

FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE USED IN THE MOVIE'S *THE SPLIT* (2016)

Wisnu Aji Wardani

English Literature, Faculty of Languages and Arts, Universitas Negeri Surabaya
wisnuwardani@mhs.unesa.ac.id

Abstrak

Artikel ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis bahasa kiasan yang digunakan dalam sebuah film berjudul *The Split* karya M. Night Shyamalan berdasarkan teori bahasa kiasan milik Perrine(1977) untuk mengidentifikasi jenis bahasa kiasan, serta teori makna milik Geoffrey Leech(1981) untuk mengungkapkan makna yang terkandung dalam bahasa kiasan yang berhubungan dengan konteks gangguan identitas ganda dalam film *The Split*. Penulis menggunakan metode kualitatif serta dokumentasi untuk mengungkapkan jenis dan makna Bahasa kiasan dalam movie *The Split*. Hasil analisa menunjukkan terdapat tujuh jenis bahasa kiasan yang ditemukan dalam film *split*, yaitu hiperbola, metafora, paradoks, sinekdok, kiasan, personifikasi, dan simbol digunakan oleh karakter utama untuk mengukuhkan bahwa setiap identitas itu nyata dan ada, dan untuk memberi tahu lawan bicara tentang kedatangan the beast, identitas terkuat.

Kata kunci: Bahasa Kiasan, Makna, Gangguan Kepribadian Ganda.

Abstract

This article aimed to analyze the figurative language found in a movie script of Shyamalan's *The Split*. This study is based on Perrine's(1977) theory of figurative language to identify the types of figurative language and Leech's(1981) theory of meaning to reveal the meaning contained in figurative language related to the context of multiple identity disorder in *The Split Movie*. The article used qualitative methods and documentation to reveal the types and meanings of figurative language in the movie. The results of the analysis show that there were seven types of figurative language namely hyperbole, metaphor, paradox, synecdoche, simile, personification, and symbol found in the *split movie*, which is used by the main character to confirm that each identity is real and exists, and to inform the interlocutor about the arrival of *The Beast*, the strongest identity.

Keywords: Figurative Language, Meaning, Dissociative Identity Disorder

INTRODUCTION

People have different language expressions while conducting interactions and communications with each other, and people express who they are not only through how they look like, but also through the language (Muhammadi, 2020). Based on Gibbs & Colston (2012), figurative language is typically not literal, speakers attend to do not mean what they say, it makes the words simple to generate and interpret the discourse given by the speakers to the interlocutor based on the present context. (Rejeki et al., 2022). In the other hand, Keraf(2009) he stated that, figurative language serves to convey thoughts, feelings, and perceptions that cannot be adequately expressed in literal language(Hutauruk, 2019). Clearly, figurative language is the deviations of language used in daily life, the deviations of standard language, the deviations of meaning, and the arrangement of words in order to obtain specific purposes (Abrams 1981:63), cited by (Fitria Lonada, 2013).

Figurative language appears beyond the literal meanings of the words to present new insights to the audience or the readers. The concept of figurative language can appear in multiple forms of literary works, such as poetry, drama, novel, short story, songs, and movies. Bordwell and Thompson (2008:3) defined a movie as an art form with its own language and aesthetic. It is also useful as a source of information, education, entertainment, or knowledge. Every movie delivers the movie messages through its own language style that represents the identity of the movie. In response, every single utterance contained in the movie has its own meaning and message. As one of the most fundamental elements, language plays important role in movies. As social creatures, language is an essential communication tool to communicate with others, verbally or non-verbally. Furthermore, the application of figurative language is more likely to be performed through narrations, dialogs, or printed media contained in the movie. Analyzing figurative language in a movie is

substantial to discover what are the meaning and the purpose of using it since figurative language cannot be literally understood or translated.

