

AN ANALYSIS OF HYPERBOLE IN “MOANA” MOVIE

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Abstract : The purpose of this study is to find the hyperbole and to reveal the meaning of the hyperbole in “Moana” movie. The researcher used qualitative research in conducting the research. The data are collected from the primary source, that is the Moana movie. In analyzing the data, the researcher used the steps as follow 1). Organizing and familiarizing, 2) coding and reducing, 3) interpreting and representing. The result of this research proved that there are so many hyperboles in Moana movie. The researcher found twenty eight (28) hyperbolic expression. It can be classified into eight (8) Single word hyperbole, six (6) Pharsal hyperbole, five (5) clausal hyperbole, one (1) numerical hyperbole, five (5) the role of superlative, and four (4) repetition. Based on analysis the researcher found that the forms of hyperbole expression most dominantly used in Moana movie there were single word hyperbole eight (8) data.

Keywords : *Hyperbole, Moana, Movie*

1. INTRODUCTION

English is an international language and Language is one of the most important things in human life. According to Maru, M and Sudarsono, L (2016:7) “language is fundamental to all social processes, and human do need language to cummunicate to each other”. “People use language to express inner thought and emotions to understand complex and abstract thoughts, to learn to communicate with others to meet our wants or needs, and to set rules and maintain our culture” (Panambunan, Tulung, Maru, 2016:58). Talking about the language, people cannot separate themselves from involvement of social communication and interaction. According to Hampp, Paula L. (2019:15) “Through language, humans can think and develop their knowledge”. In communication, people express their thought, experiences, feeling, opinion, ideas, knowledge in many ways one of them is movie. As far we know that movie is a part of literature. Literature is established as the expression of what people have seen in life. In literature, expressions are written in figurative language.

Figurative language is language which has different meaning from its words. When people use figurative language they say something but they mean something else. There are various types of figurative language, they are simlie, metaphor, personification, irony, hyperbole, etc.

Claridge (2011:5) Hyperbole aims to emphasize about something. It attempts to exaggerate something, make it more dramatic or tragic and no one would believe that it is true. The use hyperbole can be found in literary works such as songs, poetry, novel, drama, and one of them is movie.

According to (Evision Alan 1983 : 148) Movie is a story or event recorded by camera as a set of moving images and shown in a theater or on television a motion picture. In 2016 there are a lot of interesting movies shown. One of the movies is Moana. It is an adventure animation movie, produced by Walt Disney Animation Studios and realized by Walt Disney Pictures. The film tells the story of the girl name Moana, who is chosen by the ocean to reunite a mystical relic with the goddess Te Fiti. When a blight strikes her island Polynesian, Moana sets sail to search

Maui, a legendary demigod, in hope of returning the to Te Fiti and saving her people.

The researcher chooses this topic, because there are many hyperbolic expressions that can be found in the “Moana” movie. And she thinks there are many people still don’t know the meaning of some expressions in the movie. Behind the utterance that uttered by the characters in the movie, we can easily understand the meaning contained in the movie. Based on those explanations, the researcher attempt to write the research entitled “An Analysis of Hyperbolic Expressions Used in “Moana” movie.

2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In doing the research, the researcher used qualitative research. As Bogdan & Biklen (1992:30) stated that: Qualitative research is descriptive, the data collected are in form of words and pictures rather than numbers. The written results of the research contain quotations from the data to illustrate and substantiate the presentation. Ary et al. (2010:424) stated that : In qualitative studies, the human investigator is the primary instrument for gathering and analyzing of data. So in this research, the research instrument is the researcher herself.

In conducting this research the data collected by downloading the movie and the script. After that, the researcher watched the movie for several times and then watch again while reading the script. After that, the researcher tried to find out the hyperbolic expressions used in the movie by underlining the hyperbolic expressions in the script.

In analyzing the data, the researcher used a qualitative data analysis technique. Ary et al. (2010 :481) stated the data analysis can be describe in three stages, there are 1). Organizing and familiarizing, 2) Coding and reducing, and 3) interpreting and representing. Those can be explain as follow : 1. Organizing and familiarizing. In organizing and familiarizing, the researcher should become familiar with the data through reading and rereading notes and

transcripts, viewing and reviewing videotapes, and listening repeatedly to audio-tapes. Ary et al. (2010:481). So, in this stage the researcher read the script several times, after that she find out all the hyperbolic expression in Moana movie. 2. Coding and reducing. In coding and reducing, The researcher initially goes through all the data and identify as each unit (word, paragraph, sentence, etc.) with the appropriate code. Ary et al. (2010:484) So, in this stage the researcher coded the data from the stage one, based on the 7 types of hyperbole according to Claridge. After that, she categorized the data based on the 7 types of Hyperbole. 3. Interpreting and representing. In interpreting and representing, The researcher bringing out the meaning, telling the story, providing an explanation, and developing plausible explanations. Ary et al. (2010:490) So, in this stage the researcher analyzed the data and find the meaning of the data, so that she can get the result and the conclusion of the research.

3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter the reasearcher discuss the three stages of data analysis by Ary (2010 : 481). Those are organizing and familiarizing, coding and reducing, interpreting and representing.

