

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Figures of speech are considered a linguistic behavior of a writer for different purposes. The writers use these literary devices to make literary works more sensuous (Perrine, 1992, p. 67). Figures of speech give a vivid description of implicit messages. Figures of speech add dimensions to language by bringing imaginative pleasure and additional imagery. Thus, figures of speech support the aesthetic objectives of a literary work. In conclusion, figures of speech make a literary work more interesting and alive.

Figures of speech are not restricted to formal events or poetic style, but also to daily conversations reflected in films (Nurmaini, 2018, p. 6). Figures of speech improve how a character communicates ideas and experiences by providing more meaningful descriptions (Jumrotin, 2021, p. 1). A good choice of figures of speech adds an aesthetic value to a conversation related to emotional involvement and artistic effect (Dancygier & Sweetser, 2014, p. 1). Thus, as figures of speech are concerned with and have an aesthetic meaning, the linguistic study of figures of speech is intriguing and worth taking.

Researching figures of speech identifies the beauty of language in the conversations of the characters. The analysis reveals the diversity of language styles in a film and can be used to investigate the director's notions (Arifiyanto et al., 2020, p. 185). For instance, in *Emily in Paris*, when Emily says, “*The entire city*

looks like Ratatouille", the audience will imagine Paris as a Disney movie with magnificent French cuisine and breathtaking restaurant architecture. The audience will have additional imagery of how beautiful the city looks like from the perspective of the character. The expression acts as an imaginative reference to the portrayal of Paris.

Emily in Paris Season 1 tells the story of a career woman, Emily Cooper, who wants to find love and new experiences, but Emily exercises little will of her own. Emily works at a luxury goods marketing firm accidentally and faces a cultural clash where Emily fails to learn French or immerse herself in French culture. The characters in the series produces certain language styles that incorporate the use of figures of speech. The professional lives of Emily and her workmates as marketing agents support the richness of figures of speech in their conversations.

The research of figures of speech in a film has been conducted previously such as Nehe et al. (2022), Jumrotin (2021), Fatchiyati and Sujana (2021), and Nurmaini (2018). The research on figures of speech mostly used a semantic approach. The previous studies focused on the meaning of a figure of speech without giving detailed context. The situational background of figures of speech was poorly understood. Therefore, studies covering analysis of form and context must be conducted to find the comprehensive meanings. This research fills the gap by providing an explanation of the situational background and correlating the use of figures of speech to the role of Emily Cooper in the series. The explanation of the background is necessary for readers to comprehend the whole context of figures of speech. In addition, investigating the use of figures of speech by the main

character creates the analysis of the characterization of Emily Cooper. If the researcher does not provide new novelty, the research of figures of speech will be monotonous without new knowledge. The research will be repetitive and the novelty for further research will be simply analyzing a different object study.

1.2 Research Problems

Based on the background of the study, the researcher attempts to solve research problems as follows:

1. What are the types of figures of speech of Emily in *Emily in Paris Season 1*?
2. What are the functions of figures of speech of Emily in *Emily in Paris Season 1*?
3. What is the relationship between the use of figures of speech and the role of Emily Cooper in the series?

1.3 Objectives of Study

The following are the objectives of the study, outlining the aims of the research as follows:

1. To describe the types of figures of speech of Emily in *Emily in Paris Season 1*.
2. To explain the functions of figures of speech of Emily in *Emily in Paris Season 1*.
3. To explain the relationship between the use of figures of speech and the role of Emily Cooper in the series.

1.4 Previous Studies

The researcher discovered that a linguistic approach had been used in prior studies of the television series *Emily in Paris*. Arini and Tustiawati (2022) concentrated on the formal and casual language style spoken by the characters *Emily in Paris Season 1*. The findings showed that although the casual style was utilized in social interactions, the formal style dominated Emily's workplace. Noticeably, Arini and Tustiawati (2022) conducted a study with the same linguistic topic as this research, which is language style. This research uses Perrine's theory while Arini and Tustiawati (2022) used the theory of Joos. The researchers also did not organize the previous studies in a separate section and explained the previous studies on the background of the study. On the contrary, this research organizes the previous studies in a specific section. The study did not mention the method of collecting and analyzing data. The research only explained the steps of conducting the study. Meanwhile, this research describes the methods sufficiently.

