### **CHAPTER IV**

### FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the researcher analyzes the figurative language based on Kennedy's theory in *The Great Gasby's Movie*. The structure of writing research is presented in two steps. First, in findings the researcher analyzes the data found based on the research problems. Second, in discussion section the researcher explains the result of finding.

# 4.1 Findings

This section present the analysis of the kind of figurative language used in *The Great Gatsby's Movie* and the meaning that appear in his movie. The writer will describe the use of figurative language in this movie. As explain in chapter II, Figurative language often provides a more effective means of saying what we mean that does direct statement (Perrine, 1963: 58).

Figurative language itself divided into three big categories: comparative, imagery, and contradictory figurative language. Analyzing the data from this movie used the theories which have been explained before. The data were taken from the transcip of movie. The writer concludes the using of figurative language in the great gatsbymovie.

# 4.1.1 Figurative language and its meaning

Here is the detail information about the types of figurative language and the meaning of figurative language used in *the great gatsby* movie.

# 4.1.1.1Comparative Figurative Language

This figurative language uses comparison to illustrate their literal idea. Usually it compares two things that are different. This type divided into metaphor, simile, personification.

# 4.1.1.1.1Personification

Personification is giving the attributes of a human being to an animal, an object, or an idea. (Perrine,1992, 612). Personification is a figurative that endows object, animal idea or abstraction with human character of sensibility. One of the most familiar kinds of comparison is personification that is speaking something which is not human as human abilities. Personification is representing a thing, quality, or idea as a person.

Thus, in his research on *The Great Gatsby movie*, the writer found and explained sevendata of personification as follows:

### Datum 1

NICK: At Yale I dreamed of being a writer but I gave all that up. With the sun shining. And the bursts of leaves on the tress, I planned to spend the summer studying.

This is the one of dialog of Nick. In his dialog, there is a sentence that shows personification, we can see from the sentence above that the writer underline. In the underline of sentence, we also see the word "bursts", it means that the tress full with the leaves. The

speaker wants to say that this season is good condition to make plan. He uses the word

"bursts" as poetic to create a beautiful word in his spoken for readers. The function of the

underline sentence is to make corelation meaning between the first sentence and after

sentence. The same thing finds in the next data, we can see below:

Datum 2

NICK: when I arrived home, I notice

that a figure had emerged on my

neighbor's dock. And something told me

it was Mr. Gatsby. He seemed to be

reaching to ward something out there in

the dark. The green light. I don't wanna

talk about this, doctor.

The speaker on this dialogue uses the personification. From the word "something",

something has many meanings. We cannot know exactly. Then we relate to the "Mr. Gtasby".

We really know that only thing can show noun (Mr.Gatsby). Something is personified as if it

is noun or the thing or the whisper that can show person/noun. This dialogue means that the

speaker feelsthat the whisper (something) is "Mr.Gatsby". and the function of the sentence

that the writer underlined is to make correlation in meaning between before sentence and

after sentence. Then the next data, the writer finds in other dialogue. We can see more

explanation below:

Datum 3

TEDDY: I'm stealing her away.

TRIMALCHIO: Ladies and gentlemen.

TEDDY: A jazz history of the world and

accompanying fireworks!

JORDAN: Come on Nick.

In this data also still same kind of figurative language. The word "Jazz" is personified

as if a music that can be feels by feeling. Then, we also see the word "fireworks". The both of

them has correlative meaning, as in party. In this dialogue the speaker wants to invite his

friend to come to his party. It can be known by the sentence that we underline above. The

following datum is same kind of figurative language. The function of this underlined sentence

is to make correlation meaning in order to be understood by readers. See the explanation more

below:

Datum 4

JORDAN:

Nick!

Nick!

Nick!

I have just heard the most

shocking thing. Where have

you

been?TheCar's

waiting.

This data is categorized as personification. The same as above sentence, the word

"Car's" is equated a human that is waiting when someone comes. The dialogue means that the

speaker gives the information that someone is waiting Nick to go. The function of the underlined sentence is to create the correlation meaning of sentence, to make good understanding in the reading the text. The next personification finds in the Data 5, see below:

#### Datum 5

NICK: By the time, we reached the bridge. I was impossibly confused. I didn't know what to think. But the city seen from the queensboro bridge, is always the city seen for the first time. In its first wild promise of all the mystery and the beauty in the world. Anything can happen now that we've slid over this bridge, I thought. Anything at all. Even Gatsby could happen.

