The Figurative Languages on Disney Encanto Original Soundtrack Album

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Abstract: This research is entitled "The Figurative Languages on Disney Encanto Original Soundtrack Album." This study presents the lyrics of seven songs in the Encanto album based on how each lyric holds figurative language. The data source of this research was primarily taken from one soundtrack album from the Encanto movie. The documentation method was used to process the research data and analyze it using figurative language types (Abrams, 1999). The results show 17 types of figurative language were found they are an allegory, allusion, alliteration, ambiguity, antithesis, metaphor, pun, paradox, personification, irony, imagery, metonymy, hyperbole, synecdoche, simile, understatement, and onomatopoeia.

INTRODUCTION

The song is a set of lyrics or verses accompanied by the harmony of tones and processed with music. Listening to songs is a typical activity carried out by humans to obtain entertainment and pleasure, just like other hobbies such as reading novels or poetry books, because they contain figurative language, a form of creativity for the song creator to express their imagination. Figurative language in songs is not just a primary intended language, but it holds a deeper meaning within the language through the art of music. According to (Keraf, 2009, p. 129) also declared figures of speech that have functions to explain a variety of versions of the object. For example, the object becomes alive, strengthening, stimulating, and decorating. Thus, figurative language implies metaphorical words that relate to the object. According to (Perrine, 1992), they are a means of conveying something unexpected. For the following reasons, figurative terms can successfully express meaning. They may provide the imaginative reader delight and a way for making abstracted lifeforms appear highly sensual in literary works.

A language is a complex form, even a subtle tactic that can express language freely and change to suit the speakers, according to (Kreidler, 1998). Humans demonstrate complex and subtle language in songs with figurative language. Reading some lyrics with less familiar words could be difficult for most people. Thus, understanding the implicit or explicit meaning in a lyric is the primary key to the semantic aspect. In linguistics, transferring meaning is essential to effectively communicating an individual's message by understanding the same information between the sender and receiver. In the theory of semantics, meaning is broken down into two separate components: literal and non-literal. A sentence or an utterance represents literal meaning based on true intentions. (Griffiths, 2006) with his statement that literal meaning is relevant to illustrate while non-literal meaning is implicature meaning based on the context or goes beyond

something uttered by the sender's interpretations. Therefore, sentences and utterances sounded true with no other meaning.

Art value in song involving figures of speech or figurative language that refer to beautiful descriptions of elements or something into precise phrases that become more aware and have depth in expression and are enhanced in language. Figurative language, as opposed to literal meaning, is a creative use of words to transfer the reader's imagination and sense of concepts into perspective. (Abrams, 1999) stated that figurative language is an indicator of spoken words to achieve a remarkable picture of the word's meaning. The creative use of figurative language in the song's lyrics gives vivid imagery of the creator. A summation of senses about something becomes alive and beyond its literal meaning through the arrangement of words, phrases, and ideas.

The Encanto album is an official soundtrack for a children's film and family genre titled Encanto, produced by Walt Disney Records originating from the United States. The Encanto soundtrack album contains collections of songs and musical scores, where the lyrics of the songs often contain figurative language. The reason this research analyzes Encanto songs as data. It features figurative lyrics that add an impactful effect, depth, and imagination to the songs, especially for kids. Consequently, it becomes necessary to analyze the meaning of the data to gain a deeper understanding when listening to the songs and to enhance the overall experience when watching the film. Based on the background mentioned above, the aims of the study are formulated to identify the types of figurative language in Disney Encanto album.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Figurative Language

According to semantics, figurative language is used to achieve a certain impact. By blatantly deviating from the language that is typically thought to have a sense of unique meaning, figurative language, according to (Abrams, 1999), goes beyond the expectations of language users. Semantics is the scientific study of meaning and is the study of how languages organize and express meanings. According to (Kreidler, 1998, p. 3), semantics is concerned with how the system language functions. During the conversation, it could occasionally be difficult for the listener to understand the speaker's intentions.

In terms of analyzing using semantics divided into two branches, (Saeed, 2004, p. 15) stated general kinds of languages are literal language and figurative language. Two kinds of language are filled with divisions which are the literal part or denotative, and the other figurative part or beyond the literal meaning.