Organizing and familiarizing

After rereading notes and transcripts, viewing and reviewing videotapes, the researcher find out all the hyperbolic expressions in Moana movie.

No	Data	Timeline
1	Gramma : Her heart held <i>the greatest power ever known</i> . It could create life itself.	01:06 - 01:12
2	Gramma: You may hear a voice inside. And if the voice starts to	10:02 – 10:12

	whisper, to follow <i>the farthest star</i> .	
3	Gramma: But without her heart, Te Fiti began to crumble giving birth to <i>a terrible darkness</i>	02:17 – 02:24
4	Gramma : ... Hiding in a darkness that will continue to spread, chasing away our fish, draining the life from island after island, until every one of us is devoured by the <i>bloodthirsty jaws</i> of <i>inescapable death!</i>	03:28 – 03:46
5	Tui: No, there is <i>nothing</i> beyond our reef, but storms and rough seas.	04:25 – 04:28
6	Tui: Mother, Motunui is a <i>paradise</i> .	04:38 – 04:41
7	Villager 3: He seems to lack the basic intelligence required for pretty much <i>everything</i> .	12:47 – 12:54
8	Maui: <i>Sorry, sorry, sorry</i> . And women. Men and women. Both. All. Not a guy, girl thing. You know,	37:21 – 37:29

	Maui is a hero to all.	
9	Maui: Do you see my hook? No magic hook, <i>no magic powers!</i>	45:55 – 45:57
10	Maui: <i>Hey, hey, hey!</i> I'm a demigod, OK? Stop that. I will smite you! You wanna get smote? Smotten?	44:23 – 44:30
11	Moana: But now, now you're just the guy who stole the heart of Te Fiti. The guy who <i>curse</i> d the world.	50:11 – 50:17
12	Maui: If anyone has my hook, <i>it's that beady-eyed bottom-feeder</i> .	51:59 – 51:32
13	Maui: It's called wayfinding, <i>princess</i> .	51:57 – 51:58
14	Maui: Enjoy your beauty rest? You know, a real wayfinder <i>never</i> sleeps, so they actually get where they need to go.	54:12 – 54:19
15	Maui: Ah! And for Tamatoa, trust me, my hook is <i>the coolest</i> collectible.	54:37 -54:40

16	Maui: If you start singing, <i>I'm gonna throw up.</i>	56:34 -56:36
17	Moana: Wow! The shiny, glittery cave. And just like me it is covered in sparkly treasure. <i>Sparkle, sparkle, sparkle.</i>	59:48 – 59:56
18	Moana: 'Cause you're <i>amazing!</i> And we mortals have heard of the tale of the crab who became <i>a legend!</i> And I just had to know how you became so <i>crabulous?</i>	1:01:00 – 1:01:14
19	Tamatoa: I ate my Gramma! And it took a week, 'cause she was <i>absolutely humongous!</i>	1:00:53 – 1:00:55
20	Moana: See the light as it shines on the sea, it's <i>blinding.</i>	17:52 – 17:56
21	Maui: Without my hook, <i>I am nothing.</i>	1.16.51 – 1:16:53
22	Sina: ...and found an <i>unforgiving sea.</i> Waves like mountains.	15:36 – 15:40
23	Villager : We tell the stories of our elders in <i>a never-ending chain!</i>	1:35:56 – 1:36:00

24	Tamatoa: Well, Tamatoa hasn't always been this glam, <i>I was a drab little crab once.</i>	1:01:29 – 1:01:35
25	Tamatoa : I will sparkle like <i>a wealthy woman's neck!</i>	1:02:03 - 1:02:05
26	Gramma: Where, even now, <i>a thousand years</i> later, Te Kâ and the demons of the deep still hunt for the heart.	03:19 – 03:26
27	Tamatoa : Oh, and here they come, come, come to the <i>brightest thing</i> that glitters.	1:02:15 – 1:02:19
28	Tamatoa: <i>Well, well, well.</i> Little Maui's having trouble with his look, ya little semi-demi-mini-god.	1:02:56 – 1:03:03

Coding and Reducing

NO	DATA	CODE
1	Gramma : Her heart held <i>the greatest power ever known.</i> It could create life itself.	The Role of Superlatif

2	Gramma: You may hear a voice inside. And if the voice starts to whisper, to follow <i>the farthest star</i> .	The Role of Superlative
3	Gramma: But without her heart, Te Fiti began to crumble giving birth to <i>a terrible darkness</i>	Phrasal hyperbole
4	Gramma : ... Hiding in a darkness that will continue to spread, chasing away our fish, draining the life from island after island, until every one of us is devoured by the <i>bloodthirsty jaws</i> of <i>inescapable death!</i>	Phrasal hyperbole
5	Tui: No, there is <i>nothing</i> beyond our reef, but storms and rough seas.	Single word hyperbole
6	Tui: Mother, Motunui is a <i>paradise</i> .	Single word hyperbole
7	Villager 3: He seems to lack the basic intelligence required for pretty much <i>everything</i> .	Single word hyperbole
8	Maui: <i>Sorry, sorry, sorry</i> . And women. Men and women. Both. All. Not a guy,	Repetition