In the dialogue above, there is the sentence that is categorized as personification. We can see the sentence that we make underline. The word "wild" is personified. The "wild promise" is a way to describe something that is boundless. There is a hope and sense of optimism in being able to construct reality as one sees it. The hope of what one can be is "a wild promise" that is not limited by reality that surrounds an individual. In his retelling of his past to Nick, Gatsby embodies this idea. Nick is able to see this same vision in his sight of New York. It is moment where "wild" reflect unbounded optimism in the promise of what might be and what can be. It is here in which dream, with all of their sweetness and that which

is offensive to the olfactory sense, lie. And the function of the sentence is to make correlation meaning. Then the next data is about Metaphor.

# 4.1.1.1.2Metaphor

Metapor is comparing thing that are essentially unlike (Perrine,1992, 610). Metaphor is an implied comparison between two unlike things that actually have something important in common. A metaphor is a comparison in which one thing is said to be another. It involves an implied comparison between two basically unlike things.

The researcher discovers metaphor of figurative language. The researcher finds three sentences in *The Great Gatsby's movie*. These sentences include in metaphor because it represent whole of metaphor. The data of metaphor is analyzed below:

### Datum 1

NICK: By the time, we reached the bridge. I was impossibly confused. I didn't know what to think. But the city seen from the queensboro bridge, is always the city seen for the first time. In its first wild promise of all the mystery and the beauty in the world. Anything can happen now that we've slid over this bridge, I thought. Anything at all. Even Gatsby could happen.

In this dialogue, there is a sentence that is underlined. It shows that is metaphor. The speaker in the dialogue wants to tell about New York City. It is a metaphor for the decay of contemporary culture. The same lack of individual integrity that caused so many people to take the easy way out was rapidly turning the town of his dream in, and how hard it is to exist in a society desensitized by drugs, loud music, television, crime, garbage. And he also shows that New York is romantic city as he feels. It is behind his black-rimmed glasses were coiled sexual power of a jungle cat. New York is his town, and it always will be. From the first data, the researcher also finds the second data in The Great Gatsby's movie that contains metaphor figure of language. The function of the underlined sentence is to create the good meaning. The data is explained below.

#### Datum 2

GATSBY: You see, Mr. Buchanan. I wanted to be close. Daisy and I have both, it's so hot! Everything's so confused. What'll we do this afternoon or the day after that, or for the next 30 years? Oh, don't be morbid. Let's go to town. Who wants to go to town? Town? Women get these. Notion..

(WHISPER) <u>Daisy.You always look so</u> cool like the advertisement of the man in <u>times square.</u> The man, in the cool, beautiful shirts.

In this dialogue, we show the metaphor with underline sentence. For that sentence the speaker wants to give information about the word "cool" and "the advertisement". Based on the underline sentence, Daisy compares Gatsby to advertisement of a man because he has made his life and himself so perfect its unrealistic, much like the life or looks of a man in an advertisement. Daisy says "you always look so cool" meaning that he always looks calm and put together. He has almost no worries, but if he did he didn't show one once of them. Gatsby wants to look perfect in the eyes of others even if that means he has to be fake and hidden. The researcher also finds metaphor in the next the data and the function of the sentence that the writer underlined is to create the correlation meaning. It is explained data three.

### Datum 3

TOM: No, no, no. She is not leaving me. Certainly not for a common swindler like you. Mr. Gatsby, exactly who are you, anyhow? I made an investigation into your affairs. You are one of Meyer Wolfshiem'sbunch. Please, let's home. See, he and this Wolfshiem they bought drugstores. sold up And bootlegged alcohol over the counter. What about it, old sport? Don't you call me "old sport". And this drugstore business is just small change compared this bonds stunt that you and

Wolfshiem have got going. Your friend

Walter Chase, isn't too proud to come

in? I gave you that some thought. How

does a reputable banker like Walter

Chase find himself up to his eyeballs in

debt.