Widowati and Bram (2021) investigated the different types and purposes of code-switching that Emily used. The researchers included previous studies as references. However, the study did not explain the research problems that acted as the reason such a study was conducted. The researchers only described the series and the topic in general. In addition, the study did not make any specific categorization on the types and functions of code-switching. The researchers analyzed the data in one section with no separation. Concerning the findings, the study found 3 types of code-switching based on the categorization of Hamers and

Blanc (1992). Furthermore, based on the theory from Gumperz (1982), the study found 4 functions of code-switching.

The next study focuses on women's language features in Emily by Putri et al. (2021). The study used the theory of Lakoff (1975) on women's language features. To collect the data, the researcher applied a note-taking technique. The study showed that the researcher found 480 utterances of women's language features. With 480 utterances, the researcher only analyzed 10 utterances, or one utterance for one feature. Even though the researcher selected the data, the researcher did not explain the procedures of gathering data sampling. Therefore, the study was lack of data explanation for readers to fully comprehend the topic. Moreover, the study did not have the novelty mentioned. The researcher did not explain the gap that filled previous studies.

Lesmana (2020) examined the types of address terms and the social contexts that affect how the characters utilize them. The researcher used the theories of Wardhaugh (2006) and Braun (2012). The study included previous studies and explained the theory sufficiently. Nonetheless, the study did not make a specific categorization of the type of address terms. The researcher put all the address terms in one section so the categorization was poorly understood. Furthermore, the study showed that Emily used 3 types of address terms and 5 factors in the use of the address terms.

Concerning the research topic, the study of figures of speech in a film has been conducted widely. The previous study is from Nehe et al. (2022). The study offered a thorough understanding of the figures of speech in *Maleficent*. The researcher found 9 types of figures of speech in *Maleficent* including hyperbole, irony, understatement, paradox, synecdoche, symbol, metonymy, allegory, and simile. The researcher used a semantic approach as the theoretical framework and Perrine (1997) as the main theory. The study explained the research problems as the background of the study. Nevertheless, the study did not explain previous studies as references. In addition, the researcher used inconsistent referencing method.

Jumrotin (2021) investigated the type of figure of speech and the ethics of movies in *The Wild Swans*, *The Snow Queen*, and *The Fir Tree*. The researcher used the theory from Kennedy. The researcher employed checklist as an instrument for the research. The researcher did not explain the situational background of figures of speech and only mentioned the context indicators in a table with no further explanation. The findings showed that the three short movies contained four figures of speech: personification (56%), simile (26%), metaphor (11%), and hyperbole (7%). The researcher also found appropriate ethics to be a medium of teaching and learning for English students.

Fatchiyati and Sujana (2021) aimed to explain the types and functions of figures of speech in *Grey's Anatomy*. The researcher applied the theory of Kennedy and Perrine and applied a semantic approach to analyze the meaning of figures of speech. The researchers also included previous studies as comparisons and

references. However, the researchers did not explain the research problems and the novelty of the research. The researcher did not mention the citation on paragraphs and only put the references as a separate section. In addition, the findings showed that simile was the most dominant figure of speech in the movies. In addition, characters used figures of speech mostly to express emotional intensity.

Muttaqin (2020) concentrated on explaining the types of figures of speech and messages in the *Sonic the Hedgehog* movie script. The researcher used the theory of figures of speech by Stanford (2003) and the messages of movies by Nurgiyantoro (2010). The researcher only put one previous study on the background. The study did not have a specific section for explaining previous studies and the novelty of the research. The results demonstrated that eleven types of figurative language were identified, including personification, onomatopoeia, metaphor, alliteration, idiom, rhetoric, simile, hyperbole, and repetition. The researcher also identified religious, social, and moral messages. The researcher could relate the figures of speech to the messages.

