its literal sense; the language is particular and unambiguous. In a sentence such as "*The grass is green*", the language is literal because it conveys what it means that is the colour of the grass is green and is easily understood. Figuratively means a way of saying other than the literal meaning of the words or usually called figure of speech. The meaning of the language, unlike literal speech, is interpreted within the context in which it is used. Considering the sentence such as "*The grass always looks greener on the other side*". People may find it difficult to interpret whether the language in the sentence has literal or figurative meaning.

In understanding the figurative language, it is needed to understand also the concept of language meaning. The term "meaning" is related with word. Every word is a symbol that refers to meaning. To convert an utterance into meaning, the human mind requires a cognitive framework, made up of memories of all the possible meanings that might be available to apply to the particular word in their context. Semantics is one of linguistics branches which studies about language meaning. Griffiths (2006: 1) states that semantics is the study of the tool for meaning, knowledge encoded in the vocabulary of the language,

and in its patterns for building more elaborate meaning up to the level of sentence meanings.

Figurative language is a language that uses words or expressions with a meaning that is different from literal interpretation. Figurative language is meaning out of the real meaning or imaginative that encourages our imagination. According to Heller (2011: 62-63), figurative language refers to groups of words that exaggerate or alter the usual meanings of the component words. People need to spend extra effort to understand the meaning of figurative language since the meaning is different from the words spoken or written. Furthermore, confusion and misunderstanding possibly happen when people use figurative language in daily conversations because it depends on how the speaker or writer uses it and the addressees understand it. Even though it is not easy, people still use figurative language to communicate since "it provides a lot of bang for its buck" (Colston, 2015: 3). It means that figurative language offers rich and profound meaning. Figurative language is understood through comprehending the literal meaning of a word or a phrase in a sentence, and then it is connected to the context where the figurative language takes place in order to know what hidden meaning and message that a writer or speaker wants to convey.

Figurative language is a language that used for descriptive effect, not to be understood in a strict literal sense. Although expressions of figurative language are not actually true, many do express some truth beyond the literal level. Figurative language refers to words or phrases which do not represent exactly what is written or spoken. Jay (2003: 313) confirms that figurative speech is not intended to be interpreted literally. He further explains that figurative language can describe something or compare two different things to make the situation clearer and more interesting.

Figurative language is a way of saying something other than an ordinary way. Figurative language can be divided into Metaphor, Idioms, Proverbs, and Irony (Gibbs and Herbert, 2012). According to

Gibbs and Herbert (2012) there are many types of style in figurative language used by people in their conversation as shown on below examples.

1. *The moon walked slowly and silently through the night* (Personification: the moon is an object and it is not a human, so the moon cannot walk)
2. *You woke up too early, it is twelve o'clock now* (Irony: late to getting up)
3. *He was a lion in the fight* (Metaphor: a brave man)
4. *The test was a piece of cake* (Idiom: a simple test)
5. *Ignorance is bliss* (Proverbs: *Ketidaktahuan adalah kebahagiaan*)
6. *She was as smart as an owl* (Simile: comparison between someone and a bird, it means that she really smart and wise like an owl)
7. *They walk was a million miles long* (Hyperbole: it is impossible if people have to walk till a million miles long).

Figurative language is the use of words in an unusual or imaginative manner and often involves the use of "figure of speech". Figure of speech is one way the author/writer expresses the style of writing. It is an expression in which the words are not used in their literal sense. Figure of speech is a stylistic device or stylistic element used to give variety of meaning, idea, or feeling to the text. Keraf (2001: 138) declares that figurative language consist of many kinds; they are Simile, Metaphor, Personification, Irony, and Hyperbole.

Figurative language is an interesting part of language study to be studied and analyzed. It is used to beautify and refine the language or dialogue used by the characters particularly those found in the movie. Some figurative expressions contained in the movie sometimes require a deep analysis. Each utterance may convey different meaning. Because the figurative language shows the beauty of the language, some of the writer, poet, motivator, and movie maker use figurative language to express their thinking and feeling into a language.

