

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

A. Findings

In this chapter the researcher had found the kinds of rhetorical devices on 6 soundtracks of *La La Land* Movie. They consist of :

1. Rhetorical schemes:
 - a. Phonological schemes: alliteration, assonance, onomatopoeia.
 - b. Morphological schemes: anaphora, climax, portmanteau.
2. Rhetorical tropes: antithesis, apostrophe, hyperbole, irony, metaphor, periphrasis and personification.

Phonological schemes:

1. Alliteration

The same sound is repeated at the beginning of several words or in stressed syllables of words that are in close proximity.

Table 4.1. Alliteration in *La La Land* soundtracks.

No	Song no	Stanza	Line	Phrases/sentences
1	1	2	4	We were seventeen, but he was sweet and it was true

2	1	3	10	A technicolor world made out of music and machine
3	2	8	33	Watching while the world keeps spinning 'round?
4	3	1	3	A silver shine that stretches to the sea
5	4	1	6	I felt it from the first embrace i share with you
6	5	4	16	Let the tables turn baby
7	5	7	23	Let get reckless, tear this place down to the floor
8	6	2	10	She spent a month a sneezing
9	6	7	28	Who knows where it will lead us?
10	6	8	32	The painters and poets and plays
11	6	10	39	She said she'd do it again

2. Assonance

The same or similar vowel sounds are repeated in the stressed syllables of words that are in close proximity while the consonants differ.

Table 4.2. Assonance in *La La Land* soundtracks.

No	Song no	Stanza	Line	Phrases/sentences
1	4	2	14	Yes, all we're looking for is love from someone else
2	6	1	2	I remember, she used to come home and she would tell us these stories about being abroad.

3	6	2	9	She spent a month sneezing
4	6	9	36	Here's to the mess we make

3. Onomatopoeia

The sound of the word imitates the sound of the thing which that word denotes.

Table 4.3. Onomatopoeia in *La La Land* soundtracks.

No	Song no	Stanza	Line	Phrases/sentences
1	4	4	27	A rat tat tat on my heart

Morphological schemes :

4. Anaphora

A word or phrase is repeated at the beginning of successive phrases, clauses or lines.

Table 4.4. Anaphora in *La La Land* soundtracks.

No	Song no	Stanza	Line	Phrases/sentences
1	1	5	18-19	He'll sit one day, the lights are down He'll see my face and think of how he...
2	2	1	1-3	You got the invitation You got the right address You need some medication?
3	2	3	8 and 9	Tonight we're on a mission Tonight's the casting call
4	2	9	35, 36 and 37	Someone in the crowd could take you where you wanna go Someone in the crowd could make you Someone in the crowd could take you

5	3	1	1 and 2	The sun is nearly gone The lights are turning on
6	4	3	20 and 21	To light up the skies To open the world and send it reeling
7	5	1	1, 2 and 3	I don't know why I keep moving my body I don't know if this is wrong or if it's right I don't know if there's a beat, or something's taking over me
8	6	3	11, 13 and 14	Here's to the ones who dream Foolish as they may seem Here's to the hearts that ache Here's to the mess we make
9	6	8	31 and 32	The ripples from pebbles The painters, and poets, and plays

5. Portmanteau

Words formed by blending two words into one.

Table 4.5. Portmanteau in *La La Land* soundtracks.

No	Song no	Stanza	Line	Phrases/sentences
1	4	2	12	Smokescreen

Rhetorical tropes :

6. Antithesis

Opposition or contrast of ideas or words in a parallel construction.

Table 4.6. Antithesis in *La La Land* soundtracks.

No	Song no	Stanza	Line	Phrases/sentences
1	1	4	15	Could be brave or just insane

7. Apostrophe

Addressing an absent person, a god or a personified abstraction.

Table 4.7. Apostrophe in *La La Land* soundtracks.

No	Song no	Stanza	Line	Phrases/sentences
1	2	3	11	Oh, God help us all

8. Hyperbole

Obvious exaggeration for emphasis or for rhetorical effect.

Table 4.8. Hyperbole in *La La Land* soundtracks.

No	Song no	Stanza	Line	Phrases/sentences
1	1	3	8	We'd sink into our seats
2	1	3	10	A Technicolor world made out of music and machine
3	1	8	35	Or when my money's running low
4	3	5	15	What a waste of a lovel night
6	6	1	3	The water was freezing
7	6	2	9	She spent a month sneezing
8	6	4	15	She captured a feeling
9	6	5	18	She lived in her liquor
10	6	5	19	And died with a flicker

11	6	5	20	I'll always remember the flame
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9. Irony

Expression of something which is contrary to the intended meaning;
the words say one thing but mean another.

