

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

There are some discussions contained in this chapter, there are research background, statement of problems, research objectives, research significances, research limitation, previous study and organizations of writing.

1.1 Research Background

In this study, Fast & Furious: Hobbs and Shaw has been selected by researchers as objects in this study. This film is a spin-off from its core film, Fast & Furious. In this Spin-off film the main character is Luke Hobbs, played by Dwayne Johnson and Deckards Shaw, played by Jason Statham.

This film tells the story of how the two main characters in the previous film were enemies who have to work together. Hobbs, a US security agent, and Shaw, a former British intelligence agent, are reunited for the first time since Fast & Furious 7.

Reviewing the story in the previous film, the two characters always have conflicts due to differences in interests. In the past, Shaw had a plan which Hobbs considered to be illegal.

In the end, Hobbs and Shaw's meeting in the spin-off that was the object of this study had a different story. Hattie Shaw, a younger brother of Shaw, has stolen a biological formula from Brixton who is a criminal group.

This formula is an object that can threaten human safety. Brixton, who was the owner of the object, did not want to let his item fall into the hands of other people, so he and his troops hunted Hattie.

That is the meeting point between Hobbs and Shaw which can be said to have the same conflict. In the past, as rivals between heroes and criminals, they both had to be forced to cooperate with each other.

At this stage, the researcher is interested in discussing how the relationship between Hobbs and Shaw in the Fast & Furious Spin-off: Hobbs and Shaw Movie. The relationship in question is how the two characters who

were former enemies must work together. It would be very interesting for researchers to see that the two figures are in their behavior or communication patterns. So that the researcher chooses this film as the object of research in reviewing how the communication patterns that occur between the two characters.

One form of communication is language. Language plays an important role in human communication. However, language has various types and forms of meaning. The researcher can imagine how the two characters find it difficult to communicate because the two of them meet as enemies, not friends. This will be very clear the differences that occur in the two characters.

Prior to conducting this research, the researcher had summarized several films that the researcher would like to review. Among them are the films Mission Impossible: Fall Out, Johny English, Extraction, and Fast and Furious 7, but after experiencing various considerations, one of which has been analyzed by many other academics, researchers chose the film Fast & Furious: Hobbs and Shaw as objects in this study because it has a story theme. who are different and the two main characters who were previously hostile are united into friends. So the researcher is interested in analyzing how the language used by the two characters when communicating.

Humans are social beings because humans are creatures who cannot live alone and always need help from others. Besides that, humans cannot be separated from their environment so that they always interact with other people where they will work together, help each other, support each other, promote and develop for the common good. So that's why humans are called social beings, namely creatures who always socialize or interact.

Therefore, human beings need language to communicate, because language is a medium to express yourself and the language helps to convey expression. Williams (1993) argued that "The relationship between individuals in society and language is the dimension of expression".

Furthermore, language is used for the human to convey the argument themselves. Human uses the argument to convey someone and someone responds to it by accepting the argument or rejecting it. When someone rejects that

argument, there will be a mutual argument and debate between them. Usually, argument use though the figurative language to determine the meaning that will be conveyed to someone. Figurative language style is formed based on comparison or equality. Comparing something with something. It means trying to find characteristics that show the similarity between the two things. Figurative language is more likely to display implied meaning so that the capture of the meaning of the message is done through interpretation first. In the debate, figurative language often used to delivery of language that is not to the point means not to look rude in speaking.

Figure of speech is a word or phrase which is used for special effect, and which does not have its usual or literal meaning. Figurative language is the language used imaginatively, not in the sense that it really (Warriner (et al); 1971: 220). According to Mezo (1999:65), figurative language is that what provides the reader with comparisons, substitution, and patterns that shape meaning. literary texts sometimes make concentrated use of figurative language. However, most language is figurative in some sense, because words do not have single, objective meaning. Perrine (1991:61) defines that “Figure of speech is any way of saying something other than the ordinary way”. On the other hand, figurative of speech is a use of a word that diverges from its normal meaning, or phrase with a specialized meaning not based on the literal meaning of the words such as a metaphor, simile or euphemism, and often provide emphasis, freshness of expression or clarity.