The underline sentence is metaphor of figurative language, we can see from the "She

is not leaving me. Certainly not for a common swindler like you." From that sentence, the

speaker wants to give information that the girl is not leaving him as not swindler like Gatsby.

The researcher finds datum that almost same with metaphor, it is smile. The function of the

sentence is to create a good correlated meaning for readers. Below the researcher explain

more clearly about simile.

4.1.1.1.3Simile

Simile is a comparison expressed by the use of some words or phrases, such as,

"like", "as", "than", "similiar to", "resemblers", or "seems"(Perrine, 1992, p.610). A simile

"is usually" introduced by some words, such as "like", "as", "so", which draw attention to the

likeness, but it is not necessary all that is necessary to the simille is that both sides of

comparison is stated, for example, asblack as, as cool as, etc. Simile is figure of speech in

which a more or less fanciful. The data analyzes below:

Datum 1

DOCTOR: Was he a friend of yours? He

was the single most hopeful person. I've

ever met. And am ever likely to meet again. There was something about him, a sensitivity. He was like one of those machines that register earthquakes 10.000 miles away. Where'd you meet him?

The point of this simile can be see in the word "like". That is figurative language. So, the speaker on this dialogue wants to tell that Nick Carraway compares his friend (gatsby) with the machines that register earthquakes 10.000 miles away.and the function of the sentence is to create a good correlationmeaning for readers. Then, the researcher continues to the next data which the same figurative language.

### Datum 2

NICK: the way he spoke, no wonder people thought he was lying. After my family died, I ran into a great deal of money. After that, I lived like a prince in all the capitals of Europe.

The point of simile on the great gatsby movie can be seen the word "like". that is figrative language which compare himself (gatsby) who was resemble to prince in all the capitals of europe. The context of expression when Gatsby tells about him to Nick, he Said "I lived like a prince in all the capitals of europe".and the function of the underlined sentence is to create a good correlation meaning between sentence and after sentence put. For the next data is still same simile, we see explanation more below:

Datum 3

DAISY: Is that too much to ask?

TOM: Daisy, don't create a scene. I love

seeing you at my table. You remind me

of a rose. An absolute rose, doesn't he?

TOM: So after dinner, I'm not like a

rose.

TOM: Nick wanted to go into town. To

the Yale club. Nicky, stay. I've to work

early. Nonsense.

DAISY: There's so much to talk about.

The third data uses phrase "like" same with the previous data as sign of simile figure

of language. Here, simile compares "I" and "rose". "I" as pronoun means someone while

"rose" is noun that usually used to explain the character of person which has a meaning

beautiful, soft, and calm. The speaker has a meaning to express someone who acts like

somebody else not being herself. Instead, she doesn't looks like beautiful person infront of

person. And the sentence has a function that the function of the sentnece is to create the good

meaning. Now, we see to the fourth data.

Datum 4

JORDAN: I thought I might see you

here. Hello!! I remember you live next

door. It's like an amusement park. Shall

we?

NICK: Did you get an invitation? People

aren't invited to Gatsby's. well, I was.

Seems I'm the only one. Who is this

Gatsby? He was a German spy during

the war.

This data correlates with the previous data. This sentence is simile. We can see from

the pronoun "it (next door)" and phrase "an amusement" that compares by using conjunction

"like". The speaker means she like something that is next door becomes an entertainment. The

function of the sentence is to create the correlation meaning for readers in their reading. Then

the data five is explained below.

Datum 5

TAXI DRIVER: Have a good night.

Your place looks like the World's Fair or

Coney Island. Doesn't it?

NICK: Yes.

This data is figurative language of simile. It's known by the phrase "your place" with

the "World Fair or Coney Island". They compare by using "like" as sign of simile. This

sentence compare the thing of man is greatness. And the function is to compare the things

between one and other and the function in the text of sentence is to create good understanding

in giving a meaning. The researcher also finds simile that discuss in the sixth data.

Datum 6

NICK: .....You're acting like a little

boy. You're being rude, Daisy. In there

all alone and you're ...? Shh...

