

**FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE ON *BAD BOYS FOR LIFE* MOVIE:
A SEMANTIC STUDY**

SKRIPSI

*Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
For the Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd)
English Education Program*

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ABSTRACT

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The study deals with semantic analysis on “Bad Boys For Life” movie. People like to watch movie especially the one which started by the famous actor. “Bad Boys For Life” movie is a movie that started by Will Smith, a famous American actor which contains beautiful words. Thus, this qualitative research is generated to identify and analyzed the types and meaning of figurative language used in “Bad Boys For Life” movie based on Miles & Huberman (1994) theory. There were 45 sentences contain 11 from category style rhetorical and comparisons or similarities types of figurative language found on “Bad Boys For Life” movie, they are : 12 epithet, 7 simile, 6 onomatopoeia, 5 metaphor, 4 hyperbole, 3 metonymy, 3 allegory, 2 irony, 1 personification, 1 synecdoche, 1 allusion. The figurative language used in this movie to describe something which understandable, comparable, imaginable, unpredictable, funny and serious.

Keywords : Figurative Language, Movie, Semantic.

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Medan, November 2021

Dwi Riska Devi

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Figurative language is a phrase or sentence that is different from the literal meaning, which is very difficult to understand because its meaning is different from the context or reality. In addition that figurative language formed based on comparison and similarity, Keraf (2009:136). From the above definition, we can conclude that to compare one thing with other things, means trying to find a characteristic that is similar to both comparisons. Dancygier and Sweetser (2014) stated that figurative language is thought related to one aspect of what gives a text in expressing the idea in particular language and poetic text-special esthetic value. Figurative language can be an idea, opinion, or thought consisting of syntax, words, and phrases to meet a particular conditions or situations. According to Dale, et.all (1971:220), figurative language is beautiful words that are used to given an affect in way to make comparison between one thing to another thing. He also says that the use of figurative words can create special implications. In addition, the figurative language itself is usually used to analyze the deeper meaning of a word.

Some authors used figurative language to create images in the reader's mind and express ideas in a fresh, vibrant and imaginative way. Moreover, figurative language used to certain effects. It means that the figurative makes the study more attractive with the meaning and message hidden in each sentence that is perceived

and conveyed by understanding the literal meaning of the words and phrases in the sentence. The purpose of understanding figurative language in this study is to allow people to cultivate and color the words beautifully in the content of the sentence. For communication, it has the function of avoiding false assumptions or misunderstandings about what people are saying in the content of conversations. So that this is fully understood by the reader.

Basically, figurative language is part of semantic. Saeed (1997:3) in his book entitled “Semantics” stated that semantics is the study of meaning of words and sentence or semantics is the of meaning communicated through language. Then, Kreidler (1998:3) stated semantics is the systematic study of meaning, and linguistic semantics is the study of how languages organize and express meanings. In addition, according to Griffith (2006) semantics is the study of word meaning and sentence meaning, abstracted away from context of use. Further, Griffith stated that semantics is the study of “toolkit” for meaning : knowledge encoded in the vocabulary of the language and in its patterns for building more elaborate meaning, up to the level of the sentence meaning. Based on some of the above explanations, it can be said that semantics is a branch of linguistics that studies meaning and symbols, and has the same scientific status as other branches of science.

As human beings, we need to know that meaning plays an apparently important role in all speech act situations. Without meaning, every utterance of a language is useless or meaningless. If there is no language, or if the language is not intended to convey meaning, then there is no thought interaction that we do in

our daily lives. To support the above explanation, Wren (1981:488) stated figurative language is a departure from the ordinary form of expression or the ordinary course of ideas in order to produce a greater effect. It means that figurative language is a way of expression that can imply the desired meaning by giving very different effects literally. Then, the figurative language is used to create a certain effect. In its use, to aim create an imaginative impression for the listener or speaker. That proves the figurative languages is related to semantics, figurative language is language that uses words or expressions with a meaning that is different from the literal interpretation. It means learning the meaning of a language, also called semantics. Figurative language is commonly used in literature form.

Literature is a way for humans to express emotions, thoughts, experiences, feelings, expectations, and beliefs. In addition, movie is a part of literature. As we know that with semantic we can know the true meaning script in movie. Movie is a medium that disseminates moving pictures, that is series of images projected on a screen in order to create the illusion (deception) motion of the living. Furthermore, according to Michael Rabiger (2009) Movie is a media which made by an idea to produced in the form of videos. One of the important elements of movies is to entertain and meaning. So, movies can be defined as a cinematographic work that can be used as a tool of cultural education. Although movies were originally used as commercial works and entertainment media, during their development, movies were often used as learning media in global education. Therefore, it's a means that helps to learn new languages.

Based on the explanation above, this research was analyzed figurative language in a movie because almost all people like to watch movies. However, sometimes people watched without understanding the meaning of the movies. This film is a genre of action comedy and is the sequel to "Bad Boy" (1995) and "Bad Boy 2" (2003). This time, the film tells the action of detective partner Mike Lowrey (Will Smith) and Detective Marcus Burnett (Martin Lawrence). In their actions to quell crime, they often acted silly. They also always argue with each other, even on unimportant issues. The interesting thing about this movie is that they are not only partners with the Miami police, but they are as close as brothers. They help each other, and every word they say can inspire us as listeners. Of course, this movie has a figurative languages, and we must know it so that we can understand the meaning in every words or sentences and can enjoy this movie as audiences. This movie directed by Adil El Arbi and Bilal Fallah. The movie also plays other actors such as Vanessa Hudgens, Alexander Ludwig, Charles Melton, Paola Nunez, Kate Del Castillo, Nicky Jam and Danjo Pantoliano.

We know that many things the readers get after reading this study is that movie is one of the literature to be enjoyed. However, this movie also serves as a learning medium. As an audience, we are not only entertained, but also able to understand the hidden meaning of each phrase. In any case, the figurative language of the movie can invite the reader to see it. Also, this movie is very interesting, popular and very well known in society. Most people don't understand what an actor means when they watch a movie. Based on my experience and friends when we watch a movie, we just watch without knowing the meaning of

every word being said is. It is very difficult to know the meaning of the movie. Therefore, this research was analyze figurative language on a movie with the title Figurative Language On “ Bad Boys For Life ” Movie : A Semantic Study.

B. Identification of the Problem

Related on the background above, the following problems that found :

1. It is hard to identify the types of figurative language on “Bad Boys For Life” Movie.
2. It is difficult to understand the meaning of figurative language that is used on “Bad Boys For Life” Movie.

C. The scope and limitations

The scope and limitations of this research focused on the types of figurative language and meanings contained on “Bad Boys For Life”Movie.

D. Formulation of the Problem

The problems of this research are formulated in the following :

1. What are the types of figurative languages used on “Bad Boys For Life” movie ?
2. What are the meaning of each figurative language sentences used on “Bad Boys For Life” Movie?

E. Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the research are stated as follows:

1. To find out the types of figurative languages used on “Bad Boys For Life” Movie.
2. To analyze the meaning of figurative language sentences used on “Bad Boys For

Life” Movie.

F. Significances of the Study

The findings of the study are expected to be useful theoretically and practically. Theoretically, this research can give information to the readers about the types of figurative language used in a script of movie. In addition, this research also can helps the readers understand about what the meanings of figurative language in a in “Bad Boys For Life” movie.

Practically, this research can give information to the society about the types of figurative language found in “Bad Boys For Life” movie. Moreover, can be a contribution to the students of English department in analyzing the types of figurative language in script of movie by using semantic analysis and as a reference for those who are interested in the subject of linguistic as guidance or comparison in writing thesis with the same subject.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Theoretical Framework

This chapter presents a review of the literature and the explanation of the related materials. The theoretical framework aims to provide concepts applied in this research. In conducting research, a theory is needed to explain several concepts to explain some of the concepts applied in the research. so the reader is convinced, understand, and compelled to read.

1. Semantics

Charles W (1998: 3) stated semantic is the systematic of meaning, and linguistic semantic is the study of how languages organize and express meanings. Semantic is concerned with how the system language works. Sometimes in communication the hearer feels difficult to understand the meaning of the speaker. Then, Yule (1996: 114) stated that semantics is the study of the meaning of words, phrases, and sentences. In semantics analysis, there is always an attempt to focus on what the words conventionally mean on a particular occasion. In addition, Griffiths (2006:1) stated the study of the “toolkit” for meaning: knowledge encoded in the vocabulary of the language and its patterns for building more elaborate meanings, up to the level of sentence meanings. Meaning is an important part of the language. We can use language for the motive of communication and meaning plays a very important role in language communication.

