

## **FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN MOVIE SCRIPT 'ME BEFORE YOU'**

**NI LUH SRIWEDANI, FIVY A. ANDRIES, VERONIKA L. F. DAMOPOLII**

***Universitas Negeri Manado  
Tondano, Indonesia***

*Correspondence author: [fivyandries@unima.ac.id](mailto:fivyandries@unima.ac.id)*

*Received: 20 January 2023*

*Accepted: 20 February 2023*

*Published: 15 March 2023*

**Abstract** : This research aimed to identified, classified and analyzed the types and functions of figurative language that used in a movie entitled *Me Before You*. In conducted this research, the writer used a descriptive qualitative method. The data was gathered from character interactions in a form of movie script. As a result, 28 data of figurative language in the movie was found, the writer used the theory that was proposed by McArthur (1992) in analyzed and classified the type of figurative language, there are 4 data that classified as simile type, 1 datum as a metaphor type, 19 data as hyperbole type, 4 data as personification type and there is no data found that has repetition type of figurative language. Referred to the theory of figurative language functions that was proposed by Perrine (1969), in this research, the writer found that there are 12 data of figurative language served to afford imaginative pleasure, 8 data found functioned to bring an additional imagery, 3 data found to add emotional intensity and 5 data found of figurative language in the movie served to say much in brief.

**Keywords:** *Figurative language, Me Before You, Movie script, Semantic.*

### **INTRODUCTION**

Human beings can convey the contents of their thoughts or feelings through language. Language and humans are two things that cannot be separated because they both develop together. Without language it is difficult for humans to communicate with each other.

Language is one of the most important tools in the communication process (Craine, 1976). Language plays an important role in human social life. Humans use

language as a communication tool with their environment to express ideas, thoughts, and desires in conveying opinions and information. In addition, language is an organized system of symbols used to express and receive intentions or messages.

There are many forms of language style in everyday life, such as in advertisements, poetry, novels, theater, songs, movies and so on. In movies there are also forms of figurative language, variations of these styles can be found in the language or conversation in the movie. In studying language in detail, we can study it in linguistics. According to Lyons (1975), linguistics is the scientific study of language.

The writer chose the movie *Me Before You* because according to the writer this movie has a strong message that was very touching. This movie was released on June 2016 and so popular back then in USA. This movie was written by Jojo Moyes. The characters in that movie are Louisa (Emilia Clarke) and Will Trynor (Sam Claflin) and the duration is about 01:50:14 seconds. Even though this movie had a long duration, it can't make this movie boring to watch. The circumstances faced by the characters in this movie are very moving. Many utterances that concern about feeling and physiological. However, there are times when the audience becomes perplexed by the use of figurative language. Therefore, the writer conducted the research about figurative language, but apart from elaborating on its meaning, the writer is more concerned with characterizing the different types and functions of figurative language used in movies, particularly in *Me Before You*.

## **RESEARCH METHOD**

The writer conducted this research by using descriptive qualitative method in analyzing the data which is figurative language that found in *Me Before You* movie. The aim of the descriptive method is to systematically find a detailed explanation and description of the study object (Creswell, 2012). Furthermore, Qualitative research method as stated by Heigham & Crocker (2009) is considered to be

applied to the study which had purposes to gather data and then analyze it to find explanations for the phenomena that were already occurring. According to Bogdan and Biklen (2007), there are six features of qualitative methods. The research must first take place in a natural setting. The second is the key instrument used in the study. In which the researcher gathers the data directly, the research itself becomes the primary research instrument. Thirdly, rather than using numbers to represent the data, the research is presented in a descriptive form. Fourth, the research process is more significant than the outcomes. Fifth, the major objective of the research is the meaning of the research. Lastly, research is frequently inductive. It may be claimed that the hypothesis is not formed and tested before the qualitative research.

This study attempted to investigate the used of figurative language in the movie '*Me Before You*.' The source of the data is in the form of video, with length of duration 110 minutes and 14 seconds. Also, the writer used supporting data in the form of movie scripts to aid in the analysis of the data. The writer collected the data using these ways: 1) Watching the movie entitled '*Me Before You*' that was released in 2016; 2) Recognizing the context and verifying the data through movie script; 3) Identifying the utterances that contained figurative language found in the movie; and 4) Analyzing the data found based on the theory proposed by McArthur (1994) and Perrine (1969).