The sixth data is simile, from the word "acting" and "boy" is two things that appears

not same totality. It means the speaker gives attention to someone but he never turn back to

the speaker. She is so childish. The function of the underlined sentence is to create a good

meaning and create a good style in writing the text, and the readers know that the text has

correlation meaning between sentence and sentence. The next data is simile, it is explained

more below.

Datum 7

NICK: You're shimmering.

Gatsby: She looks like she could be the

cover of vogue.

DAISY: Turn on camera!

NICK: where did you go?

From the data above, simile is connecting two things by using the sign of simile

"like". The speaker wants to give information that she can cover up her problems well. The

function of the sentence is to create a good understanding for the readers, and they know the

information well. The eight data is simile, see more theexplain below.

### Datum 8

NICK: <u>How to dress, act and speak like</u> a gentleman, <u>Gatsby...</u> She looks well, <u>doesn't she</u>?

The comparison in this sentence is connected the word "dress, act, and speak" with the phrase "a gentleman". Someone means person refers to Gatsby. The meaning is she looks perfect person. The function is to create the good meaning. The researcher also find simile in the data, see below.

# Datum 9

NICK: There had been music from my neighbor's all summer. In his gardens, men and girls came and went like moths among the whisperings and the laughter and the stars.

From the data above, we can see the sign of simile "like". It compares two things between "his gardens, men and girls came and went" and "moths". It is clear that the speaker wants to tell that a lot of people are in his neighbor's house, and the function of the text is to create the good meaning in their understanding of the text. The last datum of simile will be explained below.

### Datum 10

NICK: He knew his mind would never again be free to romp like the mind of God. That falling in love would change his destiny forever. And then I just let myself go.

NICK: She blossomed for him like a

flower and the incarnation was complete.

In this dialogue, there is the underline sentence that shows simile. The speaker wants to show a vision for his like because of the world incarnation. It means the transition, change, and rebirth. Daisy blossomed, or opened up to Gatsby, and she becomes part of Gatsby. She welcomed him in. Daisy went from a little shy with Gatsby to giving herself to him. It was a sign of showing her that she has changed from what she was to what she wants to be. She wants her life to translate from what it used to be to what it used to be to what it can be with Gatsby. She opened up and come into Gatsby like a flower blossoms and incarnates. The researcher also finds other kind of figurative language in The Great Gatsby's movie like Hyperbole. It is explained below.

# 4.1.1.2 Contradictive Figurative Language

Contradictive figurative languages consist of: Hyperbole, Litotes, Paradox and Irony.

# **4.1.1.2.1** Hyperbole

Perhaps, hyperbole is one of the most widely recognized forms of figurative language which permeates everyday life. Hyperbole is simply exaggeration but exaggeration in the service of truth (Perrine, 1992, 650). It is used to express something or state of condition in a bigger way than real condition, or Hyperbole is an exaggerated statement.

There are some hyperboles found in The Great Gatsby's movie are:

### Datum 1

MAN 1: True

MAN 2:kills for fun, free of charge.

He's certainly richer than God.

You don't really believe he killed a man, do you? Let's go find him and you can ask him yourself.

TRIMALCHIO: ladies and gentlemen, please welcome to the stage, the incredible, Miss Gilda Gray!

Context of situation is after Nick and Jordan met in Gatsby's party. and the men explain about gatsby that he is kaiser's assassin and he's certainly richer than God. The point is all of people describe Mr Gatsby has very much wealth so all of people said "He's certainly richer than God". It has the same function with the previous data, it is to create good meaning in their understanding. The same thing finds in the next data, we can see below.

### Datum 2

NICK: His smile was one of those rare smiles that you may come across four or five times in life (00:30:04)

It seemed to understand you and believe in you just as you would like to be understood and believe in. Sorrry, old sport. I thought you knew.

The point of this figurative can be seen from Mr. Nick describe about Gatsby's smile. He explain that his smile was one of those rare smiles that you may come across four or five times in life. He was surprised when turned and met Mr Gatsby. As if he had never met the people which have a rare smile like a smile Mr Gatsby. Then, the next data, the writer finds in others dialogue. The function of the data is to create a good correlation meaning to understand well by the readers. We can see more explanation below.