Based on explanations about semantics from several experts, it can be concluded that semantics is a science that studies the meaning of words contained in sentences. It is a process of coding vocabulary and other language structures, to develop more specific ones of meanings so that it can be used or communicated in a language. People also need a study about meaning that gives clear explanation of meaning. It will be easy for them to show their intentions in their daily activities. According to Geoffrey Leech (1974) “There are at least seven types of meaning”, they are :

a. Conceptual Meaning

Conceptual which means abstract meaning that is additionally famous is the denotative or psychological feature which means is widely assumed to be the central consider communication. We can also call the conceptual Meaning as literal or dictionary meaning. Also known as “ denotative” or cognitive” meaning. This type of meaning can be explained by breaking the world into different semantic constituents. Conceptual meaning is also called logical or cognitive meaning. (Leech 2009) conceptual meaning plays an enormous role in linguistic communication for it has a complex and sophisticated organization which may be compared with, and cross-related to, similiar organization on the syntactic and phonological level of language.

b. Connotative Meaning

Connotative is kind of associated meaning. Certain characteristics or features are associated with a particular world. Connotative meaning includes not only physical characteristics but also psychological, historical and social properties.

(Leech 2009) As it can be seen from the definition, connotative meaning unavoidably overlaps with certain aspects of the conceptual meaning. Connotative meaning is what people think about two words and find whether it is possible or impossible the word has two different meaning from the denotative meaning.

c. Collocative Meaning

Collocative meaning consists of the associations a word acquire on account of the meaning of words. Which tend to occur in its environment. It is created with the collocative of one word with the other. In Collocative Meaning, a particular word goes with another particular word. Linguistic communication conspicuously includes the communication of something through association with words which tend to occur in the context of another word.

d. Social Meaning

Leech stresses that the social type of meaning includes all the social circumstances regarding the use of a piece of language. These two meaning are concerned with two aspects of communication which are derived from the situation or environment in which an utterance or sentence was produced in a language. Of these two, social meaning was that information which a piece of language (i.e. a pronunciation variation, a word, phrase, sentence, etc.,) conveys about the social circumstance of its use.

e. Affective Meaning

Affective meaning is largely a parasite category in the sense that to express our emotions we rely upon the mediation of the other categories of meaning-

conceptual, connotative or stylistic. Emotional expressions through style come about, for instance, when we adopt an impolite tone to express friendliness. On the other hand, there are elements of language whose chief function is to express emotion. When we use these, we communicate feelings and attitudes without the mediation of any other kind of semantic function.

f. Reflective Meaning

Reflective meaning is the meaning which arises in cases of multiple conceptual meaning. It is what is communicated through association with another sense of the same expression. It occurs when one sense of word forms part of our response to another sense.

g. Thematic Meaning

Thematic meaning is mainly a matter of selection between alternative grammatical constructions. In thematic meaning, the theme remains the same, but the order of two sentences may change. Thematic meaning is mainly a matter of choice between alternative grammatical construction. Thematic meaning is that which is communicated by the way in which a speaker or writer organizes the message, in terms of ordering, focus, and emphasis (Leech, 1981,p.19).

2. Figurative Language

Language is a very important tool in social life. When someone uses language to communicate or convey an idea, someone has their own way of

conveying a thought to others. 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, produce a clear understanding, of interest to the reader. 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. Keraf (2009) stated figurative language is a way to express thoughts through language. Usually it shows the spirit and personality of every words. The use of figurative language in a sentence often has the effect of certain influences. But the most important one is that figurative language has an influence for the meaning to be conveyed. In addition, according to Dian Siti Khodijah in her paper (2010: 2) mentioned that figurative language is categorized as the implied meaning, because the words used in figurative language is not the real meaning but it is the connotative meaning. She is also explains that it is language whit it's literally in compatible term forces the readers to attend connotation rather than to the denotation.

Based on some explanations above, we can conclude that figurative language is language that uses words or expressions with a meaning that is different from the literal interpretation. Moreover, figure of speech a typical way of expressing thoughts and feelings in written form or orally, in order to achieve beautiful words or sentences with certain effects.

3. Types of Figurative Language

There are many types of figurative language. In this research discusses the figurative language based on Gorys Keraf's perception, consisting of : firstly, figures of speech that included into category style rhetorical. There are twenty-one type of figures of speech in this category, namely : hyperbole, paradox, litotes, alliteration, asonasi, anastrof, and so on. But in this section, only focuss about the theory of hyperbole, which is associated with this research. Secondly, figure of speech was formed based on comparisons or similarities. In this category there are sixteen types of figurative language Keraf (2009, p. 138), namely: simile, metaphor, personification, allegory, allusion, eponym, epithet, synecdoche, metonymy, antonomasia, hipalase, irony, satire, innuendo, antiphrasis, and paronomasia. However, in this research only focuses on discussing eleven types of figurative language on Keraf's theory. As follows:

a. Simile

A simile is a figure of speech that compares two unlike things and uses the words "like" or "as" and they are commonly used in everyday communication. According to Gorys keraf in the book entitled diction and style (2009: 138). Simile is a comparison that is explicit. What is meant by the comparison that is explicit is that it implies the same thing with another thing. To that end, it requires an effort that explicitly indicates that similarity, the words: like, same, as, such, etc. For example : My friend is like a doll.

b. Metaphor

Metaphor is a part of figurative language using an analogy or close comparison between two things that are not normally treated as if they had anything in common. It seems like simile that is to comparison but in metaphor does not use “as” or “like” to create the comparison. Metaphor is common means of extending the uses and references of words. For example : Time is money.

c. Personification

Personification is the process assigning human characteristic into non-human things. Personification is a part of figurative language that is giving the attribute of human beings to animal, an object or a concept. It is sub type of metaphor, an implied comparison in which the figurative term of the comparison is always human being. Keraf (2009, p. 140) declared that “personification is a kind of figurative language which describes lifeless thing as if has human being nature”. For example : The sun smiled at me.

d. Hyperbole

According Gorys Keraf in the book entitled diction and style (2001: 135), hyperbole is a figure of speech that contains an exaggeration, by exaggerating something or discussed style containing an overstatement. Hyperbole is an exaggeration more than the fact. The language can make attention to the reader and it is an exaggeration of object. For example : I have a million things to do.

e. Metonymy

Metonymy is a figurative meaning in which the name of one object or idea is substituted for that of another closely associated with it. According to Keraf (2009), metonymy is a figure of speech that uses a word to represent another thing closely related to the word itself. The relationship between the word and represented thing can be as an inventor and his invention, owner and the owned thing, and so on. For example : “The crown” used for “The King”. From the example above, “The crown” is identical with “The King”, a person who leads a kingdom or empire.

f. Synecdoche

Synecdoche is a word or phrase in which a part of something is used to represent a whole, or a whole is used to represent a part of something. According to Keraf (2009), synecdoche is a term derived from Greek word *Synekdechesthai* that means “receiving together”. Synecdoche is a kind of figurative language that mentions part of a thing to signify the whole thing or uses the whole to signify the part. For example : Australia lost by two goals. Australia is used to represent the Australian team (Oxford Learner’s Dictionary).

g. Irony

Irony is the contrast between the actual meaning of word statement and the suggestion of another meaning. According to Keraf (2009:143), “irony is figure of speech in which words are used in such a way that their intended meaning is different from the actual meaning of the words”. In simple words, it is a difference

between the appearance and the reality. For example : I love your voice when you stop singing.

h. Epithet

Epithet is a reference that states a particular trait of a person or a thing. According to (Keraf, 2009:141) Epithet is a part of figurative language which likes a hint to declare a specific nature or characteristic of the people or things. That explanation is a descriptive phrase which explains or replaces the name of person or things. For example : Raja rimba is used for lion.

i. Allegory

Allegory is narrative or description that has meaning beneath the surface one. Allegory description that has another meaning. The meaning beneath is different from its description. Keraf (2009, p. 140) declared that “allegory is a short story which contains figurative language”. For example : The story of Romeo and Juliet.

j. Allusion

Allusion is a part of figurative language which likes a hint to try suggesting the similarity between people, places, and events. Basically, it is a reference which explicit and implicit to the events, figures, or places in real life (Keraf, 2009, p. 141). Here are the examples of allusion. For example : Your backyard is a Garden of Eden.

k. Onomatopoeia

Onomatopoeia is a word (sometimes made up) that is associated with a sound. The word phonetically imitates, resembles or suggests the sound that it describes. Onomatopoeia is used to describe how a certain word sounds exactly as it is. According to J.G. Herder in Gorys Keraf (1990: 3), onomatopoeia is naming an object based on the sound produced by the object itself. The object in question is the sound of an animal or natural event. For example : “Whoosh” is the sound of the wind.