The scope of language studies is very broad. In order to make this article more focused on the discussion, the theme raised as the main topic is figurative language used in the *Split* movie. *Split* is a 2016 American psychological horror film written, co-produced and directed by M. Night Shyamalan and starring James McAvoy, Anya Taylor-Joy, and Betty Buckley. Inspired by actual events, the film follows a dissociative identity disorder man with 23 different identities who kidnaps and imprisons three teenage girls in an isolated underground facility. *Split* (2016) tells the story of the kidnapping of 3 teenage girls by a man named Dennis. Dennis is one of Kevin's multiple identities who intimidates and forces the other identities to believe that there would be a savage and scary character as the 24th identity that would protect them. Dennis did this kidnapping in order to sacrifice those girls for the sake of the arrival of the beast. The story continues with the three girls attempts to escape and the introduction of multiple identities in Kevin's body. One of the prisoners, Casey, and a psychiatrist, Doctor Fletcher become a prominent figure and then helps build the storyline until the end of movie. Despite having 23 personalities, not all characters appear in *Split*. Besides Dennis, there is Patricia, who is a female character, Barry the designer who can socialize, Hedwig a nine years old child, Kevin Wendell Crumb who is the original identity, and of course the 24th person, namely The Beast who is savage and has super strength.

The most interesting about this movie is the main character, Kevin, who has multiple identities. It seems like there are many different people, but they are just Kevin's identities. Each identity has its unique appearance, and each identity has its way of speaking while interacting with others. From the linguistic perspective, that phenomenon is supported by sociolinguistic theory (Trudgill, 2000), he states that social context determines the way an individual speaks. (Maharani, 2019). In the other hand, language marks the identity of a person. An individual's language is accompanied by an accent, a rise and fall in pitch, and a specific register to define and indicate his or her identity (Muhammadi, 2020). For example, Dennis, one of 24 Kevin's identity introduced in the early movie scene, is performed as an evil character that kidnaps three teenage girls. He is different with Hedwig, one of Kevin's identities who speaks with a lisp. Hedwig is a naive nine years old boy. This extreme difference characteristic between Dennis and Hedwig was supported by Emde (2012), who examined emotional expression and language separately. Emde used toddlers around 15

to 30 months as an object and resulted that earlier talkers expressed more joy and pleasure, while later talkers expressed more fear and anger.

Cited from (Ashraf et al., 2016), Dissociative Identity Disorder: A Pathophysiological Phenomenon, DID or multiple identity disorder is a kind of mental illness that is commonly caused by trauma or child abuse. Someone with this condition thinks that there are multiple identities inside his body. Sometimes he splits his identity to be the other person, and when he is coming back to his original identity, he does not remember any previous event. This theory about DID explains how Kevin Wendell Crumb as a DID patient is being the other 'persons' with all of each difference..

There are previous studies about the relationship between language and mental health disorder. The first is from Weiner (2019) examined the thought and language disturbance in bipolar disorder. It resulted that the language use of the bipolar disorder patients was influenced by their condition, either manic episodes or mixed episodes. (Weiner et al., 2019) . The next study was conducted by B. Odea and his team who revealed the relationship between linguistic expression and symptoms of depression, anxiety, and suicidal thoughts. It resulted that several linguistic features including tentativeness and non-fluencies, were significantly associated with depression and anxiety symptoms, but not suicidal thoughts (B. Odea 2018). Kevin....

There are previous studies about the figurative language used in literary work. The first is Language Used In Movie Script "Frozen" by Khoiriyah (2016), and it resulted in two main points. First, the researcher found ten kinds of figurative language in the script of the movie "Frozen". They are simile, metaphor, hyperbole, personification, metonymy, alliteration, idiom, rhetoric, onomatopoeia, and repetition. Repetition is figurative language that mostly appears in this movie. Second, the researcher finds some moral messages that are built from the roles of figurative language in the *Frozen* movie. Some moral messages are: "Give approbation to the people who have done something big and good", and "We should move on from the bad past, but use it as a good teacher in the future". Another previous study that is applied here is *Figurative Language In Rodes Fishburne's Going To See Elephant* by Brigitta (Wulandari, 2018). Nineteen discourse goals found in the figurative expressions in the novel are to be conventional, to be unconventional, to be eloquent, to be humorous, to protect the self, to compare similarities, to contrast differences, to emphasize, to deemphasize, to add interest, to provoke thought, to differentiate groups, to clarify, to be polite, to get attention, to show positive

emotion, to show negative emotion, to guide another's actions, and to manage the discourse.

In order to fill the gap of the previous studies, this study analyses the type and meaning of the figurative language used by the main character in the movie entitled *Split* (2016). The difference between this study and the previous studies is in the subject of the study. In this study, the subject is the main character who has multiple identities. This study is conducted since there were no yet studies analyzing the type and meaning of the figurative language used by people who suffer from multiple identity disorders through the movie.

