# ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGES IN THE SONGS OF MOVIE "SPIRIT: STALLION OF THE CIMARRON"

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**Abstract**
This research discusses figurative language found in the songs of movie "Spirit: Stallion of the Cimarron". It aims to determine the types of figurative language in the songs of movie "Spirit: Stallion of the Cimarron" by used theory of figurative language by Abrams (1999) and elaborate the function of each types of figurative language found based on Perrine's (1969) theory of the function of figurative language. The research method used in this study is a qualitative descriptive method. The data are taken from lyrics from 11 songs in the movie "Spirit: Stallion of the Cimarron". The result showed there are five types of figurative language found in songs of the movie "Spirit: Stallion of the Cimarron" which are metaphor (5), simile (3), hyperbole (9), personification (4) and symbol (1). Moreover, the researchers found all functions of figurative language. The first function, to give imaginative pleasure (8) found in lyrics contain simile, hyperbole, personification and symbol. The second function, to bring additional imagery (1) found in lyrics, contains hyperbole. The third function, to increase emotional intensity (10) applied as some lyrics contained metaphor, hyperbole and personification function. Lastly, the function to say much in a brief compass (3) applied as metaphor, simile and hyperbole function. Each of these functions serve as a figurative language's type function based on its meaning and context.

**Keywords:** figurative language, figurative language function, movie, song lyrics

**INTRODUCTION**
Language is one significant tool for humans in daily life around the world. People use language to share or receive information, interact with one another, and establish relationships. Hornby (2008) states that language may relate to humans' unique ability to learn and use sophisticated communication systems, as well as specific examples of such complex communication systems. Thus, language can be expressed as the identity and platform of the community's soul-expressiveness or individuals in various communication situations. Language cannot be separated from us since it is essential in all aspects of our existence, including technology, science, economics, education, politics, and art. In the field of art, the song is one example.

A song is a type of music with words with the aim to express feelings and thoughts (Dewi, 2020). Many people listen to songs to employ the language in their daily activities. They do it to either learn the meaning of a language or to pass the time. In this era, many people enjoy listening to music, particularly western music. People are often drawn to a singer who has beautiful lyrics and a nice song. Some songs contain beautiful language that contrasts with the language we use in our daily lives since the song composer has his or her unique style in composing songs.

Some song lyrics, for example, use figurative language to make them more engaging and artistic. Everyone is aware that lyrics comprise a variety of elements such as rhythm, stanzas, and figurative language. McKenzie (2016) defined figurative language as a language that is used to express concepts beyond the literal meaning of words. Figurative language enable people to express complex thoughts while also creating tone and communicating emotional content. In short, figurative language can make the language more colorful.

In Linguistics, figurative language is a part of semantics. With semantics, we may know the song's true meaning and message. When listening to a song, most people do not really pay attention to the song lyrics. They usually like the song based on their personal preferences, such as the singer, and the good music. And when they try to focus on the lyrics, they will hardly be able to decipher the lyric's meaning, especially if the lyric has a figurative language. Understanding a lyric's meaning is crucial since it helps us understand the song's meaning and goal. Figurative language is a kind of language that differs from the standard literal means of describing people or objects (Safira, 2020). It is frequently clear if a writer is employing figurative or literal language.

Several researchers have previously undertaken numerous studies on figurative language in song lyrics. Nurwahida (2022) used songs from BTS as her research data to spot and describe the figurative language in BTS selected songs. She applied the theory of figurative language classification from X.J Kennedy (1995) and also the meaning theory by Leech (1969). From 11 kinds of figurative language, she found all of types, namely metaphor, simile, personification, paradox, hyperbole, metonymy, irony, symbol, synecdoche, repetition and allusion. Each figurative language discovered attempted to convey expression about human social daily life, which included happiness, love, spirit, friendship, mental health and sadness.

Another study was conducted by Prasetyo (2019). He investigated the figurative language used in Ed Sheeran's selected song. He found 4 types of figurative language based on Tarigan's (1985) theory, that is Hyperbole, Personification, simile, and symbolism. It shows that hyperbole is the most used in Ed Sheeran's songs because it is an exaggeration used for special effects. Besides figurative language, He found some types of meaning in figurative language by Leech's (1981) study. The types found are affective meaning, thematic meaning, and connotative meaning.

