

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

One of the writing works from talented writers are transformed into other literary works such as movies. Emotive and figurative impressions are how the author creates beauty in their work. In the process of making it, the author expresses their feelings and thoughts through language that is arranged in such a way, so that it has an aesthetic impression.

The aesthetic impression or beauty that the author has in their work is unintentionally one of the linguistic phenomena in the field of linguistics. The author's distinctiveness or uniqueness in their language style can be reflected through the use of figurative language in their work.

This figurative language is usually used by authors to convey meaning in sentences aesthetically. Apart from that, figurative language is also used to emphasize the meaning that is to be conveyed explicitly or implicitly, and is used as decoration in the discourse. Sinabutar (in Nurdiani, Sumarlam, Supana, 2022) stated that a language which used to convey meaning in a different or unusual and indirectly ways is figurative language. In literary works there is a term known as *essencea poetica*, which means the "*poet's freedom*" (Supiarza & Sarbeni, 2021). In producing beautiful literary works, poets use language that can attract reading interest from literature lovers, such as languages that come in the form of novels, short stories, poetry and drama. People can do research about literary works from many different studies, one of them is stylistics.

Stylistics is seen as a study of style in which it is a typical expression in the form of language to describe goals and certain effects. Turner (in Mode, 2015) explains that “*Stylistics is that part of linguistics which concentrates on variation in the use of language, often, but not exclusively, with special attention to the most conscious and complex use of language in literature*”. Based on the statement above, it can be concluded that stylistics is a branch of linguistics that studies the use of language styles used by the author of a literary work to be able to understand the implied meaning or function in the literary work.

According to Crystal (in Dhaliwal, 2017) states that as the linguistic explanation, such tests is theoretically trusted on the previous description of non-literary variation, literary text cannot be a limitation for stylistics. This is important to do within the framework of literary research because stylistics allows to identify the characteristic features of literary texts. In line with that, stylistics can certainly be expected to help readers understand by analyzing or criticizing literary works from the perspective of language.

Stylistics can generally be called a study that examines literature from a linguistic point of view (Dhaliwal, 2017). According to Agustin (2023) stylistics can be found on written literary works books, poems, songs, novels, and other literary works as research objects. The aims of the stylistic study is to explain the function of using certain linguistic forms, such as, “*aspects of sound, lexical, structure, figurative language, rhetorical means to graphology*” (Noortyani & Novitasari, 2021). Figurative language especially, some experts identify figurative language as rhetorical language in literary works. Literary works, on the other hand,

do not have to be only written. They can also be in moving pictures like in movies. Movies themselves are literary works which tell a story using a conflict, because they are based on a written script, even though it is not written on the screen.

Movie as social criticism reveals a social condition of society which is related to the values held or the values which serve as guidelines. It does not only represent, reflect or simply mirror reality but also constructs reality. Regarding educational, racial, or political issues many directors have made it into a movie. All the problems that most people often encounter so far can be turned into a movie. Racial issues have been the most discussed issues whether in social media, news, and literary works. In order to produce a movie that attracts a lot of attention from the audience, it must be a good movie that really requires hard work and creative ideas from the director. The movie must be refer to true facts. The movie with political, social or cultural issues genre can convey a valuable moral message to the public. The idea of those genres has been realized by most of the American writers and filmmakers. There are plenty of popular literary works coming from famous writers all over the world, especially from America. One of them is Spike Lee's, who had his focus on mostly social issues on racism and discrimination against black.

Generally, Black famous figures, for example *Malcom X*, are 'famous' figures who not only have influence at the national level, but also have millions of followers and admirers. These figures tend to influence the course of history. Apart from indicating their great influence, these followers and admirers are also the largest potential market for the movie compared to the presentation of the story of this 'famous', the biopic about Ron Stallworth is somewhat different.

This study examines the use of figurative language of the characters in the movie script *BlacKkKlansman* with the crime-comedy genre. According to Focus Features, *BlacKkKlansman* is a movie adaptation of the memoir by Ron Stallworth's experience in the 1970s when he was a Colorado Springs detective entitled *BlacKkKlansman*. In line with that, *BlacKkKlansman* movie script is based on a true story from the author himself, Ron, a black African-American detective who tries to expose the existence of the Colorado Springs branch of the Ku Klux Klan group. The movie later received positive reviews from critics according to Rotten Tomatoes, *BlacKkKlansman* has a rating of 96% (2018).