The data that been collected then analyzed with qualitative technique. According to Miles & Huberman (1994), in analyzing data there are three stages, namely: 1) Data Reduction, as defined Miles & Huberman (1994), is the process of selecting, concentrating, simplifying, abstracting and transforming the data into written up field note or transcript. In this research, the writer processed the data in a form of movie and transcription; 2) Data Display, in this second stage, the writer specifically presented the data that used figurative language. In accordance to Miles & Huberman (1994), a display is generally defined as an organized, compressed assembly of information that allows for conclusion drawing and action. In this

research, the writer shown the figurative language used in the movie, the types of figurative language that used in those utterances and their functions; 3) Conclusion Drawing/Verification, is the final stage in data analysis process according to Miles & Huberman (1994) theory. The writer generated conclusions after completing data reduction and data display process, which is the result of the research based on the research problem.

## **FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

There are 28 data of figurative language that has been obtained. The writer analyzed the types of figurative language that used in the movie, such as, simile, metaphor, repetition, hyperbole and personification (McArthur, 1992). Furthermore, as classified by Perrine (1969) figurative language can be used to afford imaginative pleasure; to bring an additional imagery; to add emotional intensity; and to say much in brief.

### ***Simile***

Simile in figurative language is identified by the used of words '*like*' and '*as*' while comparing two things. According to McArthur (1992), simile is a figure of speech that uses *like* and *as* to make a more or less fanciful or unrealistic comparison. There are 4 data found that identified as simile type, which are *Datum 1*, *Datum 13*, *Datum 19* and *Datum 27*.

### ***Metaphor***

As stated by McArthur (1992) metaphor briefly compared two things, by simply saying the one is the other. The figurative expression in *Datum 20* is identified as a metaphor type of figurative language.

### ***Hyperbole***

In hyperbole, the object mainly deals with employing over word illustration. McArthur (1992) defines hyperbole as typically intentional but not necessarily intended to be taken (too) literally. There are 19 data found in movie that identified

using hyperbole type of figurative language, which are *Datum 3, Datum 4, Datum 5, Datum 6, Datum 8, Datum 9, Datum 10, Datum 11, Datum 12, Datum 14, Datum 15, Datum 16, Datum 18, Datum 21, Datum 22, Datum 23, Datum 24, Datum 26, and Datum 28.*

### **Personification**

Nonhuman beings are given human characteristics through personification. Personification allows readers to imagine something nonhuman in human form. It means that personification is the act of treating an inanimate thing as if it were human, and that an inanimate thing can do something that humans do. There are 4 data found that identified as personification type of figurative language, which are *Datum 2, Datum 7, Datum 17, and Datum 25.*

### **Analysis**

After categorized the data, the writer descriptively described the types and functions of each data according to theory of figurative language types that proposed by McArthur (1992) and theory of figurative language functions by Perrine (1969), as shown below:

#### **Datum 1 / 00:04:07**

Bernard : "A month's money? That is big of him. ***Given she is worked like a trojan in that cafe, for the past six years.***"  
Josie : "He is closing down, love. He had no choice."

Analysis:

From the dialogue above, the expression: "***Given she is worked like a trojan in that cafe, for the past six years,***" classified as simile type of figurative language. In the movie, this expression was uttered by the father of the main character (Louisa). As accordance to McArthur (1992) theory, simile type of figurative language is identified in this expression because her father expressed her '***hard working***' as a brave patriot who work hard for their country called '***trojan***'. And based on the theory proposed by (Perrine, 1969), the writer considered that

this expression functionate to afford the listener's imaginative pleasure because by using this expression the speaker allowed the listener to imagine what the term 'trojan' would mean in the context of the conversation at that time.

**Datum 2 / 00:05:31**

- Syed : "So, the last two weeks, we've tried the chicken processing factory..."  
Louisa : "I'm still having nightmares about those giblets."  
Syed : "We've tried beautician."  
Louisa : "**Turns out hot wax is not my friend.**"

Analysis:

From the dialogue above, this figurative expression: "**Turns out hot wax is not my friend**" has function to say much in brief because the speaker tried to explain that the job as a beautician was not suitable for her, but instead of explain it in detail, he visualized '**hot wax**' as the term '**friend**' which is human characteristic. Therefore, the writer classified it as personification type of figurative language, because as accordance to McArthur (1992) personification is the act of treating an inanimate object as if it were a living being.

**Datum 3 / 00:05:44**

- Louisa : "Syed, please! I'll take anything."  
Syed : "Oh! This is new in. It's not far from your home. **But you might need to do something about your wardrobe, for this one.**"  
Louisa : "Hmm?"