Based on the previous studies, it is obvious that both have similarities in this study, which discusses figurative language and song lyrics used as research data. However, the differences could be seen in those previous studies only focused on identifying the type of figurative language and their meaning. Therefore, in this study, the researchers not only focus on the kinds of figurative language and its meaning found in song lyrics but also figurative language's function in song lyrics. Moreover, the researchers instead wish to focus on the figurative language in songs from a movie. With this intention, the researchers chose songs from a movie entitled "Spirit: Stallion of the Cimarron" as the research object.

"Spirit: Stallion of the Cimarron" was an American animated film produced by DreamWorks Animation. Kelly Asbury and Lorna Cook directed the film, which was released in 2002. Hans Zimmer composed the movie's songs and the vocals were sung by singer Bryan Adams. Every song that appears is very supportive of the storyline which is certainly in harmony with the cinematography.

After watching the film, the researchers discovered that the lyrics of the music contain figurative language. The connection the music has towards the scene within the film has quite a substantial impact on its viewers. As a result, the researchers have taken an interest in analyzing the lyrics of the songs in the movie "Spirit: Stallion of the Cimarron."

Based on the background above, the writer formulated the problems as in the followings:

1. What are the types of figurative language used in the songs of the movie "Spirit: Stallion of the Cimarron"?
2. What are the functions of each figurative language found in the songs of the movie "Spirit: Stallion of the Cimarron"?

**Review of Literature**
***Figurative Languages***

Figurative Languages is a kind of language that uses figures of speech. Figurative language is a language that employs words or expressions having a meaning other than their literal interpretation. Figurative Languages is defined by McKenzie (2016) as "language that expresses concepts beyond the literal meaning of words". Further, he states that figurative language is a set of tools used to communicate with others in a way that is easily understood.

Figurative language is an appealing language with the aim to enhance the impact by presenting and comparing an object or a specific subject, or more broadly soothing something else. According to Bradshaw (1997), figurative language is a figure of speech that includes word combinations whose meaning cannot be inferred from an analysis of the individual word meanings; or, to put it another way, figurative language employs several words to represent a single thing, person, or idea.

### Kinds of figurative language

As knowledge progressed, a large number of experts developed to categorize the various forms of figurative language. According to M.H Abrams (1999), there are several kinds of figurative language; metaphor, simile, hyperbole, personification, synecdoche, onomatopoeia, allusion, symbolism, metonymy, and irony. For further explanation as follows:

1. Metaphor

A metaphor is one figure of speech when two often unrelated objects are compared implicitly. According to Abrams (1999), a metaphor is when a phrase or expression that in literal usage represents one type of item and is applied to a radically another type of thing without making a comparison.

2. Simile

A simile is a kind of figurative language that compares between two dissimilar things or objects that have some characteristics. According to Siswantoro (2002), as cited in Imaduddin (2011), simile usually uses the words such as; *like, as, so, appear, seem*, and *more than*.

3. Hyperbole

Hyperbole is a kind of figurative language that expresses something extravagant. Perrine (1969) states overstatement or hyperbole is just exaggeration, but exaggeration for the sake of truth. The exaggeration of hyperbole is frequently used to demonstrate more severe emotions in its targets.

4. Personification

According to Abrams (1999), personification is figurative language that depicts an abstract concept or inanimate thing as a living individual. Personification is figurative that endows an object, animal ideas, or abstraction with the human character of sensibility.

5. Synecdoche

As stated by Abrams (1999), Synecdoche occurs when a part is used to represent the whole. Synecdoche is a kind of figurative language in which a part of something is used to represent the whole and vice versa.

6. Onomatopoeia

A word that describes the natural sound of something is called Onomatopoeia. As stated by M.H Abrams (1999), onomatopoeia is a word or group of syllables whose sound closely resembles the sound it describes.

7. Allusion

An allusion is a kind of figurative language that refers to an event, a location, or a person. Furthermore, Abrams (1999) defined allusion as a passing nod or allusion to a literary or historical person, place, or event, as well as to another literary work.