According to IMDb, Spike Lee was born on March 20, 1957 in Atlanta. His mother, Jacquiline Carroll, was a black art and literature teacher, and his father was a jazz composer- musician, William James Edward Lee II. Lee and his family moved to Brooklyn, New York, when he was a child. In line with that, Shelton Jackson Lee or popularly known as Spike Lee is known as a director, producer, scriptwriter, actor and professor. He has been involved in the world of movie since 1983. He has also produced many works as a director, such as the movies *Oldboy*, *Malcolm X*, *Inside Man*, *BlacKkKlansman*, and most recently *Da 5 Bloods*. Spike Lee's works are shaped by his family background and the minority problems they have faced since living in Atlanta. A person is formed from the social situation in which he finds himself. Spike Lee has voiced many issues that he is familiar with. How Spike Lee works based on the social situation around him will provide inspiration for people. IMDb explain that Spike Lee got 24 awards and won his first Oscar since working as a director in 1989. He won it in the Best Screenplay category

for the movie *BlacKkKlansman*.

According to IMDb, The *BlacKkKlansman* got some nomenees, such as, Best Achievement in Music Written for Motion Pictures (Original Score) (2019), Best Motion Picture of the Year (2019), Best Achievement in Directing (2019), Best Performance by an Actor in a Supporting Role (2019), Best Achievement in Film Editing (2019) and winning the Best Adapted Screenplay (2019).

Previous study in the *BlacKkKlansman* movie has been done by Pradnyana (2020) has analyzed the taboo language of the movie this study identifying the types and meaning of taboo words which considered as a racial discrimination. The researcher analyzes the data using denotation and connotation by Barthes. Another study from Bukhori and Laksono (2022), the researchers analyze the Black Power Movement in the movie using the sociology of literature approach by Abrams. However, study using stylistic analysis especially on figurative language the *BlacKkKlansman* movie script has not been done yet by other researchers.

Several studies on figurative language using stylistic analysis have been conducted. Harun, Yusuf, & Karnafi (2020) analyzes the novel by Afarat Nur on the Aceh Conflict using stylistic analysis of figurative language by classifying the data into its types and functions and found 10 types of figurative language, with simile, satire, hyperbole, metonymy, metaphor and sarcasm are the most used as they become the strongest language tools to represent the social, political, and cultural problems in Acehese society during the conflict and the post conflict era. Another study has been conducted by Al-Qudsy who analyzes the figures of speech in “*The Jakarta Post*” headlines by applying a stylistic analysis. The results show

that there are only six from twelve types of figures of speech based on Perrine's theory where he concluded that if the reader is not able to analyze the texts from the headlines correctly, this might lead to misinterpretation in understanding the headlines which use those stylistic devices. On the other hand, the use of figurative language has also conducted by Buta (et al., 2018) that explain frailty in older adults and to identify themes in editorials by categorizing themes among the figurative expressions. The result shows that editorials contain 32 figurative expressions and then conceptualized frailty in six ways.

Bearing this all in mind, the researcher believes that in this world under the badly sensitive society, people tend to use figurative language more often in their social conversation whether it is written or spoken. There are lots of eyes and ears judging and criticizing every spoken words. This led to thoughts about the difference where one race has the power to fulfill their twisted fantasies and make their depraved version of a perfect world happened, while the other one does not even have a chance to speak. *BlacKkKlansman* is the best choice to see how cruel social issues were in the past which might still be happening today.

However, this research will describe types of figurative language and analyze the use of figurative language which contains social issues using Perrine's theory (in Al-Qudsy, 2016). This movie script has a lot of figurative language in their words and phrases since this movie talking about the white supremacist group which spreading hate among other people towards inferior race. This white supremacist group called The Ku Klux Klan (KKK) has been around for a long time in the United States, they show up as social issues by their propaganda which

always spreads hatred towards black people and minorities in such as Jews, Asians and Roman Catholics. It is alleged that the KKK still exists in this superpower country by carrying out small movements. Other than KKK, people outside the group are also being racist to black people and minorities. It can be seen in this movie script that those discussions are arise from a real story by Ron Stallworth which were compiled into a movie by Spike Lee. The director is trying to use the past to show people how harsh the world people live in now.