Table 4.9. Irony in *La La Land* soundtracks.

No	Song no	Stanza	Line	Phrases/sentences
1	3	8	23	You're right i'd never fall for you at all.

10. Metaphor

A figure of similarity, a word or phrase is replaced by an expression denoting an analogous circumstance in a different semantic field.

The comparison adds a new dimension of meaning to the original expression.

Table 4.10. Metaphor in *La La Land* soundtracks.

No	Song no	Stanza	Line	Phrases/sentences
1	4	4	26	Cause all that i need is this crazy feeling
2	6	4	17	The sunset inside the frame

11. Periphrasis

A descriptive word or phrase is used instead of a proper name.

Table 4.11. Periphrasis in *La La Land* soundtracks.

No	Song no	Stanza	Line	Phrases/sentences
1	1	3	11	It called me to be on that screen
2	4	1	1	City of stars

12. Personification

Animals, ideas, abstractions or inanimate objects are endowed with human characteristics.

Table 4.12. Personification in *La La Land* soundtracks.

No	Song no	Stanza	Line	Phrases/sentences
1	1	5	17	Cause maybe in that sleepy town

Based on the tables above about the kinds of rhetorical devices :

Table 4.13

No	Kinds of Rhetorical Devices	Frequency
1	Alliteration	11
2	Assonance	4
3	Onomatopoeia	1
4	Anaphora	9
5	Portmanteau	1
6	Antithesis	1
7	Apostrophe	1
8	Hyperbole	11
9	Irony	1
10	Metaphor	2
11	Periphrasis	2
12	Personification	1
Total		44

B. Discussion

In this part the researcher will only give some explanations of function of rhetorical devices which are appeared on soundtracks of La La Land Movie.

1. Alliteration

On the **table 4.1**, above number: (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (8), (9), (10), (11), it shows that alliteration makes the song lyrics more beautiful, easier, and more memorable to read and listen because the function of alliteration is creates a musical effect in the text that enhances the pleasure of reading a literary piece renders flow and beauty to a piece of writing. And not only to accentuate the beauty of language but also to provide emphasis on a particular point or to make some aspects of the work more memorable.

In number (2) *A technicolor world **made out of music and machine***. The repetition of “m” is to reinforcement that music and machine is a main aspect that made the world colored or it can be that the music and machine becomes in harmony to make the world seem magical about how wonderful this world is.

Number (3) *Watching **while the world keeps spinning 'round?***. The repetition of “w” is to emphasize that the subject on the lyric just stand in the same place or watching, while the day rolls around, it seems that he/she just keep quite and nothing to

do, when the another do what they have to do for reaching their goal.

Number (5) *I felt it from the first embrace i share with you.* The repetition of “f” is to emphasize that he got the feeling from his first embrace and this is what happens when we encounter our soul mate. The inner loneliness that makes us feel like we are half of something is gone and we found the other half that make us feel complete

And number (8) *She spent a month a sneezing.* The repetition of “s” is to reinforcement that for one month she got sick because it refers to the previous sentences “*Leapt without looking and tumbled into the seine, the water was freezing*” from the sentences above it can be seen that from tumble to the seine, she got sick, seine in here is a river on northern France.

2. Assonance

On the **table 4.2**, number: (1), (2), (3), (4) the assonance that appeared on that lyrics is to enhance a musical effect. (1) *Yes, all we’re looking for is love from someone else.* (2) *I remember, she used to come home and she would tell us these stories about being abroad.* (3) *She spent a month sneezing.* (4) *Here’s to the mess we make.* From the sentences above, shows that with use assonance to makes a piece of literary work, it helps the writer or

songwriter to make his/her work more beautiful to read or listen. Because the function of assonance is a tool to enhance a musical effect in the text by using it for creating internal rhyme, which consequently enhances the pleasure of reading a literary piece. (<https://literarydevices.net/assonance>). Another statement said assonant writing creates a flow of word sounds as pleasing to the reader's ear as the babbling of a baby or a brook, the happy cries of kids on a playground, the sob of a solo violin. (<http://www.visualthesaurus.com>).