8. Symbol

Symbolism is anything that stands in for something more abstract. Abrams (1999) stated, "Symbolism is only used to describe words or phrases that denote things or events that themselves denote things or have a range of references, beyond themselves".

9.  Metonymy

According to Perrine (1977), metonymy is the use of a word or phrase that has a similar meaning. Metonymy is the figurative usage of words that are closely related to other words. Therefore, metonymy is closely tied to the names of objects, people, or things themselves.

10. Irony

The irony is the use of words to express a meaning which is contrary to what is said. According to Perrine (1974), irony is a term with deeper significance than when it is used solely as figurative language. It alludes to a circumstance where reality diverges from appearance, which happens when words or phrases convey a different or opposing meaning.

*Functions of figurative language*

figurative language has the function to describe a situation or image that is linked by emotive and dramatic feelings, either verbally or in writing. Perrine (1969) states that figurative language is frequently more efficient than plain expression in conveying our meaning. Therefore, he classified functions of figurative language into following categories:

1.  To give imaginative pleasure

The first figurative language's function is employed to give imaginative pleasure, which implies that it encourages readers or listeners to develop their imagination. Authors and composers make their stories or lyrics into wordplay to provide readers or listeners with a source of enjoyment in the shape of imagination. As a result, readers or listeners can grasp more of what is spoken.

2.  To bring additional imagery

Perrine (1969) stated that using a figure of speech is a technique for adding imagery to verse, concretizing the abstract, and making poetry pleasurable. Through this function, a thing or abstract concept becomes concrete and encourages readers or listeners to use their imaginations and expand on their ideas.

3.  To Increase emotional intensity

According to Perrine (1969), a figure of speech may add emotional depth to a remark that would otherwise be purely informative and can be used to express sentiments as well as facts. The increased emotional intensity is a natural consequence of the reader's imagination and fantasy coming to life in their head. Once they are fully immersed in their imagination, they may experience the emotions that the author or speaker intended for them to feel.

4.  To say much in a brief compass

Perrine (1969) says that figure of speech is a method of concentration, a technique of saying much in a brief compass. By using this function, the writer expresses his ideas and goals without going into much detail. The writer only mentions one idea or more to say much briefly. It is used to assist readers or listeners in implicitly comprehending the meanings or concepts included within the text.

*Figurative language in literary works*

figurative language is rarely employed in everyday speech, but it is often found in literary works. Although many people are unaware of it, figurative language are used to make our meaning more accurate, full, intriguing, or impressive. In literary works, especially poetry and prose, figurative language are very common. The main purpose of this technique is to have readers infer or assume what an author intends to convey through a phrase or statement. The category of figurative language includes a variety of literary strategies and components. A figurative language is crucial because it may add color to writing. In addition to producing a

beautiful picture with words, the author's personality can be conveyed through the language used. It will be evident in the word choice employed to make the reader feel at ease while reading.

### *Figurative language in song*

Songs are one of the most fascinating and culturally rich tools that may be used in daily language. A song is a kind of music that contains spoken lyrics and serves as a medium for the expression of thoughts and feelings (Lubis, 2017). Song is a part of Literature which has a strong relationship with poetry. Song and poetry utilize words to express meaning and both are normally written down before publishing and also can be put to music as well and can be listened to by people. A song can be written and performed by a solo vocalist, a duet, a trio, or a bigger ensemble with multiple voices.

Song lyrics can be used as a description of the song's writer's expression to commit his or her feeling, idea, and willingness. As a result, lyrics can be used to express a message and information in communication. People must determine the speaker's intention in order to understand the lyrics, and the composer often uses figurative language in the song so that listeners not only enjoy the melody but also gain knowledge by analyzing the viewpoint of the world that is expressed in the song's lyrics.

