



## A Study on Figurative Language Used in the Selected Songs of The “Encanto” Movie’s Soundtrack

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**Abstract:** Practically, this research engages literary works to critically examine the figurative language represented in recent Disney animated films’ soundtrack, “Encanto”, which was released in 2021. Meanwhile, the urgency of this research is the need of thorough understanding of figurative language in the song’s lyrics. In relation to which, the objectives of this research is to find the kinds, the most dominant usage and general meaning of figurative language used in the selected songs of the original soundtrack of Disney’s animated film “Encanto”. As for the works of this research, it is to unpack the constructions of the figurative language through an analysis of the figuration of the Disney movie’s soundtrack. In this matter, this research analyze the lyrics which are discursively embodied in these Disney movies in complex and contradictory ways, for such and therefore Disney works on and through these bodies are then accordingly undertaken to fix and contain the ideological constructions of language, literature, and culture. Since language gives people the spirit and symbolic of expressions, in order to gather the aforesaid objectives, the researchers use qualitative method with descriptive approach, by gathering information mainly from books and international journals. The researcher discovered nine different kinds of figurative languages namely metaphor, simile, metonymy, irony, personification, paradox, hyperbole, synecdoche, and idiom. Apparently the researcher identified that the most figurative language used in such Disney’s animated film “Encanto” is metaphor.

**Keywords:** *Figurative Language, Figurative Meaning, Song Lyrics, Disney Animated films’ soundtrack*

### INTRODUCTION

Literally, people communicate and express thoughts and feelings with language. In fact, language is not used for the purpose of talking and making communication with the others only, but language

is also used for expressing many kinds of artworks, in this matter language can be also expressed in songs. Mankind has to dig the real meaning of figurative language itself, especially in songs. In view of that, the researcher is encouragingly

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motivated to analyze kinds of figurative language in four selected songs in the soundtrack of one of Disney's best animated movie "Encanto". Disney is known as one of the biggest movie companies that always succeed in making many great movies with many of great songs. "Encanto", released in November 2021, has been a huge hit since this past year, making it the most top-rated movie of all time, defeating "Frozen", released in December 2013.

With due observance of the journal article of Purnama Sari (2021), language is the expression of human personality in words, in both written and spoken. As the society can see today, many people in social media who come from different backgrounds and cultures try to expose themselves by expressing their feeling or thoughts through songs. In expressing their feelings and thoughts, people can find so many figurative languages there.

In view of the article by Nurcitrawati, Kareviati, & Atmawidjaja (2019) in the most cases, literature is referenced to the entirety of written expression, with the certain boundaries made with careful words. In literary language it is not enough just to understand a form of language and pronunciation, but it requires an understanding of the meaning of language. There are various ways that people can express their expressions and ideas to others, so they can be understood. In relation to which, the song is a way that can be used to pour the idea. Many people pour the expressions of feelings and ideas into a song. So that people who listen to the song know the ideas and feelings of the song creator. But not all songwriters put their meanings implicitly. Consequently, efforts to understand what is done by songwriters require more knowledge.

Furthermore, journal article of Wibisono; & Widodo (2019) states that figurative language is the language using figures of speech (a way of saying one thing and meaning to another). There are many types of figurative language such as: metaphor, simile, symbols, hyperbole, irony, et cetera. But in general, the figurative language is differentiated into four groups, they are: confirmation,

comparison, opposition, and allusion. These figurative languages are famous in the society, and also in the field of education starting from elementary school up to the university level.

In compliance with the journal article of Siagian & Englishtina (2022) stating that song is a part of music which is formed through words in order to be sung, music is also one way to carry out communication activities through sound which is expected to convey messages in different ways. In this matter, music is a part of a work of art. As part of a work of art, music can be one of strategic media for someone to communicate with the others. Not many people sing songs just to please themselves, most people sing songs because they want to be heard by the others. For this reason, through music, musicians want to explain, entertain, and express the experiences to the others.

In addition, journal article written by Hutauruk (2019) states that figurative language uses words or expressions having the meaning different from the literal interpretation. Consequently, it needs more interpretation and understanding. Figurative language is produced in our daily conversation and often found in literary works, such as newspaper, advertisements, novels, poems, and so on.

