

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### **A. Background of Study**

Language has an important role in our lives. Language itself is the primary means of human communication and expression. Language and humans cannot be separated from one another, because with language, humans can interact with each other and establish good relationships. Humans need it because language is a symbolic system used by humans to communicate, interact, and convey meaning. Language also has a structure and it allows humans to transfer information, thoughts, feelings, and knowledge from one individual to another through mutually agreed symbols, such as words, phrases, and sentences.

Linguistics is the scientific study of language and its structure, encompassing the sounds, words, grammar, and meaning used by human beings to communicate (Halliday 1976). It explores the principles and patterns that underlie languages, as well as how language evolves and changes over time. Therefore, in linguistics, language is an object to be studied. Apart from being a communication tool, language is also a material for research object. In linguistics, language signs are constituted of four different levels: phonology, morphology, syntax and semantics. According to Halliday (1976), linguistics studies include issues of: 1) text, 2) context, 3) registers, 4) code, 5) linguistics systems and social structures. And there

are several fields that can be used as approaches in researching language such as: psycholinguistics, pragmatics, sociolinguistics, and discourses.

Discourse is one of the most important fields in linguistics. According to Sumarlam (2008), discourse refers to the use of language in larger communicative contexts, beyond just isolated sentences or phrases. It involves the organization and structure of language in written or spoken texts to convey meaning, engage in communication, and achieve specific communicative purposes. Discourse is not only about the words and grammar used but also includes the way information is structured, the coherence and cohesion of ideas, the use of discourse markers, and the management of turn-taking in conversations (Sumarlam, 2008). It can involve both spoken and written language, and it plays a crucial role in shaping social interactions, expressing power and identity, and constructing narratives and ideologies.

Discourse analysis is the theory that focuses on analysing discourse. According to Sumarlam (2008, p. 13) discourse analysis is concerned with the study of the relationship between language and the context. Discourse analysis examines the patterns, strategies, and conventions that speakers or researcher use to construct meaning and convey information. Discourse is divided into two kinds, namely spoken discourse and written discourse. Spoken discourse in the form of speeches, news broadcasts, advertisements, etc. While written discourse is in the form of books, letters, newspapers, magazines, script, and other written documents (Sumarlam 2008, p. 10). In

discourse analysis, there are two types of relations between sections, namely cohesion: a form relationship and coherence: a relationship of meaning or semantic relationship. Cohesion has connection between sentences within discourse which include grammatical and lexical cohesion stratum in particular, so that making a good discourse is inseparable from the cohesion and coherence elements. Halliday and Hasan (1976, p. 6) divided cohesion into two parts they are grammatical cohesion and Lexical cohesion.

In discourse analysis, the aspect of the form or structure of the discourse is called the grammatical aspect of the discourse, while the aspect of meaning or the inner structure of the discourse is called the lexical aspect of discourse (Sumarlam, 2008, p. 23). Grammatical aspect refers to the grammatical category that expresses how an action, event, or state is temporally situated in relation to the flow of time. It is concerned with the internal temporal structure of a verb phrase and how the action or event unfolds over time. The grammatical aspects consists of reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction. Meanwhile, lexical aspect is the relationship between elements of discourse systematically. Lexical aspects are divided into six types, namely repetition, synonym, antonymy, collocation, hyponymy, and equivalence (Sumarlam, 2008, p. 23).

As the researcher has explained above, discourse can be in the form of spoken and written. Spoken discourse in the form of speeches, news broadcasts, advertisements, etc. While written discourse is in the form of books, letters, newspapers, magazines, script, and other written documents

(Sumarlam 2008, p. 10). Therefore, written discourse can be found in the movie script. In this study, the researcher will analyse the grammatical and lexical aspects that exist in the movie script *Brave* used theory by Sumarlam (2008). *Brave* is an animated movie produced by Walt Disney and Pixar animation which aired on June 22, 2012 and has a duration of 93 minutes.

This movie tells the story of Merida, a curly red-haired princess who lives in a castle. Merida has a mother who is a queen named Elinor. Her mother often asked Merida to become a real princess, but Merida did not agree to that. For her, she can't be herself because of the many streams and pressures of the existing royal regulations. She thought anyone has the right to be whatever they want. According to Liputan6 (2013), this movie won the Oscar in the Best Animated Feature category in 2013, this is the reason why the researcher took this movie as a research object. In this analysis, the researcher will only focus on analysing grammatical and lexical aspects on the movie script *Brave*. This movie used a language that is easy to understand and the word in utterance that exists contains grammatical and lexical aspects.

## **B. Problem Formulation**

Based on explanation above, the followings are the question for this present research:

1. What are the Grammatical Aspects in the movie script *Brave*?
2. What are the Lexical Aspects in the movie script *Brave*?

### **C. Objectives of the Study**

1. To analyse the Grammatical Aspects in the movie script *Brave*.
2. To analyse the Lexical Aspects in the movie script *Brave*.

### **D. Scope of Study**

Based on the background that has been described above, the researcher will only focus on analysing the grammatical and lexical aspects in the movie script *Brave* using a theory from Sumarlam (2008).