The picture according to (Abrams, 1999), he has 17 figurative languages in different varieties alliteration, allegory, allusion, ambiguity, antithesis, hyperbole, imagery, irony, metaphor, metonymy, onomatopoeia, paradox, personification, pun, simile, synecdoche, and understatement. The following below is the type's explanation:

Allegory

Allegory likely deliberated to represent or note the similarity through one surface or general story to some specific stories hiddenly told (second story beneath the surface). An allegory is a replicate narrative or even settings in the prose or verse by the authors, in which the actions or agents contribute coherent perception of the literal, show two senses, level of significance, and the primary and secondary correlated order of significance stated by (Abrams,

1999, p. 5).

Alliteration

(Abrams, 1999, p. 8) stated that alliteration presents a sentence with a series of words of repeated initial consonant sounds. This figurative language focused on a matching initial letter at the beginning of each word. The effect of alliteration produces rhyme in a sentence through the repetitive initial sound that adds musicality.

Allusion

The allusion is the figure of speech attached as a sort of original reference to connect with a place, event, or people. (Abrams, 1999, p. 9) allusion is defined as linking the reference concept without direct recognition. Additionally, the reference not only to a historical person, place, literary or event but also passage or literary work.

Ambiguity

(Abrams, 1999, p. 10) stated that ambiguity is a figurative language used to go the interpretation further aside from one specific meaning or multiple. The usage of ambiguity is for an open-up style applied to a fault. Therefore, it allows for the depth of meaning of a single utterance when adding multiple points of view, complexity, and challenge to explore the expression.

Antithesis

Antithesis is a figure of speech that makes a contrast effect in one statement by retaking the opposite form of the first ideas in one statement. According to (Abrams,1999, p. 11) stated, antithesis is placing two phrases or clauses adjacent to each other in the same line. Therefore, both are juxtaposed, contrasting in meaning and showing opposite statements.

Metaphor

According to (Abrams, 1999, p. 97), a Metaphor asserts that one thing with the other metaphor establishes a comparison of two unconnected things. This is typically achieved by emphasizing or indicating a shared characteristic between the objects. Additionally, metaphor can involve new associations or ideas from the writer's imagination.

Simile

A simile defined by (Abrams, 1999, p. 97) is an analogy between two seemingly disparate components that use the words like or as. Thus, similes explicitly emphasize a shared aspect or attribute comparison. Overall, similes draw an analogy by implying a likeness between two things instead of creating a comparison by claiming that one thing is another, as metaphors do.

Synecdoche

Synecdoche is when a part of something is used to symbolize the entirety of something. The other way around, also if the entirety of something is used to represent a portion of something. In the Greek concept of taking together, thus addressed by (Abrams, 1999, p. 98), synecdoche is a piece or a part of something that is used to characterize the whole, though rarely vice versa. Additionally, a part of a whole is called a microcosm, while a macrocosm is vice versa.

Metonymy

The displacement of a measure of similarity for an item or idea is known as metonymy. Etymologically, in Greek, it stands for a change of name. Thus, (Abrams, 1999, p. 98) stated that metonymy is applied to one thing closely associated with one another thing but is not since, as noticed, it has multiple current relationships in common experience to be substituted.

Personification

(Abrams, 1999, p. 99) stated that personification is a form of metaphor in which a non-human item is given human characteristics or sentiments, human qualities, or emotions. We exemplify something which is not human by talking of it as if it were. Although it is most closely correlated with poetry and literary fiction, metaphorical language can also be present in ordinary speech.

Hyperbole

(Abrams, 1999, p. 120) stated that hyperbole is used in this figure of speech for emphasis, possibly to create a strong effect of exaggeration or even other extravagant effects, like in Greek for overshooting. This figurative language typically boosts an expression in a dramatic way. Even though as figurative language, in everyday use, people commonly make an exaggeration to emphasize some expression.

Understatement

(Abrams, 1999, p. 120) defined understatement as an expression that brings up a situation or action that seems less important or magnitude than it really is or severely considered ordinary (understating the situation as the opposite of exaggerating in hyperbole) or more little attention than it does, the Greek terms for lessening. Utilize in responding types of situations of irony, comedy, and politeness in understatement.