In line with that, there have been several studies on the stylistic and figurative language, but none of the related studies are using *BlacKkKlansman* movie script as the object of the study and none of the study in stylistics are talking about social issues especially in Colorado, United States when the white supremacist group, Ku Klux Klan (KKK), appeared on the surface of the society leads to discrimination against inferior race especially blacks, which unfortunately still happening until today. That is why the researcher feels the need to apply stylistic analysis, especially on figurative language in this research and the *BlacKkKlansman* movie script as the research object that the researcher chose in this research is in the form of words, phrases, and sentences from the movie script.

B. Scope of the Study

Based on background of the problem, the researcher formulated delimitation of the study as follows:

1. Subject of the research

The current study is an attempt to highlight the sociology of literature

approach as stated and reflected in the *BlacKkKlansman* movie script. Yet, up to the researcher's knowledge, there were no previous studies on the stylistic devices used in the *BlacKkKlansman* movie script. On the other hand, there is poor attention drawn to the analysis of the *BlacKkKlansman* movie script.

Due to the limited time the researcher had in this research, the researcher analyzed one among four categories of stylistics study in the movie script. Those are figurative language through figures of speech which focused on the use of figurative and literal sentences along with the contexts to understand the meaning.

C. Problems of the Study

The formulation of the research question in this study are:

1. What types of figurative language does the *BlacKkKlansman* movie script have?
2. How is the function of figurative language used in the *BlacKkKlansman* movie script?

D. Objectives of the Study

This study aims to:

1. Identifying the figurative language in the *BlacKkKlansman* movie script using Stylistic Analysis.
2. Identifying the function of figurative language in *BlacKkKlansman* movie script.

E. Significance of the Study

The result of the study is expected to be used theoretically and practically:

1. Theoretically

Theoretically the results of this research would enrich the specific knowledge concerning the stylistics of movie script.

2. Practically

The result of this study is also expected to give practical contribution.

a. Students

This research is expected to be useful for linguistic students who are interested in studying linguistics, especially in the stylistics study.

b. Teachers

The result of this study is expected to be a contribution or additional material for linguistic courses.

c. Future researcher

The results of this study are expected to be a reference for other researchers who are interested in developing study in the same field.

F. Literature Review

1. Stylistic Analysis

Understanding literary works cannot be separated from what has become the basis for the author to carry out the creative process, so that they are able to create a literary work. As stated by Al-Erjan (2022) “*studying a poetic text stylistically can reveal alarming ambiguities and even contradictions, because poetry conveys many emotional aspects of a person, not all of which are revealed in ordinary discourse*”. It means that by studying literary work using stylistic people can dig deeper the meaning of a literary work. It is in the same line that stylistics is a study that identify the use of language and language style in literary works (Mankhi and Alhuseini, 2020; Herianah et al, 2023; Asri et al, 2023). Stylistics is very important for linguistic studies and literary studies. Nowadays, in academic studies, stylistic approaches are often divided into literary and non- literary language studies.

Simpson and Hall (in Candria, 2019) show that literature is an example of a natural language which apply along with particular social contexts. The analysis of literary language and literary works cannot be repeal separately out of the discussion of the script writer, the readers, and the socio-cultural context where the works are created. It is in line with Crystal and Davy (in Alkan, 2023) explain that “*the aim of stylistics is to analyze language habits with the main purpose of identifying from the general mass of linguistic features common to English as used on every conceivable occasion*”.

Stylistics is the study of style, the study of forms of linguistic performance, especially those found in literary texts. Leech and Short (in Puspita, 2014) argue

that stylistic elements (stylistic categories) include lexical, grammatical elements, figures of speech as well as context and cohesion.

The following explanation discussed stylistics categories from Puspita (2014): The first is lexical, to find out how choice of words implicates diverse meaning in types in analyzing lexical categories. The second is grammatical elements, this element focuses on the structure of the sentence which created through the ideas along with messages, and feelings by the script writer, which then can be expressed in the form of sentences with diverse in structures and vocabularies. The third is figure of speech, it is the different way of saying something which apart from ordinary way with aesthetic or unusual terms. The fourth are cohesion and context, it is the way of linking sentences which holds text to give its meaning.

