Abstrak

This research studies about the types of figurative language used in J.K Rowling Film “HARRY POTTER AND THE ORDER OF PHOENIX”. The aims of the study are to find out the types of Figurative Language used in “Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix” film; to analyze meanings based on the film script “Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix” film; to describe intrinsic and extrinsic elements found in the film script “Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix” film. In this research, the writer used descriptive qualitative research that made use of documentation to analyze the types, meaning of figurative language and intrinsic and extrinsic element in Harry Potter and the Order of Phoenix Film in content analysis steps and triangulation approach for validity the result of the data analysis. The result of the research shows that: Based on the percentages analysis the researcher the writer got 53 (fifty three) figurative language in the dialogues of the film. In this research the writer found 10 kinds of figurative language and the dominant of figurative language used in Harry Potter and the order of the Phoenix are Simile 20.7% and Symbol 20.7%, irony has 15.1%, Hyperbole 11.3%, Personification 7.5%, Metonymy 5.7% and Litotes 5.7%, and the minimum is Metaphor 3.8%. Teaching English as a Foreign Language through Literature has four parts; 1) literature is valuable for its language, 2) literature is valuable and authentic material, 3) the values of literature for cross culture understanding, and 4) literature gives insight into figurative language.

Key Word: figurative language, film, implication for teaching English

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Language is universal. The expression of human being life is considering as a language. Language helps people to communicate with their society and gives a lot of contribution in dealing with other people. According to Yule (2006:47), people are able to tell story, bargain, persuade even explain things using language. Language plays a vital role in human’s life. However, the way to express the language is different from one nation to another or from written text to oral communication.

Film is a medium that disseminates moving pictures, that is the series of images project on a screen in order to create the illusion (deception) motion of the living. Film is one of important parts of human life. Film also becomes one of sources of entertainment, education, and knowledge. As the popular entertainment, it can make man dissolving themselves in a world of imagination for a certain time and the one important parts of film is communication that means dialogue. Budianta, (2002:96) assumed “film play as a work of art composed of work spoken or motion performed by imagined characters and having a subject, action, development, climax and conclusion”.

Actually from film, we can learn another subject when we watched the film. We can learn the educational, moral or other values are implied, or about the acting of the actors or
actress includes of the social relations or the language and the dialogue or utterance they use, or learn the literary elements in the film.

Language reflects not only in oral communication, but also in written, such as in magazine, newspaper, letters and other kinds including script on some documents in film (Yule, 2006:47). Many people like watching films, not all of them understand about the form or the function of language that is used there. Sometimes, they do not care about the form or the functions of communication used in the film.

In communicating with someone else, people need a certain medium called language. Some people feel not easy to understand what other people say in a different language. According to Barokah, 2007:3), language is a system of arbitrary vocals symbols used for human communication. The arbitrary means that the communication can be changeable.

Literature is one of studies that is influential to human’s life. Literature is one way of human beings to express their feelings, thoughts, experiences, emotions, expectations, and faith. “Literature does not have limitation on how you should do it; although many people think that literature must be expressed through standard literary work e.g. prose or poetry (Wellek and Warren, 1986:31).

Figurative language is one with literally in compatible terms, forces the readers to attend the connotation rather than the denotation, and good figurative language is words used non in literal sense but the context of the writer’s taste and purpose (Rahardianingtyas, 2010:2). Figurative language is a word or phrase that departs from everyday literal language for the sake comparison, emphasis, clarity, or freshness. Metaphor and simile are the two most commonly used figures of speech, but things like hyperbole, synecdoche, irony, and personification are also figures of speech.

Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix is a 2007 fantasy film directed by David Yates and based on the novel of the same name by J. K. Rowling. It is the fifth installment in the Harry Potter film series, written by Michael Goldenberg and produced by David Heyman and David Barron. The story follows Harry Potter's fifth year at Hogwarts as the Ministry of Magic refuses to believe the return of Lord Voldemort. The film stars Daniel Radcliffe as Harry Potter, alongside Rupert Grint and Emma Watson as Harry’s best friends Ron Weasley and Hermione Granger. It is the sequel to Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire and is followed by Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince. For example Ron and Hermione dialogue using figurative language:

R**ON : I look like a bloody idiot, that's why. (01:12:40)( Metaphor).**

A metaphor is a figure of speech which omits the comparative term (like, as, that) and implies that one thing is another (Frederick, 1988: 37).