Imagery

Imagery is a figure of speech that deals with activity, objects, and ideas that stimulates the physical senses in favor of; a sense of taste, sense of touch, sense of smell, sense of hearing, and visual images. As signified by (Abrams, 1999, p. 121), imagery in the figure of speech makes its own qualities of sense perception. It signifies things or all objects that are mentioned in literary works, such as a poem.

Irony

The irony is to dress a word to the opposite of what is expected or the actual situation, which is a way of sharing discrepancy. Therefore, to get points with special rhetorical or artistic effects stated (Abrams, 1999, p. 135), irony has roots' sense of hiding or dissimulating the actual case. This figure of speech's tendency to use conflicting words could be muted and become more no offensive than it seems to be. Additionally, modern critical compliments use irony as a darkly humorous or exposed free-will view punch attitude lines.

Onomatopoeia

Onomatopoeia is the way of saying the sound of a thing that becomes natural in a word. (Abrams, 1999, p. 199) adds onomatopoeia is hearing the sound of a thing from words or combinations of words that look near to like it denotes its sound like hiss, buzz, etc. Here is an example of onomatopoeia from our surrounding sound.

Paradox
A paradox defined by (Abrams, 1999, p. 201) is a seemingly self-contradictory remark whose true meaning can only be discovered after a thorough examination. A paradox's objective is to draw attention and stimulate new ideas. Hence, this figure of speech embraces readers to explore the contradiction through questionable ideas deeply as a writer's assumption in the literature.

Pun
A pun is a humorous effect on a word by attaching two or more words that sound similar. However, the similar sound of words has different meanings and makes connections to play around through identical words. Moreover, (Abrams, 1999, p. 253) pointed out a pun as a play with some words that are identical sounds (homonyms) between words and another but one another show different meanings.

RESEARCH METHOD
The methodology applied in this research was the documentation method in which the data were taken directly from the data source and concentrated on a descriptive interpretation.

Data Source
The data source of this study was primarily taken from one soundtrack album from a Disney movie, there is found in Encanto Album was released in 2021; through the movie, the selected songs are *Surface Pressure, What Else Can I Do, All of You, We Don't Talk About Bruno, The Family Madrigal, Waiting on a Miracle, Two Oruguitas* by Encanto Album.

Method and Technique of Collecting Data
The documentation approach was used to process the research data. The process of recording information, processes, or procedures resulted in a collection of explanations that are expressed in words, which is a documentation approach. The data collection techniques used in this undergraduate thesis included browsing and downloading the song lyrics of the Encanto album from the internet. Next, listen to the song carefully, and after that, the song fulfills the purpose of obtaining clues about which lyrics contain figurative language. Following that, note-taking captures collected data and classifies all data either in the form of words, phrases, or sentences that contain figurative language.

Method and Technique of Analysing Data
There were two steps in analyzing the data. First, this study analyzes the types of figurative language found in seven songs of Disney Encanto original soundtracks using the theory of figurative language (Abrams, 1999). The sort of figurative language and its meaning needed to be analyzed in the future using this method.

Method and Technique of Presenting Data Analysis
This undergraduate thesis employed an informal method to show the results of figurative language and the meaning found in Encanto Album. The sorts of figurative language and the meaning identified in the data were described informally to present the data interpretation. Thus, the data used the informal method being interpreted into approachable and relatable information through descriptive paragraphs.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The data found in the research primarily centered on the analysis of the collected data. The analysis supported by the theory drew reference to the (Abrams, 1999) proposed the theory of figurative language's type.

Allegory

Allegory, explained by (Abrams, 1999), is a figurative language that chooses a word as a description of a narrative linked to objects, places, and characters to represent a story in two levels of significance. The sample of the data is is discussed below:

[1] The **ship** doesn't swerve as it hears how big the **iceberg** is

(Song title Surface Pressure)

Data [1] is categorized as an **allegory** because the data reminds us of Titanic, the sinking ship tragedy. The correlation with Titanic's story is related to a powerful allegory for the tragic event by the dangerous object referenced by the word the *iceberg* and the *ship's* reference to the Titanic cruise. The context of this data is to convey a motivational message to the reader to keep moving forward and have the courage to take risks no matter how big. Therefore, the data support always being confident in efforts to overcome obstacles.