Some previous study has been conducted by some researchers. Harun, Yusuf, & Karnafi (2020), has applied stylistic analysis on Afarat Nur novel *Burung Terbang di Kelam Malam* which was written in 2014. The researchers have analyzed the Figurative Language used in the form of words, phrases, sentences, and paragraphs and the result signify that the most used figurative language became the most powerful language tools to represent the social, political, and cultural problems in Aceh society during the conflict and the post-conflict era. The researchers also found that the psychology of the characters is presented through language that is associated along with fear, sensitivity, anxiety, and insecurity in the middle of the conflict among the people with power.

Another previous study has been done by Ahmed & Irshad (2015). They analyzed the Robert Browning's poem '*Patriot into Traitor*' using stylistic analysis along with the use of graphological, phonological, morphological and lexico-syntactic patterns. This kind of analysis is perfect to decode the meanings behind the poem to find out what the script writer really wants to convey. While, the result show that the script writer does not care to the truth.

2. Figurative Language

According to Grammarly (2022), figurative language is language which uses figures of speech (a way of saying one thing and meeting another). In other words, it cannot be taken literally (or should not be taken literally only) because it employs to heighten and improve an effect by introducing and comparing one certain thing to more general thing, but without figures of speech, the power of language to communicate would be crippled.

Figurative language can be found everywhere, in classical works like *Shakespeare*, in everyday speech, music, or advertisements. In figurative language, people use figures of speech to add color and interest, also to awaken the imagination. Because of that, the reader or listener will use their imagination and understand more than the plain words.

The opposite of figurative language is the literal language. In line with that, according to Perrine (in Ariska, Syamsurrijal & syarifaturrahman, 2021) stated that figurative language is a language which used a non-literary word to express something in a different way. Figurative language means something different from

usual of what it says:

- His hair is totally black (literal)
- His hair is as black as night (figurative)

From the example above “*as black as night*” is a figure of speech which is a simile in this case. Recognizing the difference between figurative language and literal is important. If readers cannot recognize writers and speakers' figures of speech and think that they are literal, readers will find difficulty to understand the language.

Study in figurative language has been conducted by Al-Qudsy (2016) who analyzes the figures of speech in “*The Jakarta Post*” headlines by applying a stylistic analysis. The results show that there are only six figures of speech. The researcher concluded that stylistic devices “*give more tension to the readers by provoking, exaggerating and expressing something with terms that have different tendencies*”. It can be said that if the reader is not able to analyze the texts from the headlines correctly, this might lead to misinterpretation in understanding the headlines which use those stylistic devices.

Another study in figurative language has been conducted by Sandy, Natsir, & Asanti (2021). They analyze types and the meaning of figurative language in selected poems using Perrine’s theory and found 24 data of figurative language. By applying figurative language in their analysis, they able to explain the meaning behind the lines which contain figurative language.

3. The Category of Figures of Speech

There are many types of figures of speech, the researcher use twelve types of figures of speech based on Perrine's theory (in Al-Qudsy, 2016). Using figurative language, speaker or writer can choose many ways to deliver their message to hearer or readers. Perrine (in Al-Qudsy, 2016), classifies the twelve types of figures of speech into three categories, such as, "*figures of speech by comparison, figures of speech by association, and figures of speech by contrast.*"

a. Figures of speech by comparison

Perrine (in Al-Qudsy, 2016) divined that there are four types of figures of speech based on comparison, such as, metaphor, simile, personification, and apostrophe.

1) Metaphor

Perrine (in Al-Qudsy, 2016) explain that metaphor is a figure of speech which uses a comparison of two different but similar objects. A metaphor used as a means of comparison objects that basically each have a different literal meaning. Metaphor is a way of expressing or writing by comparing one thing with another thing. For example, "*My Lord, she is a star*" in metaphor there are expanded references, she is not actually a star. In such a statement the word "*star*" may in one sense still stand for a "*star*", but the word "*star*" can now stand for another meaning, might be the beauty of a shining star.