Based on the background of the study, the research questions of this study are (1) what are the types of figurative language found in the *Split* movie? And (2) what are the meanings of the figurative languages used in the *Split* movie? So, the purpose of this study is to discover the types of figurative language and analyze the meaning of the figurative language used in the *Split* movie.

Figurative Language

This study discusses the type and meaning of the figurative language used by the main character in the *Split* movie. In the sense of the phrase, Keraf(2009) stated that figurative language is a way of the language expression. People frequently use figurative language to convey thoughts, feelings, and perception but in a literal way (Hutauruk, 2019).

Based on Perrine's(1981) perception there are 11 kinds of figurative language. (Jubilezer Sihite, 2016) . What follows are explanation about the figurative language based on Perrine's perception:

1. **Hyperbole**
Hyperbole is a way of saying our ideas or feelings in a way that exaggerates the truth in order to pique the listener's or reader's interest
2. **Metaphor**
Metaphor is a direct identification of two fundamentally dissimilar things. Metaphor compares two distinct objects without the use of introductory words such as, resembles, appears, and so on.
3. **Paradox**
Paradox is any apparent contradiction that is nevertheless somehow true, It is the invers of what was said.
4. **Synecdoche**
The use of a part to represent the whole
5. **Simile**
Simile and metaphor as both used in comparing essentially similar things. The difference is that in the simile, the simile is clearly seen through

the use of words or phrases such as "than, like, to, as, similar to, seems, and resembles".

6. **Personification**
Personification is a language style in which animals, plants, and inanimate objects act, speak, and talk in the same way that humans do.
7. **Symbol**
A symbol can be a form and object, a person, a situation, an action, or any other item that has literal meaning, but also suggests or represents other meaning.
8. **Metonymy**: Metonymy say something closely related idea for the idea itself. The user must be familiar with particular details attached to a person or thing being discussed.
9. **Allegory**
Allegory is a narrative or description that has a second meaning beneath the surface one.
10. **Metonymy**
Metonymy say something closely related idea for the idea itself. The user must be familiar with particular details attached to a person or thing being discussed.
11. **Understatemen**
Understatement is saying less than one means that may exist in what are said or merely in how one says it

Meaning

Based on theory of meaning proposed by Leech (Leech, 1981), (Syafitri & Marlinton, 2018), there are seven types of meaning namely conceptual meaning, connotative meaning, social meaning, affective meaning, reflected meaning, collocative meaning, and thematic meaning. (1) Conceptual Meaning is called denotative meaning or cognitive meaning. Conceptual meaning refers to logical things (Leech, 1981: 22). The purpose of using conceptual meaning is to provide a suitable semantic representation for a statement. Furthermore, conceptual meaning is meaning that focuses on logical things. Then (2) connotative meaning is the communicative value of an assumption based on the things refers to, and there is also an additional trait referred to (Leech, 1981: 25). While (3) social meaning is the language used to describe a person's social position (Leech, 1981: 27). Several words that are used are recognized as a dialect that describes the origin of the speaker, and other features describe the relationship owned by the speaker and listener. Then (4) affective meaning is the meaning that reflects the personal feelings of the speaker including his attitude towards the listener, or towards something that is being discussed. It is also more felt verbally and usually expressed through conceptual elements or connotative used(Leech, 1981: 28). Moreover, (5) reflective meaning is the meaning that arises in the case of conceptual meaning, meaning which

arises as a result of the dual concept (Leech, 1981: 29). In some cases of double meaning, one word meaning corners another word into the background, and dominant also suggestive words stand out. Then, (6) collocative meaning is the meaning that contains the associations obtained in a word, which is caused by the meanings of the words that tend to appear in the environment (Leech, 1981: 30). Last, (7) thematic meaning is the meaning that is communicated based on the various way the speaker arranges the message according to the point of focus and emphasis (Leech, 1981: 23). Some various parts of a sentence also are used as a subject, object, or complement to show superiority.

METHOD

In analyzing the data, the study used the qualitative method, because this study analyzed the utterances of the character while he had interaction with others, which means non-numerical data. It is related to Pathak's theory, he stated that the qualitative method is used to understand people's beliefs, experiences, attitudes, behavior, and interaction (Pathak, 2012)

The data used in this study was the utterances that contain figurative language that was delivered by the object. The object of this study is the main character of the Split movie named Kevin Wandell Krumb, a man who has multiple identities. to inform the interlocutor about the arrival of the The Beast, the strongest identity.