Analysis:

The dialogue above occurred when Louisa was communicating with Syed, her personal advisor at a job center, about her job. The speaker of this expression: "**But you might need to do something about your wardrobe, for this one.**" intended to criticize the way Louisa dresses but instead to say it directly, the speaker chose to afford imaginative pleasure of the listener by used the term '**wardrobe**' which means a place that clothes stored. Because of that, according to

Perrine (1969), the function of this figurative expression is to afford imaginative pleasure. Since it was expressed with illustration over words, as accordance to McArthur (1992) this expression then classified as hyperbole type of figurative language.

**Datum 4 / 00:11:51**

Camilla : "Will, this is Louisa Clark."  
Louisa : "I'm Lou!"  
Camilla : "William, please."  
William : "Hello, Louisa Clark. I'm Will Traynor. ***You appear to have a problem with your skirt.***"

Analysis:

Still with the same intention with the previous expression that is to criticize the way Louisa dresses. By uttered this expression: "***You appear to have a problem with your skirt.***" the speaker intended to explain that the skirt was not compatible with her outfit, but instead to say it directly, the speaker illustrated it over words as a '***problem***'. Therefore, this expression is included in hyperbole type of figurative language. And according to Perrine's theory, the function of this expression is to affords the imaginative pleasure of the listeners, by letting them imagined the '***problem***' with his interlocutor outfit at that time.

**Datum 5 / 00:12:11**

Camilla : "Miss Clark, Nathan will talk you through Will's routines and equipment."  
William : "You don't have to talk across me, Mother. ***My brain is not paralyzed yet.***"

Analysis:

Hyperbole type of figurative language is identified in "***My brain is not paralyzed yet.***" by the '***paralyzed***' term. This expression was uttered in the movie by character named Will as a respond to his mother. By saying this, the speaker is attempting to communicate to the listeners that only his legs are incapacitated, and the rest of his body, including his brain, is still fully functional. He

still able to decide things for himself without having to rely on another person to speak for him. Therefore, this expression uttered by the speaker has function to say much in brief since he briefly explained the condition of his body to his interlocutor at that moment.

**Datum 6 / 00:18:30**

- Treena : "Maybe he's like that with everyone, until he knows whether they're gonna stick around. I mean, it's only been 10 days."  
Louisa : "***It feels like a lifetime.***"  
Treena : "Well, you can't quit, Lou."

Analysis:

The dialogue above was when Louisa's sister, Treena, overheard her complaining about her job. Figurative language was identified in the expression: "***It feels like a lifetime.***" The term '*lifetime*' used in this statement, which considerably overstates the reality. Due of this, this expression is included in the type of hyperbole figurative language. As according to Perrine's theory, the function of this figurative expression '*lifetime*' is to bring an additional imagery to the audience in determining how long the actual situation takes.

**Datum 7 / 00:24:29**

- William : "Do you know what, Louisa? Me smashing those photographs was not an accident."  
Louisa : "Sorry. I didn't think..."  
William : "You thought you knew best. ***Well, I do not want those pictures staring at me, every time I'm stuck in bed.***"

Analysis:

By saying this expression; "***Well, I do not want those pictures staring at me, every time I'm stuck in bed.***" the speaker wanted to describe his discomfort with the photo frame that is right in front of his bed. The function of this figurative expression is to afford imaginative pleasure of the listener, because the speaker compared the activity of the living being to an inanimate object. The speaker of this expression uses the term '*staring*' at an inanimate object that



clearly cannot do that, that term is a human characteristic. For that reason, according to McArthur's theory, this expression is included in the type of personification figurative language, because the type of personification is the act of treating an inanimate object as if it were a living being.

**Datum 8 / 00:24:40**

- Louisa : "I wasn't going to fix the one of Alicia. I am not that stupid."  
William : "**Just go and raid your grandma's wardrobe** or whatever it is you do when you're not making tea."

Analysis:

The conversation happened when Will was irate with Louisa's behavior and wanted to have Louisa ejected from his place. "**Just go and raid your grandma's wardrobe**" in this expression, the speaker was actually making fun of Louisa's outfit at the moment. The speaker considered Louisa was not dressed properly or suitably. But instead of stating it normally, the speaker overstated it with '**your grandma's wardrobe**' in order to say much in brief. Therefore, this expression is classified as hyperbole type of figurative language and the function of this figurative expression according to the theory proposed by Perrine (1969), is to say much in brief, since the speaker through this figurative expression briefly explained that the way Louisa's dresses is same like the elderly dresses.