### Datum 3

NICK: He knew his mind would never again be free to romp like the mind of God.

That falling in love would change his destiny forever. And then I just let my self go.

This is hyperbole, we can know from the phrase "his mind" and "mind of the God" we can search the mind on our head, because we know that we can get our mind from book,

computer, letters and kinds of them. And we know that our mind is limited. This sentence

means that the speaker feels nervous and the function of the data is to create the good

corrrelation meaning for readers in their understanding. Then the next datum is other kind of

figurative language is litotes.

4.1.1.2.2 Litotes

Litotes is figurative language that contains statement which made smaller from

original. Litotes as a figure of speech consisting of an understatement in which an affirmative

is expressed by negating its opposite. It is meant that people usually use it to make it simple.

So that they are not arrogant because they guess something invaluable although exactly is so

valuable. The following are data of litotes.

Datum 1

MAN: I am afraid I have not been a very

good host old sport. You see? I'm

Gatsby. You're...?

This data is categorized as litotes. It can be shown by the phrase "a very good host old

sport". The speaker on this sentence wants to delivers his feeling. Based on this sentence, it

shows that speaker is incredible man. The function of the data is to create the correlation

meaning to be understood by the readers. Then, the same datum will discuss below.

Datum 2

TOM: Mr. Gatsby, would you be good

enough to take my coupe, and I'll drive

everyone else in your circus wagon.

GATSBY: I don't think, there's much

gas, old sport.

TOM: No, plenty of gas. Well, if I run

out, I'll stop at a drugstore. I hear you

can buy anything at a drugstore

nowdays. You take Nick and Jordan.

This dialogue is categorized of litotes. It can be seen through the underline sentence.

In that sentence, the speaker gives adding information to make understand by the readers. The

adding information is "in your circus wagon". Then, the researcher finds others kind of

figurative language, it is paradox. The function of the text is to create the good style and

meaning in the writing text. It will be discussed below.

4.1.1.2.3 **Paradox** 

A paradox is an apparent contradiction which is nevertheless somehow true (Perrine

1992: 649). A paradox is a statement that seem contradiction, unbelievable or absurd but that

may be true in fact. On the other hand, paradox is a statement that is self-contradictory,

because it often contains two statements that are both true. The paradox can next prove to be

very revealing about human nature and the way that we speak. The data of paradox is

explained below.

Datum 1

TOM: You know, I read somewhere that

the sun is getting colder every year. Oh,

I would like to be out on that bay today.

I'm right across from you. Right there.

Oh, so you are.

GATSBY: You see, every night I can

see that light at the end of your dock

blinking. What light?

This datum is paradox. The underline sentence shows that the sentence is contradiction with the reality. It can be seen from the word "sun" and "colder". The speaker considers that cool every year. It means that the sun is human and colder is humble. So the meaning of that sentence is humble man. The function of the text is to create a good correlation meaning and style in writing the text. Then, the researcher finds others figurative language in the next data. It will be discussed below.

# 4.1.1.3 Correlative Figurative Language

Correlative Figurative Languages consist of Metonymy, Synecdoche, Symbol, Allusion and Ellipsis.

### **4.1.1.3.1 Metonymy**

Metonymy is the use of something closely related for the thing actually meant (Perrine 1992: 615). Metonymy is also a word or phrase that is used to stand in for another word, and it is sometimes chosen because it is a well-known characteristic of the word. Besides, metonymy is used when someone wants to substitute a concrete thing with another thing which is closely associated with it. An example of metonymy can be seen from "the pen is mightier than the sword". The word "pen" stands in the written word, and the "sword" can mean a military aggression or force. See the datum below:

Datum 1

OWL EYES: what's the matter? You run

out of gas? Nick! Come and see me!

We'll have tea next week. I'm in the

phone book. I will call you up.

NICK: Well, we rode in the hydroplane.

And I attended two more of his parties.

Even made use of his beach, but you

know, doctor, I realized that I knew

absolutely nothing about Gatsby at all.

The datum above is metonymy. It can be shown by the underline sentence of the

dialogues. The speaker wants give information that Nick must come fast. It is described in the

sentence "you run out gas". So, that sentence has simple meaning to catch, it is "come fast".

