

AN ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE AND ITS CONTRIBUTION TO ROLE IN MOVIE SCRIPT “FANTASTIC BEASTS: THE SECRETS OF DUMBLEDORE”

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ABSTRACT

Figurative language is a way of expressing oneself using figurative words. This research aims to identify the figurative languages that are found in the movie script then analyze deeper the meaning and the role of it. This research is using descriptive qualitative method to analyze. The data was from movie script of “Fantastic Beasts: The Secrets of Dumbledore”. The research was using semantic approach, specifically figurative language. To identify the type of figurative language and its role to the movie, the writer use theory by Laurence Perrine (1956). The results of the study are, meaning of this figurative language can be deduced from the context, with Leech's theory revealing its depth. The most dominating figurative language found are Simile, Metaphor, Overstatement, Understatement, Irony, and Paradox. The study also found the functions of metaphorical language in constructing the film's message, influenced by Perrine's theory. There are 31 sentence of figurative language found in the movie, metaphor was predominate in the script and simile are use less frequently. This research seeks to contribute to a deeper understanding of figurative language along with its meaning and role in the “Fantastic Beasts: The Secrets of Dumbledore” film.

Keywords: Figurative Language, Role of figurative language, Fantastic Beasts.

INTRODUCTION

Language is the foundation of human communication, allowing us to share ideas, thoughts, and feelings. Words are tools, and meaning is built with them. Linguists study the relationship between words and meaning, how context shapes

understanding, and how meaning can evolve over time. Figurative language, which includes metaphors and similes, enhances communication by adding layers of meaning and creativity beyond the literal.

Figurative language is often used as a seasoning for writing to make it more interesting and not boring. According to Laurence Perrine (1956), figurative language cannot be taken literally and can say something other than ordinary ways or say one thing and mean another. It can be effective in communicating thoughts and feelings, making language more clear, concise, and persuasive.

In film, figurative language is important for communicating complex ideas and emotions in a vivid and engaging way. It can create a sense of atmosphere, evoke emotions in the viewer, and develop characters and themes. This research uses the theory of Laurence Perrine (1956) to identify the types of figurative language and their role in film.

The writer focuses on six types of figurative language: Simile, Metaphor, Overstatement, Understatement, Irony, and Paradox. This is chosen due to the lack of research on these types and the writer's personal interest in exploring poetic and implied language in the movie.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The writer employs a descriptive qualitative method to analyze data from the movie "Fantastic Beasts: The Secrets of Dumbledore," focusing on the use of visual and auditory elements, such as figurative language, to create meaning. The semantic approach, as described by Geoffrey Leech, is suitable for this type of study. The primary data source is the movie transcript, with secondary data

from scholarly writing, articles, and journals. The research focuses on the characters' utterances displaying figurative language phenomena. Additional information is obtained from various sources, including papers, journals, and e-books in PDF format.

The data collection process involves watching the movie and closely reading the screenplay to understand the characters' utterances. The researcher uses Perrine's theory (1956) and Leech's theory (1974) to study the types and purposes of figurative language, and scholarly writings, e-books, journals, and articles to support the information.

The data is then analyzed using thematic analysis, which aims to find, examine, and summarize patterns in the data. The five phases of data analysis include familiarization, identifying figurative language from the movie transcript, defining meanings, determining the role of figurative language, and final analysis and reporting.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

The writer analyzed the "Fantastic Beasts: The Secrets of Dumbledore" script to identify figurative language types, meanings, and roles. The writer found six dominant types: Simile, Metaphor, Overstatement, Understatement, Irony, and Paradox, which dominate the narrative.

1. Simile

A simile compares two unlike objects by using the terms "like" or "as." A simile,

according to the definition, is an oblique comparison between two unlike things. View the data below:

Data 1

Queenie: "Honey, look at your bakery, it's like a ghost town."

- a. In data (1) the writer found the simile because it seems Queenie was comparing Jacob's bakery to a ghost town by using the word "like".
- b. Based Leech theory, the datum above identified as the Affective Meaning. This considers how the meaning is shaped by the sad attitude expressed by Queenie. Here, the comparison to a ghost town implies a negative connotation, the bakery being undesirable or unsuccessful.
- c. The simile "like a ghost town" paints a clear picture of the deserted bakery for the audience. This visual imagery helps them understand the situation quickly. Based on Perrine theory this simile's role was as Imaginative engagement.