**Datum 9 / 00:32:19**

- William : "My pillows aren't right."  
Louisa : "Um, what do I do?"  
William : "Put your hand under my head, on my neck, and just lift gently."  
Louisa : "Okay."  
William : "Oh, Jesus."  
Louisa : "What have I done?"  
William : "**Your hands are freezing.**"

Analysis:

"**Your hands are freezing**" this expression is classified as hyperbole type of figurative language. It is because the speaker of this expression illustrated the

condition of his hands over word. He used the term '**freezing**' to explain that his hands are really cold, this functionate to bring an additional imagery to the listener because the speaker allow the listener to imagine how the cold is the freeze condition that he compared with the condition of his interlocutor hand at that moment. As stated by (McArthur,1992) Exaggeration or overstatement, which is referred to as hyperbole in rhetorical usage and is typically intentional but not always intended to be taken (too) literally.

**Datum 10 / 00:34:19**

Nathan : "Hei! Sorry. **Had to walk here, took ages, the bloody weather, you know.** How's things?"

Louisa : "Not great. He's in and out and he's not drunk anything."

Analysis:

In this expression, "**Had to walk here, took ages, the bloody weather, you know**" the speaker tried to explain that although the weather at the time was quite bad, he still had to go on foot, which meant it took him a long time to get there. Due to the fact that the speaker uses the terms '**took ages**' to describe the amount of time he walked and '**bloody weather**' to describe the weather he encountered, this could be concluded that the speaker is exaggerating his use of language in order to afford the listener with imaginary pleasure, which is the function of figurative language according to Perrine's theory. Therefore, it is determined that this expression is a form of hyperbole from figurative language.

**Datum 11 / 00:39:03**

Louisa : "When I was little, my mum got me a pair of glittery wellies, and I refused to take them off. I wore them in bed, in the bath, all summer long. **My favorite outfit was the glittery boots and my bumblebee tights.**"

William : "Bumblebee tights?"

Louisa : "Black and yellow stripes."

William : "Oh, dear God."

Analysis:

Through the expression: "***My favorite outfit was the glittery boots and my bumblebee tights***" the speaker lists some of her favorite childhood outfits. The term '***bumblebee***' is used to illustrate the combination of black and yellow in tights, which makes this expression a hyperbole type of figurative language. This obviously functionate to brings an additional imagery to the listener because, Bumblebee actually refers to the name of a fictitious character from the movie Transformer with the color scheme of black and yellow.

**Datum 12 / 00:42:15**

- William : "What were you going to study?"  
Louisa : "Fashion."  
William : "So, why didn't you go? You know what I see when I look at you?"  
Louisa : "Don't say "potential."  
William : "Potential. ***You need to widen your horizon, Clark.***"

Analysis:

From the dialogue above, "***You need to widen your horizon, Clark***" qualified as a type of hyperbole in figurative language. By using the term '***horizon***' the speaker in this sentence is attempting to describe the insight or knowledge of the interlocutor. As according to Perrine's theory, the function of this figurative expression is to afford the listener's imaginative pleasure because the speaker compared the broadness of horizon with the range of his interlocutor knowledge.

**Datum 13 / 00:48:48**

- William : "Oh, my God! What have you come as?"  
Louisa : "I don't care what you think. Even if you have got a new haircut."  
William : "***You look like a mad woman.***"

Analysis:

Based on the dialogue above, the expression "***You look like a mad woman***" classified as simile type of figurative language because the speaker expresses the likeness between the two objects directly by using the conjunction

'like' in this expression. It is clear that the speaker is simply making fun of his interlocutor's appearance by correlating it with the term '*mad woman*' in this expression. As accordance to Perrine (1969) theory, this expression functionate to brings an additional imagery to the listener because they need to imagined the appearance of mad woman that the speaker of this expression compared with the appearance of his interlocutor at that moment.

**Datum 14 / 00:51:14**

Nathan : "This is nice."

William : "***Yeah, I like being spoon-fed in public.***"

Analysis:

This dialogue occurred when they are just arrived at an event. "***Yeah, I like being spoon-fed in public.***" was the figurative language expression. By using the term '*spoon-fed*' the speaker in this expression tries to illustrate how much he enjoys receiving assistance from others. This expression uses term that are not meant to be taken literally because they are simply phrase that sound exaggerated and functionate to afford the listener with pleasure through their imagination because the speaker described his desire of being helped by others through the figurative term. As accordance to the McArthur theory, this expression is considered to be hyperbole figurative language.