Thereafter, journal article written by Kusmirayanti, Nova Winarta, & Suastini (2022) states that language has an important role so that humans can communicate with each other. Communication is one of the processes that occur in the world, both face-to-face and through social media. Broadly speaking, communication can be interpreted as a tool for exchanging information, cooperating with the other people, making buying and selling transactions, and carrying out many other activities that use language. Figurative language can also be a noticeable deviation from what the user of a language understands because of the quality of the meanings of the words and the standard order of the words.

This kind of research has been conducted previously by several researchers. The first previous research written by Kusmirayanti et al. (2022) titled



“An Analysis of Figurative Language Found in Frozen Movie”. The research’s objective is to find out kinds of figurative language existing in the movie and to find out the most used type of figurative language appeared in the movie. The results of this research are figurative languages which consist of simile, metaphor, personification, analogy, metonymy, synecdoche, symbol, allegory, hyperbole, litotes, and rhetoric or repetition, with the most figurative language used is repetition.

The second previous researcher is Purnama Sari (2021) titled “Kinds of Figurative Language in Three Songs of Disney Movies Original Soundtrack”. This research’s purpose is to discover the kinds of figurative language in three songs of Disney Movies Original Soundtrack; namely “Lead the way” performed by Jhene Aiko from *Raya and the Last Dragon* (released in 2021), “Love, Brave and True” performed by Christina Aguilera from the live action *Mulan* movie (released during the COVID-19 outbreak in 2020), and “How does a moment last forever?” performed by Celine Dion from the live action *Beauty and the Beast* movie (released in 2017). In this research, 21 data are found. The researcher discovered six kinds of figurative language from those data namely, Hyperbole (6), Metaphor (5), Personification (4), Litotes (2), Simile (2), and Synecdoche (2).

The next previous research regarding the relevance of figurative language written by Siagian & Englishtina (2022), titled *An Analysis of Figurative Language Used in the Song Lyrics in the Moana Movie*, the researcher found 8 figurative languages in the song lyrics, they are symbol, metonymy, personification, metaphor, simile, hyperbole, allegory, and understatement.

What makes the researcher’s research is different from the previous studies as mentioned hereinabove is that the whole concept of general meaning of the soundtrack’s lyrics are involved in the movie’s storyline, not just only general meaning in the real life. In addition, this research constitutes the first study which can analyze or research

figurative language used in the entire movie’s script, not only just in the soundtrack.

The researchers discovered that “Encanto” was created during the COVID-19 outbreak pandemic in 2020; however it didn’t stop the producers, animators, and voice actors from making one of best Disney movies of all time. This fact got the attention of many Disney fans and movie critics across the world, which got the production to earn many credits, donations, and appreciations. The soundtrack of this movie got even more attention. The album contains the following songs; “The Family Madrigal” performed by Stephanie Beatriz, which constitutes the voice actress of the movie’s main character, Mirabel Madrigal, “Waiting on a Miracle” performed by Stephanie Beatriz, “Surface Pressure” performed by Jessica Darrow, “We Don’t Talk About Bruno” performed by Stephanie Beatriz, Diane Guerrero, Carolina Gaitán, Rhenzy Feliz, Adassa, and Mauro Castillo, as mentioned hereinabove. Based on these facts, the researcher is very captivated to do a research about figurative language in those said songs above. Hopefully, this research will give benefits to people who want to understand more about the song lyrics especially the song lyrics that have figurative language. Therefore, by understanding the figurative language, the reader can understand clearly about the songs’ messages.

Figurative language is a way of expressing oneself that does not use a word’s strict or realistic meaning having the characteristic of comparisons and exaggerations, figurative language is usually used to add any creative flourish expression to use written or spoken language or to explain a complicated idea. Figurative language helps make writing and speeches more engaging and amusing. The reader or listener has to think about the words a little more, as if deciphering a riddle, which means they’re actively participating. Wibisono; & Widodo (2019) stated that figurative language is language using figures of speech (a way of saying one thing and meaning another). There are many kinds of figurative language such as: metaphor, simile, symbols, hyperbola, irony, et cetera. In general,

figurative language is differentiated into four groups, they are: confirmation, comparison, opposition, and allusion.