Data 2

Lally: "Maybe if you waved your arms around. You know, like a crazy man. Then you'd appear more menacing."

- a. The writer identified data (2) as simile because it's include the word "like" was mean to compares the way the person is waving their arms to the way a "crazy man" might wave their arms.

- b. This is belong to Conceptual meaning, as Lally means of waving arms "like a crazy man" evokes the concept of erratic and uncontrolled movements to catch her attention.

- c. In this data, the sentence was used to create Imagery and Visualization because it helps the audience visualize the exaggerated and uncontrolled waving motion.

2. Metaphor

Data 3

Grindelwald: "Would this be one of your regular haunts?"

- a. In this sentence, "haunts" is used metaphorically to describe a place someone frequently visits. While a haunt is typically associated with ghosts or spirits, here it's used to suggest a place that someone visits often, like a regular spot for a human.
- b. Based on the metaphor above, a "haunt" is typically associated with ghosts or spirits, suggesting a place of frequent or obsessive visitation, which from it, the type of meaning this sentence is Conceptual Framework.
- c. While not overly complex, the metaphor adds a layer of nuance to the simple question of whether the person is familiar with the place. This sentence taking a role as the Conceptual Complexity.

Data 4

Grindelwald: "Can you smell it? The stench? Do you really intend to turn your back on your own kind for these animals?"

- a. The sentence "these animals" is a metaphor referring to the muggles. Animals are typically associated with lower intelligence and instinctual behavior compared to humans. By calling muggles "animals," Grindelwald implies the muggles are less intelligent or civilized than the magical beings.
- b. The metaphor on data (4) had two meanings, there are Social Meanings as the metaphor reinforces a social division between the magical world and muggles, portraying muggles as inferior. And Affective meaning because The metaphor creates a sense of disgust or disrespect towards muggles.
- c. It gave the emotional impact as comparing muggles to animals, Grindelwald diminishes their worth and justifies prejudice. It reinforces the idea that muggles are fundamentally different and inferior to magical beings.

Data 5

Jacob: "Yeah. That's good. Except for the part about Queenie going over to the dark side. I mean, yeah, she's cuckoo, but she's got a heart bigger than this whole crazy island and she's so smart, she can legitimately read your brain, she's a whatchamacallit—"

- a. The writer found that this is a metaphor from the sentence "She's got a heart bigger than this whole crazy island." This directly compares Queenie's heart to the size of the island, implying she has

an exceptionally large and kind heart.

- b. This sentence type of meaning classified as Connotative meaning. The word "heart" connotes love, compassion, and empathy. The phrase "crazy island" might suggest a place of wildness, unpredictability, or uniqueness.
- c. The role of this metaphor is to Concentrate in Meaning. It was explained by how the metaphor effectively conveys the idea of Queenie's immense heart in a concise and impactful manner.

Data 6

Jacob: "Look. You see this, you see the pan." (holding up the frying pan) "That's me. I'm the pan. I'm all dented. Dime a dozen. I'm just a schmo. I don't know what crazy ideas you have in your head there, lady, but I'm sure as hell you can do a lot better than me. Goodbye."

- a. This metaphor was found because, Jacob directly compares himself to a "dented" frying pan, implying they feel ordinary, worn out, and of little value.
- b. This sentence is a Conceptual Meaning, as a pan is a kitchen utensil used for cooking, often associated with utility and practicality. Jacob equates themselves to this object.
- c. Type of figurative roles in this metaphor is giving Emotional Impact, it's conveys feelings of low self-esteem and a sense of inadequacy.

Data 7

Grindelwald: "His pain is his power"

- a. The writer classified this datum to metaphor because here, "the pain" is not being interpreted literally. Instead, it represents the source or fuel for his power.
- b. The sentence is included in the conceptual meaning. "Pain" is compared to a source of energy or strength, suggesting it fuels his power.
- c. According to perrine theory, this metaphor role as the concentration of meaning as it beyond a simple description of the character and suggests a deeper connection between his pain and his power. It prompts the reader to wonder about the nature of his pain and how it fuels his power.

Data 8

Jacob: "Yeah. Look. You seem like a really nice witch, but you don't know what I've been through with you people, so could you please get out of my life."