**Datum 15 / 00:53:05**

Louisa : (Louisa found William locked himself in a room with a song playing at a high volume) "***Great so we're going to paralyze your eardrums as well, now, are we?***"

Analysis:

From the expression above, "***Great so we're going to paralyze your eardrums as well, now, are we?***" The speaker is attempting to convey to her interlocutor her frustration with the current situation by using this expression. With the phrase '*paralyze your eardrums,*' the speaker intentionally overstates the

discomfort of a loud situation. This is what qualifies this expression as a type of figurative hyperbole, and in accordance with Perrine's theory, this expression functionate to afford listeners' imaginative pleasure because the speaker allows the listener to imagined how loud the situation was that might hurt the ear.

**Datum 16 / 00:54:51**

- William : "Lose the scarf."  
Louisa : "The scarf? Why?"  
William : "If you're going to wear a dress like that, Clark, you have to wear it with confidence."  
Louisa : "**Only you, Will Traynor, would tell a woman how to wear a bloody dress.**"

Analysis:

They had the conversation above when they were getting ready to attend a concert. "**Only you, Will Traynor, would tell a woman how to wear a bloody dress**" classified as hyperbole type of figurative language since the speaker used the term '**bloody dress**' to exaggerately describe a red dress. According to Perrine (1969), the function of this figurative expression is to afford listeners the imaginative pleasure because they have to wondering about the color of blood and connecting it with dress.

**Datum 17 / 00:55:31**

- Louisa : "Is everything okay?"  
William : "**Actually no, there is something digging into my collar.**"  
Louisa : "It's a tag."

Analysis:

From the dialogue above, "**Actually no, there is something digging into my collar.**" classified as personification type of figurative language. It is because, the speaker treated the object as it were a living being. In response to a question from his interlocutor, the speaker in this expression describes how uncomfortable he felt at the moment in his shirt. The speaker defines the cause of his discomfort by expressing it '**digging**' into his collar like it is a living being. As accordance to

Perrine (1969), this figurative expression functionate to bring an additional imagery for the listeners that help them better understand how he felt at that precise moment.

**Datum 18 / 00:56:45**

- William : "So you're not a classical music person, then?"  
Louisa : "**Hated every minute.**"  
William : "Yeah, I could tell. Especially during that oboe solo."

Analysis:

From the dialogue above, "**Hated every minute.**" demonstrates the speaker's disinterest in the event she is currently attending. In order to avoid having to explain his lack of interest in that event, the speaker exaggerated it by stating she hated '**every minute.**' This is not meant to be taken too literally because she used the phrase to communicate a lot in a short amount of time, so it can be concluded that the function of this figurative expression is to say much in brief. According to McArthur's theory, hyperbole is defined as exaggeration or overstatement, hence this expression is a type of hyperbole in figurative language.

**Datum 19 / 01:00:05**

- Bernard : "So, couldn't you go back to it, Will? I mean, **you are still sharp as a tack.**"  
Louisa : "Dad!"  
William : "No. It's fine. Truth is, I thought I could crack this and then go back, as if nothing had changed. Uh, I was wrong."

Analysis:

Based on the dialogue above, they were discussing William's job prior to his accident. The speaker used "**you are still sharp as a tack**" to express an assumption from his point of view to his interlocutor. By describing his interlocutor's appearance as '**sharp as a tack,**' the speaker was implying that his interlocutor's appearance at the time was still attractive. Therefore, this expression is included in simile type of figurative language, because it relates to McArthur's simile theory, that stated simile is a rhetorical figure used to show comparison or likeness that

directly compares two objects using a connective word such as "like," or "as". The function of this figurative expression is to bring an additional imagery to the listener because it compares the sharpness of a tack with the conversation context which is someone's appearance.

**Datum 20 / 01:00:25**

Jossie : "Well, we wanted to make today special. Wish Treena could have been here. ***She is the brains of the family.*** She got put up two years at school, didn't she, Bernard? Overtook our Lou."

Bernard : "Not bright enough to stop herself getting up the duff though."

Analysis:

As accordance to McArthur's theory, the expression "***She is the brains of the family***" is a metaphor type of figurative language, due to the fact that the speaker compared two things, by simply saying the one is the other. The speaker of the expression is attempting to convey the fact that the individual mentioned is the smartest member of the family among all other family members. The function of this expression is to say much in brief, the speaker simply compares the subject to a '***brains***' to explicitly explain the cleverness of that individual.

**Datum 21 / 01:06:31**

Louisa : "So, let's go! We could get on the Eurostar right now."

William : "No."

Louisa : "But you just said..."