### **Kinds of Figurative Language**

Hutauruk (2019) stated that figurative language or figure of speech is not only used in literary works such as novel, poetry, short story, drama and poems, but it is also used in advertisements. Figurative words are commonly used in the literary works to emphasize and beautify an expression. According to the research of Azmi, Hidayat, Husna, Alek, & Lestari (2023) several types of figurative language are namely metaphor, simile, metonymy, irony, personification, paradox, hyperbole, synecdoche, and idiom.

#### *Metaphor*

It is stated in the research undertaken by Afifah, I., & Sopiany (2017) that metaphor clearly compares two objects which are quite similar with simile, except the using of "like" or "as". A comparison between two things those are otherwise unrelated. With metaphor, the qualities of one thing are figuratively carried over to another.

Examples of metaphor:

"Love is a battlefield." (Not technically a "battlefield", it defines as how battlefield is something worth fighting for. Therefore, it is something to fight for in the name of love)

"You have a heart of stone." (Of course, the human heart is not made of stone but the term itself defines as if it were stone, completely solid. It defines a cruel nature of the owner of the aforesaid heart) "My friend is going through a rollercoaster of emotions." (A rollercoaster is a complete comparison which defines as the human emotions go around in the human mind like a rollercoaster, symbolizing stress).

#### *Simile*

According to definition stated in the research written by Fadaee, (2011), the word simile is derived from the Latin word 'Simile', meaning

'resemblance and likenesses', technically it means the comparison of two objects with some similarities.

Examples of simile:

"As slow as a sloth." (Calling another person; the aforesaid sentence is equal to telling them that they are very slow in particular).

"As busy as a bee." (For someone who is so, being "busy as a bee" is that bees don't typically take breaks, considering that they're always working in the hive making honey).

"As fast as a cheetah." (The aforesaid speed defines as being very fast in particular, specifically in the movement).

#### *Metonymy*

It is stated in the definition of research written by Guan (2009) that metonymy is a figurative device to express some charm and grandeur of name or something closely associated with that thing or concept and all are defined to the lexical level of language without treating it as a phenomenon in everyday language and normal modes of thinking.

Examples of Metonymy:

Referring to the American film industry or celebrity culture as "Hollywood"

Referring to the New York Stock Exchange as "Wall Street"

Referring to a member of the British royal family as "the Crown"

#### *Irony*

Based on the previous research written by Reyes, Rosso, & Buscaldi (2012) irony is basically a communicative act that expresses the opposite of what is literally said.

Examples of irony:

"What a lovely weather we're having!" A character yelled as they step outside of their home during a heavy thunderstorm (In this case, what you'd expect them to say—and what they



really mean—is the opposite of what’s being said)

“I am a garden fairy, though I don’t really do mud. That’s disgusting.” (Considering the character themselves, this in fact, should be able to handle such substance).

“There was a fire department that burned down.” (Considering the sole purpose of the department of itself’s job).

#### *Personification*

In line with the research definition written by Khairunnisa (2022), personification is a figurative language that gives human traits to animals, objects or things as if they live or have human nature. In personification, an item or gadgets that are not human are given human characteristics due to the resemblance between the object and a human.

Examples of personification:

“Shadows--hold their breath.” (The shadow acts as if it is human in which the verb is held. It is placed as a shadow as a human being that holds its breath).

“The trees danced in the wind.” (Of course, trees don’t literally dance, but the blowing of the strong winds makes them look like they do).

“The dark clouds cried drops of rain.” (Defines how raindrops look like tear drops falling down from the vapors of the clouds above).

#### *Paradox*

In relation to the definition stated in the journal article of Nur, Dewi, & Hidayat (2020), they describe that paradox is an apparent self-contradiction or deliberate inconsistency. Statements or situations that appear to contain contradictory or incompatible elements, even though, they may be true for the closer examination.

Examples of paradox:

"All animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others." (This statement is a

paradox because something cannot be more equal than another)

"The first rule about fight club is you don’t talk about fight club." (This is a logical paradox because in order to tell the rules of fight club, you must talk about fight club)

"I must be cruel only to be kind." (This quote is by Shakespeare, who used paradox frequently in his plays. This quote from Hamlet is a literary paradox because Hamlet believes he must murder his uncle to avenge his father and free his mother. He believes the murder is an act of mercy for his mother, although murder is not generally accepted as an act of kindness)

#### *Hyperbole*

With due observance of journal written by Harya (2017), hyperbole is the expression of exaggeration which are used by a researcher to depict thing as being better or worse, or larger or smaller than the actual case. It deliberates overstatement not intended to be taken literally. It is used as a means of emphasizing the truth of the statement. It tells more than the truth about the size, number, or degree of something without intending to deceive.