## METHOD

### Research Design

The researchers used a qualitative descriptive method to conduct this research. The researchers used this method due to the aim of this research is to define the type and the function of figurative language in the song lyrics. The qualitative method is a research study that explores the quality of relationships, activities, circumstances, or materials (Frankell and Wallen (2012). The descriptive method is the method of explaining, analyzing, and classifying something through various techniques, surveys, interviews, questionnaires, and tests. Since several theories were described in the previous chapter to support the validity of this study, and those theories were then elaborated to become such structured conclusions about the study's main causes or problems, the descriptive qualitative method appears to be the most suitable for this research.

### Source of Data

The source of data in this research is "Spirit: Stallion of the Cimarron" movie and "Spirit: Stallion of the Cimarron's Soundtrack Album" which both were released on May 24, 2002. The primary data of the research is the song lyrics from the movie's soundtrack album, which consist of 11 songs. All these songs were written by Hans Zimmer and the singer Bryan Addams sung it. The lyrics were taken from https://genius.com/albums/Bryan-adams-and-hans-zimmer/Spirit-stallion-of-the-cimarron-music-from-the-original-motion-picture

### Procedures

To conduct this research, the researchers collect data through the following data collection procedures

1. Download and watch the movie a few times to understand the plot.
2. Pause and take note of the scene song to appear.
3. Download and listen to the movie's songs a few times.
4. Find and transcribe the song lyrics.
5. Underline the figurative language found in each song's lyrics.

### Data Analysis

The researchers analyze the data by use the technique of data analysis designed by Miles, Huberman, and Saldana (2014), as follows:

### *1. Data condensation*

According to Miles, Huberman & Saldana (2014), data condensation is the process of choosing, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and/or changing the data that occur in the whole corpus (body) of written-up field notes, interview transcripts, documents, and other empirical materials. The data in this research are transcripts from the Spirit: Stallion of the Cimarron song lyrics. The transcripts of eleven songs will be categorized based on Figurative Language theory by Abrams (1999) and customized to the researchersss's needs concerning research problems.

## 2. *Data Display*

The display is a collection of information that has been arranged and systematically organized so that researchers can conclude (Miles, Huberman & Saldana, 2014). At this step, the researchers would show or display data that contains a figurative language, not only in general but specifically and clearly. The writer is going to show what sentence or words contain figurative language, what type of figurative language in that sentence or words, why are they categorized as one of the figurative language types, and then extract the meaning of figurative language found in Spirit: Stallion of the Cimarron's songs.

## 3. *Drawing and verifying conclusion*

According to Miles, Huberman & Saldana (2014), based on the standard of the field notes, the coding, caching, and recovery techniques used, the issues the researchers is facing, and any objectives that need to be achieved, a convincing conclusion may not be reached until the data collecting is completed. In this step, the researchers will draw conclusions based on the result of the research and verify them with supervisors.

## FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

### Findings

***Types of Figurative Language in the songs of the movie "Spirit: Stallion of the Cimarron"***

This part covers the types of figurative language found in "Spirit: Stallion of the Cimarron" songs and answers the first research question. From the analysis performed on eleven songs in the movie "Spirit: Stallion of the Cimarron", the researchers gained 22 data on figurative language based on Abrams's Theory (1999). The data findings are summarized in the table below.

Table 1. Types of Figurative Languages found in Spirit: Stallion of the Cimarron songs

| No | Types of figurative language | Frequency | Percentage |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Metaphor | 5 | 23% |
| 2. | Simile | 3 | 14% |
| 3. | Hyperbole | 9 | 41% |
| 4. | Personification | 4 | 18% |
| 6. | Symbol | 1 | 5% |
| **Total Data** | | 22 | 100% |

*Metaphor*

The first type of figurative language found is metaphor. Out of the 11 songs in the album, the researchers discovered 5 pieces of data of lyrics that represent 23% of all data. A metaphor is one figure of speech when two often unrelated objects are compared implicitly. Below is an example of lyrics containing metaphor discovered in Spirit: Stallion of the Cimarron's songs.

**Extract 3**:

*"We are two hearts joined together"*

The line of the lyrics is discovered in the fifth track "Brothers Under the Sun". The lyrics use a metaphor that compares two dissimilar items without utilizing the conjunctions "like" or "as." Two hearts in the lyrics mean two people who shared the same interests, dreams, and

goals in their life. As Spirit met his best friend, he feels they resemble each other and are like a brother not blood-related. Therefore, the lyrics contain metaphors.