Alliteration

(Abrams, 1999) defines alliteration as a series of speech sounds of nearby words. The sample of the data is discussed below:

[2] I've been patient, **steadfast**, and **steady**

(Song title Waiting on a Miracle)

Data [2] is categorized as an **alliteration** because of a catchy sequence of words found in *steadfast* and *steady*. Meanwhile, the meaning of this data carries a dedication to society, declaring to people to recognize this speaker's worth. Thus, this speaker is ready to get any opportunity, even the hardest one, capable of eliminating weaknesses like disturbance and distraction.

Allusion

(Abrams, 1999) stated that allusion as figurative language establishes a connection to a concept without directly acknowledging it. The sample of the data is discussed below:

[3] Under the surface, Was **Hercules** ever like, "Yo, I don't wanna fight **Cerberus**."

(Song title Surface Pressure)

Data [3] is categorized as an **allusion** because the data's first reference is *Hercules*, to get the intended perspective of a great-strength figure capable of doing the surface and under-the-surface challenges. The second allusion reference to the creature called *Cerberus* is the three-headed dog creature that Hercules should fight. Therefore, the data is expressed by two allusions with the word *Hercules* and *Cerberus*. Meanwhile, the context is that listeners are motivated not to always use their (physical) strength or violence in solving a problem. Therefore, listeners have to elevate whether the problem deserves to be solved with violence.

Ambiguity

(Abrams, 1999) defines figurative language as type ambiguity, which is said to contain two or more meanings in possible contexts. The sample of the data is discussed below:

[4] That's how Abuela became an Abuela Madrigal

(Song title The Family Madrigal)

Data [4] is categorized as an **ambiguity** because the first variation of the data as a *joke* statement. In English, it becomes That's how Grandma became a grandma madrigal; the word Abuela in Colombian means grandmother. The second variation the data as the *end* of a statement about the story of a person becoming a grandmother of the family. Thus, the ambiguity of the data has two variations that can be seen as a joke statement and the end of a statement. Meanwhile, the data that carries the context is that a woman plays a vital role as the owner of the family that inherited the family tree.

Antithesis

Antithesis is a figure of speech that makes a contrast effect in one statement by retaking the opposite form of the first ideas in one statement. The sample of the data is discussed below:

[5] Isabela grows a **flower**, and the town goes **wild**

(Song title The Family Madrigal)

The **antithesis** can be seen in data [5] because contrasting ideas are shown by juxtaposition, and the relationship between the two tends to be balanced. *Isabela grows a flower* identical with become beautiful because *flower* associate with aesthetic pleasing but the data used *wild* instead which is identical with chaotic. Therefore, the data mention side-by-side contrasting thoughts about aesthetic and chaos. Meanwhile, the meaning is Isabela growing a flower, and the town looks attractive and livelier.

Metaphor

Metaphor is defined as figurative language by (Abrams, 1999) is a comparison of two different things to use them as a description of one another in two distinct entities. The sample of the data is discussed below:

[6] Isabela **she's** a perfect **golden child**

(Song title The Family Madrigal)

Data [6] is categorized as a **metaphor** because between two things, there is a comparison between *she* and *golden child.* The word *she* is a third-person singular pronoun that refers to the female character in the movie named Isabela. The phrase *golden child* is declared a person to be special. The set of metaphors in the sentence to describe Isabela is the favored one. Meanwhile, the meaning is obtained where the golden child refers to the child who is most privileged or proud compared to other children. In another sense, the data inform the person is the most valuable child in a family.

Simile

A simile is one of the figurative languages stated by (Abrams, 1999) that uses the words *like* or *as* to compare something explicitly between two dissimilar things in order to create an

aspect of similarity. The sample of the data is discussed below:

[7] I feel berserk **as** a tightrope walker in a three-ring circus.

(Song title Surface Pressure)

Data [7] is categorized as a **simile** type because the data suggest two unrelated words to be compared: *berserk* and *tightrope walker*. Both are two contrasting words that highlight the word *as*. Meanwhile, the depiction of the data context means the speaker looks strong, but inside, how the speaker felt she was under pressure, despite being known as the strongest figure. Therefore, the data talk about insecurity as a strong person, but no matter how strong she is, she can still feel not strong enough and may fail in the situation.