- a. Instead of a direct simile with "like" or "as," the speaker calls the person a "nice witch." This implies a comparison between the person and a witch, suggesting negative connotations despite the "nice" adjective.
- b. In affective meaning, the term "witch" can evoke feelings of annoyance, frustration, or even fear depending on the context. Here, Jacob expresses his exasperation with the person and

their association with past problems.

- c. It creates the emotional impact, as the metaphor "nice witch" is disarming because of the "nice" but still emphasizes Jacob's negative feelings towards the person and their past experiences.

Data 9

Queenie: "Even though he believes in you, he holds you responsible for his sister's death. He carries her absence with him every day. Every breath he takes is a reminder that she breathes no more."

- a. "He carries her absence with him every day." This metaphor compares the emotional weight of his sister's death to a physical burden he carries constantly.
- b. The datum above was creates a sense of empathy for the character, highlighting the immense emotional weight of his grief, which that was classify to Affective Meaning.
- c. The role of metaphor in data (9) giving the emotional impact. Both the metaphor and imagery deepen the understanding of the character's grief and the constant impact of the loss.

Data 10

Grindelwald: "I thought so. When we allow ourselves to be consumed by anger, the only victim is ourself."

- a. Anger is not a physical entity that can consume someone. Instead, it's

compared to something that can overpower and harm a person, like a predator consuming its prey.

- b. This datum classified as the Affective meaning, the metaphor highlights the negative consequences of uncontrolled anger. It suggests anger can be self-destructive and ultimately harm the angry person most.
- c. By comparing anger to something harmful, it discourages giving in to anger, which is the role is to give Emotional Impact. It emphasizes that uncontrolled anger hurts the angry person the most.

Data 11

Newt: "That's Teddy - he's a total nightmare"

- a. A nightmare is typically a frightening or unpleasant dream. By comparing Teddy to a nightmare, Newt is suggesting that Teddy the niffler that causes trouble, fear, or annoyance.
- b. This metaphor was classified as the Connotative meaning. It's explained as the nightmare is typically associated with fear, anxiety, or unpleasant dreams. Newt equates Teddy with these negative qualities. The word "nightmare" carries strong negative connotations, suggesting that Teddy is a source of stress or difficulty.
- c. The metaphor efficiently summarizes the speaker's opinion

of Teddy in a concise and impactful manner, it made this sentence taking a role as Concentration of meaning.

Data 12

Grindelwald: "You're all alone"

- a. This sentence was classified as a metaphor. Here, "alone" might imply a deeper sense of isolation, sadness, or lack of connection, even if there are people physically present.
- b. Based on Leech's theory, this sentence was define as Reflected Meaning. Because this focuses on Grindelwald. Here, it reflects the Grindelwald cruelty in trying to hurt Dumbledore.
- c. It condenses the speaker's cruel message into a single question, which this datum was identified as the Concentration of Meaning.

3. Overstatement

Data 13

Dumbledore: "If we are to defeat him, the Qilin is only part of it. The world as we know it is coming undone. Gellert is pulling it apart with hate, bigotry. Things that seem unimaginable today will seem inevitable tomorrow if we don't stop him. Should you agree to do what I ask, you'll have to trust me. Even when every instinct tells you not to."

- a. The writer classified this datum to overstatement due to the figure of speech that exaggerates something

for emphasis. The world might face serious problems, but it's unlikely to be literally "coming undone."

- b. The overstatement aims to create a strong emotional response. It emphasizes the urgency and severity of the situation, so it was classified as the Affective meaning.
- c. It's giving the role as Emotional Impact as the overstatement is designed to evoke a strong emotional response (fear, urgency). This overstatement also plays the role as Concentration of Meaning, because it condenses the complex threat into a powerful image of the world falling apart, making the danger more relatable.

Data 14

Vogel: "Which is why he cannot win! Let him stand as a candidate. Let the people vote. When he loses, the people will have spoken. But deny them their voices... and those streets will run with blood."

- a. In this case, Vogel is dramatically exaggerating the potential consequences of denying people their right to vote. It's unlikely that streets would literally run with blood over a disputed election, but the statement serves to emphasize the speaker's belief in the severe and potentially catastrophic outcome of such an action.
- b. There are 2 types of meaning in this overstatement, there is Affective meaning that aims to evoke a strong emotional response, emphasizing the severe consequences of suppressing

people's voices and there is social meaning as the secondary meaning that highlights the importance of democracy and the potential for social unrest if democratic rights are denied.