*Simile*

A simile is a kind of figurative language that compares two dissimilar things or objects that have some characteristics. A simile is usually" introduced by some words, such as"like ","as ", and "so", which draw attention to the likeness. From the 11 songs in the album, the researchers discovered 3 data of lyrics that contained metaphors which represented 14% of data. Below is an example of lyrics containing similes discovered in Spirit: Stallion of the Cimarron's songs.

**Extract 7:**

*"Right now, I feel just like a leaf on a breeze"*

The lyrics above are from the tenth track "Nothing I've Ever Known". This line contains a simile since the speaker compares humans to leaves .It depicts humans can be like a leaf. The phrase "leaf on a breeze" is similar to "leaf in the wind". These phrases have the meaning of "someone who does not have a clear purpose in their life." As a result, the sentence explains a person who thinks trapped in a condition confused with his own purpose.

*Hyperbole*

Hyperbole is a kind of figurative language that expresses something extravagant. The exaggeration of hyperbole is frequently used to demonstrate more severe emotions in its targets. In short, it is used to express something or a state or condition in a bigger way than a real condition.  From the 11 songs in the album, the researchers discovered 9 pieces of data of lyrics that contained Hyperbole which represented 41% of the data result.

**Extract 15:**

*"Following a star has to lead to where you are"*

The lyrics above are from the tenth track, "Nothing I've Ever Known". This line contained hyperbole as it explains how someone meets a person by following a star. In short, the lyrics show something exaggerated. As we know, stars only can appear at night. The star cannot show or give information about someone's location. The true meaning of the star in this sentence is ours to pray to God to give us guidance for us to find what we are looking for.

*Personification*

Personification is a figurative language which makes inanimate objects or things that are immobile appear to be alive. From the 11 songs in the album, the researchers discovered 4 pieces of data of lyrics that contained Personification which represented 18% of data result.

**Extract 19:**

*"If you can't catch a wave then you're never gonna ride it"*

The lyric above is from the third track "You Can't Take Me". As the author creates an inanimate object with traits that mirror those of a human, this lyric is a personification. Waves cannot be caught or ridden. In the lyrics, the waves seem to have movements that can be done by humans. Therefore, the lyrics are personification.

*Symbol*

Symbols can be personal feelings or occurrences that are invoked in an indirect and discretionary way, such as literary language. Abrams (1999) stated, "Symbolism is only used to describe words or phrases that denote things or events that themselves denote things or have a range of references, beyond themselves". From 11 songs, the researchers only found 1 data of this type in 1 song which makes this type the least type found in this research.

**Extract 22**:

*"I had a dream, that we flew on golden wings"*

The lyrics above are from the fifth track, "Brothers Under the Sun". Golden wings can be the receptacle that carries someone very special to you in their journey. In this lyric, Spirit

dreamed he and his special person flew on golden wings. This means the Spirit wants to be together with his special person in their journey to reach their dream. Therefore, this lyric contained a symbol.

***The Functions of Figurative Languages in the songs of the movie "Spirit: Stallion of the Cimarron"***

This part examines the functions of each figurative language found in "Spirit: Stallion of the Cimarron" songs. After finding what kind of figurative language is found in Spirit: Stallion of the Cimarron songs, the researchers examine the function of each figurative language. As the researchers mentioned earlier, the theory by Perrine (1969) was used to determine each figurative language's function. In addition, the researchers analyze and consider the function of each figurative language based on the context and the meaning of the lyrics which are displayed in the table below.

Table 2: The Function of Figurative Languages in the songs of the movie "Spirit: Stallion of the Cimarron"

| No | The Function of Figurative Languages | Applied as function | Frequency | Percentage |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | To give imaginative pleasure | Simile, hyperbole, personification, and symbol | 8 | 36% |
| 2. | To bring additional imagery | Hyperbole | 1 | 5% |
| 3. | To increase emotional intensity | Metaphor, hyperbole, and personification | 10 | 45% |
| 4. | To say much in a brief compass | Metaphor, simile, and hyperbole | 3 | 18% |
| **Total Data** | | | **22** | **100%** |

*To give imaginative pleasure*

The first figurative language's function by Perrine (1969) is employed to give imaginative pleasure, which implies that it encourages readers or listeners to develop their imagination. After examining the data findings, the researchers counted this function representing 36% of all data. It serves as simile, hyperbole, personification, and symbol.