Based on the context of the underline words of situation; It occurs when Ron got an old sweater as Christmas present from his mother. Hermione asks Ron to wear it but Ron refuses and based on the meaning; Ron confesses himself like an idiot if he wears his old sweater.

In the learning English language in the school, based on Unit Level Education Curriculum or Kurikulum Tingkat Satuan Pendidikan (KTSP) in the first semester of the tenth grade students of senior high school, there is a Standard Competence or Standar Kopentensi (SK) that reveals the thoughts, and feelings, through drama or film. Basic Competence or Kopetensi Dasar (KD) is that writing drama or film with elements intrinsic and extrinsic in the movie or novel.

The analysis of the type of language is one means of literature that also contributes literary works is determined by aesthetic style. Another way that is often used by the author in film for imagination is by utilizing the type of language that is a figurative language.

From this research, the students comprehend the types of figurative language that are used by their teachers so that they can be more easily to adjust with the teachers’ figurative language not only to grasp the material transmitted but also to be connected with them including in the communication, bring enlightenment and information concerning in speech acts used by the
teachers an give the meaningful for the teachers to recognize their types of figurative language in teaching learning process to the students, and there are so many meanings behind of the figurative language used in this film. So that’s why the researcher interested to analysis this film especially the types of figurative language used in this film.

B. Significance of the Study

The results of the study were contributed for the following people:

a. Teachers of English
   Hopefully, this research could be meaningful for the teachers to recognize their types of figurative language in teaching learning process to the students.

b. Students
   From this research, the students comprehend the types of figurative language that are used by their teachers so that they could be more easily to adjust with the teachers’ figurative language not only to grasp the material transmitted but also to be connected with them including in the communication.

c. Readers
   For each educator who reads this research, hopefully it can bring enlightenment and information concerning in speech acts used by the teachers.

C. Formulation of the Problems

Based on the limitation, the problems of this research were formulated as follows:

1) What types of figurative language are used in “Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix” film?
2) What are their meanings based on the film script “Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix” film?
3) What are intrinsic and extrinsic elements found in the film script “Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix” film?

D. METHODOLOGY OF THE RESEARCH

In this study the writer used the descriptive qualitative method. Syahri (2010:12) stated that the qualitative study is shown by the characteristics of the techniques of collecting data and analyzing data. This study concerns to content analysis. The characteristic of qualitative research is that it concerns with the process, rather than the outcomes or product, and then qualitative research is descriptive in that the writer is interested in process, meaning, and understanding gained through words or pictures (Creswell, 2013:145).

The qualitative research is employing descriptive method in content analysis because it is presented by words rather than numbers as data for analysis. According to Neville (2007:2) descriptive method can be used to identify and classify the elements or characteristics of the object of a research. Meanwhile, content analysis involves the description an analysis of text in order to represent its content (Miller and Brewer, 2003). In other words, this method is used for analyzing and understanding the content of written information. Then the result of descriptive qualitative not shows with statistic procedures in analyzing the data, but the results present data in form of description. In this research, it is used for analyzing of types of figurative language used in Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix.
The object of the research in this study is the written text or the dialogues in this film become the main focuses that a writer was going analyze film scrip *Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix* film. The sources of primary data are taken from the script of *Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix* film that directed by David Yates and produced by David Heyman and David Barron in 2007, with J.K Rowling as the author that want to be analyzed in this research.