- c. The overstatement creates a strong emotional response, emphasizing the gravity of the situation and condenses the potential consequences into a powerful image. That's making this sentence taking 2 role which are emotional impact and concentration of meaning.

Data 15

Dumbledore: "Hufflepuff. The kingdom of Bhutan sits high in the Eastern Himalayas. It's a place of indescribable beauty. Some of our most important magic has its origins there. They say if you listen carefully enough, the past whispers to you. It also happens to be where the election will be held."

- a. Data (15) is an overstatement, specifically in the phrase "indescribable beauty." Here, it reflects the speaker's awe and inability to fully express their experience of Bhutan's beauty.
- b. The overstatement was classified as Affective Meaning because Dumbledore aims to create a strong emotional response, emphasizing the breathtaking beauty of Bhutan, suggesting that Bhutan's beauty is so profound it transcends the limitations of language, potentially appealing to a shared appreciation for beauty.

- c. It's taking the role of creating Imagery and visualization. While not the most elaborate, "indescribable beauty" still evokes a mental image of a stunning place.

Data 16

Grindelwald: "Our time is close, my brothers and sisters. The days of hiding are over. The world will hear our voice. And it will be deafening"

- a. The sentence "The world will hear our voice. And it will be deafening" uses an overstatement, specifically in the phrase "deafening." It's unlikely their voice will literally be so loud it deafens everyone in the world.
- b. It's having the Affective Meaning, because the overstatement aims to create a strong emotional response. It emphasizes the power and impact of their voice. This focuses on the speaker. Here, it reflects their confidence and determination to be heard.
- c. The overstatements taking the Emotional role, as the overstatement aims to create a sense of power and urgency, emphasizing the impact their voice will have. It condenses the impact of their voice into a single, powerful image (deafening).

Data 17

Jacob: "You're the worst liar in the world, Queenie Goldstein."

- a. The phrase "worst liar in the world" is a clear example of Overstatement. It's highly unlikely that there is an objective standard

to measure the "worst liar" in the entire world. The statement is an exaggerated way to express strong disapproval of Queenie's lying abilities.

- b. Here, the overstatement aims to create a humorous or teasing effect. It highlights the speaker's disbelief in Queenie's lie, which classified as the Affective Meaning
- c. The role this sentence taken was to give Emotional Impact as the overstatement aims to create humor and a sense of playful banter. It implies a shared understanding of Queenie's tendency to lie, establishing a playful dynamic between the characters.

Data 18

Grindelwald: "Our war with the Muggles begins today!"

- a. "War" typically refers to a large-scale armed conflict between nations or states. This sentence uses an overstatement in the phrase "war."
- b. This overstatement was having the Reflective meaning because it's focuses on Grindelwald. Here, it reflects his aggression and willingness to engage in a large-scale conflict.
- c. It's taking the role as Concentration of meaning as it condenses the potential consequences of the conflict into a single, powerful word.

4. Understatement

Data 19

Newt: "Oh, yes. Sorry. This is my brother Theseus. And he works for the Ministry."

Theseus: "Actually, Head of the British Auror Office."

- a. Newt's line minimizes the significance of Theseus's position by vaguely stating he works for the Ministry, omitting the fact that Theseus is actually the Head of the British Auror Office, a highly prestigious and powerful role.
- b. This understatement was classify to Affective meaning as the understatement create humor due to the contrast between what is said and what is implied. It might also reflect Newt's own personality - modest or perhaps even critical of the Ministry.
- c. The sentence was play role to the movie as Concentration of Meaning. The understatement packs a punch by using a simple statement to convey the downplayed importance of Theseus's Ministry role.

Data 20

Aberforth: "Off to save the world are we?"

- a. This sentence is an understatement, due to the question downplays the seriousness or difficulty of their task. It suggests Aberforth doubts their ability or the likelihood of success.
- b. It highlights the social meaning as the importance of their task which means "saving the world" while downplaying their own role.

There's a hint of sarcasm, mocking the idea of saving the world.

- c. The role was to give Emotional Impact. The understatement creates humor and also a sense of doubt about their ability to succeed.