**Extract 8:**

*"You run like the river*
*You shine like the sun*
*You fly like an eagle"*

The lyrics above are from the last track, "I Will Always Return". This sentence is a simile because it compares a thing with different things. As the researchers explained earlier, the lyric depicts someone who has provided him happiness, joy, and freedom. This simile serves to give imaginative pleasure by encouraging the reader to use their imagination to imagine the person's appearance and characteristics.

**Extract 14:**

*"This place is paradise, It's the place I call home"*

The lyrics above are from the seventh track, "This Is Where I Belong". The lyrics are hyperbole since it is exaggerated. The researchers concluded this line's function, which is to give imaginative pleasure. This lyric can stimulate the reader or listener's imagination more concretely to visualize the place called paradise by Spirit.

*To bring additional imagery*

Perrine (1969) stated that using a figure of speech is a technique for adding imagery to verse, concretizing the abstract, and making poetry pleasurable. Through this function, a thing or abstract concept becomes concrete and encourages readers or listeners to use their imaginations and expand on their ideas. This function represents 5% of all data, which serves in hyperbole.

**Extract 17:**

*"I'll run like the river*

*I'll follow the sun*
*I'll fly like an eagle to where I belong"*

The lyrics above are taken from the last track, "I Will Always Return (Finale)". Since the lyrics have much-exaggerated action, it is classified as hyperbole. As the sentence has many things, like a river, sun, and an eagle, it can serve as additional imagery which can make the reader or listener imagine the journey.

*To increase emotional intensity*

According to Perrine (1969), a figure of speech may add emotional depth to a remark that would otherwise be purely informative and can be used to express sentiments as well as facts. The increased emotional intensity is a natural consequence of the reader's imagination and fantasy coming to life in their head. Once they are fully immersed in their imagination, they may experience the emotions that the author or speaker intended for them to feel. This function is the best function of figurative language found in this study. It representing 45% of data, which served as the function of metaphor, hyperbole, and personification,

**Extract 5**:

*"And in the hour of darkness, your light gets me through"*

The lyrics above are metaphors taken from the last track "I Will Always Return (Finale)". As the researcher mentioned before, this line means someone grateful for the presence of his special person for bringing him happiness. Imagining how grateful he is, can make us feel the speaker's emotions.

*To say much in a brief compass*

Perrine (1969) says that figure of speech is a method of concentration, a technique of saying much in a brief compass. By utilizing this function, the author expresses his ideas and goals without going into much detail. The writer only mentions one idea or more to say much briefly. After examining the data findings, the researchers counted this function representing 18% of data. It serves as metaphor, simile, and hyperbole function.

**Extract 4:**

*"I've got nothing left, just an empty heart"*

The lyrics above are metaphors taken from the ninth track, "Sound the Bugle". By using the expression 'empty heart', it can express the writer's intention. The lyrics contained a metaphor, which is an empty heart. An empty heart means having or showing a lack of feeling or compassion for others. Therefore, the sentence has a fourth function.

**Extract 7:**

*"Right now, I feel just like a leaf on a breeze"*

The line above is a simile discovered from the tenth track "Nothing I've Ever Known". This line has the fourth function because in this line the speaker compares his condition with a leaf. Leaf on a breeze means "someone who does not have a clear purpose in their life." As a result, the writer mentions the idea of a person who thinks trapped in a condition confused with his purpose with a simile. Therefore, the function to say much in a brief compass serves as this data's function.

**Discussions**

Based on the part findings above, here the researchers appends a brief discussion. This study discussed the figurative language found in the soundtrack of the film" Spirit: Stallion of the Cimarron".