	girl thing. You know, Maui is a hero to all.	
9	Maui: Do you see my hook? No magic hook, <i>no magic powers!</i>	Clausal Hyperbole
10	Maui: <i>Hey, hey, hey!</i> I'm a demigod, OK? Stop that. I will smite you! You wanna get smote? Smotten?	Repetition
11	Moana: But now, now you're just the guy who stole the heart of Te Fiti. The guy who <i>cursed</i> the world.	Single word hyperbole
12	Maui: If anyone has my hook, <i>it's that beady-eyed bottom-feeder</i> .	The Role of Superlative
13	Maui: It's called wayfinding, <i>princess</i> .	Single word hyperbole
14	Maui: Enjoy your beauty rest? You know, a real wayfinder <i>never</i> sleeps, so they actually get where they need to go.	Single word hyperbole
15	Maui: Ah! And for Tamatoa, trust me, my hook is <i>the coolest</i> collectible.	The Role of Superlative

16	Maui: If you start singing, <i>I'm gonna throw up.</i>	Clausal Hyperbole
17	Moana: Wow! The shiny, glittery cave. And just like me it is covered in sparkly treasure. <i>Sparkle, sparkle, sparkle.</i>	Repetition
18	Moana: 'Cause you're <i>amazing!</i> And we mortals have heard of the tale of the crab who became <i>a legend!</i> And I just had to know how you became so <i>crabulous?</i>	Single word hyperbole
19	Tamatoa: I ate my Gramma! And it took a week, 'cause she was <i>absolutely humongous!</i>	The Role of Superlative
20	Moana: See the light as it shines on the sea, it's <i>blinding.</i>	Single word hyperbole
21	Maui: Without my hook, <i>I am nothing.</i>	Clausal Hyperbole
22	Sina: ...and found an <i>unforgiving sea.</i> Waves like mountains.	Phrasal Hyperbole
23	Villager : We tell the stories of our elders in <i>a never-ending chain!</i>	Phrasal Hyperbole
24	Tamatoa: Well, Tamatoa hasn't always been this	Clausal Hyperbole

	glam, <i>I was a drab little crab once.</i>	
25	Tamatoa : I will sparkle like <i>a wealthy woman's neck!</i>	Phrasal Hyperbole
26	Gramma: Where, even now, <i>a thousand years</i> later, Te Kâ and the demons of the deep still hunt for the heart.	Numerical
27	Tamatoa : Oh, and here they come, come, come to the <i>brightest thing</i> that glitters.	The Role of Superlative
28	Tamatoa: <i>Well, well, well.</i> Little Maui's having trouble with his look, ya little semi-demi-mini-god.	Repetition

Interpreting and Representing

Single Word Hyperbole

Single Word hyperbole occurs when there is only one exaggerated content in an utterance or sentence. If the word is omitted, the hyperbolic meaning will completely disappear. There are eight single word hyperbole in Moana movie.

Data 5

Tui: No, there is nothing beyond our reef, but storms and rough seas.

Analysis

Moana's grandmother is telling a story to the children of Motunui about Maui who stole the heart of Te Fiti The Mother Land. By stealing the heart, Maui then confronted by the demon of earth and fire named Te Kā. Maui was defeated in the sea and the darkness began to spread. Grandmother said that only the chosen one who can save the world by sailing across the sea to restore the heart of Te Fiti.

In the other hand, people of Motunui have a rule, not to cross the sea, never go beyond the reef because it's dangerous.

This data is a Single Word Hyperbole. Words nothing in this sentence is exaggerated the content of this utterance. "there is nothing beyond our reef, but storms and rough seas" means that nothing else beside storms and rough seas outside Motunui's reef. Although there is also a chance that there might be another things outside the reef for example another island beside Motunui. So, the words nothing is a form of hyperbole, it is a single word hyperbole.

Data 6

Tui: Mother, Motunui is a paradise.

Analysis

The context in this sentence is still related to data 5, where Grandmother tells a story about a demi god named Maui stole the heart of Te Fiti. Someone has to sail the rough seas, find Maui and sail him to restore the heart. If the heart is not restore, the world (the island) will be in terrible danger and life will disappear. Tui was not agree with this idea about restoring the heart of Te Fiti. He believes that they are not in danger. They live happy and healthy in their island (Motunui).

In order to convince his mother, Tui state that their island, Motunui is a paradise. The word paradise means a place or situation that is extremely pleasant, beautiful or enjoyable. A place that has everything you need for doing a particular activity. Thus we can say, the word paradise is over coloring the utterance. If Motunui is a paradise, the people of this island don't need anything else

because everything is already there. Instead they still need more food from other sources. That makes this data a single word hyperbole.

Data 7

Villager 3: He seems to lack the basic intelligence required for pretty much everything.

Analysis

One of the villager, an old guy was cooking some vegetables to eat while talking to Moana the new chief of the village. He doesn't have meat as the dish. He saw Hei-hei the chicken was eating a rock. It makes the old guy wondering if he can eat the chicken, but Moana doesn't agree.