Data 21

Dumbledore: "Actually, I would argue that things are a great deal worse"

- a. Dumbledore downplays the severity of the situation, suggesting things are only "a great deal worse" when in fact the circumstances are dire, with Grindelwald allowed to stand in the election and the world at risk.
- b. The understatement highlights the gravity of the situation that might be underestimated by others. It emphasizes the need to take a more serious approach, which this is classified as the Social Meaning.
- c. The understatement condenses Dumbledore's serious assessment of the situation into a single, impactful statement, this sentence taking role as the Concentration of meaning.

Data 22

Jacob: "Don't be nervous about the speech"

Newt: "I'm not nervous"

- a. This sentence is an understatement as newt was actually being nervous, but brushes it off like he's not feeling nervous.
- b. This sentence was having the Conceptual meaning, because nervousness is a well-understood

concept. The understatement focuses on the speaker's attempt to hide it.

- c. It's taking role as the emotional impact as the understatement can create humor by highlighting the discrepancy between words and actions.

5. Irony

Data 23

Jacob: "My therapist said you wizards don't exist. What a waste of money!"

- a. Here, the irony lies in the fact Jacob's therapist has told him that wizards don't exist, but he is currently conversing with Lally, who is a witch.
- b. This data was identified as Affective Meaning: The irony create humor or amusement at the therapist's ignorance. It might also create frustration or disbelief for Jacob.
- c. This sentence giving Emotional Impact as the irony created humor due to Jacob's irritation because he already spend his money to the therapist just ended up he's in the situation where he puts with Lally the witch.

Data 24

Theseus: "So this is the team that's going to stop the most dangerous wizard we've faced in over a century? A Magizoologist, his indispensable assistant, a schoolteacher, a wizard descended from a very old French family... and a Muggle, a baker, with his fake wand."

- a. Here, Theseus is using irony to highlight the apparent inadequacy of the team compared to the immense threat they face. In this case, Theseus is expressing disbelief or skepticism about the abilities of the team to defeat a powerful wizard. The contrast between the formidable opponent and the seemingly ordinary or inadequate team members creates the ironic tone.
- b. In this Irony it could pick up 2 meanings, there are Social meaning as the irony highlights the contrast between societal expectations of a heroic team and the unconventional nature of this group and then Affective meaning as the irony evoked feelings of doubt, humor, or even defiance in response to the underestimated team.
- c. This irony also giving 2 roles, there are concentration of meaning and giving emotional impact. The irony condenses the unexpected nature of the team into a single, impactful statement and it's evoke feelings of doubt, humor, or defiance.

Data 25

Newt: "He did it to trick you. He killed it and bewitched it so that you might think him worthy to lead. But he doesn't want to lead you, he just wants you to follow."

- a. The irony lies in the fact that the speaker reveals the villain's true intentions (tricking the listener and wanting to be followed, not

lead) while the listener is presumably unaware of this.

- b. This sentence was identified as Social Meaning, because the irony highlights the contrast between the villain's actions which supposedly heroic and his true intentions that is manipulative. It emphasizes the importance of discerning true leadership qualities and the dangers of blindly following someone based on a perceived heroic act.
- c. Concentration of Meaning is the suitable role for this data. The irony condenses a complex situation, the villain's true motives into a clear revelation for the audience.

Data 26

Grindelwald: "Words. Words designed to deceive. To make you doubt what you've seen with your own two eyes."

- a. Here, the irony lies in the fact that words, which are typically used for communication and truth-telling, are being used to deceive and create doubt about something the listener has witnessed themselves.
- b. Social Meaning is the suitable type of meaning to this sentence. The irony highlights the misuse of language for manipulation. It suggests a contrast between the intended purpose of language (communication) and its use for deception.
- c. Role of this Irony was to Concentrate of the Meaning. The irony condenses the manipulative

nature of the words into a clear statement. Grindelwald, who manipulates others through lies, criticizes Newt for using words designed to deceive.

6. Paradox

Data 27

Grindelwald: "Sometimes I imagine I still feel it around my neck, I carried it for so many years. How does it feel around yours?"