### **E. Review of the Related Study**

There are six articles that related to the study. The first article entitled *The Analysis of a Short Story "Untuk Ibu": Microstructural Approach and Practice of Discourse* written by Kusumastuti (2020). The aim of this article is to describe the cohesive devices using theory from Sumarlam (2003) used in the short story "Untuk Ibu". The method used in this article is qualitative study and the methodology used is discourse analysis, specifically focusing on the grammatical and lexical aspects. The data source of this article is the short story "Untuk Ibu" and the data are the word, phrase, clause, and sentences of the short story "Untuk Ibu". The results of the article are demonstrating good grammatical and lexical cohesion. The story utilizes various cohesive devices such as references, substitutions, ellipsis, causal conjunctions, and conjunctions of time addition. It also employs lexical cohesion through the use of repetitions, synonyms, collocations, antonyms, hyponymy, and equivalence. The

researcher also analyses the intrinsic elements in the story reveals that the main theme revolves around the patience and compassion of a mother towards her daughter. The moral values portrayed in the story is the importance of a mother's love and the bond between family members.

The second article entitled *The Grammatical Structure of Discourse in The Notary Text* written by Purnanto, Sumarlam, and Muljani (2018). The aim of this article is to analyse the grammatical structure of discourse in notary texts using theory from Sumarlam (2003), specifically focusing on the use of grammatical markers such as reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunctions. The method used in this article an analytical descriptive study and case study approach was employed in this study. The data source of this article includes notarial texts such as Akta Surat Kuasa (Deed of Power of Attorney), Akta Jual Beli (Deed of Buying Juice), and Akta Pendirian Yayasan (Foundation Deed of Establishment). The data of this article are the word, phrase, clause, and sentences of the notarial texts. The result of this article show that the grammatical structure of notary texts is marked by the use of grammatical markers such as reference, conjunction, and substitution. Grammatical reference markers are dominated by demonstrative and personal references. The use of grammatical markers in notary texts helps to establish coherence and clarity in the language used. The article also highlights the presence of ellipsis markers in notary texts, indicating the omission of certain elements for brevity and efficiency.

The third article entitled *Discourse Analysis of a Song Lyric Entitled "We Will Not Go Down"* written by Risdianto (2016). The aim of this article is to analyse the song lyrics of "We Will Not Go Down (Song for Gaza)" by Michael Heart, focusing on its contextual, grammatical, and lexical aspects using theory from Sumarlam (2003). The method used in this article is qualitative analysis. The data source of this article is the song lyric of "We Will No Go Down" and the data are the word, phrase, clause, and sentences of the song lyric. The result of this article is the song was found to have cohesion and coherence in its discourse, with the repetition of certain pronouns and phrases. The song's coherence and cohesiveness are demonstrated by the grammatical and lexical results. However, there was limited lexical repetition in the song.

The fourth article entitled *Discourse Analysis of References Used in Movie Script "Theory of Everything"* written by Islamiyah and Musyarofah (2018). The aim of this article is to analyse the reference that used in Theory of Everything movie script using theory from Haliday and Hasan (1976). The method used in this article is descriptive qualitative method. The data source of this article is the Theory of Everything movie script and the data are the word, phrases, clause, and sentences of the script. The results of this article show that six types of references were found, namely Comparative, Personal Anaphora, Demonstrative Anaphora, Personal Cataphora, Demonstrative Cataphora, Exophora.

The fifth article entitled *Rhetorical and Grammatical Cohesion in The Lion King Movie Script* written by Oktaviany (2021). The aim of this article is to analyse, identify, and describes the grammatical and lexical cohesion devices used in The Lion King Movie Script using theory from Haliday and Hasan (1976). The method used in this article is descriptive qualitative method. The data source of this article is The Lion King movie script and the data are the word, phrases, clause, and sentences of the script. The result of this article found 312 ties of grammatical cohesive devices and 196 lexical cohesive devices used in the script.

The last article entitled *Comparative Context in The Online Text of Telaga Warna Dieng Legend* written by Retnaningtyas (2023). The aim of this article is to conduct a comparative context analysis of the legend of Telaga Warna Dieng in Indonesia, focusing on three different online texts. The method used in this article is a qualitative descriptive study. The data source of this article is online texts related to the legend of Telaga Warna Dieng and the data collected from the online text is in the form of word, phrases, clause, and sentences. The result of this article found that there are differences in the stories among the three online texts that has been examined based on personal interpretation, locational interpretation, and temporal interpretation.

The similarity of the six articles above with this research lies in the research method used, namely analysis of grammatical and lexical aspects and also using qualitative studies. The difference between the first into third



article above and this research lies in the object studied, where the data in the first article comes from short stories, then in the second article the data comes from notary text, and in the third article the data comes from song lyrics. However, for the fourth, fifth, and last articles, the object is the same which is movie script, except the last article the object is online text, and the difference is in the analysis. This is a research gap between the six articles and the research conducted by the researcher. Where researcher examine the grammatical and lexical aspects of the movie script *Brave*.