The villager say that Hei-hei seems to lack the basic intelligence required for pretty much everything. This utterance obviously is a hyperbole. We can see by the word everything in this sentence. Everything means all, every. This word is exaggerating Hei-hei lack of abilities. This chicken doesn't lack the intelligence (abilities) for everything. If so, then the chicken can not even breath, eat, grow and live because it doesn't have all, every basic intelligence (abilities) for anything. Thus make this data a single word hyperbole.

Data 11

Moana: But now, now you're just the guy who stole the heart of Te Fiti. The guy who cursed the world.

Analysis

Here, Moana tries to tease Maui to help her restore the heart of Te Fiti by But Maui seems not interested because he has no magic power to fight Te Kā, the demon of earth and fire. So, Moana tells Maui that he is no hero.

Moana says that Maui is the guys who stole the heart of Te Fiti. He is the guy who cursed the world. The word cursed is a little over coloring this utterance. The word

cursed means to be affected by something bad. It might be true that Maui caused trouble by stealing the heart of Te Fiti but he didn't cursed the world. Thus, this cursed word is a single word hyperbole.

Data 13

Maui: It's called wayfinding, princess.

Analysis

Moana and Maui is finally on the quest of finding Maui's hook and restore the heart of Te Fiti. Here, Moana asks Maui to teach her how to sail the boat. Maui is hesitate wether to teach her or not. He dont want to teach her because of Maui's arrogance.

Maui is one of the protagonist character in this movie. He is one of the key of this story. But Maui's character is arrogance. He doesn't like to be seen weak and kind. It can be seen in this utterance where Maui calls Moana a princess. Its not a praise or polite greetings offered but a sarcasm instead. An exaggeration for calling Moana, a girl who wants to beat Te Kā the demon that everyone was afraid of. Maui doesnt find the idea of a girl should be sailing alone and save the world because they are girls. Girls identically being seen by the society as a pricess who stays in the palace and never be seen in the battlefield. So, the word princess is a single word hyperbole.

Data 14

Maui: Enjoy your beauty rest? You know, a real wayfinder never sleeps, so they actually get where they need to go.

Analysis

This data context is still related to the previous context where Maui and Moana where sailing to find Maui's hook and beat Te Kā, the demon of earth and fire. In the way to get Maui's hook Moana fells asleep. She has a bad dream and suddenly awake.

Maui with his arrogance says something when Moana wakes up from her sleep. His sarcasm offered to Moana which has the

time to sleep while Maui sail the boat to find his hook. From his utterance, it's obvious that Maui is a little arrogance and being sarcastic to Moana. He also exaggerate things when he said that a real wayfinder never sleeps, so they can actually get where they need to go.

Well the word never means not ever, not in one time that the wayfinder (the sailor) fell asleep when they sail. This is not literally means that they never have some time to get rest or sleep while they sail. Maui say this just want to encourage Moana in the sailing lesson that a wayfinder/sailor have to focus when they sail. So, the word never is a single word of hyperbole.

Data 18

Moana: 'Cause you're amazing! And we mortals have heard of the tale of the crab who became a legend! And I just had to know how you became so crabulous?

Analysis

The situation in this data is Moana and Maui had arrived in Lalotai, realm of monsters. They have to find Maui's fish hook, and they believe that Tamatoa the sparkly crab has the fish hook. Maui is the one who will take the fish hook from Tamatoa while Moana became a bait. Tamatoa find out that Moana is a human and he is trying to eat Moana but then Moana keep him distracted.

This utterance actually occur by accident when Tamatoa discover Moana is a human. In order to keep him distracted, Moana says she came because Tamatoa is amazing. Mortals have heard the tale of the crab who became a legend. And she just want to know how Tamatoa became so fabulous with a contarction of crab and fabulous (crabulous). Here there are three words that used as a hyperbole to emphasize the meaning of the sentence. Moana knows that Tamatoa loves to praise himself, that is why she says these words.

Amazing means great or wonderful. This word usually used to refer something that is great and wonderful for example God.

Tamatoa is far from God that is known of His greatness.

A legend means someone or something that are very famous and admired by a lot of people. Mostly legend used to refer someone or some places that is very popular among the society. Tamatoa also not very popular and admired thus we can call him a legend.

Next, the word fabulous also used when we like something a lot and that it is very good. In fact according to the movie, some people doesn't like Tamatoa just like Maui.

Thus, these words only used to emphasizing how wonderful Tamatoa is so he will talk about himself and praise himself (get distracted). So, they are categorized as single word hyperbole because only these words that exaggerating content in this three utterances.

Data 20

Moana: See the light as it shines on the sea, it's blinding.

Analysis

The situation in this data where Moana sings when she confused whether to be a great chief of Motunui or go sail across the sea. Her father has a rule not to go across the sea. He is mad when he knows Moana wants the people to go fishing beyond the reef.