Based on the two explanation quotes above, it can be concluded that metaphor is a figurative language style that compares an object with another object

directly, without using comparative words such as “as” or “like”.

2) Simile

Simile is a figure of speech that compares two things that are basically not the same by involving comparative words, for example, “like” or “as”. In other words, the comparison in the simile is stated explicitly.

Simile expresses the fact of similarity between two things by using the conjunction "like" or “as”. According to Perrine (in Ariska, Syamsurrijal & syarifaturrahman, 2021) explain that “*Simile is the comparison of two things, by the use of some words or phrase such as like as, than, similar to, or resemble*”.

3) Personification

Perrine (in Ariska, Syamsurrijal & syarifaturrahman, 2021) explain personification as an inanimate thing given the human being attributes. Means that personification is an implied comparison using human attributes or giving a non-human or something that is not human a human characteristics. In other words, it is giving a human characteristic to things that should not have these attributes and creates a more vivid image to the literary or written work. Keraf (in Fata & Aprilia, 2021) giving this example “*the wind howling in the dark midnight added to our fear*”, the real or actual meaning of the word “*wind howling*“ is that the wind blow so hard that it made a sound indicating a hard blowing.

4) Apostrophe

Apostrophes are sometimes represented by an “O” exclamation. By using an apostrophe, writers or speakers can exile themselves from reality. As stated by Perrine (in Sandy, Natsir, Asanti, 2021) explain that apostrophe is used to address someone absent, dead or non-human as a present human which are able to reply to what is being said. Apostrophe can address an imaginary character in their writing or speech. For example, in the sentence “*Death be not proud, though some have called thee*” (John Donne, “Death Be Not Proud”) the script writer talks to the Death, addressing Death as a person, to warn the Death not to be proud of its power.

b. Figures of speech by association

There are four types of figures of speech based on association according to Perrine (in Al-Qudsy, 2016), such as, metonymy, symbol, synecdoche, and allegory.

1) Metonymy

Metonymy expresses something to replace the nature, name, or something that is characteristic of the object. Perrine (in Al-Qudsy, 2016) explains that metonymy is a figure of speech which uses something that is closely related to the actual meaning. Metonymy expresses something using other words because it has a very close relationship, and has also been agreed or acknowledged. It is the name of a characteristic or the name of a thing that is linked to a person, item or other thing as a substitute. For example, “*Let me give you a hand*” in this sentence, “*hand*” is a substitute for assistance.

2) Symbol

Symbol means a component that refers to another object with an abstract meaning. However, both symbol and metaphor are sometimes difficult to differentiate. Perrine (in Puspita, 2014) stated, generally, a metaphor is something other than what it is and symbols mean what they are and also something more. Symbol have a general meaning and, in its meaning, can be able to suggest an extremely wide variety of more distinctive meaning. For example, the color of white may as a symbol of peace.

3) Synecdoche

According to Perrine (in Sandy, Natsir, Asanti, 2021) “*synecdoche is a figure of speech which uses part of something to represent the whole or uses the whole of something to represent part of it*”. In other words, by using a part of a thing synecdoche use it to explain the whole parts of those things. For example, “*to turn the other cheeks*” this sentence means to turn the heads to face another way.

4) Allegory

Allegory is a figure of speech that explains meaning without being literal. Generally, allegory refers to the use of rhetoric, but allegory does not have to be shown through language, for example allegory in painting or sculpture. Perrine (in Puspita, 2014) states that allegory is a narrative description that has a second meaning or hidden meaning under the one surface. It means that an allegory presents its hidden message by way of symbolic figures, action, imagery, or events

by means of narrative text.

c. Figures of speech by contrast

Perrine (in Al-Qudsy, 2016) explain that there are four types of figures of speech based on contrast, such as, paradox, overstatement/hyperbole, understatement/litotes, and irony.

1) Paradox

A paradox is a statement that seems to contradict general or logically unacceptable opinion, but in fact contains the truth. In literature, paradox is included in the category of indirectness of expression which takes the form of a deviation in meaning. Perrine (in Al-Qudsy, 2016) state that “*paradox may be either a situation or a statement. Paradoxical language style is a contradictory language style that contains contradictions in its statement*”. People who can easily understand paradox will see something which at first it seems impossible, but then it is actually possible and contains truth. Paradox is an interesting language style because it invites readers to think more broadly and critically about the expressions conveyed.