4. Bad Boys For Life Movie

Bad Boys is a series of American action comedy films created by George Gallo. It stars Will Smith and Martin Lawrence as two detectives in the Miami Police Department, Mike Lowrey and Marcus Burnett. Joe Pantoliano and Theresa Randle also appear in all three films. Michael Bay directed the first two films and Adil & Bilal helmed the third. Gabrielle Union, who starred in the second installment, also stars alongside Jessica Alba in a spin-off television series, L.A.'s Finest. The series has grossed over \$840 million worldwide. The first film received mixed reviews from critics, the second was unfavorably received and the third had a generally positive reception. Bad Boys exactly have 3 series, the first is Bad Boys(1995), Bad Boys II (2003), and the last “Bad Boys For Life”(2020).

In conducted this research, it only focused on the “Bad Boys For Life” movie (BBFL) which was the third movie series from the previous movie “ Bad

Boys II". BBFL movie is a 2020 American action comedy film that is the sequel to *Bad Boys II* (2003). Will Smith and Martin reprise their starring roles in the film, which is directed by Adil & Bilal and written by Chris Bremner, Peter Craig and Joe Carnahan. The film's cast also includes Paola Núñez, Vanessa Hudgens, Alexander Ludwig, Charles Melton, Kate del Castillo, Nicky Jam, and Joe Pantoliano. It was produced by Smith, Jerry Bruckheimer, and Doug Belgrad.

In BBFL movie, Miami detectives Mike Lowrey and Marcus Burnett investigate a string of murders tied to Lowrey's troubled past. A third *Bad Boys* film had been discussed over the years after the release of the second in 2003, with Michael Bay stating he would be interested in returning to direct, but budgetary constraints made going ahead difficult. The film went through several attempts to enter production over the course of a decade, with a variety of writers and directors attached. The project was eventually finalized and green-lit in October 2018, and filming began the following year, lasting from January to June 2019. Principal photography took place in Atlanta, Miami, and Mexico City.

BBFL movie was theatrically released in the United States on January 17, 2020, by Sony Pictures Releasing under the Columbia Pictures label. The film received generally positive reviews from critics,^[7] becoming the best-reviewed film in the series. It also grossed \$426.5 million worldwide, making it the highest-grossing installment of the series, the biggest January release of all time, the fourth highest-grossing film of 2020 and the highest-grossing American film of that year.

B. Relevant Studies

Previous researches with figurative language as the topic of investigation. In conducting the research, the researcher used them as references. As follow:

1. The previous research was done by Radna Tulus Wibisno, and Pratomo Widodo entitled "An Analysis of Figurative Language in Online Short Story Posted on The Jakarta Post". This study aimed to found some types of figurative language and the meaning implied by the figurative language used in selected short story on online the Jakarta Post. The researcher used qualitative method. It is designed to identify some figurative language by understanding the general meaning when they are used in the short story. After the data are gathered, they classified, analyzed, and interpreted by using several theories namely the theory of Figurative Language by Perrine (1982:61), and Short Story by Klarer (1998:13). The writer found some types of figurative language in the short story; those are personification, simile, symbol, and onomatopoeia. This idea is similar to my research, but the difference is in the object being examined and using different theories.
2. The second research is conducted by I Gusti Agung Bagus Santa Putra, I Gede Putu Sudana, Sang Ayu Isnun Maharani with the title "The Figurative Language In "Twilight" Movie Script". This study aimed to identify and analyze the types of figurative language used in the film script "Twilight" and the meanings contained therein. This study is conducted by using a descriptive qualitative method. The data in this study were analyzed qualitatively based on the Theory of Figurative Language proposed by K. L. Knickerbocker and H.

Willard Reninger (1963) and Theory of Meaning proposed by Geoffrey Leech (1974). The results of this study indicate that there are eight types of figurative language found, namely; simile, personification, metonymy, hyperbole, irony, paradox, dead metaphor and allusion .

C. Conceptual Framework

A conceptual framework is a design that is applicable to the subject under investigation. Every study must have a clear concept or design, as they have a significant impact on the topic to be investigated. The concept can facilitate a problem solving to find out figurative language on BBFL movie. Figurative language is a style of language used to convey a message imaginatively and figuratively which aims to make the reader get a certain effect from the style of language used. There are several types of figurative language. However, this research focuses on the types and meanings of figurative language found in the selected BBFL movie. In linguistics, the study of meaning in language is called semantics. The concept of this research is drawn as follow :

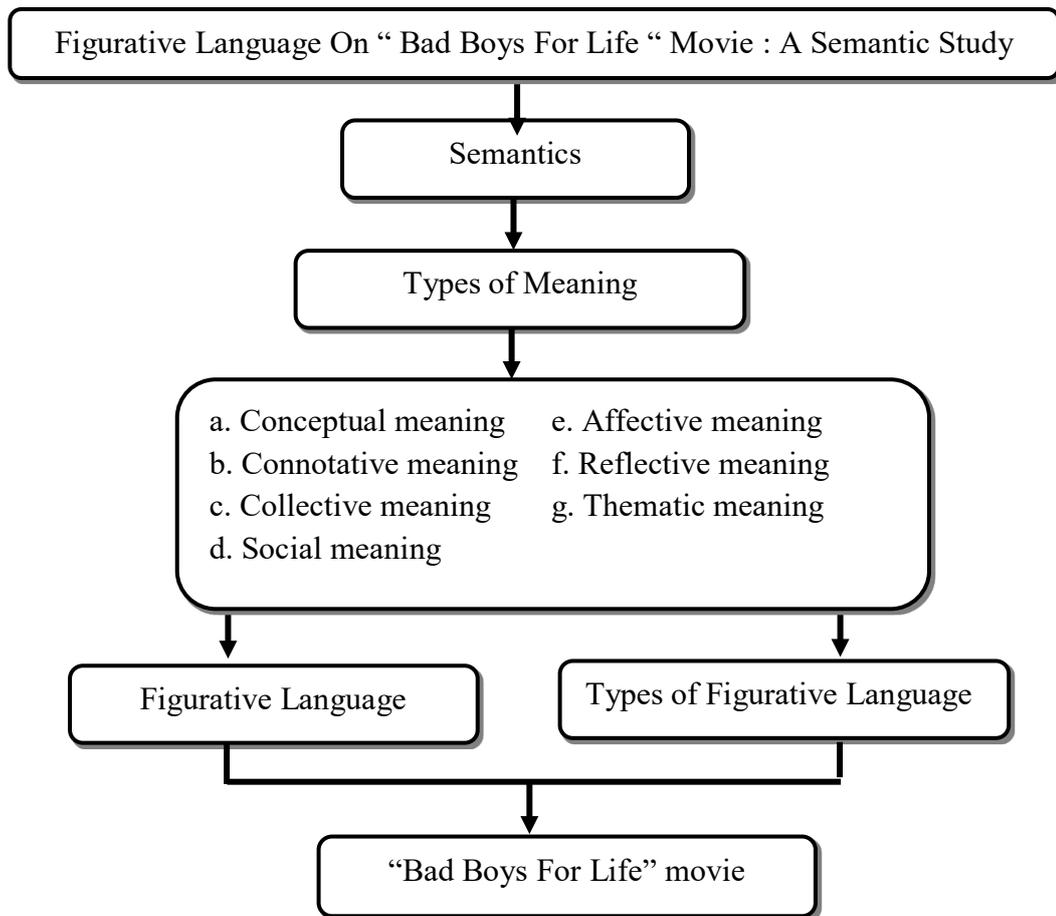


Figure 1. Conceptual Framework of Figurative Language

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY OF RESEARCH

A. Research Design

This study used descriptive and qualitative methods because the data source is scripted movies. Descriptive qualitative methods is used to describe situations, events, or to accumulate basic data. This research analyzes the types and meanings of figurative language in BBFL movie. By using this qualitative research design, the goal is to obtain good analytical results and discover the types and meanings of figurative languages for readers. Sugiyono (2010) stated that descriptive qualitative method means a method which has purpose to describe by using facts with relation between interpretation and data, not only to look for the truth but also to look for the understanding of the observation.

B. Source of Data

The data sources are from the movie and the transcript of the dialogue spoken by the characters in BBFL movie. The movie can be accessed in Terbit21.com. And the transcript was not written for this research because it was from <https://scrapsfromtheloft.com/2020/05/06/bad-boys-for-life-2020-script/>.