3. Onomatopoeia

With Onomatopoeia the writer is helped to write any words that the sound of the words imitates the sound of thing. Because the function of onomatopoeia are to enrich the contents of the article, by giving more vivid description of the environment, to increase the degree of musicality, since onomatopes are words that imitate natural sounds, to deepen the impression of readers towards the message, because onomatopes “audiolize” the picture, to maximize the reality of the situation so that the readers can get a real acoustic sensation of the whole

picture and in songs is to reinforce a musical concept or theme addressed by the lyrics. The sound the word approximates may be repeated or duplicated instrumentally during the song, or the word itself may stand in for an instrument that the singer cannot readily obtain. These musical sounding words may also be paired with similar sounding words to complete rhyming couplets. Onomatopoeia in songs can serve to reinforce any musical concept that is addressed by the lyrics.

It showed on the **table 4.3**, on number (1) *A rat tat tat on my heart*. This sentences shows that the words “rat tat tat” is an abstract emotion from knocking the door and it refers to what he/she feels in they heart and they can not tell or what expression they need to do for describing their feeling, and it always rolls in their heart and makes them get restless.

4. Anaphora

With anaphora the lyrics can be more quotable, more powerful and more memorable. because the use of anaphora in literature is adds rhythm to it and thus, making it more pleasurable to read and easier to remember

Anaphora serves to emphasize certain ideas, which can stir up associated emotions and appeal to the audience in order to

inspire, convince, or challenge, persuade, inspire, motivate, and encourage them.(<https://literaryterms.net/anaphora/>)

On those sentences of the **table 4.4**, above number (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (8), (9). The beginning of the word of successive phrases or sentences always repeat, it helps to make the phrases or sentences more pleasurable to read or listen. In number (1) there are repetition “He’ll” from the lyric, it can be assumed that repetition is creating musical effect from the beginning of first line. In number (2) the repetition of “you” from the lyric at the beginning of each line gives melody to the lines, which matches well with its nostalgic tone. Number (3) the repetition of word “tonight” from the lyric is convincing the reader or the listener about what will happen on that time “tonight”. Number (4) the repetition “someone in the crowd could” at the beginning of each line has a same purpose above, it is for convincing the readers or the listeners about a person that will pick you up. Number (5) the repetition of “the” creates a rhythm and elicits the readers attention about emotion. Number (6) the repetition of “to” on the lyric gives melody and persuade the readers or listeners emotion about love, because the whole sentences of the lyric is talking about love. Number (7) “I don’t know” from the lyric repeated three times, it creates a rhythm,

musical effect and convince that he/she does not know about what happen upon the body. Number (8) the repetition “Here’s to the” also creates a musical effect and emphasize that here is the object or thing. Number (9) the repetition of “The” creates a rhythm and musical effect.

5. Portmanteau

The function of this device refers to the practice of joining together two or more words in order to create an entirely new word (<https://literarydevices.net/portmanteau/>)

in another resource A portmanteau is a word created from two other words, or parts of words, that both contribute to its meaning (<http://what.is.techtarget.com/definition/portmanteau>).

This is often done in order to create a name or word for something by combining the individual characteristics of 2 or more other word and it found on the **table 4.5**, above the word is *Smokescreen* from smoke and screen.

6. Antithesis

Antithesis establishes a clear, contrasting relationship between two ideas by joining them together or juxtaposing them, often in parallel structure and antithesis can convey some sense of complexity in a person or idea by admitting opposite or nearly opposite truths, because of its close juxtaposition and intentional

contrast of two terms or ideas, is also very useful for making relatively fine distinctions or for clarifying differences which might be otherwise overlooked by a careless thinker or casual reader. Harris, Robert A (2013, p. 16)

The function of this device it is conveying meaning more vividly than ordinary speech. When contrasting ideas are brought together, the idea is expressed more emphatically. (<https://literarydevices.net/antithesis/>)

It showed on the **table 4.6**, above number (1) in line 15 song number 1 *Could be brave or just insane* The contrasting ideas of “brave” and “insane” are placed in a sentence to achieve an antithetical effect and in the meaning it create more vividly contrast “brave” and “insane”.

7. Apostrophe

Often when we use the term "apostrophe," we are referring to the punctuation mark that denotes possession, however, is very different. This type of apostrophe is a literary device where the speaker addresses a person who is dead or not present, or is an inanimate object that the speaker is addressing as if it were alive.

This device is commonly used in plays when a character has a soliloquy, or a speech for one person that is not addressed to another character. The device is also used in works of fiction, poetry, and music. (<http://study.com/academy/lesson/apostrophe-as-a-literary-device-meaning-examples.html>).

In other word Harris, Robert A (2013, p.45) “Apostrophe interrupts the discussion or discourse and addresses directly a person or personified thing, either present or absent”.