Synecdoche

Synecdoche, according to (Abrams, 1999), there are two categories for synecdoche figurative language, namely the first, a part is used to represent the whole, and the second category is vice versa. The sample of the data is discussed below:

[8] Give her all the heavy things we can't **shoulder**

(Song title Surface Pressure)

Data [8] is categorized as a **synecdoche** used to admit the idea of a responsible person with the claimed *shoulder*, a body part, representing somebody's action. The synecdoche highlight from the word *shoulder* is a part of the body between the arm and neck. Meanwhile, the context is to interpret the figurative data represented as the involvement of someone who came with greater strength. Therefore, a person involved in the data is a strong person with great power and does not hesitate about how this person can handle every heavy task.

Metonymy

Metonymy, according to (Abrams, 1999), is expressing figurative language by substituting the name of something or a concept, replaced by its close association with another term instead of using its own name. The sample of the data is discussed below:

[9] My primo Camilo won't stop until she makes you **smile** today

(Song title The Family Madrigal)

Data [9] is categorized as **metonymy** in this data, a *smile* represents the state of a person's condition or mood in a good state. Therefore, as a metonymy, the word smile can be changed to the word happy. The context referred to in the above sentence is that Camilo is a character who brings joy, and the audience will feel entertained by his presence. He also influences other characters to help lighten the mood with his ability. This is depicted with the symbol of the expectation of happiness, symbolized by a smile.

Hyperbole

Hyperbole, defined by (Abrams, 1999), is figurative language that expresses something exaggeratedly or emphasizes overstatement points depicting vivid impressions. The sample of the data is discussed below:

[10] My older sisters, Isabela and Luisa, One strong, one graceful,
    perfect in every way

(Song title The Family Madrigal)

Data [10] is categorized as a **hyperbole** type, which the exaggerated expression of *perfect in every way* in the data emphasizes the quality of a person boosted because no piece of a human being will ever be perfect. The context indicates the point that being described are the speaker's two sisters come with extraordinary abilities and persona. The data gives the perspective from the speaker that she sees her siblings as two perfect people who are near to the best form of a human. Therefore, the speaker's life is truly complete and perfect with the existence of her two sisters and expressions to show her happiness to be with them and the data praised Isabela and Luisa.

Understatement

Understatement by (Abrams, 1999) is a kind of figurative language characterized by a statement deducted from its true meaning, the facts expressed to be less serious for downplaying or downplaying the situation. The sample of the data is discussed below:

[11] I know it sounds **a bit** fantastical and magical

(Song title The Family Madrigal)

Data [11] is a statement of an **understatement** because the data downplays lyrically from the phrase *a bit.* treating them as a normal part of their everyday life and highlighting their unique outlook on their family. Meanwhile, to analyze the data with the word *magical* carries that listeners may be challenged to believe and potentially disbelieve. Thus, the data means encouraging to have faith and embrace the possibility of encountering an incredible event.

Imagery

According to (Abrams, 1999), from his figurative language type, imagery seeks to evoke images of the mind through sensory experiences as expressed in words that form descriptive language. The sample of the data is discussed below:

[12] A seven-foot frame, Rats along his back; when he calls your
name, **It all fades to black**

(Song title We Don't Talk About Bruno)

Data [12] is categorized as an **imagery** of figurative language that gives a sense of sight that supports visual imagery. The data *It all fades* to black the data, bringing evocative and powerful use of imagery, creating a lack of sight effect by the data. Meanwhile, the meaning of this data can be seen when he calls your name; *it all fades to black* is a figure of speech that is shown to describe the mysterious figure of Bruno where people cannot see his whereabouts even though Bruno is there.

Irony

According to (Abrams, 1999), the irony is a state of statement that contrasts with actual facts to hide facts using contradictory statements that portray ironic context. The sample of the data is discussed below:

[13] Kids: It is physically **impossible to relax**! Tell us everything!
What are your powers? Just tell us what everyone can do!
Mirabel: And that's why **coffee for grown-ups**

(Song title The Family Madrigal)

Data [13] is categorized as **irony** it has context the conditions that cannot be relaxed in the data *It is physically impossible to relax*, said the kids and replied with *That is why coffee for grown-ups*. The irony lies in the fact of relaxation in consuming coffee for adults and making people calm down. In this statement, the use of irony pokes and humorizes hyperactive children like they cannot drink coffee because it has the opposite effect that can make them hyper, difficult to calm down, and peaceful being. Meanwhile, the data means adultness respects the cultural symbol of the relaxation of coffee kids cannot appreciate and gives a message to the kids not to try things that are not yet worth trying at their age.

