Volume 8 No. 2, Desember 2020

E-ISSN 2502-3462
P-ISSN 2088-6187

Gunadarma University
http://www.gunadarma.ac.id

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BAGIAN PUBLIKASI UNIVERSITAS GUNADARMA

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JOURNAL OF LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

NOMOR 2, VOLUME 8, DESEMBER 2020

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AN ANALYSIS OF HUMOR SPEECH ACT OF *THE BIG BANG THEORY* AT CBS TELEVISION SERIES

Suardi
English Department, Faculty of Letters and Culture, Universitas Gunadarma
Jl. Margonda Raya No. 100, Depok 16424, Jawa Barat
suardi@staff.gunadarma.ac.id

Abstract

Some of the problems faced by students in learning English are speech acts. This research focused on finding the speech acts. This study aims to get an overview of humor speech acts of the big bang theory. The qualitative descriptive approach will be used along with the content analysis technique. The result shows that: (1) there are three parts of speech acts used, including locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary acts, (2) there is a violation of quantity, quality, relevance, and manner maxim. However, the most violation maxim was at the quantity maxim, (3) the screenwriters intentionally create a dialogue with several principles' violations of speech acts, team-works, and humor categories. It can be concluded that the speech acts humor of the big bang theory screenwriters intentionally made some mistakes to create humor to raise up the jocularity atmosphere that can be enjoyed by the viewers. It is expected that this research can enrich the knowledge as regard the linguistic phenomena especially those which are related to speech acts.

Keywords: *big bang, humor, speech acts, theory*

INTRODUCTION

The Big Bang Theory is an American TV show directed by Chuck Lorre dan Bill Prady, where both are the executive producers of the show, with Steven Molaro. Those three persons are the primary screenwriters of the show. The TV show series had shown for the first time on CBS on September 24th, 2007. The series is acted by five leading roles, namely: Leonard and Hofstadter and his roommate in the apartment; they are physicists worked in California Institute of Technology (Caltech); Penny, a blonde waitress who dreams of being an actress, lived the opposite side of their apartment; other friends are Howard Wolowitz, an aeronautical and aerospace engineer and Rajesh Koothrappali, an astrophysicist.

Six underlying reasons to research The Big Bang Theory in CBS TV stations which produced by Warner Bros Television and Chuck Lorre production are; (1) the show has been awarded as the best comedy series in many events; (2) the main roles are educated characters; (3) the vocabulary used tend to be used only in the higher education level; (4) the duration of the show is moderate long; (5) the topic is all about social and education; (6) the main character tends to difficult to understand when they communicate each other.

This show can be analyzed from the speech acts of the characters. This statement is based on Corredor's opinion that "the movie can be analyzed based on the speech acts of the roles or characteristics of the movie to find meaning in each movement (Corredor, 2020).

The reason for conducting a Speech acts study is simple: all linguistics communication which involves linguistics acts. A speech act is a fundamental communication unit that raises together with the disclosure principles, which shows an analytical connection between ideas and speech acts. The process of doing something during the conversation between the listener and the speaker takes place; in this case, what the speakers mean, the meaning of the sentences used, the listeners received, and how the linguistics components rules.

According to Kiuk and Ghozali, "speech acts which involve idea "word" has meaning. This thing is used widely in linguistics to references a theory that analyzes the role of speech concerning the behavior of the speakers and listeners in interpersonal communication" (Kiuk & Ghozali, 2012).

Speech acts is a part of speech study or pronunciation. This can be defined as an action done by speech. (Wicaksono, 2018). Speech acts need cognitive process such as executive functions, thinking theory, and empathy (Licea, Velásquez, Holtgraves, & Giordano, 2019). Speech act is identified as features of communication content because it can reflect the character of actors (Park & Kim, 2018).

Speech acts also include informing, responding, and giving statements that show conversation roles from speech results (Kim & Kim, 2018). Speech acts play a role in ensuring the credibility of speech and the storyline in order to give meaning (Van Lente, Boon, & Klerkx, 2020). Speech acts contribute to dialogue so that every movement and speech has meaning (Ludwig, 2020).