William : "I want to be in Paris as me. The old me. With pretty French girls giving me the eye. Could be something to look forward to. I remember every sensation. ***I do not want those memories erased by the struggle to fit behind a table.***"

Analysis:

From the dialogue above, "***I do not want those memories erased by the struggle to fit behind a table.***" identified as hyperbole type. The speaker of this expression is describing the good times he had before the accident that altered the state of his body. In this expression, he implies that he would rather not return

to the place he loves so that he will always remember the pleasant memories, that is not a shameful feeling because of his current physical condition. The function of this figurative expression '*struggle to fit behind a table*' is to afford listeners with imaginative pleasure because it illustrated the limitation of the speaker that caused by post-accident.

**Datum 22 / 01:08:01**

- William : "Your dad needed a job, mine needed a head of maintenance."  
Louisa : "Yeah, but it's just the timing."  
William : "It's good. Your dad will be great. And it means..."  
Louisa : "It means what?"  
William : "***It means that one day, you can go off and spread your wings without worrying about everyone else.***"

Analysis:

From the dialogue above, the speaker used "***It means that one day, you can go off and spread your wings without worrying about everyone else.***" to communicate to the interlocutor that one day she which is the interlocutor will be free that do not have to work to support her family and will be able to do whatever she wants. The speaker overstates his point by using the phrase '*spread your wings*' to convey freedom. Due to the fact that the speaker overstates his point in this expression, as accordance to the McArthur theory this expression is definitely classified into the hyperbole type of figurative language. And according to Perrine's theory the function of this figurative expression is to afford imaginative pleasure of the listener, because it illustrates freedom with the figurative term 'spread wings.'

**Datum 23 / 01:22:09**

- Patrick : "Do you really expect me to just sit here while you swan off with another man on a honeymoon?"  
Louisa : "His other caregiver's coming, too."  
Patrick : "Oh, two guys. That's all right, then."  
Louisa : "Patrick, this is really important."  
Patrick : "Do you know how this feel? It is like ***I am running permanently just a little behind the rest of the field.***"



Analysis:

From the dialogue above, the speaker of the expression: "***I am running permanently just a little behind the rest of the field.***" used an exaggerated parable to express disappointment to his interlocutor in this expression. Of course, this is intimately related to the characteristics of the hyperbole type of figurative language. The speaker's use of the word '**permanently**' to describe his perception that he is neither longer her first priority is seen as exaggerating the situation. As accordance to function of figurative language theory that proposed by Perrine (1969), the function of this expression is to add emotional intensity of the listeners, because the speaker created special effect by using the figurative expression in order to touch the listener emotion.

**Datum 24 / 01:22:14**

Patrick : "***It is like, there is something bad around the bend, and everyone seems to know what it is except me.***"

Louisa : "Patrick..."

Patrick : "Seven years we've been together, Lou. You've known him five months."

Louisa : "But he needs me."

Patrick : "And I don't?"

Louisa : "I'm sorry."

Analysis:

Having the same intent as the previous one, the speaker of "***It is like, there is something bad around the bend, and everyone seems to know what it is except me.***" used to convey his disappointment in how his interlocutor was treated at that time. The speaker expresses his disappointment with the person he has trusted with a parable that uses hyperbole, or such exaggeration of the real situation. As according to Perrine's theory, this hyperbole expression functionate to add emotional intensity because it assisting the listener to more understand what the speaker was feeling.

**Datum 25 / 01:29:44**

- William : "I don't want you to look at me one day and feel even the tiniest bit of regret or pity."  
 Louisa : "I would never think that!"  
 William : "You don't know that. ***I can't watch you wandering around the annex in your crazy dresses.***"

Analysis:

Based on the dialogue above, "***I can't watch you wandering around the annex in your crazy dresses***" is the figurative expression. The speaker used this expression to make fun of the actual interlocutor's appearance. Caused by the fact that the term 'crazy' itself refers to a person's mental state, or in other words, it is a human characteristic, and then this expression is a type of personification generated by the use of the term '***crazy dresses***' to describe dress that is neither nice or even unattractive. According to Perrine (1969), this expression has function to affords the imaginative pleasure of the listener by imagining what the person in that mental state would wear.

**Datum 26 / 01:31:29**

- Louisa : "I thought that I was changing your mind!"  
 William : "Nothing was ever going to change my mind. I promised my parents six months, and that's what I've given them."  
 Louisa : "No. Don't say another word. You're so selfish. ***I tore my heart out in front of you, and here all you can say is no.***"

Analysis:

From the dialogue above, the speaker of the expression: "***I tore my heart out in front of you, and here all you can say is no.***" was aiming to express her frustration towards her interlocutor for the rejection he made by using this expression. To demonstrate how sincere his love is, the speaker uses the phrase '***tore my heart out.***' This expression is classified as a hyperbole type of figurative language since it appears to exaggerate. The function of this exaggerated expression is to add the listener's emotional intensity, because it created special effect that help the listener to more understand the feeling of the speaker.