2) Overstatement/hyperbole

According to Perrine (in Sandy, Natsir, Asanti, 2021), overstatement or hyperbole is “*an exaggeration that is used to emphasize the truth*”. Author sometimes overstate the truth for the purpose of showing their enthusiasm. Overstatement or hyperbole is a language style that expresses something

excessively and even seems unreasonable. The use of exaggerated words is useful for attracting the reader's attention in a work.

3) Understatement/litotes

Litotes (understatement) is a figure of speech which in its expression states something positive in a negative or contradictory form. According to Perrine (in Sandy, Natsir, Asanti, 2021) understatement says less than what it means, and it may exist in what a person says along with in how a person says it. Litotes is conveying meaning indirectly by stating something that aims to humble oneself. The purpose of litotes is to humble an individual to others.

4) Irony

Perrine (in Sandy, Natsir, Asanti, 2021) explain that “*irony is the opposite between what is said and what it is really meant*”. Irony is a satire figure of speech that states the opposite of what is true with the intention of satirizing someone. In other words, irony is a praise spoken for a condition that is actually bad. According Perrine (in Al-Qudsy, 2016) there are three types of irony, verbal irony, dramatic irony, and irony of situation.

a) Verbal Irony

According to Al-Qudsy (2016) verbal irony has meanings more than its use. In other words, verbal irony is the difference between is said and what is meant.

b) Dramatic Irony

The dramatic irony style is a language style that does not use words, but actions. Dramatic irony occurs when the audience knows something which the characters do not. It is revealed to the audience when the characters know nothing. For example, in the *Romeo and Juliet*, the audience knows why Juliet cried, it is because Romeo has been exiled.

c) Irony of Situation

Irony of situation occurs when an incongruity arises between the expectation of something to happen, and what actually happens instead.

4. The functions of figures of speech

There are three functions of figures of speech defined by Perrine (in Al-Qudsy 2016). They are to afford imaginative pleasure, to bring an additional imagery, to add emotional intensity, and to say much in a brief compass.

a. To afford imaginative pleasure

Figures of speech with imagination could make humans feel pleasure through the text or voices, this means that humans have imagination and pleasure all at once. Therefore, figures of speech are an important part in giving pleasure in the form of imagination. People will find pleasure when they hear or read sentences in literary work which describe how the characters stare into the beautiful rainbow between the drizzle and the opposing sunlight.

b. To bring an additional imagery

Figures of speech could also bring an additional imagery to make an abstract thing become concrete and make the poetry more pleasurable. It could also help the reader or hearer create a new perception besides its literal meaning. For example, “*Someday, my plane will fly high. With these two firm wings, with this great and sturdy body, the words plane and fly high*” in this sentence the word “*plane*” and “*fly high*” signify symbolism by the expression “*plane will fly high*” to describe someone's dream might come true. This sentence could bring an additional imagery to the audience, which affects human sense in visual terms by imagining the strength of the parts of the plane to visualize the strength of the script writer's dream.

c. To add emotional intensity

In conveying abstract things to create emotional sense, figures of speech can be used. For example, “*The world waits you to speak, right now!!!*” This signifies synecdoche because there is an association between “*the world*” and “*people*”. According to Al-Qudsy (2016) “*it implies the function of adding emotional intensity by forcing the subject ‘you’ to speak, to take an action, or to make a decision exactly at that time like there is no more time, like there is no more chance*”.

d. To say much in a brief compass

Through figures of speech, the script writer or the script writer of a literary work can convey their idea with very little explanation. In this way, the reader can portray the intended meaning into the text in a brief way. For example, “*I am mad*

as a storm” the first line of a poem by Aurelie Biehler. This sentence contains simile in the word “*as*” the comparison of two like things, “*mad*” and “*a storm*”. The poets used this simile to say much in a brief compass. When she mad towards something, it really made her discomfort and angry, an anger that couldn't be explained in detailed. She pictures her anger as a storm, a chaotic and a big storm. The script writer’s metaphorical description of mad like a storm convey the depiction of anger that would need way much words to express in common language.