Examples of hyperbole:

That plane ride took forever. (Considering that flights can take up to hours depending on the flight path, “forever” is a complete exaggeration)

I love you to the moon and back. (Defines the expression of love and of course the size of the moon itself, symbolizing the size of love the speaker has)

I’ve told you this 20,000 times. (exaggerating the amount of times told, considering that it is unlikely that it is counted up to a specific number)

#### *Synecdoche*

In view of journal article written by Milana & Ardi (2021) it is indicated that synecdoche language is a language that expresses a part of a whole or expresses a whole for a part.

Examples of Synecdoche:

"Can I buy you a glass?" (referring not to the glass itself; it is a synecdoche in which "glass" refers to the drink inside it)

"What's the head count?" (the person asking this question is interested not just in the number of heads, but the number of people to whom the heads belong)

"All hands on deck!" (this example is a part-to-whole synecdoche of this sort because "hands" stand in for the sailors of which they are physically a part)

### *Idiom*

As stated in the research undertaken by Rafatbakhsh & Ahmadi (2019) an idiom is defined as a "constituent or series of constituents for which the semantic interpretation is not a compositional function of the formatives of which it is composed". As a large number of idioms are not intelligible to learners at first sight and their meanings typically cannot be guessed through the analysis of the components, teaching and learning idioms have always been a problematic and challenging part of language.

Examples of Idiom:

Break a leg (good luck)

It's raining cats and dogs (it's raining really hard)

I have bigger fish to fry (I have more important things to do)

### *General Meaning*

With due observance of journal article written by Kalisz, (2013) It is argued that the concept of general meaning is connected to the degree of schematicity of semantic description and perception. It is also claimed that their concept of general meaning is a variant of axiological semantics. This may be partly true because mankind deals with the values and their role in language. The researcher stated that linguistic pragmatics also

deals with general meaning but in a slightly different sense than the concept. In a pragmatic concept of language, mankind applies types of speech acts (speech act theory), indirect meaning (theory of conversational implicature or theory of indirect speech acts) which are not exclusively determined by lexical meanings of words in an utterance.

### **METHOD**

Corresponding to Carey & Swanson (2003) qualitative researchers often faces challenges in obtaining the support of research specifically for the researchers who use the other methodological approaches and do not experience in this research, the researcher used the qualitative method with descriptive approach. The sources of data for this research are taken from the original soundtrack of the Disney movie "Encanto". In line with the journal article of Aspers & Corte (2019) it is defined that qualitative research is a literative process in which the improved understanding to scientific community is achieved by making new significant distinctions resulting from getting closer to the phenomenon studied. Qualitative research, as defined here, is consequently a combination of two criteria; how to do things namely generating and analyzing empirical material, in an iterative process. Qualitative research is about questioning the pre-given variables, but it is also about making new distinctions of any type of phenomenon, for example, by coining new concepts, including the identification of new variables. This process, as it has been discussed, is carried out in relation to the empirical material, the previous research, and theory.

The data is collected throughout a description process by preparing and collecting data from both Primary Source namely the soundtrack of the movie itself, which can be found on the Disney's official website and on YouTube and Secondary Source namely from multiple international journals and articles.

The researcher went through several stages in analyzing the process, which consists of the following steps; listening to the songs, reading the lyrics of the songs, identifying the data, classifying the data, coding the data, defining the data, and concluding the results.

## FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

### Findings

Kinds of figurative language used in the soundtrack of the movie Encanto “The Family Madrigal”

#### Datum 1

*Title: “The Family Madrigal”*

*Performer(s): Stephanie Beatriz*

*Album: “Encanto”*

*Release date: November 24, 2021*

*Duration: 4 minutes and 17 seconds.*

Table 4.1 Figurative language used in the song “The Family Madrigal”

No.	Lyric	Figurative Language	Code
1.	This is my family, a perfect constellation	Metaphor	Mtp 1
2.	So many stars and everybody gets to shine	Metaphor	Mtp2
3.	And every year our family blessings grow!	Personification	Prsn 1
4.	When she’s unhappy, the temperature gets weird	Personification	Prsn 2
5.	Her recipes are remedies for real	Metaphor	Mtp3
6.	And each new generation must keep the miracle burning	Metaphor	Mtp4
7.	She’s a perfect golden child.	Idiom	Idm1
8.	The beauty and the brawn do no wrong	Idiom	Idm2