Onomatopoeia

Onomatopoeia, defined by (Abrams, 1999), is one figurative language about a sound attached to something formed in a word to imitate the sound or suggest the natural sound itself. The sample of the data is discussed below:

[14] Pressure like a **tick, tick, tick** 'til it's ready to blow, whoa,

(Song title Surface Pressure)

Data [14] is categorized as **onomatopoeia**. It is the word *tick*, a word from a sound, as imitating sound helps to create an image of something or an object to life. Meanwhile, the data give an imaginative simulation about if something terrible continually happens in a person's life, it will be a disaster. Therefore, *pressure* interpreted as responsible for any duties or a frequent heavy burden could inflict ill feelings and damage, resulting in the person's mental and physical destruction.

Paradox

Personification is defined as a type of figurative language, according to (Abrams, 1999), which gives characteristics or qualities of human-like behavior to non-human objects. In which a non-human item, for example, animals, inanimate objects, or abstract conditions, act like humans. There is one data of p personification discussed below:

[15] Two oruguitas in love and yearning spend every evening and
morning learning to hold each other

(Song title Two Oruguitas)

Data [15] is categorized as a **Personification** from the data above can be seen *in love and yearning* and *hold.* The Colmbian word *Oruguitas* is for the caterpillar insect. Here it is as if the author is giving a personification that two caterpillars are in love, longing, and holding each other's hand. Meanwhile, the meaning conveyed through these lyrics is that caterpillars are described as humans who are deeply in love and romantic love story. Here the data gives a description of the feeling of love always working as present for each other. Thus, the romantic relationship will be tough love day by day.

Paradox

A paradox, defined by (Abrams, 1999), is a self-contradictory statement that may contradict common opinion. A paradox can only be discovered after a thorough examination and stimulating new ideas. There is one data paradox discussed below:

[16] To **fly apart**, to **reunite**

<div align="right">(Song title Two Oruguitas)</div>

Data [16] is categorized as a **paradox** seen in the lyrics *to fly apart, to reunite*. In this data refers to them before having to let go of one another because of war at that time. Thus, there are conflicting meanings between actions and the results obtained. Meanwhile, the meaning conveyed in the lyrics *to fly apart to reunite* is that sometimes humans have to separate first to take or shape their own paths in order to create a beautiful unity (future).

Pun

(Abrams, 1999) pointed out a pun is a play with some words. The sample of the data is discussed below:

> [17] He told me I'll grow a **gut**! (Sing excitedly because the speaker
> will have guts) and just like he said (Sing sadly because of fat
> belly or big gut)

<div align="right">(Song title We Don't Talk About Bruno)</div>

Data [17] is categorized as a **pun**, a word containing two different meanings. This figure of speech is often used to show humor through figures of speech or expressions in a sentence. The data expressed word *gut* in this sentence is used to refer to courage, but then the person's stomach is shown suddenly enlarging. Here the word *gut* is used to address two meanings, namely one that should be more directed at one's courage but is distorted in a humorous form to *grow a gut* in the true sense (enlarging belly). The meaning conveyed in this lyric is that sometimes someone's statement will be misunderstood and have two different intentions from what the listener understands. In this case, the word *gut* refers more to other words from brave/bravery that the person will grow courage, but then his stomach is shown suddenly leaning forward (a real gut in the stomach).

CONCLUSION

Figurative language is used as a creative tool for the song creator to express communication in an imaginative way. However, it is not a primarily intended language or a literal series of words. Therefore, the data holds a deeper meaning within implications meaning based on the context or goes beyond something uttered by the sender's interpretations. According to 17 types of figurative language derived from (Abrams, 1999), the data found all types of figurative language. They are an allegory, allusion, alliteration, ambiguity, antithesis, metaphor, paradox, personification, pun, irony, imagery, metonymy, hyperbole, synecdoche, simile, understatement, and onomatopoeia. The discovered data revealed enhancing the ordinary expression to sound more dramatized or sense the magical realms since it is a fantasy genre of the songs in a figurative way. Overall, the data analyzed in its meaning contribute to examining the abstract feelings or concepts from the expression with connotations transformed into relatable messages that describe beyond their literal meaning.

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