Documentation is one of the ways on how to collect the data. According to Arikunto (2010:10), the documentation is seeking data about things or variable regarding the notes, transcripts, books, newspapers, magazines, inscriptions, the agenda of the meeting and so on. As Fraenkel, et al., (2012:537) write that documents are written or printed materials that have been produced in some form or another-annual report, artwork, bills, books, cartoons, circulars, court records, diaries, diplomas, legal records, newspapers, magazines, notebooks, school yearbooks, memos, tests, and so on. In this case, the writer observes the source of data through watching the film and reading the novel material, next, search for the subtitled and try to find any important details that supported this study. Data analysis techniques used in this research was content analysis techniques. Krippendorff (2004:81) stated that content analysis as a technique; content analysis relies on several specialized procedures for handling texts. These can be thought of as tools for designing suitable analyses. This chapter outlines the key components of content analysis and distinguishes among several research designs, especially designs used in the preparation of content analyses and designs for content analyses that contribute to larger research efforts. According to Sugiyono (2016:273), triangulation is qualitative cross-validation. It assesses the sufficiency of the data according to the convergence of multiple data sources or multiple data collection procedures. To make sure the validity of result of analysis the data, the writer used triangulation approach for the implication in teaching English through literature.

E. THEORETICAL REVIEW

1. Definition of Film

Film is a medium that disseminates moving pictures, that is the series of images project on a screen in order to create the illusion (deception) motion of the living (Miller and Brewer, 2003:2). Film is one of important parts of human life. Film also becomes one of the sources of entertainment, education, and knowledge.

Film is produced by recording the picture or photographic images cameras, and some by creating images by animation techniques and visual effects, and also some music. For recent years, film has been considered being an important art form, as a root of vogue entertainment but now film also becomes a source of education for citizens. Learning and getting education from films was possible because of many messages. Moreover, there are also inserted values such as moral values, educational values and other values.

Actually from film, we can learn another subject when we watch the film. We can learn about the educational, moral or other value that are implied there, or about the acting of the actors or actress includes the social relations or the language and the dialogue or utterance they use, or learn about the literary elements in the film.

The writer concludes that a film is also called a movie, motion picture, theatrical film or photoplay, is a series of still images which, when shown on a screen, creates the illusion of moving images due to the phi phenomenon. This optical illusion causes the audience to perceive continuous motion between separate objects viewed rapidly in succession. The process of filmmaking is both an art and an industry.
2. Figurative Language

Figurative language or called figure of speech is a group of words or phrases from the ordinary manner of expression, using words in other than their literal sense to enhance the way a thought is expressed. According to Wahyuningsih (2007:18), figurative language often provides a more effective means of saying what we mean that does direct statement. Dianinni (2003:536) reveals “Language can be classified as either literal or figurative. When we speak literally, we mean exactly what each word conveys; when we use figurative language we mean something other than the actual meaning of the words.”

The definition of a figure of speech has proved to be as difficult as determining the limits of figurative usage. For centuries, rhetoricians have debated what each presumed figure refers to and how various figures relate to each other. As a result, metaphor in some approaches contains metonymy, in others does not, and synecdoche may or may not be a kind of metaphor or metonymy (Dancygier and Sweetser, 2014:4). The writer concludes that figurative language is intentional departure from the normal order, construction, or meaning of words in order to gain strength and freshness of expression, to create pictorial effect, to describe by analogy or to discover and to illustrate similarities in other wise dissimilar things.

Figurative language expressions are divided into three categories: (1) comparative, (2) imagery, and (3) contradictory figurative language (Dancygier and Sweetser, 2014:4). Although each expert has their own definition about types of figurative expressions, but they were share the same essence.

II. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

A. FINDINGS

After analyzing the script of Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix film directed by David Yates and produced by David Heyman and David Barron in 2007, with J.K Rowling Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix film, the writer got 53 (fifty three) figurative language in the dialogues of the film. In this research the writer found 10 kinds of figurative language. Figurative language itself is divided into three categories, they are as follows: 1) comparative, 2) imagery, and 3) contradictory figurative language.

B. DISCUSSION

This section the writer presented about the dominant of the Types of Figurative Language Used in Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix script’s dialogue: 1) Comparative Figurative Language 38%, 2) Imagery Figurative Language 24%, 3) Contradictory Figurative Language 38%.