C. The Techniques of Collecting Data

Data collection techniques was used to collect relevant data for research discussions. In this research , documentation method was applied to collect the

data in this research. According to Sugiyono (2015: 329), documentation is a method used to obtain data and information in the form of books, archives, documents, writing numbers, and pictures in the form of reports and information that can support the research. The documentation used to collect data and then be observed and analyzed to get the conclusion as the research result.

Documentation method implies that the collected data are from the web/internet, video, transcription, and a few books. The data would be collected by the following steps, such as:

1. Watching the Movie
2. Reading and understanding the script of movie.
3. Selecting the words and coding to mark the types figurative language found in the script of movie.
4. Writing down the data containing Figurative Language which selected from data source in the note book.

D. The Techniques for Analyzing Data

Data analysis is the part which consists of the process of data reduction which the final of this part is going to conclude the data (Darmadi, 2011: 257).

According to Miles & Huberman (1994, p: 10) analysis consists of three activities that occur simultaneously: data reduction, data display, conclusions drawing/verification. These steps are as follows:

1. Data Redution

According to Miles & Huberman (1994, p: 10) Data reduction refer to the process selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data

that appear in written-up field notes or transcriptions. As data collection proceeds, further episodes of data reduction occur (writing summaries, coding, teasing out themes, making cluster, making partitions, writing memos). Data reduction is part of the analysis. With data reduction in this research can get rid of unnecessary parts and organize data to get the final conclusions that can be drawn and verified.

In this study, data reduction refers to the process of selecting figurative language in BBFL movie. This first process is finding types of figurative language in BBFL movie.

2. Data Display

A display is an organized, compressed assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing and action. (Miles & Huberman, 1994, p: 11). They believe that better data display are the primary means for valid qualitative analysis, which consist of: various types of matrices, graphics, networks and charts. All of it is designed to combine information that is arranged in a coherent and easily accessible form. Thus an analyst can see what is happening, and determine whether to draw the correct conclusions or continue to carry out the analysis according to the suggestions told by the presentation as something that might be useful.

In this study, data display is an organized assembly of information that permits drawing and action taking. After analyzing whole data founded from BBFL movie. This research display the result of the analysis on by making the description of types and contextual meaning of figurative language in BBFL movie.

3. Conclusion Drawing/ Verification

According to Miles & Huberman (1994, p: 11), conclusion is only half of a Gemini configuration. Conclusion are also verified as the analyst proceed. When in the midst of data collection, this research had a brief conclusion. To draw conclusions, of course, cannot be done haphazardly, it must go back to see the data to be verified. The final 20 conclusions do not only occur at the time of the data collection process, but need to be verified so that they are truly accountable.

The conclusion taken is directed and not deviated from the data analyzed, even if the final research is reached. In this study used steps to analyze the data collection to produce the finding and answer the research question in the chapter I.

The steps are mention below :

1. Reading Script in BBFL movie carefully.
2. Finding the figurative language in BBFL movie.
3. Determining the type of and meaning of figurative language.
4. Drawing conclusion according to the result.

CHAPTER IV
DATA AND DATA ANALYSIS

A. Data Collection

As mentioned in the objectives of the research, this research is aimed at identifying and analyzing figurative language and convey the meaning that found on BBFL movie. The data was collected and selected from the script on BBFL movie. There are 11 types figurative languages that found in figurative language, namely : simile, metaphor, personification, hyperbole, metonymy, synecdoche, irony, epithet, allegory, allusion, and onomatopoeia. This research used connotative meaning to convey the meaning in each sentences of figurative language that found on BBFL movie. Connotative meaning is when a word suggest a set of associations or it is an imaginative or emotional suggestion connected with the words, while readers can relate to such associations. The table below presents checklist types of figurative language that visualized on BBFL movie. They are grouped by indicators.

Table 1.
Types of figurative language on “ Bad Boys For Life ” Movie.

Figurative Language	Expressions
a. Simile	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Smart as hell. 2. Dying all alone and sad as shit. 3. You look like a ghost, man. 4. He looks like a killer. 5. He’s crazy like me. 6. He’s ruthless like me. 7. He’s fearless like me.

b. Metaphor	<p>8. Love is hard.</p> <p>9. We're dangerous people.</p> <p>10. You are a vessel for the lord's work.</p> <p>11. That woman was a stone-cold killer.</p> <p>12. Mike, she's a bruja.</p>
c. Personification	<p>13. The streets is talking.</p>
d. Hyperbole	<p>14. Look, all you need to know is that I'll be running down criminals till I'm 100.</p> <p>15. We ride this thing till the wheels fall off.</p> <p>16. And your father and I have weathered storm after storm.</p> <p>17. It meant like, " We'll be together untill we burn ".</p>
e. Metonymy	<p>18. We ride together.</p> <p>19. Miami PD. Make a hole.</p> <p>20. Booker Grassie. Only arms dealer in Miami.</p>
f. Synecdoche	<p>21. No. No, we not doing that with the next generation.</p>
g. Irony	<p>22. Yeah, for life. It's off.</p> <p>23. A little something for your fans.</p>
h. Epithet	<p>24. Sorry rich white people.</p> <p>25. Joker.</p> <p>26. You a pop pop.</p> <p>27. But you still need to make a honest women out of my baby girl.</p> <p>28. Gonna replace us old dogs.</p> <p>29. Nigga, I don't tell you all my business.</p> <p>30. Bad boys for life.</p> <p>31. Old boy gonna need fluids and oxigen.</p> <p>32. This motherfucker stole something from me.</p> <p>33. All he took from you was the legend, " Bulletproof Mike ".</p> <p>34. You know they say you're dead, fuckboy.</p> <p>35. They call her La Bruja.</p>
i. Allegory	<p>36. When I looked into that little baby's eyes, something changed.</p> <p>37. I'm gonna penetrate this man's soul with my heart</p> <p>38. Brother, that's a darkness that shallows you</p>

	whole.
j. Allusion	39. Yeah, I'm vessel. Like David and Goliath.
k. Onomatopoeia	40. Whoops. 41. Whoo-hoo-hoo. 42. Uh-uh, okay ? Thats that shit. 43. Whoa ! Mamma mia! 44. Yeah. Knock, knock. 45. Oh ! oh! Ha, ha!

Based on the table above, it is clear that there are forty five expressions of figurative language used on script BBFL movie. The figurative language most used on script is epithet.

B. Data Analysis

1. Types of figurative language found On “ Bad Boys For Life ” Movie.

a. Simile

Simile is comparison of unlike things using the words “like” or “as”. In the words, simile is an indirect comparison of two things, which are unlike in their sense. Simile is used with the aim of sparking an interesting connection in the reader's mind.

1. Smart as hell.
2. Dying all alone and sad as shit.
3. You look like a ghost, man.
4. He looks like a killer.
5. He's crazy like me.
6. He's ruthless like me.

7. He's fearless like me.

The sentences above contain simile, because the words "like" or "as" are used to compare two different things in the sentence..

b. Metaphor

Metaphors are direct comparisons between two things that unlike similes, do not use the words "like" or "as". Metaphor is uses of word or phrase denoting kind of idea or object in place of another word or phrase for the purpose of suggesting a likeness between the two.

8. Love is hard.

9. We're dangerous people.

10. You are a vessel for the lord's work.

11. That woman was a stone-cold killer.

12. Mike, she's a bruja.

The expressions above contain metaphor, that expressions do not use the words "like" or "as." but to show that an object has similarities between the two.

c. Personification

Personification is a figurative language which compares inanimate objects or something that can not move in order to looks like animate. Further, it can behave like a human. Moreover, personification aims to represent the quality of experiencing situation and to provide a concrete image.

13. The street is talking.

There is a figurative language in the sentence above that is categorized as personification, because an object in the sentence is given of human qualities.

d. Hyprbole

Hyperbole is figure of speech which contains a point statement of exaggeration is it is. Hyperbole is an exaggeration more than the fact.

14. Look, all you need to know is that I'll be running down criminals till I'm 100.

15. We ride this thing till the wheels fall off.

16. And your father and I have weathered storm after storm.

17. It meant like, " We'll be together untill we burn ".

The above expressions are hyperbole, because these expressions described are exaggerated a bit more than they really are.

e. Metonymy

Metonymy is a figure of speech that replaces the name of a thing with the name of something else with which it is closely associated. We can come across examples of metonymy both from literature and in everyday life. Metonymy is a figure of speech that uses a concept closely related to the things actually meant.