#### Datum 2

*Title: “Waiting On A Miracle”*

*Performer(s): Stephanie Beatriz*

*Album: “Encanto”*

*Release date: November 24, 2021*

*Duration: 2 minutes and 42 seconds.*

Table 4.2 Figurative language used in the song “Waiting On A Miracle”

No.	Lyric	Figurative Language	Code
1.	I will stand on the side as you shine	Simile	Sml 1
2.	Can't keep down the unspoken invisible pain	Metaphor	Mtp 1

3.	Like I'm still at that door longing to shine like all of you shine	Simile	Sml 2
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Datum 3

*Title: “Surface Pressure”*

*Performer(s): Jessica Darrow*

*Album: “Encanto”*

*Release date: November 24, 2021*

*Duration: 3 minutes and 22 seconds.*

Table 4.3 Figurative language used in the song “Surface Pressure”

No.	Lyric	Figurative Language	Code
1.	I don't ask how hard the work is, got a rough indestructible surface	Idiom	Idm 1
2.	I feel berserk as a tightrope walker in a three-ring circus	Simile	Sml 1
3.	A flaw or a crack, the straw in the stack that breaks the camel's back, what breaks the camel's back	Idiom	Idm 2
4.	Who am I if I can't run with the ball?	Idiom	Idm 3
5.	Pressure like a grip, grip, grip, and it won't let go	Personification	Prsn 1
6.	But wait, if I could shake the crushing weight of expectations	Metaphor	Mtp 1
7.	Watch as she buckles and bends but never breaks	Metaphor	Mtp 2

Datum 4

*Title: “We Don’t Talk About Bruno”*

*Performer(s): Stephanie Beatriz, Diane Guerrero, Carolina Gaitán, Rhenzy Feliz, Adassa, and Mauro Castillo.*

*Album: “Encanto”*

*Release date: November 24, 2021*

*Duration: 3 minutes and 36 seconds.*

Table 4.4 Figurative language used in the song “We Don’t Talk About Bruno”

No.	Lyric	Figurative Language	Code
1.	We don't talk about Bruno, no, no, no! We don't talk about Bruno	Irony	Ir 1
2.	Bruno says, "It looks like rain"	Simile	Sml 1
3.	In doing so, he floods my brain!	Metaphor	Mtp 1
4.	We don't talk about Bruno, no, no, no!	Irony	Ir 2





We don't talk about Bruno			
5.	Grew to live in fear of Bruno stuttering or stumbling	Metaphor	Mtp2
6.	I associate him with the sound of falling sand,	Metaphor	Mtp3
7.	It's a heavy lift, with a gift so humbling	Metaphor	Mtp4
8.	A seven-foot frame, rats along his back,	Hyperbole	Hy 1
9.	When he calls your name it all fades to black	Hyperbole	Hy 2
10.	He sees your dreams and feasts on your screams	Hyperbole	Hy 3
11.	He told me that my power would grow, like the grapes that thrive on the vine	Simile	Sml 2

Thereafter, to see how often figurative language is used, the researcher took the gathered data to determine the most used figurative language in the soundtrack. To ease the reading process; the researcher shortened the song titles by coding them

as; TFM (“The Family Madrigal”), WoM (“Waiting On A Miracle”), Sp (“Surface Pressure”), WdtB (“We Don’t Talk About Bruno?”).

The aforementioned data can be organized and seen in the following table.

Table 4.5 The most dominant usage of figurative language in the soundtrack of “Encanto”

FL	TFM	WoM	Sp	WdtB	Total
Mtp	4	1	2	4	11
Sml	0	2	1	2	5
Meto	0	0	0	0	0
Ir	0	0	0	2	2
Prsn	2	0	1	0	3
Prx	0	0	0	0	0
Hy	0	0	0	2	2
Syn	0	0	0	0	0
Id	2	0	3	0	5

## Discussion

Kinds of Figurative Language Used in the Selected Songs of the Original Soundtrack of Disney’s Animated Film “Encanto”

The Figurative Language used in “The Family Madrigal”

### *Metaphor*

In line with the journal article of (Afifah, I., & Sopiany, 2017), metaphor compares two objects

which is quite similar with simile, except the using of “like” or “as”. A comparison between two things that is otherwise unrelated.