G. Analytical Framework

Using stylistic approach, the researcher analyzes the figurative language in the *BlacKkKlansman* movie script. Stylistic analysis is used to identify the characteristic of literary works. One of the categories of stylistics study is figurative language. The researcher focused on analyzing the types and function of the figurative language. Along with that, to answer the objective of this research, the researcher analyzes the data using the theory of Perrine (in Al-Qudsy, 2016).

Based on Perrine's theory (in Al-Qudsy, 2016) the classification of figure of speech divided into twelve types, i.e. metaphor, simile, personification, apostrophe, metonymy, symbol, synecdoche, allegory, paradox, overstatement/ hyperbole, understatement/ litotes, and irony.

This research will also analyze the functions of the figure of speech using Perrine's theory; (1) to afford imaginative pleasure, (2) to bring an additional imagery, (3) to add emotional intensity, and (4) to say much in a brief compass. Hence, this research is analyzing not only the movie script but also the incident that

happened both in the movie and real life, past and present stylistically through types and functions of figurative language.

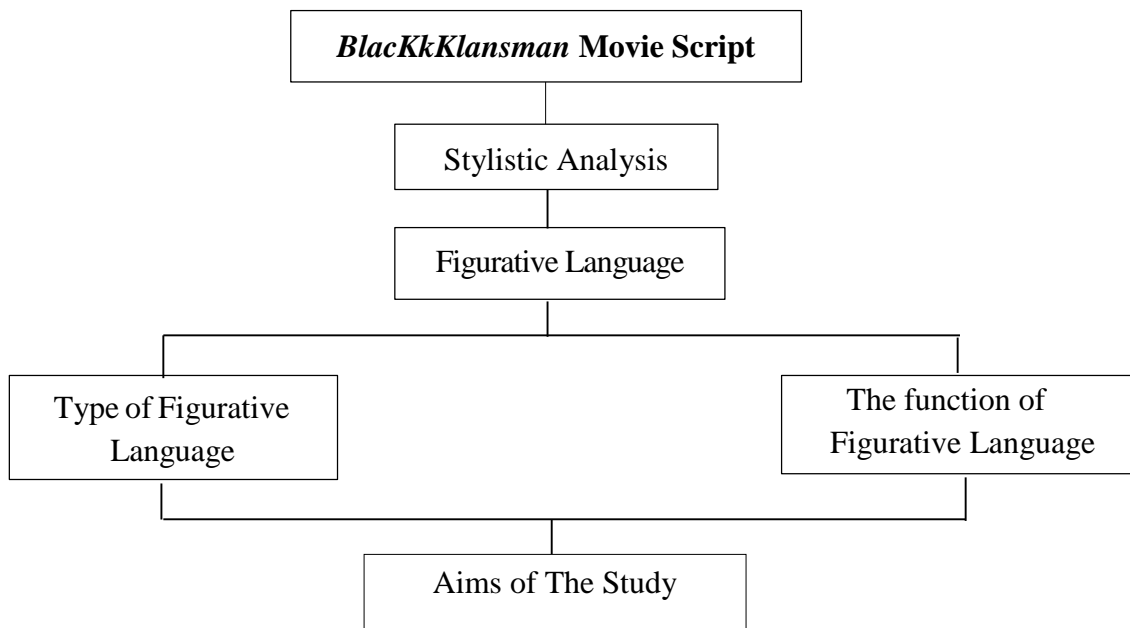


Figure 1. Analytical Framework

H. Research Method

This study aims to analyze stylistically the *BlacKkKlansman* movie script. Thus, in this part, the researcher outlines the types of research, research design, data sources, data analysis, and research procedures.

1. Types of Research

This research applied a qualitative method. Berg (in Tewksbury, 2009) stated that qualitative approach refers to “*meanings, concepts, definitions, characteristics, metaphors, symbols and description of things*”. According to Newman (in Aini, 2008) qualitative data tends to be in the form of words and sentences rather than numbers. Qualitative data is usually collected through text, images, audio and video. The researcher needs to study more by exploration because details in literature may be limited on the phenomena under the study.