By employing apostrophe in their literary works, writers try to bring abstract ideas or non-existent persons to life so that the nature of emotions they want to communicate gets across in a better way because it is more convenient for the readers to relate themselves to the abstract emotions when they observe them in their natural surroundings. In addition, the use of apostrophe motivates the readers to develop a perspective that is fresh as well as creative. (<https://literarydevices.net/apostrophe/>)

Apostrophe had found on **table 4.7**, in line 11 song number 2 *Oh, God help us all*. It can be understood that they cannot tell what they are feeling right now so, they say *God* for showing their emotion and it makes the lyric more dramatic and interesting if they are having an imagined conversation with someone who is not present or with an inanimate object.

8. Hyperbole

Hyperbole, the counter part of understatement, deliberately exaggerates conditions for emphasis or effect. Harris (2013, p.39) In formal writing the hyperbole must be clearly intended as an exaggeration, and should be carefully restricted. That is, do not exaggerate everything, but treat hyperbole like an exclamation point.

In another word Abraham (1995 p 120) stated that the figure of speech, or trope, called hyperbole (Greek for "overshooting") is bold overstatement, or the extravagant exaggeration of fact or of possibility.

With using hyperbole, it makes every word, phrases or sentences more contrast, more powerfull and more develop just for shows the emotion that we feel. we use hyperbole to emphasize for an amusing effect. In literature, usage of hyperbole develops contrasts. When one thing is described with an over statement and the other thing is presented normally, a striking contrast is developed. This technique is employed to catch the reader's attention.
(<https://literarydevices.net/hyperbole/>)

Many Hyperbole found on the soundtracks of La La Land Movie, it has been showed on the **table 4.8**

Song number 1 stanza 3 line 8 *We'd sink into our seats*, there is an exaggeration point “sink” it means that the true point is they just stay in the same place or not do anything and sink into silence. The word “sink” can be replaced with “stay” and it will become a normal sentence.

Song number 1 stanza 3 line 10 *A Technicolor world made out of music and machine*, there are exaggeration or overstatement “made out of music and machine” this sentence shows about emotion what they feel on this world and talks about the whole world made by music and machine.

Song number 1 stanza 8 line 35 *Or when my money's running low*, this statement “running low” is an exaggeration point also to reinforce that the money gets less day by day.

Song number 3 stanza 5 line 15 *what a waste of lovely night*, the word “lovely” is an exaggeration point and makes a powerful statement about emotion, because this is used to show his/her emotion that night is a great night.

Song number 6 stanza 1 line 3 *The water was freezing*, there is an exaggeration or overstatement point “freezing” because the word “freezing” can be replaced with “cold”. The word “freezing” makes powerful and emphasizes the emotion what he/she feels.

Song number 6 stanza 2 line 9 *She spent a mont sneezing*, this phrases “spent a month” is a hyperbole, it can see from it statement is used to emphasize, exaggeration, and makes powerfull about what he/she feels from she got sick in along day.

Song number 6 stanza 4 line 15 *She captured a feeling* is a exeggaration or overstatement talks about emotion, because the word “captured” can be replaced with “got” so, the sentences will be “ she got a feeling”.

Song number 9 stanza 5 line 18 *She lived in her liquor* this words “lived and liquor” is a hyperbole and emphasize over statement of emotion about the problem that she got so, she say “lived in liquor”.

Song number 6 stanza 5 line 19 *And died with a flicker*, the word “flicker” is an exggaration point and it refers to “died” this is for emphasizing that she will died in slowly. Also, the word “flicker” can be replaced with “slowly” for being normal sentences

Song number 6 stanza 5 line 20 *I'll always remember the flame* the word “flame” is over statement about emotion, feeling and mind, she used word “flame” to describe that how terrible

situation that she got. And for being normal sentence the word “flame” can be replaced with “problem”.

9. Irony

Like all other figures of speech, Irony brings about some added meanings to a situation. Ironic statements and situations in literature develop readers’ interest. Irony makes a work of literature more intriguing and forces the readers to use their imagination and comprehend the underlying meanings of the texts. (<https://literarydevices.net/irony/>)

In another resource irony there remains the root sense of dissembling or hiding what is actually the case; not, however, in order to deceive, but to achieve special rhetorical or artistic effects. Irony is a statement in which the meaning that a speaker employs is sharply different from the meaning that is ostensibly expressed. An ironic statement usually involves the explicit expression of one attitude or evaluation, but with indications in the overall speech-situation that the speaker intends a very different, and often opposite, attitude or evaluation. For instance, if a man exclaims, "I'm not upset!" but reveals an upset emotional state through his voice while truly trying to claim he's not upset. Abrams. M. H. (1999, p. 135)

Irony found on soundtracks of *la la land* movie on the **table 4.9**, song number 3 stanza 8 line 23 *You're right i'd never fall for you at all*. This statement "I'd never fall for you at all" is an irony because the words "never, fall, and at all" are emphasize statements for reinforcing his/her emotions about their feeling, that they will never like each other even the end of the time. That statement is irony because along of the lyric there is a contrast statement in stanza 5 line 15 *what a waste a lovely night*, this statement describes that they will regret if they are just wasting or pass the night. The word "waste" is for reinforcing his/her emotion and the word "lovely" is for reinforcing that how really valuable night.