The speaker uses that sentence to make beautiful sentence, it's named poetic. Then, the

researcher finds others kind of figurative language. It is ellipsis. It will be discussed below.

4.1.1.3.2 **Symbol** 

Frederick (1988: 49) reveals that: A symbol is a sign that points to a meaning beyond

itself. To more understand about data, see the next datum below.

Datum 1

DAISY: Is that too much to ask?

TOM: Daisy, don't create a scene. I love

seeing you at my table. You remind me

of a rose. An absolute rose, doesn't he?

TOM: So after dinner, I'm not like a

rose.

TOM: Nick wanted to go into town. To

the Yale club. Nicky, stay. I've to work

early. Nonsense.

DAISY: There's so much to talk about.

The datum above is categorized as symbol. The researcher shows it by underline the

sentence. The rose is as a symbol in this sentence. It is the most beautiful flower, whose petals

open one by one. But it will only grow in the ground. In order to grow and gain wisdom, first

you must have the obstacles of life and its suffering. It speaks of the common ground that

human share, no matter what our stations in life. Whatever we have it all or we have nothing,

we are all faced with the same obstacles: sadness, loss, illness, dying and death. If we are to

strive as human beings to gain more wisdom, more kindness and more compassion, we must

have the intention to grow as the rose flower and open each petals one by one.

4.1.1.3.3 **Ellipsis** 

Ellipsis is a figurative language that eliminates word or part of sentence (Potter, 1967:

146). Ellipsis is also a situation in which words are left out of a sentence, but the sentence can

still be understood. On the other hand, ellipsis is a series of three or more periods signed by

dots inserted into a sentence to indicate a pause or to indicate silence. Ellipsis is usually used

in a dialogue. One of the examples of ellipsis is "I was thinking ... well ... maybe we could ...

ummm ... go overseas". Therefore, the dots indicate the rest of words connection which is

spaced by dots. Related to ellipsis use, the Great Gatsby movie has several evidences of

ellipsis during the conversation or dialogue in the movie. See the data below.

Datum 1

TOM: Henry! Where are you?

HENRY: the doors, close them.

From this dialogue, we know that the underline sentence is categorized as ellipsis

because the answer of Henry is simple but we can get the meaning. The complete answer is

I'm in the door, I'm close them. And we also know that the pronoun "them" replaces the

doors. So, to make the short answer, we just lost the same word of two sentences. The

function of ellips in this data is to make a short sentence, and ommit the same sentence. The

next data is ellipsis, see below.

Datum 2

NICK: When I arrived home, I noticed

that a figure had emerged on my

neighbor's dock. And something told me

it was Mr. Gatsby. He seemed to be

reaching toward something out there in

the dark. The green light. I don't wanna

talk about this, doctor. Then write about

it. Do you write about it?

DOCTOR: Yes. Why would I do that.

The second data is categorized as ellipsis also. It is yes/no type question of ellipsis.

We can see from the underline word. The word is type answer of yes/no question. so, the

reader has known and understood that they mean. The simple answer "yes" is ellipsis from the

sentence "do you write about it." The function the data is to ommit the same words that has a

same function and meaning. Then, the researcher finds others kind of figurative language in

the next data. See below to discuss them.

4.1.1.4 Repetitive or Enforcement Figurative Language

This figurative language is divide into four parts. There are pleonasm, climax, anti-

climax and rhetoric.

Climax and anti climax 4.1.1.4.1

Climax and anti climaxis figurative language that states something from small to great

(Keraf, 1994: 145). Besides, it is defined as a figure of speech in which words, phrases, or

clauses are arranged in order of increasing importance. It also embraces with the dialogue

within The Great Gatsby movie. See below the data.

Datum 1

NICK: Disgusted with everyone and

everything. Onlyone man was exempt

from my disgust. One man?

From the first data, we know that the underline sentence is climax and anti climax. It

can be signed by the word "everyone and everything". It can understand because the sentence

start from the small up to great. As the sentence above, "everyone" shows everybody, every single person, and "everything" shows the large meaning, it is whole of people. The function is to know the climax of the stoory and anti-climax of the story, so it is so important to know what is issued in the story. The next datum is still same. We can see below.