Movies are produced by recording images from the world with camera, or by creating images using animation techniques

or visual effect. Movie invites the viewers to come into new world, new life as if the viewers live there. But, the movie viewers might find it difficult to understand what the movie makers really want to express because sometimes the scripts or the dialogues in the movie use language figuratively.

One example of movie that contains figurative language is Harry Potter movie. Harry Potter movie is British-American movie which tells about the adventures of a teenage wizard named Harry Potter and his best friend, Ronald Bilius Weasley and Hermione Jane Granger, who are students at the Hogwarts' Magic School. The movie uses English language and uses many figurative languages. It applies many figurative languages for some purposes that have encouraged conducting a research dealing with figurative language used or spoken in the movie. Many types of figurative language are supposed to find in this movie.

People need to spend extra effort to understand the meaning of figurative language since the meaning is different from the words spoken or written. Furthermore, confusion and misunderstanding possibly happen when people use figurative language in daily conversations because it depends on how the speaker or writer uses it and the addressees understand it. Even though it is not easy, people still use figurative language to communicate since "it provides a lot of bang for its buck" (Colston, 2015: 3). It means that figurative language offers rich and profound meaning. Figurative language is understood through comprehending the literal meaning of a word or a phrase in a sentence, and then it is connected to the context where the figurative language takes place in order to know what hidden meaning and message that a writer or speaker wants to convey.

This study is intended to analyze the use of figurative language in Harry Potter movie because in this movie the dialogues mostly contain figurative languages that are conveyed directly by the actors/actress. Harry Potter movie is chosen because it is a popular fantasy movie which applies many

figurative languages. This movie, not only can entertain the viewers, but also through this movie people can aware about the use of figurative language in daily speaking and understand the meaning or aim of using it. The problems of this study are intended to find out the types of figurative language used in the dialogues of Harry Potter movie and to find out the dominant type of figurative language used in the dialogues of Harry Potter movie.

B. Research Method

In conducting this study, the descriptive qualitative research was applied in which the data were collected and then drawn a conclusion without making generalization. This was also qualitative study because the data were analyzed in the form of text. The descriptive research involved collecting data in order to answer questions concerning the status of the subject of the study.

Source of the data was taken from Harry Potter and Deathly Hallows Part 2 Movie. The transcription of all the dialogues was used as additional data to be analyzed. Each dialogue spoken by the characters written in Harry Potter and Deathly Hallows Part 2 Movie script was the source of the data in completing this study.

The techniques for collecting data were by watching the movie completely, transcribing all the dialogues spoken by each of the character, and identifying all the figurative language uttered by the characters in the movie.

The data were analyzed by applying some techniques such as identifying the types of figurative language in Harry Potter and Deathly Hallows Part 2 movie, classifying the figurative language in Harry Potter and Deathly Hallows Part 2 movie into their types, calculating the percentage from each kinds of figurative language by using the percentage formula, and describing the figurative language in Harry Potter and Deathly Hallows Part 2 movie.

C. Result and Discussion

From the Harry Potter and Deathly Hallows Part 2 Movie script, there were 98 sentences contained the types of figurative language and one of them became the dominant type of figurative language. The following table showed the whole calculation of the frequency and the percentage of the figurative language obtained from the movie.

Table 1. The Percentage of Figurative Language in Harry Potter and Deathly Hallows Part 2 Movie

No	Types of Figurative Language	Frequency	Percentage
1	Metaphor	27	27.55%
2	Idiom	13	13.26%
3	Proverb	4	4.08%
4	Simile	28	28.57%
5	Personification	6	6.12%
6	Hyperbole	20	20.40%
	TOTAL	98	100.00%

Table above showed the total number of metaphor (27.55%), idiom (13.26%), proverb (4.08%), simile (28.57%), personification (6.12%), and hyperbole (20.40%) that found in Harry Potter and Deathly Hallows Part 2 Movie. Based on the data mentioned above, the followings are some examples of the analysis of each utterance spoken by the characters in the movie. All sentences have been classified into the types of figurative language respectively.