10. Metaphor

In a metaphor, a word or expression that in literal usage denotes one kind of thing is applied to a distinctly different kind of thing, without asserting a comparison. For example, if Burns had said "O my love is a red, red rose" he would have uttered, technically speaking, a metaphor instead of a simile. (Abraham, 1999, p. 97)

In another resource metaphor compares two different things by speaking of one in terms of the other. Unlike a simile or analogy, metaphor asserts that one thing is another thing, not

just that one is like another. Very frequently a metaphor is invoked by the to be verb (Harris, 2017, p. 31)

Using appropriate metaphors appeals directly to the senses of listeners or readers, sharpening their imaginations to comprehend what is being communicated to them. Metaphors are also ways of thinking, offering the listeners and the readers fresh ways of examining ideas and viewing the world. (<https://literarydevices.net/metaphor/>).

The function of metaphor in songs is much like its function within poetry and other written works; to relate two different things to each other to provide a deeper meaning or understanding of each.

Musicians can also utilize metaphors in the title of a song to make the title stand out more and capture the attention of an audience more quickly. Many songwriters and lyricists use metaphor in songs to make personal experiences more universal and connect more strongly with a listener, because metaphor is created to establish a connection between two things to reinforce some concept or idea. (<http://www.wisegeek.com/what-is-the-function-of-metaphor-in-songs.htm>)

Methapor had found on **table 4.10**, song number 4 stanza 4 line 26 *cause all that i need is this crazy feeling* the statement

“crazy feeling” is an metaphor because the word “crazy” and “feeling” is a two different things that compares to one term, and this made the statement becomes deeper meaning, so it will be that, whatever they do, whatever they get, whatever they feel, they just need a “love” because it refers to “cause that all i need is this crazy feeling”. Word “crazy” is refers to “feeling” it is describes for reinforcing his/her emotion about feeling.

Song number 6 stanza 4 line 17 *The sunset inside the frame* the statement “inside the frame” is an metaphor statement and it refers to eyes of someone that describes he/she stares the sunset with his/her bare eyes. The use of metaphor on this lyric is to creates deeper meaning and it will catch the attention of the readers or listeners because use an abstract statement.

11. Periphrasis

A descriptive word or phrase is used instead of a proper name. The function in literary device is used to embellish sentences by creating splendid effects to draw the readers’ attention. (

<https://literarydevices.net/periphrasis/>)

The periphrasis found on **table 4.11**, song number 3 stanza 3 line 11 *it called me on that screen* this word “screen” is to describe about casting. Song number 4 stanza 1 line 1 *city of*

stars is described Los Angeles city because one of the composer of this song said they got an idea about “city of stars” is when they were on a plane to Los Angeles, they saw to the city that the city were sprakle in the dark of night.

12. Personification

Represents an animal or inanimate object as having human attributes of form, character, feelings, behavior, and so on. (Harris, 2017, p.38)

personification, or in the Greek term “*prosopopeia*”, in which either an inanimate object or an abstract concept is spoken of as though it were endowed with life or with human attributes or feelings. (Abrams, 1999, p. 99)

Personification is not merely a decorative device but it serves the purpose of giving deeper meanings to literary texts. It adds vividness to expressions as we always look at the world from a human perspective. (<https://literarydevices.net/personification/>)

In another statements, Personification is the name for a literary and poetic technique that assigns human characteristics to animals, concepts, and inanimate objects. The role of personification in songs is similar to its role in poetry and literature. It is sometimes used for dramatic effect or to create a

beautiful image. Personification in songs can also be a way to express a complex concept or emotion (<http://www.wisegeek.com/what-is-the-function-of-personification-in-songs.htm>)

Personification had been found on **table 4.12**, song number 1 stanza 5 line 17 *Cause maybe in that sleepy town*, the word “sleepy” is an personification statements because, “sleepy” is a human characteristics that refers to/endowed to the word “town” so it is describes the meaning about the town is silence, the use of personification in this lyric is to creates deeper meaning, dramatic effect and create a beautiful image.