***Types of Figurative Languages in the songs of the movie "Spirit: Stallion of the Cimarron"***

As the researcher mentioned before, figurative language is a kind of language that employs words and expressions that have a meaning other than their literal interpretation. In line with this, Bradshaw (1997) states figurative language is a figure of speech that includes word

combinations whose meaning cannot be inferred from an analysis of the individual word meanings. In short, figurative language employs several words to represent a single thing, person, or idea.

To discover the figurative language in the song lyrics, the researchers analyze them based on the theory of Abrams (1999). Although Abrams classifies types of figurative language into twenty types, the researchers focus on only ten of them which are metaphor, simile, hyperbole, personification, synecdoche, onomatopoeia, allusion, symbolism, metonymy, and irony. From the twelve types, the researchers found 22 data which consist of five kinds of figurative language including metaphor, hyperbole, simile, personification, and symbol. The researchers found 5 data of metaphor, 3 data of simile, 9 data of hyperbole, 4 data of personification, and 1 data of symbol. The most common type found in the Spirit: Stallion of the Cimarron's songs is hyperbole, while symbol is the least type found in the Spirit: Stallion of the Cimarron's songs.

### *The Functions of Figurative Languages in the songs of the movie "Spirit: Stallion of the Cimarron"*

Following the second problem of the study, that is the functions of each figurative language discovered in the Spirit: Stallion of the Cimarron's songs. As we know, figurative language has the function to describe a situation or image that is linked by emotive and dramatic feelings, either verbally or in writing. Therefore, the researchers analyze each figurative language's function found in this study based on Perrine (1969) which divides the function of figurative language into four namely, to give imaginative pleasure, to increase the emotional intensity, to say much in a brief compass and to bring additional imagery. The researchers identified and examined all of these functions based on the context and meaning of each figurative language.

The researchers found the first function, to give imaginative pleasure as many 8 data out of 22, which serves on some data that contain simile, hyperbole, personification, and symbol. To bring additional imagery is the second function of Figurative Languages discovered in this study. The researchers found this function with an amount of 1 data and it applied to hyperbole. Increasing emotional intensity is the next function of Perrine (1969). This function is the most discovered function, with an amount of 10 data. It served as function to metaphor, hyperbole, personification, and imagery. Lastly, the fourth function is to say much in a brief compass. The data of this function are only 3 out of 22, which applied in metaphor, simile, and hyperbole found in this study.

There are some differences between this study and previous studies. In previous studies, the researchers focused on most types of figurative language found and its meaning. Here in the study, the researchers focus not only the figurative language, but also the function of each figurative language found based on its meaning and context.

### CONCLUSION

Based on several points discovered in the findings and discussions of the previous chapter, the researchers come to some conclusions. The first point is the kind of figurative language found in the songs of the movie "Spirit: Stallion of the Cimarron". In addition, the second point is the functions of each figurative language found in "Spirit: Stallion of the Cimarron " songs.

To discover what types of figurative language found in song lyrics from the movie "Spirit: Stallion of the Cimarron", the researchers used the theory by Abrams (1999) which classifies figurative language into ten, including metaphor, hyperbole, simile, personification, synecdoche, onomatopoeia, allusion, symbolism, metonymy, and irony. After analyzing the songs, the researchers discovered 5 types of figurative language in song lyrics from "Spirit: Stallion of the Cimarron" movie, namely metaphor, simile, hyperbole, personification, and symbol with a total of 22 data. From these types of figurative language, hyperbole is the most

common type with 9 data, which represent 41% data. On the other hand, symbols are the least type of figurative language found with 1 data, which represent 5% data.

Furthermore, the function of each figurative language found in song lyrics from "Spirit: Stallion of the Cimarron" movie was also discovered. To examine each function, the researchers analyzed it based on theory by Perrine (1969), which divides function of figurative language into four, including to bring additional imagery, to give imaginative pleasure, to say much in a brief compass. and to increase emotional intensity. In addition, the researchers determine these functions based on the lyric's meaning and context. To increase emotional intensity is the most applied figurative language's function in the songs of the movie "Spirit: Stallion of the Cimarron" with 10 data. Meanwhile, the function to bring additional imagery is the least function found with only 1 data.

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