To get the data from the source of data, the method used for this study was the documentation method, which the source of data was the script of the Split movie. The data was presented and explained in a descriptive way based on the types of figurative language proposed by Perrine(1973) and the theory of meaning proposed by Leech (1981).

The working procedure consists of several steps which are watching every scene, and intensively reading the movie script to get the whole understanding. Then identifying and classifying the data from the scenes and script which consist of the dialogue between characters to find out the types and meaning of figurative language. The process was conducted by taking notes from the data related to the study.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This section contains the finding types and meaning of figurative language in each scene and script of The Split movie. The finding focuses on analyzing the data taken from the scenes and script in the Split movie which contains figurative language then linking the reasons with figurative language. Furthermore, the types and meanings of figurative language found in the Split movie will be explained below.

The Types and Meanings of Figurative Language in The Split Movie

Hyperbole

Based on Perrine(1981), hyperbole is a way of saying our ideas or feelings in a way that exaggerates the truth in order to pique the listener's or reader's interest (Jubilezer Sihite, 2016). In this study, the author discovers three sentences that contain hyperbole. The following is an analysis of hyperbole.

Datum(1): *"I hear the tiniest little splash and here it comes. A freak of nature, like this. So, he comes across the stream and he's so tall that the water does not even get to his belly".*

Datum(2): *"Then he stops, and my heart is coming out of my chest."*

In the datum (1) Hedwig gave the information about the characteristics of the beast after he was interrogated by Casey. The underlined sentence is a hyperbole because it does not make sense that the beast is so tall, as a matter of fact his height is not as tall as he said that even the water does not get to the belly. Hedwig used the "even" word as a conjunction to create a hyperbole sentence, by adding "the water does not even get to his belly" after "he is so tall". Moreover, there is a conceptual meaning which is represented by the "belly" word in this sentence. It was conceptual meaning because of logical things which is a basis of conceptual meaning. The belly means humans or other vertebrate's part of the body that is located between.

The underlined sentence is also a hyperbole because it is a preposterous thing. The "coming out" phrase is used to show the exaggeration because the heart couldn't literally come out of the chest. In the datum(2), Hedwig told Casey about his feeling to describe how scary the beast was. Moreover, there are two conceptual meaning which is represented by the "hearts" and "chest" word in this sentence. These two words are considered as conceptual meaning because it based on logical things. As a conceptual meaning, the heart means a muscular organ of a human or animal, while the chest houses organs. It is the origin of many of the body's systems.

Metaphor

According to Perrine(1977), a metaphor is a direct identification of two fundamentally dissimilar things. The metaphor compares two distinct objects without the use of introductory words such as, resembles, appears, and so on. A metaphor can take four different forms. (Yastanti et al., 2018). Both the literal and figurative terms are named in the first form, as a simile. The metaphor which is contained in the Split movie is:

Datum (3): *"Oh, baby girl. They have been stealing control of the light from me, but the group is gonna work through this".*

Datum (4): *"You are different from the rest. Your heart is pure, rejoice! The broken are the more evolved".*

The datum(3), the underlined sentence is a metaphor because it compares the subject namely "they" with the character who had self-control. The "light" word is figurative which means consciousness, while the "they" word is the representation of multiple identities caused by Dissociative Identity Disorder. So, "control the light" means controlling the consciousness. This metaphor is used to describe the main character who had Dissociative Identity Disorder in Split movie losing his self-control due to conflict between multiple identities in the same body or person. Furthermore, this sentence also contains a social meaning which is represented by "they" and "me". Those two subjects refer to Kevin as the main character who has multiple identities caused by Dissociative Identity Disorder. It is considered as social meaning because it is used to describe a person's social position. Barry talk to Casey that his consciousness was took over by the others identities. So, "they" means the name of Kevin's multiple identities such as Mrs. Patricia, Dennis, and Hedwig, while "me" means Kevin's body.

In the datum(4), underlined sentence is also a metaphor because it directly compares two things that have different meanings by assuming that "the broken" is one thing to "the more evolved" is another thing. This metaphor is used to describe the main character named Kevin in Split movie considered as a weak person due to terrible memories in the past had been envolved to become a strong person. This utterance was delivered by the beast right after he recognized that Casey had a same traumatic experience that happened in her past. Casey was abused by his uncle, while Kevin was abused by his mom. The traumatic experience that Kevin had, made him to be someone who suffer from multiple identity disorder. Furthermore, this sentence contains a connotative meaning which is represented by the "pure heart" phrase. It is considered as connotative meaning because it has a communicative value of an expression based on what it refers to. Structurally, the "heart" is a concept that is added by an expression namely "pure".