18. We ride together.

19. Miami PD. Make a hole.

20. Booker Grassie. Only arms dealer in Miami.

The above expressions are classified as metonymy types. This expression is to replace the name of something with the name of something else with which it is closely related.

f. Synecdoche

Synecdoche is a figure of speech in which, most often, a part of something

is used to refer to its whole.

21. No. No, we not doing that with the next generation.

The sentence above is synecdoche, because the next generation in the sentence to represent the whole, or the whole for a part.

g. Irony

Irony is the literary device in which contradictory statements or situations reveal a reality that is different from what appears to be true.

22. Yeah, for life. It's off.

23. A little something for your fans.

There is a figurative language in the sentences above that is categorized as irony, because the above sentences contain contradictory statements.

h. Epithet

Epithet is part of figurative language which likes a hint to declare a specific nature or characteristic of the people or things. The explanation is a descriptive phrase which explains or replaces the name of person or things.

24. Sorry rich white people.

25. Joker.

26. You a pop pop.

27. But you still need to make a honest women out of my baby girl.

28. Gonna replace us old dogs.

29. Nigga, I don't tell you all my business.

30. Bad boys for life.

31. Old boy gonna need fluids and oxigen.
32. This motherfucker stole something from me.
33. All he took from you was the legend,“ Bulletproof Mike”.
34. You know they say you’re dead, fuckboy.
35. They call her La Bruja.

The above expressions are classified as epithet types, because this expression is to replace a person, place, or things by accompanying or replacing it with descriptive word.

i. Allegory

Allegory is a narration or description in which events, actions, characters, settings or objects represent specific abstractions or ideas.

36. When I looked into that little baby’s eyes, something changed.
37. I’m gonna penetrate this man’s soul with my heart
38. Brother, that’s a darkness that shallows you whole.

There is a figurative language in the sentences above that is categorized as allegory, because in the sentences above contain narration or description to represent specific abstractions or ideas.

j. Allusion

An allusion is a figure of speech that references a person, place, thing, or event. Each of these concepts can be real or imaginary, referring to anything from fiction, to folklore, to historical events and religious manuscripts.

39. Yeah, I’m vessel. Like David and Goliath

The sentence above is allusion, because David and Goliath in the sentence to referring to anything from fiction, to folklore, to historical.

k. Onomatopoeia

Onomatopoeia is naming an action or a thing according to what sounds like.

40. Whoops.

41. Whoo-hoo-hoo.

42. Uh-uh, okay ? Thats that shit.

43. Whoa ! Mamma mia!

44. Yeah. Knock, knock.

45. Oh ! oh! Ha, ha!

The above expressions are classified as onomatopoeia types, because this expression contains to naming an action or to refers sounds like.

2. Analysis Meaning of figurative language found On “ Bad Boys For Life ” Movie.

Based on the finding, it was briefly shown the number of meaning of figurative language which the researcher found in Twilight movie. The meaning in this research which has explained in chapter two, the researcher focus in analyze implied meaning in sentences which use figurative language. The researcher analyzes the meaning of figurative language by looking at the context. To analyze this study the researcher used Leech (1974) theory. The list of data figurative language that use coding can be seen in appendix.

a. Simile

Simile is comparison of unlike things using the words “like” or “as”. In the words, simile is an indirect comparison of two things, which are unlike in their sense. Simile is used with the aim of sparking an interesting connection in the reader’s mind.

SM1 Marcus : “Smart as hell”.

This sentence is an example of simile because used "as" to compare two different things, that smart and hell. Marcus told Mike that Rita was such a smart woman that she fits Mike as couple goals.

SM2 Marcus : “Dying all alone and sad as shit”.

The meaning of sentence that Marcus told Mike that Mike wasn't married, and Marcus doesn't want Mike to be alone until he dies. Marcus compares Mike as shit, shit is bad things.

SM3 Manny : “You look like a ghost, man”.

This is sencece is an example of simile because used “ like ” to compare that Mike like a ghost. Manny did not expect Mike to suddenly appear in front of him. Because mike is rumored to have died.

SM4 Marcus : “He looks like a killer”.

The meaning of this sentence is Marcus told that Dorn like a killer, because Dorn has a big body and looks scary. This is similarities between Dorn have a characteristics as killer.

SM5 Mike : “He’s crazy like me”.

This is simile because Mike compares himself to Armando. Armando has something in common that is as crazy as Mike.

SM6 Mike : “He’s ruthless like me”.

This sentence is a simile because same with above that Mike compares himself to Armando as his son who have characteristics same with Mike. This is similarities between Mike and Armando.

SM7 Mike : “He’s fearless like me”.

The meaning of this sentence that Mike told Marcus that Armando is as fearless as mike. This is a simile because used “like” to comparison of two things.

b. Metaphor

Metaphors are direct comparisons between two things that unlike similes, do not use the words "like" or "as". Metaphor is uses of word or phrase denoting kind of idea or object in place of another word or phrase for the purpose of suggesting a likeness between the two.

MP8 Mike : “Love is hard”.

The sentence above is an example of metaphor because it compares two unlike things directly without using a conjunction as “like”. In this sentence Mike told to everyone that “Love is hard”. This phrase which is used to describe how someone has struggle in love untill can find their happines.

MP9 Mike : “We’re dangerous people”.

The sentence above compares two different things directly without using conjunction, this sentence is an example of metaphor. In this sentence Mike told

Marcus, "We are dangerous people". Explaining this phrase is that they are the most feared as cops.

MP10 Mike : "You are a vessel for the lord's work".

"You are a vessel for the lord's work" is a metaphor since it compares two things concisely. In the sentence, in the data told that Marcus as wheels Lord's work. It means Marcus is an intermediary weapon from the God.

MP11 Mike : "That woman was a stone-cold killer".

The sentence above compares two different things directly without using conjunction, this sentence is an example of metaphor. In this sentence Mike told Marcus that Isabel was a stone-cold killer. Isabel didn't care about around her, she can kill anyone who gets in her way.

MP12 Marcus : "Mike, she's a Bruja".

"she's a Bruja" is a metaphor since it compares two things concisely. In the sentence, in the data Marcus told Mike that Isabel was a terrible woman and it is believed that she has magic powers, especially evil ones.

c. Personification

Personification is a figurative language which compares inanimate objects or something that can not move in order to look like animate. Further, it can behave like a human. Moreover, personification aims to represent the quality of experiencing a situation and to provide a concrete image.

PS13 Manny : "The streets are talking".

"The streets are talking" is an example of personification since it depicts an inanimate object which has a quality like human beings. This sentence is

described that streets can talking as being human. It means a lot of people talk about mike.

d. Hyperbole

Hyperbole is figure of speech which contains a point statement of exaggeration is it is. Hyperbole is an exaggeration more than the fact.

HP14 Mike : “Look, all you need to know is that I’ll be running down criminals till I’m 100”.

The sentence is an example of hyperbole, this data describes something exaggerately. Mike told to Marcus that he will hunt criminals until he is 100 years old. In fact, it’s impossible for a human . Only God knows that.

HP15 Mike : “We ride this thing till the wheels fall off”.

This sentence is an example of hyperbole because describes something exaggerately. The sentence Mike told Marcus, that they would hunt down the bad guys or criminals to death as cops. In fact, no one knows about it.

HP16 Mike : “And your father and I have weathered storm after storm”.

This sentence is an example of hyperbole because describes something exaggerately. The sentence describes that Mike told everyone ,Mike and Marcus has gone through various obstacles in living life as a cops. But storm after storm is exaggerately. In fact, it really did not happen.

HP17 Mike : “It meant like, We’ll be together untill we burn”.

Since the sentence above describes something exaggerately, thus it is an example of hyperbole. The sentence tells that Mike ever had make a promise with Isabel that they will always be together until death. In fact, no one knows about it.

e. Metonymy

Metonymy is a figure of speech that replaces the name of a thing with the name of something else with which it is closely associated. We can come across examples of metonymy both from literature and in everyday life. Metonymy is a figure of speech that uses a concept closely related to the things actually meant.

MT18 Mike : “We ride together”.

The statement in this data includes metonymy. It means that ride to replaces for car. But meaning of this sentence Mike wants to live as a cops only with Marcus.

MT19 Mike : “Miami PD. Make a hole”.

The statement in this data includes metonymy. Miami PD in this sentence to replaces for police in Miami.

MT20 Mike : “Booker Grassie. Only arms dealer in Miami”.

This sentence is an example of metonymy because arms to replaces for gun dealer. Booker Grassie is gun dealer.

f. Synecdoche

Synecdoche is a figure of speech in which, most often, a part of something is used to refer to its whole.