Based on the percentages analysis the writer got the dominant of the figurative language used in Harry Potter and the order of the Phoenix are Simile 20.7% and Symbol 20.7%, irony has 15.1%, Hyperbole 11.3%, Personification 7.5%, Metonymy 5.7% and Litotes 5.7%, and the minimum is Metaphor 3.8%.

a) The meaning of figurative language used in Harry Potter and the order of the phoenix film scripts

The following expression could be categorized as comparative figurative language is metaphor, the example of the sentence below:

1. Kreacher: Scum of the earth. Not like it was in the days of my fathers. (00:12:38).
Situation based on Context:
When Harry arrives in headquarters of the Order of the Phoenix and he wants to take a rest in upstairs, he meets Kreacher. Actually, Kreacher dislike with the Order, because he is servant of Black’s family (in fact, they are Voldemort followers).

The Meaning:
Kreacher assumed that the member of the order of the Phoenix is a scum.

b) The following expression could be categorized as contradictory figurative is paradox, the example of the sentence below:
2. Neville: I’m quite proud to be their son. But I’m not sure I’m ready for everyone to know just yet. (01:21:30).

Situation based on Context:
It happens when Neville feels sad remembering his parent tragedy.

The Meaning:
Neville feels he is not able to become his parents’ son that fought against the dark, although he can be.

c) Intrinsic and Extrinsic Elements
Based on analysis above the writer got the elements of intrinsic and extrinsic in Harry Potter and the Order of Phoenix Film that used in teaching learning process in classroom. The student more essay to understand about the important elements in Harry Potter and the Order of Phoenix Film.

Implication for Language Teaching Through Literature

According to Miharso (2014:1), in his article Teaching English as a Foreign Language Through Literature, the function of literary study in teaching English as a foreign language has four parts; 1) literature is valuable for its language, 2) literature is valuable and authentic material, 3) the values of literature for cross culture understanding, and 4) literature gives insight into figurative language.

Although implication is sometimes seen as a nebulous concept, it is essentially a combination of knowledge and skills required for effective teaching. The more traditional definitions describe pedagogy as either the science theory or art practice of teaching that makes a difference in the intellectual and social development of students.

III. CONCLUSION

After analyzing Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix film, the writer got 53 (fifty three) figurative language in the dialogue of the film. In this research the writer found 10 kinds of figurative language. In this chapter the writer would like to conclude as follows:

1. There are 10 types of figurative language expressions in three categories:

a. Comparative Figurative Language, the examples are presented below:
1) Metaphor:
   Look on the bright side: you can be any worse than old toad face. (00:53:20)
2) Simile:
   I guess you should read the Prophet, then, like your stupid mother. (00:33:24)
3) Personification:
   It’s brilliant. It’s like Hogwarts wants us to fight back (00:58:39)
4) Metonymy:
Study hard and you will be rewarded. (00:35:31)

b. Imagery Figurative Language the examples are presented below:
1) Symbol:
   Caught this one trying to help the Weasley girl. (01:39:42)
2) Synecdoche:
   The others wouldn’t want me telling you this, Harry… but things aren’t going at all well with the Order. (00:51:59)

c. Contradictory Figurative Language the examples are presented below:
1) Paradox:
   In spite of being back at Hogwarts… I feel more alone than ever. (00:42:04)
2) Hyperbole:
   Hermione, you’re honestly the most wonderful person I’ve ever met. (00:40:42)
3) Litotes:
   I tried so hard to help, and all it’s done is made things worse. (01:27:42)
4) Irony:
   Just because you’ve got the emotional range of a teaspoon. (01:07:17)

The writer concludes that sentences in Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix script’s dialogue, the percentage of figurative language are: Metaphor 3.8%, Simile 20.7%, Personification 7.5%, Metonymy 5.7%, Symbol 20.7%, Synecdoche 3.8%, Paradox 5.7%, Hyperbole 11.3%, Litotes 5.7%, and Irony 15.1%.

Based on the percentages analysis the writer got the dominant of the figurative language used in Harry Potter and the order of the Phoenix are Simile 20.7% and Symbol 20.7%, irony has 15.1%, Hyperbole 11.3%, Personification 7.5%, Metonymy 5.7% and Litotes 5.7%, and the minimum is Metaphor 3.8%.

2. Based on the meanings of figurative languages of Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix film and intrinsic and extrinsic elements, the writer thinks that the author wants to tell the film lovers that love and unity can give a power to someone.

References