Metaphor

Metaphor is shortest comparison which compares two unlike things without using “like” or “as”. Metaphoric language is used in order to realize a new and different meaning.

Griphook: *The replica is very convincing. Only a goblin would recognize that this is the true sword of Gryffindor.*

From the sentence above, there were comparison between *the replica sword* and

the true sword. It can be analyzed that Griphook described only Goblin could identify which one the true sword of Gryffindor.

Idiom

The term idiom is usually applied to multi-word phrases, although theoretically words consisting of more than one morpheme can exhibit similar properties.

Griphook: That. *That is my price*.

Harry asked Griphook to help him. The goblin twisted the curl at his chin, and then his eyes drifted once again to the sword. Harry started to respond, but the goblin cut him off with finality. From the sentence above, it can be analyzed that Griphook explained he asked something valuable in return.

Proverb

A proverb is a simple and concrete saying, popularly known and repeated, proverb are borrowed from similar language and culture.

Lupin: *It is the quality of one's convictions that determines one's success not the number of followers*.

From the sentence above, it can be analyzed that it was proverb. The sentence was popularly known, not the number of followers that make someone success but quality and convictions.

Simile

A simile is comparison that show similarities things that are basically different that makes a comparison between two otherwise unlike objects or ideas by connecting them with the words "like" or "as".

Harry: And in Madam Lestranger's vault *as well*?

From the sentence above, it can be analyzed it was simile. There was comparison between *Madam Lestranger's vault* and *another vault*.

Personification

Personification is a figure of speech where animals, ideas or inorganic objects are given human characteristics.

Harry: *The sword presented itself to us in a moment of need*. We didn't steal it.

From the sentence above, it can be analyzed that it was personification in which the sword was an object that cannot presented itself, only human did it.

Hyperbole

Hyperbole is a figure of speech that is a grossly exaggerated description or statement.

Harry: *I have gold. Lots of it*.

From the sentence above, it can be analyzed that *have gold and lots of it* was exaggerate, because Harry didn't say the exact amount of it.

There were six types of figurative language found in Harry Potter and Deathly Hallows Part 2 Movie, namely metaphor, idiom, proverb, simile, personification and hyperbole. Then there were 98 sentences of figurative language in which metaphor was 27 items, idiom was 13 items, proverb was 4 items, simile was 28 items, personification was 6 items, and last hyperbole was 20 items.

The percentage of each type of figurative language was metaphor 27.55%, idiom 13.26%, proverb 4.08%, simile 28.57%, personification 6.12%, and hyperbole 20.40% and the dominant type of figurative language in Harry Potter and Deathly Hallows Part 2 Movie was simile. Simile as the most dominant type was used to describe something as being similar to something else. In Harry Potter and Deathly Hallows Part 2 Movie, the characters used simile as expression of several emotional feeling. When they had good emotion feeling, simile was used to describe something different but had one point in common to show their excitement. When they felt angry emotion, simile was used to describe comparison between something bad and their feeling to show their anger expression. Figurative language enhanced

common language as the use of metaphor, idiom, proverb, simile, personification, hyperbole, or other types added to the reader's experience. By utilizing figurative language, an author might draw the reader or viewer into the story world that has been created and might encourage the reader to be an active participant in order to feel what the characters feel and to see what they see.

D. Conclusion and Suggestion

Based on the finding of the study that there were six types of figurative language used in Harry Potter and Deathly Hallows Part 2 Movie, namely metaphor, idiom, proverb, simile, personification, and hyperbole, it is concluded that the figurative languages are widely use, not only in written literature, but also in movie. The script writers are likely to explore the use of this figurative language to create new atmosphere of language produced by the actors/actress in the movie.

Having seen the result of this study, it is better to give some suggestions as well. For other researchers, it is suggested that this study could be further expanded in the use of figurative language to support the next research deeply by exploring different perspective about language aspect in movie. For the viewers, it is suggested to be careful to understand the figurative language used in movie. Viewers need to know how the language of movie is uttered by the actor/actress in order to avoid the misconception in understanding figurative language.

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