Paradox

According to Perrine(1977), a paradox is an apparent contradiction that is nevertheless somehow true (Jubilezer Sihite, 2016). The paradox style always used the inverse of what was previously said, which could be a situation or a statement. "The contradiction usually stems from one of the words being used figuratively or in more than one sense" in a paradoxical statement. The paradox which is contained in the Split movie is:

Datum (5): *"I read that on a sympathy card in a supermarket. It was for funerals, but I thought it was beautiful. Dennis will explain the meaning of this evening".*

In the datum(5), that utterance was said by Mrs. Patricia to Casey to give a clue about what would the beast do to Casey. The underlined sentence is a paradox because there are two meaning words that become opposite each other in one sentence. Those words are "funeral" and "beautiful". In general, the funeral is associated with a bad situation or something horrible. While in the "it was for funerals, but I thought it was beautiful" sentence, the funeral is considered as something beautiful. Moreover, this sentence contains a connotative meaning because it is the communicative value of an expression based on what it refers to. The phrase that contains a connotative meaning is "beautiful funeral" which consists of beautiful as an expression, while funeral as the concept.

Simile

Perrine(1977) defined metaphor and simile as both used in comparing essentially similar things. The difference is that in the simile, the simile is clearly seen through the use of words or phrases such as "than, like, to, as, similar to, seems, and resembles"(Yastanti et al., 2018). In a simile, a comparison of style is indicated by the addition of a comparative phrase or word. A simile is a figure of speech that uses like or as to make a more or less fanciful or unrealistic comparison. The simile which is contained in the Split movie is:

Datum (6): *"How this Beast can crawl on walls, like the best rock climbers using the slightest friction and imperfections to hold his body close to seemingly sheer surfaces".*

In the datum(6), that was the sentence that was said by Barry to give an information to Doctor Fletcher about the characteristic of the beast. The underlined sentence is a simile because it compares two things using "like" as the conjunction. The Beast is one of the multiple identities with a scary character in Kevin's body. In this figure of speech, the Beast is specifically likened to the best rock climbers using the slightest friction and imperfections to hold his body close to a seemingly sheer surface. The Beast character was depicted in the last scene of the Split movie. It is considered as Kevin's strongest identity among other identities such as Barry and Dennis. Furthermore, there is a reflective meaning contained in this sentence. It is considered as reflective meaning because it arises in the case of conceptual meaning, also as meaning which arises as a result of the dual concept. It is represented by "crawl on walls" and "the slightest friction".

Synecdoche

The use of a part to represent the whole is known as synecdoche. Perrine(1977) classified the synecdoche into

two types: synecdoche pars pro toto and synecdoche totum pro parte. Synecdoche pars pro toto is a figurative language in which the part is used to refer to the whole (Jubilezer Sihite, 2016). Synecdoche totum pro parte, on the other hand, is a figurative language that refers to the entire thing for the part. This is the following sentence which contains a synecdoche:

Datum (7): *"When I fall asleep, one of the others keeps trying to reach the doctor lady to tell on us".*

The underlined word is a synecdoche because it is abstract that describes something specifically. In the other words, it is a whole thing of a particular thing. In the datum(7), Hedwig said it to Casey that "the others" refers to the multiple identities in Kevin's body. These multiple identities have different characteristics from one to another. Contextually, this figurative language is used to describe that Kevin as the main character in the Split movie is a whole thing that consists of multiple identities caused by Dissociative Identity Disorder. Furthermore, there is a social meaning which is represented by "I, you, and the others" in this sentence. It is a conceptual meaning because it is used to describe a person's social position. The "I" is represented by Hedwig, then "you" is represented by Dennis as one of the multiple identities, and "the others" is represented by another identity in Kevin's body. ,

Symbols

The researcher discovered several symbols of figurative language in the Split movie. Perrine(1977) stated that symbol is defined as something that means more than what it is, and these sentences are included in the symbol category because a symbol can be a form and object, a person, a situation, an action, or any other item that has a literal meaning, but also suggests or represents other meanings (Jubilezer Sihite, 2016). The following data is analyzed:

