

**NASKAH PUBLIKASI**

**ANALISIS ASPEK GRAMMATIKAL DAN LEXICAL DALAM  
NASKAH FILM *BRAVE***



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**AN ANALYSIS OF GRAMMATICAL AND LEXICAL ASPECTS  
IN THE MOVIE SCRIPT *BRAVE***



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**This Thesis submitted as a fulfilment of the requirements to attain the Sarjana Sastra  
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# **AN ANALYSIS OF GRAMMATICAL AND LEXICAL ASPECTS IN THE MOVIE SCRIPT *BRAVE***

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## **ABSTRACT**

Discourse refers to the use of language in a broader context. Discourse analyses the structure of language and conveys implied meaning. Language and humans cannot be separated from one another, because with language, humans can communicate so that they can understand each other. When watching a movie, the actors communicate with each other so that the audience understands the storyline of the movie, but not all of the audience understands the structure of the language used. Sometimes the audience don't care about it and just focus on watching. In fact, by understanding the structure of language, it will be easier for us to understand a utterance. So, this research aims to analyse the grammatical and lexical aspect in the movie script *Brave* through a discourse analysis approach using discourse analysis theory from Sumarlam.

This research used qualitative method. The source of data in this research is the movie script *Brave* and the data of this research are the sentences which have grammatical and lexical aspects, while the supporting data of this research are books, journals and others which are related to the research. To collect the data, the researcher used Sudaryanto's theory, namely observation method. To analyze the data, the researcher used structural analytical methods.

Based on the analysis, the researcher found 295 data which contain 283 of grammatical aspects and 113 lexical aspects. Data of grammatical aspects consist of 196 data of reference, 1 data of substitution, 2 data of ellipsis and 84 data of conjunctions. Data of lexical aspects consist of 56 data of repetition, 14 data of synonymy, 7 data of antonymy, 27 data of collocation, 5 data of hyponymy, and 4 data of equivalence.

***Keywords: Discourse analysis, Language, Linguistics, Movie, Script***

# **AN ANALYSIS OF GRAMMATICAL AND LEXICAL ASPECTS IN THE MOVIE SCRIPT *BRAVE***

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## **INTISARI**

Wacana mengacu pada penggunaan bahasa dalam konteks yang lebih luas. Wacana menganalisis struktur bahasa dan menyampaikan makna tersirat. Bahasa dan manusia tidak dapat dipisahkan satu sama lain, karena dengan bahasa manusia dapat berkomunikasi sehingga dapat saling memahami. Saat menonton sebuah film, para aktor saling berkomunikasi agar penonton memahami jalan cerita film tersebut, namun tidak semua penonton memahami struktur bahasa yang digunakan. Terkadang penonton tidak mempedulikannya dan hanya fokus menonton. Padahal, dengan memahami struktur bahasa, kita akan lebih mudah memahami suatu tuturan. Maka penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis aspek gramatikal dan leksikal dalam naskah film *Brave* melalui pendekatan analisis wacana dengan menggunakan teori analisis wacana dari Sumarlam.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif. Sumber data dalam penelitian ini adalah naskah film *Brave* dan data penelitian ini berupa kalimat-kalimat yang mempunyai aspek gramatikal dan leksikal, sedangkan data pendukung penelitian ini adalah buku, jurnal dan lain-lain yang berhubungan dengan penelitian. Untuk mengumpulkan data, peneliti menggunakan teori Sudaryanto yaitu metode observasi. Untuk menganalisis data, peneliti menggunakan metode analisis struktural.

Berdasarkan analisis, peneliti menemukan 295 data yang memuat 283 aspek gramatikal dan 113 aspek leksikal. Data aspek gramatikal terdiri dari 196 data acuan, 1 data substitusi, 2 data elipsis, dan 84 data konjungsi. Data aspek leksikal terdiri dari 56 data repetisi, 14 data sinonim, 7 data antonim, 27 data kolokasi, 5 data hiponimi, dan 4 data padanan.

***Kata Kunci: Analisis Wacana, Bahasa, Linguistik, Film, Naskah***

## **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. 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!</b> <b>Come out!</b> <b>Come on out!</b> ”	✓						Epizeuxis repetition
2	Elinor: “But are you willing to <b>pay</b> the				✓			

price your freedom will cost?"								
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#### 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.

#### C. Result and Discussion

In this chapter, the researcher presents the analysis of the data. For analysing the data, the researchers used the theories which have been reviewed in the previous chapter. The data are presented to answer the objective of the study, which are (1) what

are the grammatical aspects in the movie script Brave (2) what are the lexical aspects in the movie script Brave. The researcher found 295 data which contain 283 of grammatical aspects and 113 lexical aspects in the movie script of Brave.

In the 295 data that the researchers found, not all of the data contained both grammatical aspects and lexical aspects. Some of the data only contained grammatical aspects and some of it contained only lexical aspects.

#### 1. Grammatical Aspect used in the movie script Brave.

Grammatical aspect consists of reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction (Sumarlam, 2008, p. 23). In this research, the researcher found 283 data which contain grammatical aspect. They are consisting of 196 data of reference which contain 170 data of personal reference and 26 data of demonstrative references. Then it consists of 1 data of substitution, type phrasal substitution, then 2 data of ellipsis with clausal ellipsis type and the last one there are 84 data of conjunctions consisting 45 data of additive conjunction, 21 data of adversative conjunction, 14 data of casual conjunction, and 4 data of temporal conjunction.

#### 2. Lexical Aspect used in the movie script Brave.

Lexical aspect express meaning relationships or semantic relationships between one lingual unit and other lingual units in discourse. According to Sumarlam (2008), Lexical aspect is divided into six parts, namely repetition, synonymy, antonymy, collocation, hyponymy, and equivalence. In this research, the researchers found 113 data which contain lexical aspects. There are 56 data of repetition consisting 42 data of epizeuxis repetition, 8 data of tautotes repetition, 3 data of epistophoric repetition, and 3 data of anadiplosis repetition. And then there are 14 data of synonymy word by word, 7 data of antonymy consisting 3 data of absolute opposition, 3 data of relation opposition, and 1

data of polar opposition. Then there are 27 data of collocation, 5 data of hyponymy, and 4 data of equivalence

#### **D. Conclusion and Suggestion**

##### 1. Conclusion

The conclusions obtained by the researcher answered the objectives of the study in this research, where the researcher found 295 data which contain 283 of grammatical aspects and 113 lexical aspects in the movie script of Brave. The researcher concludes that analysing the grammatical and lexical aspects of the Brave movie script can help the researcher understand the discourse better and critical. The researcher can reveal the linguistic rules that construct the discourse in the Brave movie script, so that researchers can understand the Brave movie script better and its function as a communication tool.

##### 2. Suggestion

The researcher hopes that this research will be useful for everyone who needs or is studying matters related to this research. Hopefully this research can be useful for all audiences, both as an addition to insight for readers or as a reference for other researchers who also examine discourse analysis, especially about grammatical and lexical aspects.

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