Data 1 & Data 2: “This is my family, a perfect constellation. So many stars and everybody get to shine.” (Mtp1 & Mtp2) shows that they use metaphor. From the researcher’s point of view, the movie’s main character, Mirabel (voiced by Stephanie Beatriz) compares her family as a

"perfect constellation" that every member is a "star" and everybody gets to "shine". This song is the opening track of the movie, which tells a story about family. This line shows a metaphor because Mirabel describes his family as "stars", this is because the Madrigal family is known as the most supernatural and special people in the entire town compared to everyone else. Therefore, a bunch of "stars" forms a "constellation".

Data 5: "Her recipes are remedies for real" (Mtp3) pursuant to the researchers' opinion it suggests that the main character compares her mother's cooking as "remedies", hence it is the metaphor. The mother has the power to heal the sick and injured person via her cooking, not only that they're delicious, but can heal instantly with a single bite. Thus, her food is not technically actual "remedies" that are used in the medical field.

Data 6: "And each new generation must keep the miracle burning" (Mtp4). In compliance with researchers' knowledge, it indicates that the miracle is in fact "burning". As the movie shows that the miracle itself came in a form of a candle that never goes out. However, the word "burning" is not referring to the candle itself, it's referring to the miracle which forms the town. The word "burning" is to keep the miracle "alive", or in this case "lit".

#### Personification

With due observance of the research article of (Khairunnisa, 2022) personification is a figurative language that gives human traits to animals, objects or things as if they live or have human nature.

Data 3: "And every year our family blessings grow!" (Prsn1), to the best of researchers' knowledge it contains a personification because technically "blessings" is not a physical noun that can physically "grow", therefore as if the object it has a human trait. Their blessings "grow" as their family grows from year to year for each generation.

Data 4: "When she's unhappy, the temperature gets weird!" (Prsn2) pursuant to the researchers' point of top view it contains a personification because it expresses how temperature can get "weird", which is technically impossible as

temperature can go high and low or hot and cold. This explains the main character's aunt, Pepa, who can control the weather depending on her mood, cannot determine what the exact temperature of the weather just by feeling unhappy, therefore the temperature is getting weird.

#### Idiom

An idiom is defined as a "constituent or series of constituents for which the semantic interpretation is not a compositional function of the formatives of which it is composed" (Rafatbakhsh & Ahmadi, 2019).

Data 7: "She's a perfect golden child." (Idm1) describes the one who is considered "special" by their family and chosen as a proxy for the parent's own achievements and magnificence. Unfortunately, the child must live up to perhaps unattainable levels of accomplishment and perfection. This aforesaid child is the movie's main character's eldest sister, Isabela Madrigal.

Data 8: The words "The beauty and the brawn do no wrong." (Idm2) can be familiarized as the common trifacta saying "beauty, brains, and brawn", which is referring to the three daughters of the family in the movie; Isabela (the beauty), Luisa (the brawn), and the movie's main character, Mirabel (the brains). Isabela is known as the "perfect" beautiful daughter of the family, Luisa is known for her strength, and Mirabel is known for her high intelligence.

The Figurative Language used in "Waiting On A Miracle"

Mirabel Madrigal (voiced by Stephanie Beatriz), the movie's main character and vocalist of this song, is a Colombian teenager raised in a household where everybody else has a special supernatural gift. Because Mirabel is the only member of her family with no magical powers, she feels like an outsider.

#### Metaphor

Data 2: "Can't keep down the unspoken invisible pain"(Mtp1) describes that the feeling of pain has been kept quiet and concealed. Hence, the words "unspoken" and "invisible" mean that the pain cannot be physically seen through the human's eyes.



### *Simile*

In compliance with journal article of (Fadaee, 2011), the word simile is derived from the Latin word 'Simile', meaning 'resemblance and likenesses'.

Data 1: "I will stand on the side as you shine" (Sml1) compares the main character being giftless while her family are all gifted. Hence the word "shine" explained like certain object that can shine.

Data 3: "Like I'm still at that door longing to shine like all of you shine" (Sml2) describes the main character's desperation to be just like the rest of her family; to be gifted. The word "shine" describes how Mirabel's family has powers and she does not.