Datum (8): *"Put your hands together in contrition. In the sun, we will find our passion. In the sun, we will find our purpose".*

Datum (9): *"Every one of us has to wait in a chair, and Barry, he decides who stands in the light. But Barry lost that power".*

The underlined word is a symbol because it does not literally mean the sun. The sun is a symbol of the day where one of the multiple identities in Kevin's body namely the Beast takes control of Kevin's body. The beast is considered as the strongest identity between other identities which wants to show the existence of multiple identities in Kevin's body. So, the sun is a symbol of a glorious day for Kevin and multiple identities in his body. In the datum(8), The sentence was uttered by Mrs. Patricia to give Casey a clue about the arrival of the beast. Furthermore, there are 2 types of meaning in this

sentence namely conceptual meaning and affective meaning. The conceptual meaning is represented by "the sun" which refers to the star at the center of the Solar System. While, the affective meaning is represented by "put your hands together in contrition" because it reflects the personal feelings of the speaker including his attitude towards the listener, or towards something that is being discussed.

The underlined word is a symbol because it does not literally mean a real thing. The "the chairs" is a symbol of multiple identities in Kevin's body. It is added with "s" which is a plural form to portray that Kevin has several identities in his body such as Dennis, Patricia, Barry, Hedwig, and the Beast. Moreover, it is symbolized as the chairs because 'the chairs' is a simple object to describe a place where the multiple identities take a place in Kevin's body. Furthermore, there are two types of meaning in this sentence namely social meaning and conceptual meaning. Social meaning is represented by "every one of us" and "Barry" as the social position of a person, while conceptual meaning is represented by "the chairs" as logical things.

Personification

According to Perrine's(1977) theory, personification is a figurative language in which an animal or object might act as if it were a human being. It is the attribution of human attributes to nonhuman objects or abstractions (Jubilezer Sihite, 2016) The data of personification is explained below.

Datum (11): *"Please tell me it's not too late. The food is waiting. Is she in that room?"*

The underlined sentence is personification because it requires an object with human characters. The "food" is an inanimate object that could not do an activity like a human, while "waiting" is the human character that is only done by a human. In the datum(10), the utterance was said by Dennis to Mrs. Patricia about the kidnapping of three teenagers that were not literally mentioned as "the food". The reason why Dennis mentioned them as "the food" because Dennis and Mrs. Patricia would use them for the ritual to bring up the twenty fourth identity, the beast. Then, the act of waiting means that the one and only thing that could be done by these three women are just waiting, because any kind of trial to escape themselves were failed. Moreover, this sentence contains an affective meaning because it reflects the personal feelings of the speaker including his attitude towards the listener, or towards something that is being discussed. This meaning is represented by the "Please tell me, it is not too late" phrase. The "Please" word is used to reflect personal feelings.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION CONCLUSION

This study analyzes the kind and meaning of figurative language in the Split movie based on the discussion and analytical facts within the previous components, the researcher uses figurative language theory by Perrine(1977) to classify several forms of figurative language. There are seven types of figurative language discovered in the script of split movie namely hyperbole, metaphor, paradox, simile, synecdoche, and symbol. The most dominant form of figurative language in the split film is the image including the light, the chairs, and the sun. The 'light' is an image of electricity and consciousness, then the 'chairs' is the symbol of more than one identity, while the 'sun' is a symbol of revenge or glory.

Furthermore, this study also analyzed the meaning of figurative language due to the fact each kind of figurative language discovered in the scenes and script of the split movie includes a meaning that is categorized into seven styles of meaning by Leech (Leech, 1981). There are seven sorts of meaning in figurative language analysis namely conceptual meaning, connotative meaning, social meaning, affective meaning, reflective meaning, collocative meaning and thematic meaning. The most dominant sort of meaning is conceptual meaning and connotative meaning. Those sort of meaning in figurative language analysis is used to expose the hidden meaning so that there could be no misunderstanding in interpreting the meaning

In general, seven types of figurative languages discovered in the split movie are used by the main character to show how every identity uses figurative languages to confirm that every identity is real and exist, and to tell the interlocutor about the arrival of the beast, the strongest identity.

SUGGESTION

Further, this study is expected to be helpful and useful for people interested in the analysis of literary works, especially movies, and the data may be used as a reference for further studies.

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