Austin (1962) in Tutuarima, Nuraeningsih, & Rusiana explains that "speech acts was divided into three parts, they are locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary acts" (Tutuarima, Nuraeningsih, & Rusiana, 2018). Locutionary, an act where the speakers talk about something inaccurate orders so the speech has meaning and can be understood or pronouncing specific sentences that have meaning and references. Illocutionary, a responsibility to inform, to send messages and, to warn by using sentences with a definite purpose. Perlocutionary, an influence caused by sentences or words such as convincing, persuading, preventing, and saying or surprising (Kiuk & Ghozali, 2012).

This is in line with the opinion above, which says that a locution is an act of saying something, and illocution is an action when saying something. Perlocution is an action taken as a result of words (Tri Budiasih, 2018).

Other than speech acts, maxim also needs to be taken into. This is because every utterance delivered must be clear, concise, and be characterized directly so that it is easy to understand. The conversation between the speakers and viewers often violate the maxim in the Grice's principles.

Grice accounts that "there are four

kinds of maxim violations, namely: breaking up (violate), neglect or allowance (opt-out), clash or mismatch (clash), and game or scoff (flout). The framework of Grice's cooperative maxims includes four maxims of quantity, quality, relevance, and manner" (Grice, 1975); (1) Maxim of quantity: (a) be truthful, (b) only say that for which you have adequate evidence; (2) Maxim of quality: (a) provide as much information as required, (b) do not provide more information than is required; (3) maxim of relevance: (a) be relevant; (4) maxim of manner: (a) avoid obscurity of expression, (b) avoid unnecessary ambiguity, (c) be brief, (d) be orderly.

Maxim as a rule in communication was divided by Grice into four categories; in a dialog, the maxim is still violated. In verbal communication, communication is based on the use of word standard. However, there is also a violation of quantities, qualities, relevance, and manner (Ephratt, 2012).

Research about the same themes have been done as follows; integrated neural network model for identifying speech acts (Kim & Kim, 2018), positioning of systemic intermediaries in sustainability transitions (Van Lente et al., 2020). Also, Maxim has been studied in several contexts, for instance, analysis of the advertising language (Pop, 2010), advertising language (Liu, 2012), investigating four maxims in psychological consulting (Li, 2008), analyzing the maxims in movies (Khosravizadeh & Sadehvandi, 2011).

From several related studies above, state of the art, in this research, is the act of humor of the big bang theory; the scriptwriter deliberately makes a dialogue with several violations intended to create a humorous situation that produces jokes that can be enjoyed by the viewers.

It is expected that this research can enrich the knowledge as regard the linguistic phenomena especially those which are related to speech acts.

METHODS

This study is a qualitative descriptive approach with content analysis technique (content analysis) and uses Speech acts theory in linguistics as the fundamental analysis. Speech acts theory is used to analyze words, sentences, and dialog in The Big Bang Theory showed on CBS TV. All data was analyzed based on the theories, then grouped in specific predefined categories. The categories can be revised and verified, along with the course of the analysis process.

The data in this study are in the form of words, phrases, and sentences collected from the characters' conversation in the program. The data source in this study is a video transcript of the Big Bang Theory program that showed on CBS under the episode of The Matrimonial Momentum, which downloaded from the CBS television station webpage.

Data collection technique was documentation and observation based on the video record, which documented from The

Big Bang Theory TV program. The data collection conducted by downloading transcribing The Big Bang Theory shows in a specified duration. The data analyzes was a transcription gained through a recording from The Big Bang Theory comedy shows.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Elements of Speech Acts

Each time the speakers deliver their speech, they act three actions at the same time, namely (a) locutionary acts, (b) illocutionary acts, and (c) perlocutionary acts. If the actors intentionally talk somethings directly, without any requirements for the speaker to carry out the contents of his speech, his intention is called the illocutionary act. If the speaker intends to express something directly, by using a distinctive power, which makes the speaker act according to what he is speaking, the intention is called illocutionary act. Meanwhile, if the speaker intends to cause an appropriate response or effect to the speech partner, the purpose is called the perlocutionary act.