One line in Moana's songs says that the light shines on the sea is blinding. This blinding word not literary means that the light that shines on the sea will make you blind and lose your sight but it means it is very shiny, it's dazzling. Moana used blinding as a hyperbole, to emphasize how she really wants to go meets the sea by sailing beyond the reef. The shine of the sea is dazzling the eye so we want to go there and see how beautiful it is. If the word blinding isn't in this utterance, the sentence will be a normal sentence without any exaggeration. Then it is obvious that this data is a single word hyperbole because only one word used to exaggerate the content.

Phrasal Hyperbole

Phrasal hyperbole is a certain combination of words and senses that create hyperbolic meaning. In Moana movie, the researcher found five data of Phrasal Hyperbole.

Data 3

Gramma: But without her heart, Te Fiti began to crumble giving birth to a terrible darkness.

Analysis

Grandmother is doing a story telling to the children of Motunui about the legend of the heart of Te Fiti. The heart was in the right place and the world is in peace. It all started to change when Maui, a demi god stole that heart. Children listen with such enthusiasm but some was scared of the monsters in the story.

In her story grandmother say Te Fiti began to crumble giving birth to a terrible darkness because she lose her heart. She means that because Te Fiti lose her heart, bad things happen and it affected island after island. Here she say terrible darkness to emphasize her meanings so that people can find away to restore the heart of Te Fiti. Terrible darkness means a very bad and dangerous things. It is exaggerated so people will be aware and take things seriously.

If we see the data, terrible darkness consists of two words. It calls a phrase. This is because a phrase is a combined words to describe the other words.

Terrible is an adjective while darkness is a noun. So, this data is a noun phrase. Terrible is describing darkness. It means a really bad things or a very bad situation. Then finally it can be say that this data categorized as a phrasal hyperbole.

The word giving birth replace the word produce or cause.

Data 4

Gramma : ... Hiding in a darkness that will continue to spread, chasing away our fish, draining the life from island after island,

until every one of us is devoured by the bloodthirsty jaws of inescapable death!

Analysis

This context also related with the previous data. Grandmother tries to convince people of Motunui that the bad things really happening. There must be someone who can save the world by helping Maui defeat Te Kā. If one understand, then they are in danger.

This data is categorized as a phrasal hyperbole because it is a noun phrase. Bloodthirsty jaws is a noun phrase. Bloodthirsty is an adjective and jaws is a noun. This also goes the same way with inescapable death. Inescapable is an adjective while death is a noun.

Bloodthirsty describe jaws. It literally means a jaws that is thirsty for blood. And it refers to a ferocious monster or a fierce creature.

Inescapable describe death. It means that no one can survive this situation. Everybody will affected by this situation.

Data 22

Sina: ...and found an unforgiving sea. Waves like mountains.

Analysis

Moana's mother Sina trying to calm Moana after her argument with her father about going to the sea. Sina told her the story that her father used to sail beyond the reef when he was young. His friend also join him when they took the canoe to the sea. But his father and the friend face by the waves like mountain. His friend can not survive.

Here , Sina used the ther phrase unforgiving sea to describe how dangerous the ocean is. She used unforgiving sea to emphasize her intension so that Moana will understand. Sina's utterance is categorized as a phrasal phrase because unforgiving sea is a noun phrase. Unforgiving is describing the word sea.

Data 23

Villager : We tell the stories of our elders in a never-ending chain!

Analysis

The village of Motunui is is harvest season. The pople are happy and satisfy with their harvest. It makes them being grateful for their island and starts to sing.

The villager of Motunui sings that they will tell their elders story in a never – ending chain because they are grateful of their island. Their ancestor found the island and start a village by using the natural source in this island.

The phrase a never – ending chain is used to exaggerate the sentence of their elders. It is a hyperbole used to emphasize the intension of the sentence in a good way. It means the elders and their story will never be forgotten. They will continue to tell n teach the children about their ancestors.

A never – ending chain is a noun phrase. Never – ending is an adjective describing the noun (chain). So , this data is a phrasal hyperbole.

Data 25

Tamatoa : I will sparkle like a wealthy woman's neck!

Analysis

This data appear inside the Tamatoa's cave when he gets distracted and begin to sing a praise song for himself. He says that he is too shiny because he has all the glittery and precious things. Not everyone has the treasure like he has.

Tamatoa's character has far beyond Maui's arrogance. Been told that he is rich and covered with glittery things in his cave. He loves everything that shining like a diamond or gold. Thus he praised himself in his song that he will sparkle like a wealthy woman's neck. This uttarance has a hyperbole meaning when he say a wealthy

woman's neck. A wealthy woman describe as a woman who has lots of jewelries, gold or diamonds. They usually wears expensive necklace. Not just expensive, these necklace is dazzling and shining. Maybe this is the reason Tamatoa use a wealthy woman's neck to describe his greatness. Wealthy woman's neck is a noun phrase, thus this data is categorized as phrasal hyperbole.

Clausal Hyperbole

Clausal hyperbole is a hyperbolic style which occurs by combining two or more clausal constituents. This form hardly occurs compared to the others.

Data 9

Maui: Do you see my hook? No magic hook, no magic powers!

Analysis

When Moana is trying to convince Maui to help her save the world, Kakamora appear. Kakamora is a murdering little pirates. They are here to get the heart of Te Fiti. The situation became uncontrolled because Kakamora is fighting against Moana and Maui. Moana is panic then she ask Maui to shapeshift and fight Kakamora.