Figure of speech compares two different things. It describes something new through something which is already familiar (Madden, 2002). The usage of figure of speech is the special way to get special intention of something that said special. It means that the usage of language style is not taken literally. Fogelin (in Danziger and Kronrod, 2013) argues that figurative language uses words and expression which employ the connotative meaning. While Heller (2011) defines figurative language and speech refers to the alterations of words that exaggerate the usual meaning and provide the connotative expressions.

In addition, this research uses the semantic approach that study of meaning. Semantics as a branch of linguistics is mainly concerned with how the ‘meaning’ is conveyed by the linguistics system consisting of different unit

structures like sentence, phrases, words, morphemes etc. Semantics as a study of meaning, which relates language to the various aspects of non-linguistics reality, is also of interest to various disciplines such as philosophy, anthropology, psychology, communication theory, etc, (Leech, 1981:6).

The meaning of a word is determined through its contextual use; the words in the sentence that surround the word you are trying to define will give you contextual clues to help you define the words meaning. A word is defined within the context of a sentence. We must also pay attention to whether the word is used as a noun, adjective, or adverb. Contextual meaning also gives the reader clues to the denotative (literal or specific) and connotative (interpreted or emotional) meanings of words.

Related to the contextual meaning, there are several senses in which theories of meaning might be classified as contextual. Lyon, (in Arkaan 2019:2) most words have more than one meaning and he (1977:4) also states that meaning is a word of ordinary, everyday vocabulary of English. The meaning of a word is determined through its contextual use; the words in the sentence that surround the word you are trying to define will give you contextual clues to help you define the words meaning.

In addition, Bloomfield (1933: 139) defines what is meant by the linguistic form as a situation in which a speaker utters and responds to an appeal to the listener. In addition, Richard (1985: 172) argues that meaning is what language expresses about the world we live in or possible or imaginary words. The word "meaning" has many different meanings and varieties because a speaker, in expressing his ideas, thoughts, feelings, uses a word to mean something different from what it symbolizes.

From all the descriptions above, the writer is interested in analyzing and developing the figurative language used by the characters Hobbs and Shaw. The reason why the researcher conducts a study of figurative language is because the writer understands in accordance with the understanding that has been mentioned above and finds that it is not usually in a debate situation that a person expresses his opinion in accordance with what he actually wants, there is a possibility that the two characters use figurative language in their dialogue.

Based on the experience of communication, humans have always seen

that in situations of debate or unusual circumstances, people usually express their opinions in rational and clear language. However, figurative language arises in debate when one starts to use the meaning of sarcasm and taunts someone. Therefore, the writer chose figurative language as the subject to be analyzed in order to pay more attention. The author will use figurative language through debate to analyze the problems in this study. The author is interested in knowing the object from the video film *Fast and Furious Presents Hobbs and Shaw*. Because the object of this film raises a lot of content that raises the figurative language used in the debate situation between Hobbs and Shaw that the writer needs to analyze.

Fast and Furious Presents Hobbs and Shaw is a spin-off of the *Fast and the Furious* franchise starring Dwayne Johnson as Hobbs and Jason Statham as Shaw. The film presents a plot following an unusual team of titular characters as they are forced to team up with Shaw's sister (Kirby) when a cyber-enhanced terrorist (Elba) and his organization threaten the world with a deadly virus.

In this study, the authors chose the object to be analyzed because of the reason the authors chose the media in this study. The reason is, there are many figurative languages used when Hobbs and Shaw argue. This reason can help this research because there are several types and strategies of figurative language used in the debate between Hobbs and Shaw on this object.

1.2 Statement of Problems

As the writer described above then the writer makes some questions in resolving this research problem. The research questions of this analysis are:

1. What types of figurative language are found in the debate conversation between Hobbs and Shaw in *Fast and Furious Presents Hobbs and Shaw's* movie?
2. How the meanings of figurative language are used in the debate conversation between Hobbs and Shaw in *Fast and Furious Presents Hobbs and Shaw's* movie?

1.3 Research Objectives

Based on the research questions above, the writer focuses on the types and meanings in the debate conversation between Hobbs and Shaw in *Fast and*

Furious Presents Hobbs and Shaw's movie. The research is aimed at:

1. To Analyze the types of figurative language in the debate conversation between Hobbs and Shaw in *Fast and Furious Presents Hobbs and Shaw*'s movie.
2. To Analyze the meaning of figurative language in the debate conversation between Hobbs and Shaw in *Fast and Furious Presents Hobbs and Shaw*'s movie.