## **F. Method of Research**

There are two ways to conduct research, namely quantitative and qualitative. Quantitative research is research conducted using statistical methods used to collect data in the form of numbers from a study. The data needed for quantitative research is of course the quantitative data itself. According to Bogdan and Taylor (as cited in Moleong, 2017, p. 4), a qualitative method is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people and observable behaviour. If in research it solves why a phenomenon occurs and how is the process, so that a detailed answer is needed and an in-depth search is needed, then qualitative research is used. This study belongs to qualitative research because the researcher analysis the shape of structure meaning of words in the utterance that exist in the movie script *Brave*.

### **1. Data and Source of Data**

Data is a collection of raw facts consisting of numbers, text, images, sounds, or other forms of representation of information. The data has not been processed or analyzed so that it does not provide direct meaning. Data is basically raw information that needs to be processed and prepared to gain meaningful understanding. According to Sudaryanto data are certain lingual phenomena that contain and relate to the problem in question (2015, p. 6). Meanwhile, data source is the place or source of origin where the data is obtained or generated. The movie script *Brave* is the sources of data. The data of this research are the sentences which have grammatical and lexical aspects. The supporting data of this research are books, journals and others which are related to this research.

## **2. Method and Technique of Collecting Data**

The method is a way that is carried out or applied (Sudaryanto, 2015, p. 9). According to Sudaryanto, there are two methods that can be used in data collection, namely the observation method and the interview method. Observational data collection method is a way to collect data by directly observing the events or phenomena that are happening, the researcher does not intervene or change the observed situation, but only records and notes what happened. Observation method consists of five techniques, namely tapping technique (*teknik sadap*), participative observation technique (*teknik simak libat cakap*), non-participative observation technique (*teknik simak bebas libat cakap*), recording technique (*teknik rekam*), and noting technique (*teknik catat*). This

research uses the observation method, because the researcher only listens and observe to the movie script *Brave*. And for the technique of collecting data, the researcher uses non-participative observation technique, because the researcher does not participate in the dialogue, but the researcher read the script from the movie that occurred between the informants. After that, the researcher uses a note technique (*mencatat*) to classify the data based on grammatical and lexical aspects that exist on the script. Below the researcher describes the stages in collecting data in numerical form:

- 1) Observing the *Brave* movie script.
- 2) Downloading the *Brave* movie script.
- 3) Classifying the data into two categories, namely grammatical and lexical aspects.
- 4) Classifying the data into grammatical aspect sub-categories consisting of Reference, Substitution, Ellipsis, Conjunction, and what type they are.
- 5) Classifying the data into lexical aspect sub-categories consisting of repetition, synonym, antonymy, collocation, hyponymy, equivalence and what type they are.

### **3. Data Classification**

The data that have been collected are classified based on grammatical and lexical aspects in the form of table. Below is the example of the table:

Table 1: Example of Grammatical Aspects in the movie script “*Brave*”.

Grammatical Aspects						
No	Datum	Reference	Substitution	Ellipsis	Conjunction	Type
1	Elinor: “ <b>I</b> m going to gobble <b>her</b> up, when <b>I</b> find her! I'm going to eat <b>you</b> , nom nom nom”	✓				Personal reference
2	Fergus: “ <b>Now</b> , there's a good girl. Draw all the way back <b>now</b> to your cheek, that's right!”	✓				Demonstrative reference

Table 2: Example of Lexical Aspects in the movie script “*Brave*”.

Lexical Aspects								
No	Datum	Repetition	Synonymy	Antonymy	Collocation	Hyponymy	Equivalence	Type
1	Elinor: “Where are you? <b>Come out! Come out!</b> ”	✓						Epizeuxis repetition

	<b>Come on out”</b>							
2	Elinor: “But are you willing to <b>pay</b> the <b>price</b> your freedom will <b>cost?”</b>				✓			

#### 4. Method of Analyzing Data

In this study, the researcher used structural analytical methods to analyze the data. According to Poedjosoedarmo (1983), the structural analysis method is a method used to find language structures, in other words this method is a method used to find language systems. The researcher chose to use this method in analyzing data because the author needed to find the language structure used in *Brave* movie scripts. Below the researcher describes the method for analyzing data in numerical form:

- 1) Collecting the data in the form of words, phrases, clauses, and sentences, the researcher classifies them into several categories based on theories and approaches which is grammatical aspect and lexical aspect into the table.
- 2) Classifying the data into the table of grammatical and lexical aspects, the researcher analyzes which type the data are.
- 3) Describing it systematically to provide a clear explanation of the problems discussed in accordance with the problem formulation and research objectives.
- 4) Drawing conclusion from the analysis.

#### **G. Significance of the Study**

The researcher expects that this article can be useful for:

1. For Students

The researcher tries to apply her knowledge about linguistics and discourse analysis in this research, with hope that can help students to learn more about it. Hopefully, students can give a new contribution in linguistics and discourse analysis especially about the grammatical and lexical aspects.

2. For Others Researcher

The researcher hopes this research can give a lot of information and can be the reference for other researchers who will analyse more about linguistics aspect especially in discourse analysis on grammatical and lexical aspect.