Sabtina (2020) conducted a study to investigate the types of figures of speech and the messages in *Toy Story 4*. The researcher did not explain the research problems and the importance of the research in the background of the study. The researcher also did not describe the novelty of the research. Moreover, the researcher did not use a consistent theory and mixed the theory from references. On the contrary, for messages of movies, the researcher used the theory of Nurgiyantoro (2010). The findings showed that the researcher found 8 types of figures of speech, including simile, hyperbole, metonymy, idiom, alliteration,

personification, idiom, rhetoric, and repetition. The researcher also found nine moral messages according to the roles of figures of speech.

The next was Nurmaini's (2018) undergraduate thesis about the types and the implied meanings of figures of speech spoken in *Twilight*. To support the analysis, the researcher referred to the theory of Perrine, Song, and Mezo. To gather all the information, the researcher also employed a checklist tool. The researcher did not explain the novelty of the research related to the topic and the object. The researcher used poetry and lyrics as a comparison, not movies. In addition, the findings showed that there were 8 types of figures of speech including simile, synecdoche, metaphor, hyperbole, personification, litotes, irony, and paradox.

Puspita (2014) elaborated on the types and functions of figures of speech in *Les Miserables*. The researcher used the theory of Perrine to analyze the types and the functions of figures of speech and Leech to correlate the analysis to a stylistic approach. The researcher explained the research problems and the novelty of the research. The researcher did not provide an explanation of the situational background and only focused on the meanings of figures of speech. The researcher also did not connect figures of speech with stylistic categories. The results demonstrated that personification and symbolism are the two most often employed forms of figures of speech. The primary purpose of employing figures of speech in the film was to provide imaginary pleasure.

Based on previous studies, figures of speech are common and have been widely discussed. Thus, this study must have a distinguished novelty that has not

been analyzed. The researcher applies a sociolinguistic approach that is different from the previous studies. Most research only analyzed the meaning of a figure of speech. The research only focused on how to interpret a figure of speech. For instance, Puspita (2014) concentrated on the meanings of figures of speech in *Les Misérables* with no explanation of the situational background or the characterization of the characters. As another example, Nurmaini (2018) focused on the implied meanings of figures of speech in *Twilight* without a description of the context or the connection between the use of figures of speech and the characters. On the contrary, not only does this research investigate the meaning, but this research also considers the situational context. This research considers figures of speech as a whole speech act, not isolated utterances of the characters. This research provides a description of the situational background in each explanation of a figure of speech with no exception. With this explanation, this research puts in-depth analysis on how a character says a figure of speech on a daily basis as portrayed in the series. Furthermore, this research also connects the strings between the use of figures of speech and the role of Emily Cooper to investigate the characterization of the main character. No previous studies elaborated on the strings so this research provides a distinguished discussion.

1.5 Scope of the Study

The researcher limits the study to the types and functions of figures of speech proposed by Perrine in *Sound and Sense: An Introduction to Poetry* (1992) and the components of figures of speech using the theory of Hymes in *Foundations of*

Sociolinguistics: An Ethnographic Approach (1974). In addition, the study only covers *Emily in Paris Season 1*. In analyzing the research object, the research limits the use of a sociolinguistic approach. In addition, the researcher collects data from the dialogue of the characters portrayed in the series.

1.6 Writing Organization

This thesis consists of four chapters as follows.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The first chapter consists of background of the study, research problems, objectives of the study, previous studies, scope of the study, and writing organization. This chapter gives an overview of the following chapters.

CHAPTER II

THEORY AND METHOD

This chapter provides an explanation on the theories of types and functions of figures of speech (Perrine, 1992) and components of speech (Hymes, 1974). This chapter also explains the method for collecting and analyzing data. The method also covers the type of research, the data population, and data sampling.

CHAPTER III**RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

This chapter explains the findings according to the implementation of the theories to solve the research problems.

CHAPTER IV**CONCLUSION**

The last chapter presents the conclusion of the research.