**Datum 27 / 01:37:26**

Bernard : "You can't change who people are."

Louisa : "Then what can you do?"

Bernard : "You love them. No one could have done more than you. ***You have a heart as big as that castle and I love you for it.***"

Analysis:

From the dialogue above, the expression "***You have a heart as big as that castle and I love you for it***" is a commendation from the speaker to the listener at that precise moment. Referring to McArthur's theory, this expression is clearly defined as figurative language of the simile type since it compares the sizes of a heart and a castle with the conjunction 'as'. In accordance to Perrine's theory, the function of '**a heart as big as that castle**' is to bring an additional imagery because the speaker purposely adds imagery for the listener to imagine the greatness of the castle that he compared with the heart of his interlocutor which referring to kindness of that individual.

**Datum 28 / 01:45:23**

William : (Louisa read the letter from William) "***You are scored on my heart, Clark.***"

Analysis:

By saying "***You are scored on my heart, Clark.***" the speaker revealed his feelings to the interlocutor into a letter. By using the word '**scored**,' the speaker inferred that the interlocutor had filled his heart. The function of this figurative expression is to bring an additional imagery of the audience because the speaker illustrated his feeling with the activity of gain a point in a competition. Although this expression's phrase structure may seem to be a type of metaphor, it is actually a type of hyperbole because the speaker merely applies an exaggerated word rather than comparing the two items, as per McArthur's theory of metaphor type.

## **Conclusion**

Based on the results of the analysis that has been done, it can be concluded that there are 28 data that found used figurative language in the movie ***Me Before You***. In analyzing the data, the writer used the theory of types of figurative language which proposed by McArthur (1992) and the theory from Perrine (1996) to analyze the functions of it. According to McArthur (1992) theory, there are five types of figurative language, simile, metaphor, repetition, hyperbole and personification. One type of figurative language, specifically the type of repetition, was the one that has not been identified from all the data that has been analyzed. And as accordance to Perrine (1969) theory, there are four different functions of figurative language, such as; 1) to afford imaginative pleasure; 2) to bring an additional imagery; 3) to add emotional intensity; and 4) to say much in brief. All of the functions of figurative language that have been addressed are identified in the movie's usage of figurative language.

## **REFERENCES**

- Bogdan, R. C & Biklen, S. K. (2007). *Qualitative Research for Education: An Introduction to theory and methods* (Fifth Edition). Boston: Allyn & Bacon.
- Craine, H. S. (1976). *Psycholinguistics: A Cognitive View of Language*. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston.
- Creswell, John W. (2012). *Educational research: planning, conducting, evaluating, quantitative and qualitative research* (Fourth Edition). United State of America: Pearson Education Inc.
- Heigham, Juanita & Crocker, Robert A. (2009). *Qualitative Research in Applied Linguistics a Practical Introduction* (Fourth Edition). Britain: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Lyons, John. (1972). *Introduction to Theoretical Linguistics*. London: Cambridge University Press.

- McArthur., & Tom. (1992). *The Oxford Companion to The English Language*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Miles, M. B., & Huberman, M. A. (1994). *An Expanded Sourcebook: Qualitative Data Analysis*. Sage Publications.
- Perrine, L. (1969). *Sound and Sense: An Introduction to Poetry*, third. Ed. New York: Harcourt, Brace & World.
- Dengah, O. Maru. Lolowang. *Opposing views in Webber's Jesus Christ Superstar: A Deconstruction Analysis*. JELLT (Journal of English Language and Literature Teaching), 2019.
- Griffith, K. *Writing Essays about Literature*. Washington: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich Publisher, 2011.
- Keles, K., Wuntu, C. N., & Lolowang, I. (2022). A FAMILY PORTRAIT IN NICHOLAS SPARKS'NOVEL THE LAST SONG. *JoTELL: Journal of Teaching English, Linguistics, and Literature*, 1(3), 360-374.
- Kenney, W. *How to Analyze Fiction*. USA: Monarch Press, 1966. Menggalomo, Nilia. Oroh. Mamentu. *Racial Discrimination as seen in Stockett's The Help*. JELLT (Journal of English Language and Literature Teaching), 2020.
- Lampus, B., Wuntu, C., & Lolowang, I. (2022). AFFECTION IN NICHOLAS SPARKS'DEAR JOHN. *KOMPETENSI*, 2(01), 1063-1073.
- Liando, N. V., Serhalawan, E., & Wuntu, C. (2021). Analysis of teacher-made tests used in summative evaluation at SMP Negeri 1 Tompas. *Jurnal Ilmiah Wahana Pendidikan*, 7(8), 480-493.
- Liando, N. V., Pelleng, T. E., & Wuntu, C. N. (2021). Correlation Between Folklore Implemented in Teaching and Student's Character Toward English Learning Outcomes. *International Journal of Education, Information Technology, and Others*, 4(4), 734-742.
- Nanlohy, O., Rorintulus, O., & Kamagi, S. (2021). The Acts Of Racial Discrimination To The Blacks As Seen In Stockett's The Help. *Journal of English Culture, Language, Literature and Education*, 9(2), 144-158.