#### Datum 2

DOCTOR: you said your self writing, brought you solace. Yeach, well it didn't bring anyone else much solace. I wasn't any good. No one need ever read it. You could always burn it. What would I write about? Anything, whatever brings you ease: a memory, a thought, a place. Write it down. A place.

From the second data, it is categorized as climax and anti climax. It can be seen from the underline sentence. The arrangement of word starts from small thing, frist is a memory, second is a thought, and the last is a place. If we see and think, the word start from small level up to high. Then, get the point. The first, and second can called by climax and the third word is anticlimax. The function is to know the important issued in the story. The same data will explain more below.

# Datum 3

NICK: A caravanserai of billionaire playboy publisher and their blond nurses. Heiresses comparing inheritance

on Gatsby's beach.My boss, Walter Chase, losing money at the roulette tables.Gossip columnists alongside, gangsters and gavernors exchanging telephone numbers. Film stars, boardway directors, morality protectors, high school defectors. And ewing klipspringer, dubious descendent of Beethoven. Do you know where I might find the host, Mr. Gatsby? I live next door.

The dialogue is same with the previous data. It is climax and anti climax. It can be seen from the underline sentence above. The word of the sentence is started from the small categorization up to large categorization. The climax of that sentence is shown by the word "Gossip columnists alongside, gangsters" and anticlimax of that sentence is "and gavernors exchanging telephone numbers." The function is to know the issued that is happened in the story. Then, the researcher shows the same data below.

### Datum 4

NICK: A caravanserai of billionaire playboy publisher and their blond nurses. Heiresses comparing inheritance on Gatsby's beach.My boss, Walter Chase, losing money at the roulette

tables.Gossip columnists alongside, gangsters and gavernors exchanging telephone numbers.Film stars, boardway directors, morality protectors, high school defectors. boardway directors, morality protectors, high school defectors. high school defectors. And ewingklipspringer,Do you know where I might find the host, Mr. Gatsby? I live next door.

This data is also climax and anti climax. Because, in this dialogue above, there are some level phrases. It is started from the small thing up to high. If we see the underline phrases we know the climax of the sentence, it always arrange well. The climax of the dialogue is "boardway directors, morality protectors, high school defectors." and anti-climax is "boardway directors, morality protectors, high school defectors. And ewing klipspringer. Film can start." The function is to create the issued of the story. Climax and anti-climax is also explained in the next data.

### Datum 5

GATSBY: Yes Europe, Paris, Venice, Rome, Vienna, Zurich, Helsinki, Moscow, Istanbul, collecting jewel, chiefly rubies, hunting big game, painting a little, thing for myself only. Trying to forget something sad.

This dialogue is categorized as climax and anti climax because there are some words that has small level up to high level can arrange well. The climax of the dialogue is "Europe,Paris, Venice, Rome, Vienna, Zurich, Helsinki, Moscow, Istanbul," and anti-climax is "collecting jewel, chiefly rubies, hunting big game, painting a little, thing for myself only." The function of the data is to know the issued that is happened in the story. Others data is explained below.

#### Datum 6

TOM: That's right! And you have half of Wall Street out there swilling your free booze at that fun park every weekend. I'm surprised he hasn't tried to drag you in. My God, he has. He's got nothing to do with your little racket. Daisy can't you see who this guy is with his house and his parties and his fancy clothes? He is just a front for Wolfshiem, a gangster to get his claws into respectable folk like Walter Chase. The only respectable thing about you, old sport, is your money. Your money, that's it. Now, I've just as much as you. That means we're equal. Oh, no, no.We're different. I am, They are, She

is, We're all different from you. You see, we were born different....

This is same with the previous data. The dialogue consist of climax and anti climax. The climax of this dialogue is "Daisy can't you see who this guy is with his house and his parties and his fancy clothes?" the climax of this dialogue like question type. And, anti climax can be shown from "He is just a front for Wolfshiem, a gangster to get his claws into respectable folk like Walter Chase". The function is to know thw issued that is happened in the story. The last data of climax and anti-climax, see below.