In this uncontrolled situation, Maui became a little pesimistic when Moana ask him to fight Kakamora. Maui can't fight Kakamora if he doesn't have his fish hook. Maui said " No magic hook, no magic powers!" He is being hyperbolic with his utterance. Because it doesn't literally means that Maui has no powers at all. It is used to exaggerate his intension that he needs his fish hook.

This data is categorized as clausal hyperbole because no magic hook is a noun clause. Noun clause is a clause that characterize as a noun.

Data 12

Maui: If anyone has my hook, it's that beady-eyed bottom-feeder

Analysis

Maui and Moana are on their way to restore the heart of Te Fiti when they meet Kakamora. Kakamora find the heart of Te Fiti interesting. So, they're trying to steal the heart. This situation makes Maui finally wants to help Moana and fight the demon. But they still need Maui's magic fish hook. They decide to look for the hook in Tamatoa's cave.

Moana is hesitate that Tamatoa has Maui's magic fish hook, then Maui said "If anyone has my hook, it's that beady-eyed bottom-feeder". This utterance consist of two clauses. They are dependent clause and independent clause. "if anyone has my hook," is a dependent clause because it can not stand alone, it still need another clause to make it complete. In the other hand "it's that beady-eyed bottom-feeder" can stand alone because it is already complete.

The utterance "it's that beady-eyed bottom-feeder" is a little over color the meaning of the sentence. Maui actually refers to Tamatoa, a crab who lives in cave called Lalotai. Thus the word bottom-feeder means a crab. And that beady-eyed also use to emphasize that Tamatoa love beads or pearls and something that glitters.

Data 16

Maui: If you start singing, I'm gonna throw up.

Analysis

Maui and Moana arrives in the high cliff. That is the entrance to Lalotai. First, they need to climb the cliff and enter. When they finally reach the top, Maui ask Moana why the ocean chose her and Moana starts to think about the reason.

Maui says "if you start singing, i'm gonna throw up" because Moana suddenly being so quite and stares at the ocean. Maui thinks Moana is gound to sing since Moana starts to sing when she first sail the ocean. I'm gonna throw up that Maui says doesnt literally means that he will throw up. It is an utterance to implicitly says that Maui doesn't like to hear Moana sing.

I'm gonna throw up is already a complete sentence. It has subject and predicate (verb). So, it is obviously an independent clause. Then, Data 17 categorized as clausal hyperbole.

Data 21

Maui: Without my hook, I am nothing.

Analysis

Kakamora finds Maui and Moana in the sea. They see the heart of Te Fiti in Moana's hand. Then Kakamora attacks Maui and Moana's canoe to get the heart. Seeing this Moana panics and asks Maui to shapeshift to save them. Maui can not shapeshift because he doesn't have his magic hook.

"Without my hook, I am nothing" consists of two clauses. A dependent and independent clause. I am nothing is already a complete sentence itself and it can stand alone. It makes itself as an independent clause.

I am nothing means, nobody, no one, no person. Nothing itself means an absence of anything. It is incorrect according to the movie since Maui is a demi god, a person, somebody. It can be said that Maui is a little stretching the true meaning of his sentence that he really needs his magic hook because he can do anything if he has the magic hook. If he doesn't have it, he has no power, he is nothing.

Data 24

Tamatoa: Well, Tamatoa hasn't always been this glam, I was a drab little crab once.

Analysis

Maui and Moana is trying to get the magic fish hook from Tamatoa's shell. This crab catches Moana, but she tries to distract him by making him talk about himself. Tamatoa put it in a song.

Tamatoa praising himself in his own song about how glam and dazzle he is. He is so shiny and has all the brightest things in the world. One time he says, "well Tamatoa

hasn't always been this glam, I was a drab little crab once". The italic and bold utterance is a little bit too degrading Tamatoa himself. He actually wants to say that once he is also a regular crab, doesn't have anything that sparkles like he is now. This utterance is a hyperbolic way to say that he is just a normal crab, but not drab. Drab means pathetic.

The bold and italic utterance is an independent clause. It already can stand by itself without any other sentence. So we can say that Data 26 is a clausal hyperbole.

Numerical Hyperbole

Number can be one of the hyperbolic signs and they occur frequently. Numerical hyperbole can be found in single word hyperbole, phrasal hyperbole or in clausal hyperbole. There are significant words to recognize numerical hyperbole, they are hundreds, thousands, millions, billions, etc.

Data 26

Grandma: Where, even now, a thousand years later, Te Kā and the demons of the deep still hunt for the heart.

Analysis

The situation takes place when Grandma tells a story about the missing heart of Te Fiti. She tells that Maui stole the heart and makes terrible things begin to happen. Demons appear and haunt island after island. Te Kā, the demon of earth and fire being one of the deadliest and scariest demon which spread darkness to drain life.

The hyperbole in this data is a thousand years in Grandma's utterance. She says that even now, a thousand years later, Te Kā and the demons of the deep still hunt for the heart.