SD21 Mike : “No. No, we not doing that with the next generation”.

This sentence is an example of synecdoche that generation represent the whole of a part. Mike told to Marcus to sing Bad Boys Forl Life’s song well for the next generation.

g. Irony

Irony is the literary device in which contradictory statements or situations reveal a reality that is different from what appears to be true.

IN22 Marcus : “Yeah, for life. It’s off”.

This sentence example of irony, Marcus told to Mike this is the end of mike's life. Marcus doesn't want to be a cops and he's afraid mike gets shot again. this situation is totally different from what you'd expect the result to be.

IN23 Armando : “A little something for your fans”.

The statement in this data includes irony, this sentence contradictory in reality. Armando want make a surprised to fans of Mike, but in fact that’s bad things.

h. Epithet

Epithet is part of figurative language which likes a hint to declare a specific nature or characteristic of the people or things. The explanation is a descriptive phrase which explains or replaces the name of person or things.

EP24 Mike : “Sorry rich white people”.

This is example of epithet, that this sentence represents white and rich people in Miami. It means replace the name of people in united states who has white skin and rich.

EP25 Mike : “Joker”.

This is example of epithet, Make said that Marcus is Joker. “Joker” represent how marcus’s feeling because he was crying when look at his grandbaby.

EP26 Mike : “You a pop pop”.

This is example of epithet. Epithet replace the name of grandfather. Mike said to Marcus “You a pop pop” because Marcus is official be grandpa.

EP27 Marcus : But you still need to make a honest women out my baby girl.

This statetment example of epithet, “my baby girl” in this sentence refers to Megan. Megan is daugther of Marcus. Even though Megan is married, Marcus still thinks of her as a baby girl.

EP28 Mike : “Gonna replace us old dogs”.

This is sentence example of epithet, old dogs refers to Mike and Marcus. This is epithet because replace the name of Mike and Marcus. The meaning “old dogs” in this sentence to describes that Mike and Markus are old enough to do their job as cops.

EP29 Mike : “Nigga, I don’t tell you all my business”.

“Nigga” , this is example of epithet. Nigga refers to Marcus. The meaning of Nigga to replace the name of black people (Nigger).

EP30 Mike : “Bad boys for life”.

This is example of epithet. “ Bad boys for life” refers to Mike and Marcus as cops that they are always together to catch criminals.

EP31 Mike : “Old boy gonna need fluids and oxigen”.

This statement example of epithet. “ Old boy” in this sentence refers to Marcus. Because Marcus's age is not young anymore.

EP32 Mike : “This motherfucker stole something from me”.

“Motherfucker” in this sentence refers to Armando. Motherfucker has a bad meaning. This word is said when someone is angry and upset.

EP33 Marcus : “All he took from you was the legend, Bulletproof Mike”.

This is example of epithet, “Bulletproof Mike” refers to Mike. Mike a police. People called bulletproof because Mike is famous for that nickname.

EP34 Manny : “You know they say you’re dead, fuckboy”.

“Fuckboy” in this sentence replace the name of Mike. Fuckboy has a bad meaning. Manny says Mike is Fuckboy. Because he was annoyed with Mike's arrival.

EP35 Mike : “They call her La Bruja”.

This statement example of epithet. “La Bruja.” in this sentence refers to Isabel. This is epithet because replace the name of Isabel. Isabel is a woman as cruel as a witch.

i. Allegory

Allegory is a narration or description in which events, actions, characters, settings or objects represent specific abstractions or ideas.

AG36 Marcus : “When I looked into that little baby’s eyes, something changed”.

This is example of allegory. In this statement describes how does Marcus feel every time he sees his grandson.

AG37 Marcus : “ I’m gonna penetrate this man’s soul with my heart”.

The meaning of this statement that Marcus want touch the heart of an accountant so that he can handle the situation.

AG38 Marcus : “Brother, that’s a darkness that shallows you whole”.

This sentence is example allegory to refers how does Mike’s feeling. The meaning of this statement that Mike will regret if he kills his own son.

j. Allusion

An allusion is a figure of speech that references a person, place, thing, or event. Each of these concepts can be real or imaginary, referring to anything from fiction, to folklore, to historical events and religious manuscripts.

AS39 Mike and Marcus : “Yeah, I’m vessel. Like David and Goliath”.

This sentence example of Allusion. The meaning of this sentence to describes how Marcus and Mike as brave as much like David and Goliath. David and Goliath is one of the most popular stories from Scripture.

k. Onomatopoeia

Onomatopoeia is naming an action or a thing according to what sounds like.

OM40 Armando : “Whoops”.

The sentence in data includes onomatopoeia because it shows the how is Armando sound like. It shows arrogant expression.

OM41 Marcus : “Whoo-hoo-hoo”.

The sentence in data includes onomatopoeia because it shows how is Marcus sound like. It shows ascares expression.

OM42 Mike : “Uh-uh, okay? That’s that shit”.

The sentence in data includes onomatopoeia , it shows how expression of Mike when he was amazed and tried to understand marcus who was crying.

OM43 Man : “Whoa! Mamma mia!”.

This is includes onomatopoeia because it shows the sound how someone is surprised by something.

OM44 Mike : “Yeah. Knock, knock!”.

The sentence in data includes onomatopoeia because it shows the sound how is the door knocked.

OM45 Marcus : “Oh! Oh! Ha, ha!”.

This is includes onomatopoeia because show what the way Marcus’s laughing sound like.

C. Findings and Discussion

In this section, the researcher delves deeper into the data in order to respond to the problem formulation from Chapter I. This section is divided into two parts. The first part, which is provided to answer the first statement of the problem, is about the types of figurative language on BBFL movie, and the second part is to convey the meaning of figurative language that found on script BBFL movie, the detailed description is in the charts below :

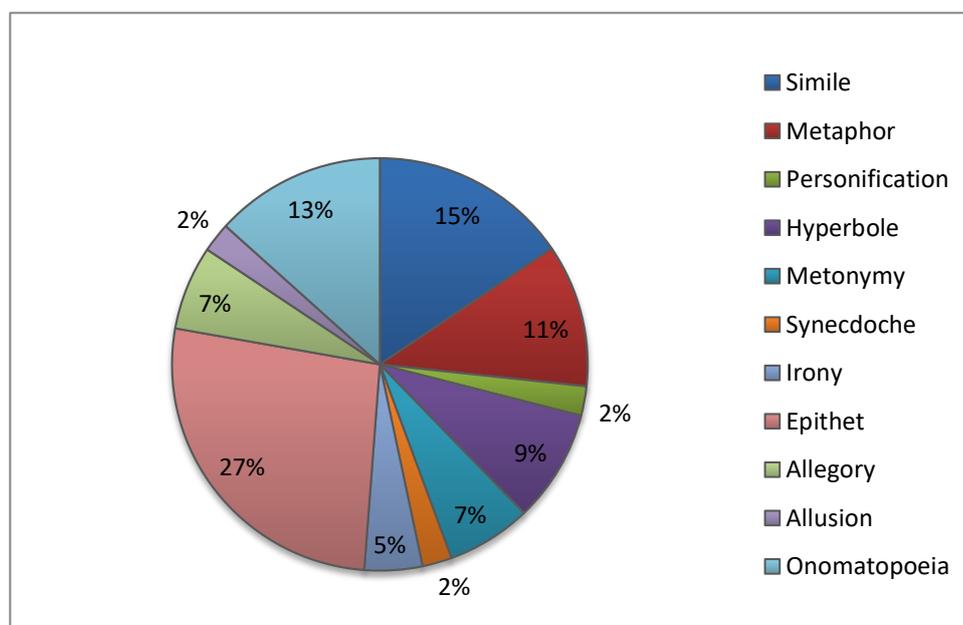


Figure 2. Figurative Language on “Bad Boys For Life” Movie

Based on the charts above, the researcher found out that the types of figurative language on BBFL movie are simile, metaphor, personification, hyperbole, metonymy, synecdoche, irony, epithet, allegory, allusion and onomatopoeia. There are 45 data in this research sorted from maximum to minimum data. There are 12 or 27% data of epithet, 7 or 15% data of simile, 6 or 13% data of onomatopoeia, 5 or 11% data of metaphor, 4 or 9% data of hyperbole, 3 or 7% data of metonymy, 3 or 7% data of allegory, 2 or 5% data of irony, 1 or 2% data of personification, 1 or 2% data of synecdoche, and 1 or 2% data of allusion. It can be said that the dominant types of figurative language on script BBFL movie is epithet. An epithet is a figurative language that describes a person, place, or thing by accompanying or replacing it with a descriptive word or phrase. Specifically the use epithet makes the writing more interesting and the writer is able to describe the characters and their settings more clearly. In the other hand, to give a meaningful sense to the text.