1.4 Research Significances

The results of the research are the expectation that the result can be useful and give some idea for the reader to trying developed this research further and maybe interested in analyzing similar things. There are:

1. Theoretically

It can be useful for the readers who are interested in studying Semantics focuses on figurative language. And this research also becomes a reference for further research in the same field.

2. Practically

It can be useful for the readers to find out how to choose words or phrases that contained into the figurative language. Besides, by conducting this research, it also becomes somewhat a little help to other researcher whose research is similar or in the same field which is figurative language.

1.5 Research Limitation

In this research, the writer limits the problem of only talking about the theory of Allan Cruse then being related to the concept of semantics study. The objective study in the research is the debate conversation between Hobbs and Shaw in *Fast and Furious Presents Hobbs and Shaw*'s movie. By determining the focus, this research focusing is to explain the answers to research questions. Hence, there are some focuses the writer determines. Those are:

1. Focus on some interesting debates conversation between Hobbs and Shaw which certainly use many figurative languages based on the movie *Fast and Furious Presents Hobbs and Shaw*.

2. Focus on the words or phrases in the debate conversation between Hobbs and Shaw which are then classify them into the types of figurative language and explain the meanings of them.

1.6 Previous Study

Related to the theme of this study, the writer was greatly helped by previous researchers, because it became a reference in working on this research. The writer enters several identical previous studies discussing figurative language but different in terms of objects and data. Here are a few of the writers:

The previous reading about conversation analysis that writer first read from Octaviani (2016) who analyzed the "*Analysis of figurative language in Bob Dylan's song lyrics.*". This research aims to identify 71 data contained figurative language. It shows that there are 3 types of figurative language and its meaning. From the analysis, the writer finds that Freewheelin' Bob Dylan's Song Lyrics use many hyperbole in the song.

The second, there is Kiki (2014) who analyzed "*Semantics Analysis on Figurative Language in Aljamil's English Translation of Al Maa'idah*". This research aims to investigate and showing twenty-seven figurative languages in Aljamil's English Translation of Al Maa'idah. There are five kinds of figurative language Aljamil's English Translation of Al Maa'idah, they are 2 similes, 12 metaphors, 4 metonymy, 4 allegories, and 5 synecdoches. Therefore, the most frequent of kinds figurative language is metaphor. It means that Quranic English translation has many figurative languages especially metaphors. Some different meaning shows that; literal and contextual meanings are twenty-six, they are 13 contexts of faithful, 11 contexts of laws, 3 contexts of stories.

The differences between previous research above and this research are most all analysis objects are analysis the album songs and translation. Although one of the problems in this research the same with previous research mainly about figurative language but it is different because this research uses the debate situation to analyze. The writer will analyze types of figurative language and strategies of figurative language used in the debate on movie film. The writer uses Griffiths about the theory of figurative language.

1.7 Organization of Writing

The organization of writing describes the parts in this research. This research is composed into five chapters. Those are:

CHAPTER I : INTRODUCTION

Chapter I consists of introduction which describes the research background which is divided into sub-chapters namely research questions, research objectives, research significances, research limitation, previous study and organization of writing.

CHAPTER II : REVIEW OF LITERATURE

In Chapter II, this chapter reviews the theories that related to this research. It involves semantics, meaning, figurative language and types of figurative language.

CHAPTER III : RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Chapter III presents the research methodology of the research. This chapter discusses the method of the research which includes the research method, data, source of data, sample of data, technique of collecting data and technique of analyzing data.

CHAPTER IV : FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Chapter IV provides the findings and discussion. This chapter discusses the analysis of the data. The research question which presented in chapter one is answered in this chapter. Thus, this chapter is divided into two sections. The first section is to answer the first question about the types of figurative language and the second one is to answer the question about the meanings of figurative language.

CHAPTER V : CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

The research will be concluded in Chapter V. In addition, the research will give some suggestions for the readers. The conclusion is drawn based on the formulated research question, while suggestions are intended to give information to the next writers who are interested in conducting similar research.