The Figurative Language used in "Surface Pressure"

Luisa, the protagonist's older sister's, song "Surface Pressure" is filled with symbols that give the Encanto character real meaning. Luisa (voiced by Jessica Darrow) is the "strong one" of the family whose gift of strength can always be relied upon to carry the burdens of the Madrigal family. Yet, in her song she has anxieties about supporting her family and community.

### *Metaphor*

Data 6: "But wait, if I could shake the crushing weight of expectations"(Mtp1) indicates a metaphor where the character said that she could "shake" off the "weight" of expectations, which means letting go of a burden to bear. An expectation is a non-physical object, though in this song lyric, it describes as if it is one. A "crushing weight" as in a burden of expectations bestowed upon the character who sang this song, Luisa.

Data 7: "Watch as she buckles and bends but never breaks"(Mtp2) shows a metaphor because it mentions a the character can "buckle" and "bend" as if a human being can buckle and bend or completely indestructible.

### *Simile*

Data 2: "I feel berserk as a tightrope walker in a three-ring circus" (Sml1) shows that it's using

simile as it compares the character's feeling as described, a tightrope in a circus.

### *Personification*

Data 5: "Pressure like a grip, grip, grip, and it won't let go" (Prsn1) indicates a personification one kind of figurative language as it describes an non-physical object, which is pressure, that feels like a figurative "grip" that will not let go.

### *Idiom*

Data 1: "I don't ask how hard the work is, got a rough indestructible surface" (Idm1) shows an idiom as it mentions an "indestructible surface". This particular surface is the character's power, which is strength.

Data 3: "A flaw or a crack, the straw in the stack that breaks the camel's back, what breaks the camel's back"(Idm2) shows an idiom which means the latest in a series of unpleasant or undesirable events, and makes you feel that you cannot tolerate a situation any longer.

Data 4: "Who am I if I can't run with the ball?"(Idm3) indicates an idiom which defines as showing that the person assumes responsibility or work enthusiastically without complaints.

The Figurative Language used in "We Don't Talk About Bruno"

The undertone of the "We Don't Talk About Bruno" lyrics hints at the real meaning of why the Madrigals do not speak about Bruno; the family truly does not know what to do with the estranged brother. The Madrigal family, whether consciously or not, have been gaslighting Bruno, blaming him for events that would happen regardless of his premonitions. Anything considered unhappy or too blunt is shunned by the family in hope of keeping up a form of toxic positivity.

### *Metaphor*

Data 3: "In doing so, he floods my brain!" (Mtp1) shows a metaphor as it mentions the word "floods" when technically is not possible. The word "flood" in this lyric is referring to the main character's uncle, Bruno, "flooded" his sister's mind during her wedding day, meaning to emotionally overwhelm someone.

Data 5: "Grew to live in fear of Bruno stuttering or stumbling"(Mtp2) suggests a metaphor in the word fear where the main character's cousin, Dolores, grew up being scared of said Bruno.

Data 6: "I associate him with the sound of falling sand" (Mtp3) means to connect the sound of the previous mentioned "muttering and mumbling" to the sound of falling sand, hence the character's super-hearing powers.

"It's a heavy lift, with a gift so humbling" (Mtp4) mentions a "heavy lift" as it means a burden being carried, which is the character's overwhelming powers.

#### *Simile*

Data 2: The words "Bruno says it looks like rain" (Sml1) shows a simile because the character describes the sky getting dark as if like it is going to rain.

Data 11: "He told me that my power would grow, like the grapes that thrive on the vine" (Sml2) shows a simile as it is mentioned that the character's power will "grow" stronger like growing grapes on the vine.

#### *Irony*

Irony is basically a communicative act that expresses the opposite of what is literally said (Reyes et al., 2012).

Data 1 & Data 4: The first lyric and main chorus lyrics of the song "We don't talk about Bruno, no, no, no! We don't talk about Bruno" (Ir1 & Ir2) shows irony considering that they claimed that they do not "talk" about Bruno, coming from a song that often mentions the name.

#### *Hyperbole*

Hyperbole is the expression of exaggeration which is used by a researcher depicted as being better or worse, or larger or smaller than is actually the case. (Harya, 2017).

