

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELETAD LITERATURE

This chapter presents about definition of, figurative language, kinds of figurative language, and the soundtrack of *Moana* 2016.

A. Figurative Language

Figurative language is language that comprises of images; it is deviation from the usage of language ordinary. The meaning of words or series of word are use to reach and produce a certain effect. Figurative language or language style is an attractive language which is use to increase the effect by introducing and comparing an object or certain matter or more general soothing else. So, the usage of a certain language style earns to alter and make certain connotative, (Henry. 2009:4).

Forts also explained that figurative language uses “figurative of speech” a way of saying something other than the literal meaning of the words. For example, “the entire world’s a stage” Frost often referred to them simply as “figures.” Forts said, “Every poem I write is figurative in two senses. It will have figurative in it, of course; but it’s also a figure in itself a figure for something, and it’s made so that you can get more than one figure out of it”.

Figurative language or style is a way of showing mind through a special language that shows the soul and the characteristic of the writer (language user), (Groys 2009:113).

We can say, “Language style or figurative language is the way of giving expression through a special language which shows the soul and the writer personality (Language user). A good language style has to certain three elements; three are sincerity, respectful, and attractive. (Groys 2009:113).

There are many types of figurative language such as metaphor, simile, symbols, hyperbola, irony, etc. In general, the figurative language is differentiated into four groups; they are confirmation, comparison, opposition, and allusion. These figurative languages are famous in society, and in the field of education starting from elementary school up to the senior high school and university level, Nyoman (2009:3).

From the explanation above, it is considered that figurative language deals with language, which use figure of speech, and language cannot be taken literary only and it is used to express the inner feeling of the writer.

B. Kinds of figurative language:

1. Metaphor

A metaphor compares two unlike things. "My baby sister's a doll," you might say, compares your sister's size and sweetness to that of the perfection of a doll. At another time you might say, "My brother is a rat." This compares your brother to the nastiest little creature you can think of. In both cases, you would be making a **metaphor** - a form of comparison that

directly compares two unlike things. A metaphor wastes no time in getting to the point.

2. Simile.

If you said, "My sister is like a doll," or maybe, "My brother's good as gold," you would be making a **simile** - a form of comparison in which one thing is compared to another unlike thing by using specific words of comparison like, *as*, and *resembles*. Poets try to find unusual metaphors and similes.

Other examples:

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

3. Symbol.

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

Example:

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

4. Personification.

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

Example:

When Keats describes autumn as a harvester “sitting careless on a granary floor” or “on a half-reaped furrow sound asleep,” he is personifying a season. Also, in the Dickinson poem mentioned earlier, Dickinson describes frost as a “blond assassin.” As a result, she is personifying frost.

My November Guest: the guest is sorrow, personified as a woman dearly loved who walks with him. Tree at my window: the tree watches him sleep; it has tongues talking aloud.

5. Apostrophe.

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

Example:

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

6. Synecdoche.

A figure of speech which is mentions a part of something to suggest the whole.

Example:

Shakespeare uses synecdoche when he says that the cuckoo’s song is unpleasing to a “married ear,” for he really means a married *man*.

7. Metonymy.

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

Example:

In “Out, Out--,” Robert Frost uses metonymy when he describes an injured boy holding up his cut hand “as if to keep / The life from spilling”

Literally he means to keep the blood from spilling.

8. Paradox.

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

Example:

Ghost house: I’d well in a house that vanished.

9. Hyperbole.

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

Example:

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

10. Understatement.

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

Example:

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

11. Irony.

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

Example:

- a. The road of taken: Verbal irony the speakers knows he will tell the old story "with a sigh" of a choice that "made all the different".

12. Alliteration.

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

13. Oxymoron.

A figure of speech in which incongruous or contradictory term appear side by side.

14. Allusion.

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

15. Onomatopoeia

In its simplest form, onomatopoeia is produced by a single word that sounds like the thing it refers to: "Six burgers were *sizzling* on the grill." "A snake *slithered* through the grass."

16. Repetition

Looping figure of speech the word - the word for emphasis. Example: my boyfriend Goodbye, goodbye my lover.

17. Parallelism

Looping figure of speech as well as repetition, arranged in different rows. Example: This Heart blue Heart The heart of this song is dust.