A thousand years is a numerical sign. This makes this data include in numerical hyperbole. As explained before that numerical hyperbole can be found in single word hyperbole, phrasal hyperbole or in clausal hyperbole.

A thousand years is obviously a hyperbole because it is not an exact time. In a folklore or legend, people tend to use hyperbole to tell the period of the time because no one that exactly knows how long or what time that the actual things happen. In this case, a thousand years use to emphasize even how long the time has passed from the missing heart of Te Fiti happen, demons and Te Kā still looking for the heart.

The Role of Superlative

Superlative makes something sound so excessive and extreme, therefore it leads to overstatement.

Data 1

Gramma : Her heart held the greatest power ever known. It could create life itself.

Analysis

Back in the first timeline of the movie, when grandmother tells the children of Motunui a story about the heart of Te Fiti. It has been stolen by a demi god called Maui. After that a terrible darkness come and cause bad things to people in every island.

Grandmother says that the heart of Te Fiti held the greatest power ever known, because it could create life itself. In this sentence grandmother use superlative hyperbole to emphasize the meaning to make it excessive. The word greatest chose because the heart has the power to create itself. When Grandmother adds ever known in the end of the utterance she makes it more extreme. Nobody has ever live for a very long time to find the only one power that is greater than the other power. So it is not guaranteed that the power of that heart is the greatest power ever known.

Data 2

Gramma: And if the voice starts to whisper, to follow the farthest star.

Analysis

Grandmother is talking with Moana. She is embracing her to find who her true self is. She needs to follow the voice inside her

heart, even if her Father wants her to be the chief of Motunui. Moana is meant to go to find Maui and help him save the world.

When someone wants to support another, she or he usually say something to encourage her or his friend. Same case with grandmother here. She wants to encourage Moana to follow her dream, follow the voice inside who whisper, to follow the farthest star. In fact, there is no farthest star in the universe. Or we can say, there are not decision yet since the universe is humongous. No scientist has ever already map the universe. And no technology can scale how big the universe is until now. We still have to wait for a very long reseach and observation of many scientist. Thus it is obvious, there is no farthest star in the sky yet.

Grandmother says the farthest star in the sky to exaggerate what she want to convey. Again, this makes the utterance more excessive. She use a superlative hyperbole to implies that Moana has to sail a very long way to find Maui and a long more to find Te Fiti.

Data 15

Maui: Ah! And for Tamatoa, trust me, my hook is the coolest collectible.

Analysis

The situation in this data is Moana and Maui find the way to get to have Maui's magic fish hook. They think that Tamatoa, a crab who live in Lalotai the realm of monsters has the magic hook.

Moana doubts Maui's thought about who has the magic hook then she ask Maui does Tamatoa really has the hook. Maui then says "Ah! And for Tamatoa, trust me, my hook is the coolest collectible".

The coolest means the most cool, the most amazing of all. This word use to make the sentence over colored. It is excessive. It is a superlative way to say that Maui's fish hook

is the most precious thing to collect. Maui say this utterance because he believes that only his fish hook has the magic power to do some shapeshift.

Data 19

Tamatoa: I ate my Gramma! And it took a week, 'cause she was absolutely humongous!

Analysis

Tamatoa is mad because there is a human in his cave. He capture Moana and ready to eat her. He then saw Moana's necklace which where the heart of Te Fiti was kept. Tamatoa wants it because he loves something that shines.

Moana tries to get away from Tamatoa. He then tries to take Moana's pendant. Moana says it is from her grandmother, then the crab replies " i ate my grandma! And it took a week 'cause she was absolutely humongous!"

From Tamatoa's utterance we can see that he use absolutely humongous to excessive the meaning of his utterance.

Humongous means we are emphasizing that something is very large. Besides absolutely means totally and completely, definitely without question. These two words obviously use as a superlative to make the meaning of the sentence feels extreme. Tamatoa wants to convey that he doesnt care if Moana's have the pendant from her grandmother or anyone else because he says he eats his grandmother. Even if she is big, he still can eat her.

Data 27

Tamatoa :. Oh, and here they come, come, come to the brightest thing that glitters.

Analysis

Tamatoa sings a praise song for himself to show how dazzle he is to Moana. He doesnt know that Moana is trying to keep him distracted because Maui will take his fish hook from Tamatoa's shell.

Tamatoa sings a song for Moana because she is complimenting the crab about how shiny he is. Tamatoa believe that he posses all the glittery things and most expensive thing in the world. He also once says "oh, and here they come , come, come to the brightest thing that glitters". Here, this crab is extremely stretching the meaning of his utterance. The word brightest means the most bright and shine of all. There is nothing can compare how shine this thing is. It is clearly excessive.

We all know that Tamatoa loves to praise himself to feel more extra. Thus he is using superlative hyperbole to express his utterance. Then it can be conclude that this data is a superlative hyperbole.

Comparison

In comparison, there is something that is being compared, and it potentially contains hyperbole. However, not all comparative phrases make sense to reach the goal. But based on the reserch, the researcher caanot found any comparison in the movie.

Repetition

Repetition in hyperbole mostly occurs in conversation or we can call it as a phenomenon in spoken language. It appears from just saying 'more X' by repeating 'X' for several times.