- Onthoni, U., Rorintulus, O., & Lolowang, I. (2022). ANXIETY IN JOHN GREEN'S THE FAULT IN OUR STARS. *JoTELL: Journal of Teaching English, Linguistics, and Literature*, 1(3), 316-330.
- Pagama, N., Kamagi, S., & Wuntu, C. (2022). GENEROSITY OF PHILEAS FOGG IN JULES VERNE'S AROUND THE WORLD IN 80 DAYS. *JoTELL: Journal of Teaching English, Linguistics, and Literature*, 1(2), 280-290.
- Rorintulus, O. A., Lolowang, I., Suoth, A. A., Mokal, P., Wilar, B., & Pratasik, G. (2022). WOMEN'S STRUGGLE TO ACHIEVE THEIR GENDER EQUALITY IN PRIDE AND PREJUDICE AND JURNAL PH. D MAMA: A COMPARATIVE STUDY. *Klasikal: Journal of Education, Language Teaching and Science*, 4(2), 197-208.
- Rorintulus, O. (2020, October). Indigenous Australian Women's Life Writing: Their Voices to Be Heard. In *Journal of International Conference Proceedings (JICP)* (Vol. 3, No. 2, pp. 131-139).
- Rorintulus, O. A., Wuntu, C. N., Tatipang, D. P., Lolowang, I., & Maukar, M. M. (2022). DISCRIMINATION OVER WOMEN AS DEPICTED IN WALKER'S AND TOHARI'S WORK: A COMPARATIVE STUDY. *ELITE: English and Literature Journal*, 9(2), 159-177.
- Sipasi, S., Moge, T., & Wuntu, C. N. (2022). THE ROLE OF PARENTS IN PALACIO'S WONER. *JoTELL: Journal of Teaching English, Linguistics, and Literature*, 1(9), 1057-1073.
- Tatipang, D. P., Wuntu, C. N., Suoth, A. A., & Laloan, T. A. (2022). Cultural Values Study of SITARO Society's Motto "Pakatiti Tuhema, Pakanandu Mangena, Boleng Balang Singkahindo"(As a Contribution for Culture Learning in Education). *Jurnal Ilmiah Universitas Batanghari Jambi*, 22(2), 1172-1175.
- Walukow, N. Oroh and Sabudu. *Women Image in Elizabeth Gillbert's Eat Pray and Love*. JELLT (Journal of English Language and Literature Teaching), 2019
- Wellek, R & Warren, A. *Theory of Literature*. USA: Harcourt, Brace and Company, 1956.

- Wingate, L. *Before We Were Yours*. United States: Ballantine Books, 2017.
- Wowor, G., Wuntu, C. N., & Rettob, A. (2021). SYMBOLISM OF IMPERIALISM IN ORWELL'S SHOOTING AN ELEPHANT. *Journal of English Culture, Language, Literature and Education*, 9(1), 47-57.
- Wongkar, Y. H., Wuntu, C. N., Tatipang, D. P., & Lolowang, I. S. (2022). Interaction Strategies of Hagging in the 'Pawn Stars' and 'The Pickers' TV Shows. *Linguistic, English Education and Art (LEEA) Journal*, 6(1), 21-28.
- Wuntu, C. N., Singal, Y., & Rorintulus, O. A. (2022). The Implementation of Project Based Learning (PBL) in Improving Students' Speaking Skill at SMA Yadika Kopandakan II. *International Journal of English and Applied Linguistics (IJEAL)*, 2(3), 387-398.
- Wuntu, Ceisy Nita. *A journal of culture, English language Teaching and literature*. Celt, Volume 15 Number 2, Desember 2015. Pp 97-117.