2. Research Design

This study used descriptive research design which aims to systematically obtain information in order to describe a phenomenon, situation, or population. According to Tesch (in Jason & Glenwick, 2016) that “*descriptive/interpretative*” approaches (*aimed at providing descriptions and interpretations of social phenomena*). Descriptive research design could answer what, where, when, and how, but cannot answer the why questions. The study of stylistics is also applied since this research analyzes the language and style which can be seen in figurative language through figures of speech in the objects of study.

Gergen, Josselson, Freeman and Kloos (in Jason & Glenwick, 2016) a qualitative approach is characterized by (a) an emphasis in understand the meaning of the phenomenon under the interest of the people who experience it; (b) data which typically consist of words, providing “extremely lots of description” of the participants’ experiences; and (c) the collaboration between researchers and participants are viable during the research process. This research is developed using figurative language based on Perrine’s theory. Figurative language is a language using figures of speech where it cannot be taken literally. This research requires a detailed explanation for each type and meaning of the figurative language found in the *BlacKkKlansman* movie script, more specifically text analysis which the script writer tries to find out the types and functions of the figure of speech in the *BlacKkKlansman* movie script and then looks at the social issues that the author is trying to convey to the audience through the movie which may still be happening today.

3. Source of Data

The source of the data in this research is *BlacKkKlansman* movie script. The movie was directed by Spike Lee and written by Charlie Wachtel, David Rabinowitz, Kevin Willmott and Lee, loosely based on the 2014 memoir *Black Klansman* by Ron Stallworth. It was produced by Spike Lee, Raymond Mansfield, Shaun Redick, Sean McKittrick, Jason Blum, and Jordan Peel and distributed by Universal Pictures, Focus Features, UIP-Dunafilm. The research data in this research were in the form of dialogues, words, and phrases. The figurative language

found in the *BlacKkKlansman* movie script were the units of analysis.

Other than that, this research is also use Perrine's theory (in Al-Qudsy, 2016) as the source of data in the types and functions of figurative language. Along with that, this study are also use various journals, articles, and thesis which needed to support the research.

4. Data Collecting Technique

The data of this study collected using several steps. Hence, it includes the use of documentation methods in the form of movie script which is the *BlacKkKlansman* movie script. Sugiyono (in Al-Qudsy, 2016) explained that a documentation method is a previously occurring events which then being recorded. Furthermore, Sugiyono explained documentation method is used to gather data and information in the form of documents, books, writing numbers, archives, and reports which then can support the research.

5. Data Analysis Technique

The data obtained from the movie script was analyzed qualitatively. Activity in the data analysis is divided into three based on a theory from Miles and Huberman (1994: 12):

1. Reducing Data

Reducing the data by selecting the figurative language words and phrases, then transforming the data that come up in transcriptions in *BlacKkKlansman* movie script.

2. Data Display

A set of information or data that has been collected will be compiled that might give the possibility of drawing conclusions and taking action.

3. Conclusion drawing/verification

Based on the data that has been reduced and presented, the words and phrases are analyzed and discussed descriptively in the next chapter and also explains the result and conclusions.

6. Research Procedure

This research used inductive analysis which goes from specific to general as a method used to analyze the collected data in this qualitative research. Here, interpretation are applied in the analysis of the types and functions of figures of speech. In carrying out data analysis, the researcher carried out several steps as follows:

1. First, the researcher read the movie script comprehensively in a way that includes all aspects of the script.
2. Second, the researcher identified dialogue including the contexts.
3. Third, the researcher sets the selected data into the data sheet.
4. Fourth, the researcher classified data by marking data based on the categories
5. Fifth, the researcher created interpretation according to the finding out of the data sheet.
6. The last, the researcher drew up conclusion according to the data

analysis.

I. Definition of operational key terms

In order to clarify the key terms used in this study, some definitions are put forward.

1. Stylistic Analysis

The analysis of various styles used in language to derive the desired meaning or theme of given texts.

2. Figurative Language

The use of words in a way that deviates from the conventional order and meaning in order to convey a complicated meaning, colorful writing, clarity, or evocative comparison.

3. Movie

A recording of moving images that tells a story and that people watch on a screen or television.