18. Tautology

Figure of speech that describes something using the word - the word the same meaning (synonyms) to reinforce the meaning. Example: I worried and was - was with him.

19. Litotes

Figure of speech which is used to shrink the reality for the purpose of humbling. Example: Come into my shack (Though large and luxurious house).

20. Para rhyme

Repetition of initial and final consonant in the word or parts of different words.

C. The Soundtrack of *Moana* 2016

Moana is no exception to this pattern. The newest animated feature from Disney hits a high note with characters, story, visuals, and of course the soundtrack. From the opening scene to the ending credits, *Moana* is stuffed full of amazing and catchy tunes that I constantly listen to on repeat. Just in case, you do not want to listen to the entire soundtrack repeatedly.

1. "Where You Are" — Christopher Jackson, Rachel House, Nicole Scherzinger, Auli'iCravalho, Louise Bush

"Where You Are" is the first sing-along musical hit in the movie, and it shows us the tone that the rest of the movie is going to follow. The song features a host of voices, as Moana's entire family and tribe join in. It's a fun song, but once the movie ends, there are going to be a few other songs that stand out a bit more than this one.

2. "How Far I'll Go" — Auli'iCravalho

Just like the "villain songs," a lot of Disney movies follow the pattern of using what I call the "Reflection" songs. The "Reflection" songs (named after the song in *Mulan*) are the moments where the protagonist sings out her struggles and ultimately realizes what she has to do at the beginning of the film. This one is wonderfully deep and emotional, and shows off what an amazing voice that Auli'iCravalho has. "How Far I'll Go" is beautifully written and executed, and it tops "Let It Go" (another "Reflection" song) any day of the week.

3. "We Know The Way" — Lin-Manuel Miranda, OpetiaFoa'i

"We Know The Way" is the song that you probably remember from the trailer for *Moana*, and it shows up a couple of times in the film. It's not necessarily as catchy as some of the other songs on this list, but it's uplifting and enjoyable nonetheless. It's the perfect adventure song that makes you feel empowered and optimistic at the same time. The only problem is that about half of the song is kind of difficult to sing-along to, but it's still fun to listen to.

Turns out it's an original song called "We Know The Way," and it was written by Lin-Manuel Miranda, who you might remember from winning a boss-ass amount of Tonys on Jun. 12, a man named Opetiaia Foa'i from the New Zealand and South Pacific musical ground TeVaka, and Mark Mancina, who composed *The Lion King*. Midway through the trailer, it comes swooping in with the melody and these inspiring lyrics: "We are explorers reading every sign / we tell the stories of our elders in a never-ending chain.

4. "You're Welcome" — Dwayne Johnson

If you want the next super-catchy hit, look no further. "You're Welcome" is the only song where Dwayne "The Rock" Johnson sings, and yet it manages to be the catchiest and most fun song of the bunch. Somehow, the song manages to be fresh and nostalgic at the same time. "You're Welcome" sounds like it could have been in a classic '90s Disney movie, yet it still has a contemporary vibe that really makes it stand out. Plus it has Dwayne Johnson rapping.

5. "Shiny" — Jemaine Clement

Disney movies infamously feature what are known as "villain songs," which usually end up lacking in popularity compared to the rest of the soundtrack. In *Moana*, the tables are turned with Tamatoa's song "Shiny." According to the screenwriter of *Moana*, Lin-Manuel Miranda wrote the song a week after David Bowie's passing, and dedicated the song to his style. It's catchy, it's unique, and heavily Bowie-inspired.

6. "I Am Moana (Song of the Ancestors)" — Rachel House, Auli'iCravalho

"I Am Moana" is a song that is very reliant on another song in the soundtrack, and for that it gets marked down a bit. There is still a lot of emotion and beauty in the song, so I wouldn't skip past it on the soundtrack (I actually wouldn't skip any of these songs), but if I had to choose, I'd listen to "How Far I'll Go" to get the same sort of vibe as this song.

7. "Know Who You Are" — Auli'iCravalho

This one is perhaps the shortest of the bunch, so it's hard to rank a song highly that's barely over a minute long. Luckily, it's a minute of beautiful singing and emotional background music. This song does take place towards the end of the film, so it's not as adventurous as some of the other songs. You can't discredit Auli'iCravalho's voice though. She really makes this song worth listening to.