Data 8: "A seven-foot frame, rats along his back" (Hy1) expresses a hyperbole because of the exaggerated body height being seven feet tall, which is a quite non-average body height to a man.

Data 9: "When he calls your name it all fades to black"(Hy2) exaggerates the character having the power to put the mentioned person unconscious when called, hence everything "fading to black".

Data 10: "He sees your dreams and feasts on your screams"(Hy3) shows an exaggeration on a human being that can see dreams and physically "feast" upon another's screams.

The General Meanings in the Songs Involved In the "Encanto" Movie's Storyline

#### ***The Family Madrigal***

This song introduces the characters in Encanto, with a special emphasis on the core magical family. "The Family Madrigal" describes the entire family, including their specific abilities. Mirabel, the movie's main character, is pressured by a group of children to reveal her magic towards the song's end, only for Dolores, Mirabel's cousin to anticlimactically state that she has none.

#### ***Waiting On A Miracle***

The first Encanto song on a more personal level, "Waiting on a Miracle" is all about Mirabel feeling like an outsider because she didn't receive a magic power from the miracle. The song occurs when she watches her relatives take a family photo without her. The song focuses on Mirabel's wish to have magic and make her family — Abuela in particular — proud. Like other songs, this Encanto track shines with real-life Colombian influences.

#### ***Surface Pressure***

The next Encanto song is mainly sung by Mirabel's sister Luisa. She describes her struggle with being gifted, and how much the responsibility to be the "strong one" weighs on her. When Mirabel hounds a donkey-carrying Luisa about why she's nervous (indicated by her hilarious eye twitch), Luisa declares in song, "I'm the strong one. I'm not nervous." However, she then divulges her feelings of worthlessness if she can't be of use, which she fears will happen if her magic disappears.

#### ***We Don't Talk About Bruno***



According to Colombian culture, “rain” is an expression referring to “Good luck”, just like how in American English say the idioms “break a leg”. In the lyrics of “We Don’t Talk about Bruno”, Bruno mentioned “it looks like rain” during his sister Pepa’s wedding day, basically implying that he was wishing his sister a happy and blessed marriage. Unfortunately, Pepa took that quip too literally and an actual hurricane happened at her wedding because of her weather mood powers caused from her pre-wedding jitters. This also adds up to Bruno’s powers, which is being able to see the future. His prediction of rain (unfortunately) came true during his sister’s wedding.

## CONCLUSION

People communicate and express thoughts and feelings with language. In fact, language is not used for talking and communicating with the others only, but language is also used for expressing artworks, such as in songs.

The figurative languages written in the Encanto movie’s soundtrack; metaphor, simile, metonymy, irony, personification, paradox, hyperbole, synecdoche, and idiom, were examined by the researcher to analyze each meanings and what do they have to do with the movie’s storyline.

The researcher discovered that not all figurative languages are used in the soundtrack’s lyrics, let alone the movie. Only some are discovered, namely metaphors, similes, irony, personifications, hyperboles, and idioms. Since the researcher has a big fan of the Encanto movie and the movie’s songs, hence, this study is not only enjoyable to do, but it is also literarily informative. “The Family Madrigal” introduces the listeners about a supernaturally gifted family who lives beyond the mountains of Colombia in town called Encanto. “Waiting On a Miracle” tells about a powerless child’s desire to be one with the family and to have a gift of her own. “Surface Pressure” tell the listeners of the song about a pressured teenager who’s bearing the burden of the family both literally and figuratively, hence her gift being super strength.

“We Don’t Talk About Bruno” shows the toxicity of the family while making as if Bruno is the villain of the story and caused so many misery.

After analyzing the data, the researchers discovered that the most dominant usage of figurative language used in the selected songs of the original soundtrack of Disney’s animated film “Encanto” is metaphor. The researchers obtained the information from a table. Metaphor is a figure of speech in which a word or phrase literally denoting one kind of object or idea is used in place of another to suggest a likeness or analogy between them. The example of metaphor such as this is my family, a perfect constellation; so many stars and everybody gets to shine and her recipes are remedies for real. It is logically impossible for humans to do so, but it is done as a figurative language to make the song's listeners intrigued, interested, and informed of figurative language. Also the researchers found the other’s figurative languages in the selected songs like five numbers of similes, two numbers of irony, 3 numbers of personifications, 2 number of hyperboles, and five numbers of idioms.

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