### Datum 7

TOM: That's right! And you have half of Wall Street out there swilling your free booze at that fun park every weekend. I'm surprised he hasn't tried to drag you in. My God, he has. He's got nothing to do with your little racket. Daisy can't you see who this guy is with his house and his parties and his fancy clothes? just a front for He is Wolfshiem, a gangster to get his claws into respectable folk like Walter Chase. The only respectable thing about you, old sport, is your money. Your money, that's it. Now, I've just as much as you.

That means we're equal. Oh, no, no. We're different. I am, They are, She is, We're all different from you. You see, we were born different....

The last dialogue is same as previous data. It is climax and anti-climax. We can see the underline sentence of this dialogue above. There are some sentence that is arranged well from small unit up to large. It can be seen from pronoun "I, they, she" as climax, and pronoun "we" as anti-climax as conclusion of speaker speaks. The function is to know the issued that is happened in the story.

# 4.1.2 The functions of figurative language

To answer the second research problems, the researcher finds the basic functions of figurative language to create good effect, effective sentence, and suggestive. The figurative language make the interested writing, more clear and describe clearly what we think. The figurative language can give the love to the readers. Can get the adding imagination although the abstract things become concrete and the reader can be enjoyable. It is also adding the intensive feeling of the author in delivering a meaning and behavior. Especially for Ellipsis that includes in figurative language, it has a function. The function of ellipsis in figurative language is to simplify a sentences, the rule of ellipsis is omitting word or clause. Over all the figurative language has the function to create the good text, see the table function below:

# Table function of figurative language used in the great gatsby movie

ngs become something life
ngs become something life
tence.
make a beautiful word.
eautiful sentence in writing
ng a literaty work.
's used to make beautiful
ce and in other words, it's
writing style especially in
writing style especially in
riting.
writing.
g.
ı

		4	As a style in writing to make a beautiful sentence.
		5	As a beautiful style in writing.
		6	As a style in writing to make a beautiful sentence
		7	As a style in writing to make a beautiful sentence
		8	As a style in writing to make a beautiful sentence
		9	As a style in writing to make a beautiful sentence
		10	As a style in writing to make a beautiful sentence
4	Hyperbole	1	As a style in writing to make a beautiful sentence
		2	As a style in writing to make a beautiful sentence
		3	As a style in writing to make a beautiful sentence
5	Litotes	1	As a style in writing to make a beautiful sentence
		2	As a style in writing to make a beautiful sentence
6	Paradox	1	The function of paradox is to be incompatible thing with the fact.
7	Metonymy	1	As a style in writing to make a beautiful sentence
8	Symbol	1	As a style in writing to make a beautiful sentence

9	Ellipsis	1	To ommit the same word.
		2	To ommit the same word because we have understood.
		3	To ommit the same word, and the same meaning.
10	Climax and anti-	1	To know the issue happened in the story.
	climax		
		2	To know the issue happened in the story.
	4	3	To know the issue happened in the story.
		4	To know the issue happened in the story.
		5	To know the issue happened in the story.
		6	To know the issue happened in the story.
		7	To know the issue happened in the story.

# **4.2 Discussion**

Based on the data analysis, the researcher finds the type of figurative language that used in *The Great Gatsby's Movie*. There are four types of figurative language. They are comparative, contradictive, correlative, and repetition figurative language.

a. Comparative is divided into three parts; Personification, Metaphor, and simile.

- b. Contradictive is divided into four parts; Hyperbole, Litotes, Paradox, and Irony.
- c. Correlative is divided into five parts; Metonymy, synecdoche, Symbol, Allusion, and Ellipsis.
- d. Repetition is divided into four parts: Pleonasm, Climax and anti-climax, and Rhetoric.

From four types of figurative language, there are five data that containpersonification, three data of metaphor, ten data contain simile. There are three data that contain Hyperbole, two data of Litotes and one data of paradox. Then, there are two data contains ellipsis, one data of symbol, one data in metonymy and also seven data contain climax and anti-climax.

Then, the function the figurtive language, those are to make a beautiful sentence in writing style and as a poetic, then to make ommit the same word and meaning to make a good beautiful sentence in writing a text of literary work and to know the issue of the story in climax and anti-climax used.