After analyzed the data , the researcher found that in data used connotative meaning to convey the meaning in each sentences of figurative language on BBFL movie. In general, the meaning of figurative language expressions in BBFL is to explain the implicit meaning of each figure of speech. The conveying of meaning in each sentence in bbfl must be interpreted first. The use of figurative language is done as a way to create certain meanings and make sentences more interesting. The figurative language used in this movie to describe something which understandable, comparable, imaginable, unpredictable, funny and serious.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

This research was conducted in order to find out to describe the types of figurative language and how to convey the meaning language on "Bad Boys For Life" Movie. The result can be concluded as follows.

1. The types of figurative language on "Bad Boys For Life" Movie sorted from maximum to minimum data, they are ; 12 or 27% data of epithet, 7 or 15% data of simile, 6 or 13% data of onomatopoeia, 5 or 11% data of metaphor, 4 or 9% data of hyperbole, 3 or 7% data of metonymy, 3 or 7% data of allegory, 2 or 5% data of irony, 1 or 2% data of personification, 1 or 2% data of synecdoche, and 1 or 2% data of allusion. It can be conclude that the dominant types of figurative language on script BBFL movie is epithet.
2. The meaning of figurative language expressions used in BBFL movie are: (1) Epithet to describes a person, place, or things by accompanying or replacing it with a descriptive word or phrase; (2) Simile to express the comparison two different things uses words "like" or "as"; (3) Onomatopoeia to naming an action or a thing according to what sounds like; (4) Metaphor to compares two things that are not the same. Unlike similes, metaphors do not use the words "like" or "as." but a metaphor to show that an object has similarities between the two; (5) Hyperbole to describe how someone exaggerates something more than the fact; (6) Metonymy to replaces the name of a thing with the name of

something else with which it is closely associated; (7) Allegory to give narration or description in which events, actions, characters, settings or objects represent specific abstractions or ideas; (8) Irony to describe contradictory statements that are far from reality; (9) Personification to giving of human qualities to an animal, object, or abstract idea; (10) Synecdoche to represent the whole, or the whole for a part; the last,(11) Allusion to describe person, place, thing, or event. Each of these concepts can be real or imaginary, referring to anything from fiction, to folklore, to historical events and religious.

3. In general, figurative language is used to explain things more interestingly and to enhance the imagination of those who read them and to deliver the things related to everyday life. By learning figurative language, it gives us a sense what types of figurative language that often used in a comedy movie, and it makes the movie more interesting to watch. In addition, we can learn a new language as well and the meaning that interpreted in the sentence.

B. Suggestion

Based on the results, some suggestions are proposed as follows :

1. For understanding the figurative language will make the readers and students are easier to understand the types of figurative language and also to catch the meaning of them. It can make them to be more interested as well.
2. As we know that students often use the conventional way in learning figurative language. In order to improve the media, the researcher expect that movie can be the new way for studying figurative language and remind that it is the part of semantics and literature. Nowadays movie can be a modern media to learn

figurative language.

3. The result of this research is expected to be a reference for other researchers which related with figurative language in other objects, such as in the lyrics of song, poem, poetry, and short stories.

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12	Marcus : Mike, she's a Bruja.		√									
13	Manny : The streets is talking.			√								
14	Mike : Look, all you need to know is that I'll be running down criminals till I'm 100.				√							
15	Mike : We ride this thing till the wheels fall off.				√							
16	Mike : And your father and I have weathered storm after storm.				√							
17	Mike : It meant like, " We'll be together untill we burn".				√							
18	Mike : We ride together.					√						
19	Mike : Miami PD. Make a hole.					√						
20	Mike : Booker Grassie. Only arms dealer in Miami.					√						
21	Mike : No. No, we not doing that with the next generation.						√					
22	Marcus : Yeah, for life. It's off.							√				
23	Armando : A little something for your fans.							√				
24	Mike : Sorry rich white people.								√			

38	Marcus : Brother, that's a darkness that shallows you whole.									√		
39	Mike and Marcus :Yeah, I'm vessel. Like David and Goliath.										√	
40	Armando : Whoops.											√
41	Marcus : Whoo-hoo-hoo.											√
42	Mike : Uh-uh, okay? That's that shit											√
43	Man : Whoa! Mamma mia!											√
44	Mike : Yeah. Knock, knock!											√
45	Marcus :Oh! Oh! Ha, ha!											√

Note :

SM : Simile
 MP : Metaphor
 PS : Personification
 HP : Hyperbole
 MT : Metonymy
 SD : Synecdoche

IN : Irony
 EP : Epithet
 AG : Allegory
 AS : Allusion
 OM : Onomatopoeia

BBFL Movie : Bad Boys For Life Movie

Appendix II

Meaning of Figurative Language Found on BBFL Movie

No	Types of Figurative Language	Sentence	Analysis of The Meaning
1	Simile	Marcus : Smart as hell	Marcus told Mike that Rita was such a smart woman that she fits Mike as couple goals.
		Marcus : Dying all alone and sad as shit.	Marcus told Mike that Mike wasn't married, and Marcus doesn't want Mike to be alone until he dies. Marcus compares Mike as shit, shit is bad things.
		Manny : You look like a ghost, man.	Manny did not expect Mike to suddenly appear in front of him. Because mike is rumored to have died.
		Marcus : He looks like a killer.	Marcus told that Dorn like a killer, because Dorn has a big body and looks scary. This is similarities between Dorn have a characteristics as killer.
		Mike : He's crazy like me.	Mike compares himself to Armando. Armando has something in common that is as crazy as Mike.
		Mike : He's ruthless like me.	Mike compares himself to Armando as his son who have characteristics same with Mike. This is similarities between Mike and Armando.
		Mike : He's fearless like me.	Mike told Marcus that Armando is as fearless as mike. This is a simile because used "like" to comparison of two things.

2	Metaphor	Mike : Love is hard.	In this sentence Mike told to everyone that “Love is hard”. This phrase which is used to describe how someone has struggle in love untill can find their happines.
		Mike : We’re dangerous people.	In this sentence Mike told Marcus, "We’re dangerous people." Explaining this phrase is that they are the most feared as cops.
		Mike : You are a vessel for the lord’s work.	In the data told that Marcus as wheels Lord's work. It means Marcus is an intermediary weapon from the God.
		Mike : That woman was a stone-cold killer.	In this sentence Mike told Marcus that Isabel was a stone-cold killer. Isabel didn’t care about around her, she can kill anyone who gets in her way.
		Marcus : Mike, she’s a Bruja.	in the data Marcus told Mike that Isabel was terrible woman and it is believed that have magic powers, especially evil ones.
3	Personification	The streets is talking.	This sentence is described that streets can talking as being human. It means a lot of people talk about mike.
4	Hyperbole	Mike : Look, all you need to know is that I’ll be running down criminals till I’m 100.	Mike told to Marcus that he will hunt criminals until he is 100 years old. In fact, it’s impossible for a human . Only God knows that.
		Mike : We ride this thing till the wheels	The sentence Mike told Marcus, that they would hunt

		fall off.	down the bad guys or criminals to death as cops. In fact, no one knows about it.
		Mike : And your father and I have weathered storm after storm.	The sentence describes that Mike told everyone ,Mike and Marcus has gone through various obstacles in living life as a cops. But storm after storm is exaggerately. In fact, it really did not happen.
		Mike : It meant like, “ We’ll be together untill we burn”.	The sentence tells that Mike ever had make a promise with Isabel that they will always be together until death. In fact, no one knows about it.
5	Metonymy	Mike : We ride together.	“Ride”to replaces for car. But meaning of this sentence Mike wants to live as a cops only with Marcus.
		Mike : Miami PD. Make a hole.	Miami PD in this sentence to replaces for police in Miami.
		Mike : Booker Grassie. Only arms dealer in Miami.	This sentence is an example of metonymy because arms to replaces for gun dealer. Booker Grassie is gun dealer.
6	Synecdoche	Mike : No. No, we not doing that with the next generation.	This sentence is an example of synecdoche that generation represent the whole of a part. Mike told to Marcus to sing Bad Boys Forl Life’s song well for the next generation.
7	Irony	Marcus : Yeah, for life. It’s off.	Marcus told to Mike this is the end of mike's life.