Data 8

Maui: Sorry, sorry, sorry. And women. Men and women. Both. All. Not a guy, girl thing. You know, Maui is a hero to all.

Analysis

Moana being stranded in an island after facing a thunder storm in the sea. She wakes up in an island which is the island where Maui lives. She then prepares her self to greet Maui and ask him to follow her in the quest of finding Te Fiti.

Maui corrects Moana when she says Maui is a demi god, half human and half god. He replies "Sorry, sorry, sorry. And women.

Men and women. Both. All. Not a guy, girl thing. You know, Maui is a hero to all”.

Here , Maui is a little emphasize his intension that Moana is wrong about who Maui is. He exaggerate the word sorry by repeating it three times. Thus this data categorized as repetition hyperbole. He wants to tell Moana that he is not just a regular hero but he is a hero to all human kind, both men and women.

Data 10

Maui: Hey, hey, hey! I'm a demigod, OK? Stop that. I will smite you! You wanna get smote? Smotten?

Analysis

Moana and Maui finally on their way to restore the heart of Te Fiti. But when Moana bring the heart closer to Maui he move away. Moana teases Maui when she knows that Maui is afraid of the heart of Te Fiti. Maui feel a little irritated then tells Moana that she will get smotten.

When Moana tries to give Maui the heart of Te Fiti, Maui keep pushing it away and he even move because he was scared of what happen when he stole the heart long time ago. After feel a little irritate Maui says “Hey, hey, hey! I'm a demigod, OK? Stop that. I will smite you! You wanna get smote? Smotten?”

It is clear to see that Maui doesn't like Moana's act about giving him the heart of Te Fiti. This makes him mad and use hyperbole to exeggarete his dislike of the heart of Te Fiti. Maui repeats hey word repeated three times as a warn for Moana just in case she doesn't stop teasing him. Hey is actually an interjection to call someone or greet somebody. But it will also has different meaning depends on the tone someone use to call the other one. In this case it is implicitly says annoyance for someone who we dislike when we repeat the word over and over again. Another reason of this data is a hyperbole is supported by Maui's next utterance about smite or smote and get smotten. The word smite also repeated three times to emphasize how mad Maui is.

Data 17

Moana: Wow! The shiny, glittery cave. And just like me it is covered in sparkly treasure. Sparkle, sparkle, sparkle.

Analysis

Moana and Maui arrived in the realm of monsters called Lalotai. They are in the cave of Tamatoa. They already see the fish hook but they still need to distract Tamatoa's attention so Maui will grab the fish hook. Then Moana become a bait using a shell in her body.

Moana pretends that she is amazed by Tamatoa's cave. “She says “wow! The shiny, glittery cave. And just like me it is covered in sparkly treasure. Sparkle, sparkle, sparkle”.

By her utteraance it is clear that she is praising how shiny and sparkle that cave is. Everyone who listen to this utterance will believe that it is amazing and wonderful. People will be curious of two things if this case happen. First, the person saying that and second the cave itself. Here Tamatoa take the bait because he is curious of the person saying those compliments about his cave. It is obvious that Moana use a repetition hyperbole to praise the cave. She says wow as the opening and close it with the emphasize of the word sparkle by repeating it three times to make sure that it is excessive enough for Tamatoa to get distracted. So we can conclude this data is repetition hyperbole.

Data 28

Tamatoa: Well, well, well. Little Maui's having trouble with his look, ya little semi-demi-mini-god.

Analysis

Moana is trying to distract Tamatoa so Maui can get the magic fish hook from Tamatoa's shell. This crab catch Moana and he is going to eat her after he finds out that Moana is a human being. Maui then finally get his magic hook but he still need to adapt to his magic power after not using it for a very long time.

Maui wants to fight Tamatoa with his magic fish hook by shapeshifting but he find it's hard since he is not using it after a long time. Tamatoa see that and says "Well, well, well. Little Maui's having trouble with his look, ya little semi-demi-mini-god".

He is mocking Maui that he can not fight Tamatoa. He sarcasticly says that Maui is a little semi demi mini god compare to him. Tamatoa is a little emphasize his word well to convey his intention about being sarcastic and teasing Maui. Because even if Maui has his magic hook, he can not shapeshift and fight Tamatoa. This crab is exaggerating his interjection well by saying it again and again to over color his utterance

4. CONCLUSION

Based After analyzing the Moana movie, the researcher would like to conclude based on the statement problems. Referring to the findings the researcher can conclude that:

According to Claridge 2011 there are seven forms of hyperbole, in this study the researcher found twenty eight (28) hyperbolic expressions. It can be classified into eight (8) Single word hyperbole, five (5) Pharsal hyperbole, five (5) clausal hyperbole, one (1) numerical hyperbole, five (5) the role of superlative, and four (4) repetition. Based on the result, the researcher found that the most dominant form of hyperbole used in Moana movie is single word hyperbole.

The Meanings of hyperbole is various. Based on the findings the researcher found 28 hyperbolic expressions and the meanings have been explained accordance with the data collected. In general, all of the findings have their own meaning it self.

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