- a. The paradox here lies in Grindelwald's sentiment of still feeling the blood troth around his neck despite it not physically being there, and Dumbledore's suggestion that they can free each other from something that binds them emotionally and magically.
- b. Based on the Affective meaning it means that the paradox emphasizes the emotional weight of the burden, which remains even if the physical object is gone. It evokes a sense of long-lasting suffering.
- c. The role of this data is Conceptual complexity The paradox works because the burden as a physical weight was represent a complex emotional state or the lingering effects of a past experience

Data 28

Grindelwald: "With or without you, I will burn down their world, Albus. There's nothing you can do to stop me. Enjoy your cup of tea."

- a. Grindelwald's words contain a paradox as he speaks of

destruction and chaos while casually telling Dumbledore to enjoy his tea, juxtaposing calmness with impending doom.

- b. The statement highlights the conflict between destruction “burning down the world” and a seemingly peaceful act “enjoying tea”. It emphasizes the social cost of the villain's actions. The statement can evoke a range of emotions depending on context: fear or anger towards the villain, helplessness for Albus, or a sense of impending doom. From this we can identify that this sentence was Social Meaning
- c. The contrasting ideas of destruction vs. peace and the powerful figure of speech “burning down the world” create a strong emotional impact, emphasizing the threat and the villain's ruthlessness.

Data 29

Dumbledore: “Love. Arrogance. Naivete. Pick your poison. We were young. We were going to transform the world. This ensured we would. Even if one of us had a change of heart.”

- a. Dumbledore's response to the question of why he created the blood truth is paradoxical because he lists both positive and negative qualities (love, arrogance, naivete) as motivations. It highlights the complex nature of their intentions how noble and selfish reasons intertwined in their youth led to

the creation of something binding and potentially destructive.

- b. This sentence was fit to the Reflected meaning as the statement reflects on Dumbledore's past youthful idealism which is transform the world and the potential for flaws such as love, arrogance, and naivete, to lead to unintended consequences (even with a change of heart).
- c. Here the paradox function was to concentrate on meaning, as the statement condenses Dumbledore's past motivations and the potential for things to go wrong into a single, reflective statement.

Data 30

Theseus: “Astonishing... Never has something that looked so repellent tasted so delicious.”

- a. The paradox lies in the juxtaposition of “repellent” and “delicious.” The word “Repellent” implies something unpleasant or disgusting to look at. And the word “Delicious” suggests something extremely pleasurable to taste. These two qualities are typically opposites, but the sentence suggests that they coexist in this particular instance, creating a paradoxical situation.
- b. Here, the paradox evokes surprise, intrigue, and perhaps even a sense of wonder. It highlights the unexpected contrast between appearance and taste. Which it's

explains that this paradox type of meaning is Affective Meaning. But It also could having the Social Meaning as this can challenge societal expectations about food and appearance. It suggests that one shouldn't judge based on looks alone.

- c. This sentence giving Emotional Impact because it's evokes surprise, intrigue, and perhaps even a sense of wonder. This paradox effectively condenses the unexpected contrast into a powerful statement which it was taking role as Concentrate in Meaning.

Data 31

Jacob: "Can I keep this? You know, for like old times' sake?"

Dumbledore looks down, sees the snakewood wand in Jacob's hand, then looks up, studies him.

- a. Jacob, a Muggle, is given a magical artifact, a wand, and told he is deserving of it, despite not being able to use magic. The wand is a magical tool, and Jacob is a Muggle (non-magical). This creates a sense of incongruity. He can't use magic, yet he's offered a magical object.
- b. The situation highlights the social divide between the magical and non-magical worlds. It raises questions about who deserves magical objects and the significance of magical ability. It's obvious that this sentence is the Social Meaning type.

- c. Here, in this circumstance is designed to evoke emotions about the limitations Jacob faces and the allure of the magical world, this is lead to the Emotional impact role.

CONCLUSION

The researcher analyzed the script for the film "Fantastic Beasts: The Secrets of Dumbledore" and found six main types of figurative language: similes, metaphors, irony, paradox, overstatement, and understatement. Metaphor is the most common, with similes less frequently used. The meaning of the figurative language can be deduced from the context, with Leech's theory revealing its depth.

The functions of metaphorical language in constructing the film's message were identified, including imagery, visualization, emotional impact, concentration of meaning, imaginative engagement, aesthetic pleasure, and conceptual complexity. The figurative language's meaning can affect the emotion, personality, and atmosphere of the characters.

The researcher recommends learning the meaning of figurative language for readers and researchers, as well as academics for their own studies on metaphorical language in films and other contexts.

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