			Marcus doesn't want to be a cops and he's afraid mike gets shot again. this situation is totally different from what you'd expect the result to be.
		Armando : A little something for your fans.	This sentence contradictory in reality. Armando want make a surprised to fans of Mike, but in fact that's bad things.
8	Epithet	Mike : Sorry rich white people.	This is example of epithet, that this sentence represents white and rich people in Miami. It means replace the name of people in united states who has white skin and rich.
		Mike : Joker	This is example of epithet, Make said that Marcus is Joker."Joker" represent how marcus's feeling because he was crying when look at his grandbaby.
		Mike : You a pop pop	This is example of epithet. Epithet replace the name of grandfather. Mike said to Marcus "You a pop pop" because Marcus is official be grandpa.
		Marcus : But you still need to make a honest women out my baby girl.	"my baby girl" in this sentence refers to Megan. Megan is daughter of Marcus. Even though Megan is married, Marcus still thinks of her as a baby girl.
		Mike : Gonna replace us old dogs.	The meaning "old dogs" in this sentence to describes that Mike and Markus are old enough to do their job as cops.

	Mike : Nigga, I don't tell you all my business.	"Nigga" , this is example of epithet. Nigga refers to Marcus. The meaning of Nigga to replace the name of black people (Nigger).
	Mike : Bad boys for life.	" Bad boys for life" refers to Mike and Marcus as cops that they are always together to catch criminals.
	Mike : Old boy gonna need fluids and oxigen.	This statement example of epithet. " Old boy" in this sentence refers to Marcus. Because Marcus's age is not young anymore.
	Mike : This motherfucker stole something from me.	"Motherfucker" in this sentence refers to Armando. Motherfucker has a bad meaning. This word is said when someone is angry and upset.
	Marcus : All he took from you was the legend, "Bulletproof Mike".	"Bulletproof Mike" refers to Mike. Mike a police. People called bulletproof because Mike is famous for that nickname.
	Manny : You know they say you're dead, fuckboy.	"Fuckboy" in this sentence replace the name of Mike. Fuckboy has a bad meaning. Manny says Mike is Fuckboy. Because he was annoyed with Mike's arrival.

		Mike : They call her La Bruja.	“La Bruja.” in this sentence refers to Isabel. This is epithet because replace the name of Isabel. Isabel is a woman as cruel as a witch.
9	Allegory	Marcus : When I looked into that little baby’s eyes, something changed.	In this statement describes how does Marcus feel every time he sees his grandson.
		Marcus : I’m gonna penetrate this man’s soul with my heart.	The meaning of this statement that Marcus want touch the heart of an accountant so that he can handle the situation.
		Marcus : Brother, that’s a darkness that shallows you whole.	This sentence is example allegory to refers how does Mike’s feeling. The meaning of this statement that Mike will regret if he kills his own son.
10	Allusion	Mike and Marcus :Yeah, I’m vessel. Like David and Goliath.	The meaning of this sentence to describes how Marcus and Mike as brave as much like David and Goliath. David and Goliath is one of the most popular stories from Scripture.
11	Onomatopoeia	Armando : Whoops.	it shows the how is Armando sound like. (Arrogant expression).
		Marcus : Whoo-hoo-hoo.	It shows how is Marcus sound like. (Scared expression).

		Mike : Uh-uh, okay? That's that shit	It shows how expression of Mike when he was amazed and tried to understand marcus who was crying.
		Man : Whoa! Mamma mia!	It shows the sound how someone is surprised by something.
		Mike : Yeah. Knock, knock!	It shows the sound how is the door knocked.
		Marcus :Oh! Oh! Ha, ha!	It show what the way Marcus's laughing sound like.



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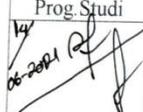
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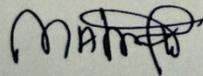
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Bismillahirrahmanirrahim
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Demikian hal ini kami sampaikan, atas perhatian dan kesediaan serta kerjasama yang baik dari Bapak/Ibu kami ucapkan terima kasih. Akhirnya selamat sejahteralah kita semuanya, Amin. Wassalamu'alaikum Wr.Wb



Dekan

 Prof. Dr. H. Elfrianto Nst, M.Pd
 NIP. 0115057302

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 Website : <http://perpustakaan.umsu.ac.id> Email : perpustakaan@umsu.ac.id

Bila menjawab surat ini, agar disebutkan nomor dan tanggalnya.

SURAT KETERANGAN

Nomor :2249/KET/II.3-AU/UMSU-P/M/2021



Berdasarkan hasil pemeriksaan data pada Sistem Perpustakaan, maka Kepala Unit Pelaksana Teknis (UPT) Perpustakaan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara dengan ini menerangkan :

Nama : Dwi Riska Devi
NPM : 1702050051
Fakultas : Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
Jurusan : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

telah menyelesaikan segala urusan yang berhubungan dengan Perpustakaan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara Medan.

Demikian surat keterangan ini diperbuat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan, 29 Shafar 1443 H.
 06 Oktober 2021 M

Kepala UPT Perpustakaan



Muhammad Arifin, S.Pd, M.Pd



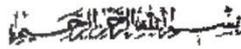
MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI PENELITIAN & PENGEMBANGAN
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
UPT PERPUSTAKAAN

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Nama : Dwi Riska Devi
NIM : 1702050051
Univ./Fakultas : UMSU/Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
Jurusan/P.Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

adalah benar telah melakukan kunjungan/penelitian pustaka guna menyelesaikan tugas akhir / skripsi dengan judul :

“Figurative Language on “Bad Boys For Life” Movie : A Semantic Study”

Demikian surat keterangan ini dibuat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya

Medan, 19 Rabiul Akhir 1443 H.
 23 November 2021 M

Kepala UPT Perpustakaan



Muhammad Arifin, S.Pd, M.Pd



**MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN**

Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Telp. (061) 6619056 Medan 20238
Website : <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail : fkip@umsu.ac.id

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

BERITA ACARA SEMINAR PROPOSAL

Pada hari ini Jum'at Tanggal 10 September Tahun 2021 diselenggarakan seminar Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris menerangkan bahwa :

Nama : Dwi RiskaDevi

N P M : 1702050051

Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Judul Penelitian : Figurative Language On " Bad Boys For Life " Movie : A Semantic Study

NO	MASUKAN/SARAN
BAB I	- Background of the study
BAB II	- Theoreticalframework - Conceptualframework
BAB III	- The techniques of collecting data
KESIMPULAN	() Disetujui (√) Disetujui Dengan Adanya perbaikan () Ditolak

Medan, 10 September2021

Dosen Pembahas

Erlindawati, S.Pd, M.Pd.

Dosen Pembimbing

Imelda Darmayanti Manurung, S.S, M.Hum.

PANITIA PELAKSANA

Ketua

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd.,M.Hum.

Sekretaris

Pirman Ginting, S.Pd.,M.Hum.



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
Jl. Kapten Mochtar Basri No. 3 Telp. (061) 6619056 Medan 20238
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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI

Perguruan Tinggi : Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara
Fakultas : Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
Jurusan/Prog.Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Nama Lengkap : Dwi Riska Devi
NPM : 1702050051
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi : Figurative Language On "Bad Boys For Life" Movie : A Semantic Study

Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Skripsi	Tanda Tangan
20/9/21	Revisi proposal	✍
28/9/21	Ch. 3. text. analy data.	✍
8/10/21	Ch. 4. Data	✍
15/10/21	Ch. 4. Data analy - types	✍
25/10/21	Ch. 4. Data analy - Meaning	✍
4/11/21	Ch. 4. Disain	✍
18/11/21	Ch. Conclusion	✍
22/11/21	abstract, reference	✍
25/11/21	acc	✍

Diketahui/Disetujui
Ketua Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum.

Medan, November 2021

Dosen Pembimbing

Imelda Darmayanti Manurung, S.S., M.Hum.

CURRICULUM VITAE

DATA PERSONAL

Name : DWI RISKA DEVI
Register Number :1702050051
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Religion :Moslem
Nationality :Indonesia
Father's name :Ngadikin
Mother's name : Rohayani
Address :Mangga Dua Dusun III
Mobile Phone :0857-6640-1082
E-mail :dwiriskadevi@gmail.com

EDUCATION

1. Elementary School at SD Negeri 105421 Mangga Dua, from 2005-2011
2. Junior High School at SMP Negeri 3 Tanjung Beringin, from 2011-2014
3. Senior High School at SMK Negeri 1 Sei Rampah, from 2014-2017
4. Student of English Education Program of Faculty of Teacher's Training and Education, UMSU 2017 until reaching the degree of Sarjana Pendidikan

Medan, November 2021



Dwi Riska Devi