Situation. This happens at the minutes of 13.33 at the Howard and Shelton apartment setting. The participants in this event are Sheldon and Sheldon's mother, Mrs. Cooper.

Events. Sheldon called his mother to inform that he has already separated with Amy.

At 'The apartment scene, the participant is Sheldon and Sheldon's mother, Mrs. Cooper. When they were interacting, Sheldon's goal is to inform directly to Sheldon's mother, Mrs. Cooper, that the relationship between Amy and Sheldon already ended. The spontaneous reaction of Sheldon's mother was shocked and asking about the fact of news. The way to interact is by being friendly and full of guidance. They used English orally to communicate with each other. The interaction occurred in two directions in the form of question-and-answer interaction.

Acts. Communication occurred between Sheldon and his mother, Mrs. Cooper. At the speech, Sheldon talked directly with appropriate sentences that explain about his relationship with Amy. His goal is to inform the news immediately to his, Mrs. Cooper. Sheldon's mother, Mrs. Cooper, as a speech participant, responded by saying that she was shocked and never imagine that could ever happen, but still, she soothed Sheldon to think deeply. The goal of Sheldon's mother, Mrs. Cooper is to make Sheldon feel not too bad with the fact that his relationship status with Amy has changed at this time.

Speech acts in scene interactions of '**The Apartment**". Locutionary acts from the statement were questions and answers from the dialog. Illocutionary acts which found were Sheldon's mother, Mrs. Cooper, who suggested Sheldon no to in a hurry to decide on something and ask if Sheldon was sure that this was over. Perlocutionary acts hoped from Sheldon's mother, Mrs. Cooper Sheldon

is to consider and think back his decision to separate with Amy. Sheldon chimed by stating that he would stop dealing with women as the way he stopped consuming Pop Rock because both women and Pop Rock candy had hurt him. The perlocutionary acts were that Mrs. Cooper believed that his decision was final.

Each person has a different ability on speech acts, although they are in the same situations and events. The person's soul itself influences the understanding of the speech acts. The ability to adapt and to speak of the speakers determined the sustainability of a speech actions. If there is a different meaning between speech acts and the opposite speakers' understandings, it means the sense of the speech was not correctly delivered. The fact fitted to the result of the study which stated that "the study about speech acts is significant to be learned and understood to get the messages of the speech" (Tutuarima et al., 2018).

Violation Forms of the Cooperation Principles

The interaction at The Big Bang Theory series, there was a maxim that applied and violated to create humor. The Big Bang Theory interaction used quantities, qualities, relevance, and manner maxim. Violating maxim also happens to support the success of the production process of a comedy series.

Quantities maxim, kind of violation of quantities maxim is sentences from speech acts in interaction between Amy and Stuart. On that interaction, there is a violation toward quantities maxim because the speech acts which delivered by Amy and Stuart contain clear information. Dialog between Amy and Stuart;

Amy : Oh. What was her name?
Stuart : Hey, it's a true story. I don't need the third degree

There is a violation of quantities maxim at the dialog above because containing unclear information. The theory of speech acts can be found in the speech act interaction role at the 'Howard and Bernadette's House.' Respond's sentences found from Amy is that Amy asked about Stuart ex-couple. But Stuart only replied that this was only a past story without answering the essence of Amy's question.

Qualities maxim, the description and analyzes of qualities maxim in the interaction between Sheldon and Amy related to true information which delivered by the speakers matched with the clear, concrete and measurable evidence.

The dialog between Sheldon dan Amy:

Sheldon : Boy, I'm glad we're going out again
Amy : We're not back together

At the dialog above, there is a violation of quality maxim because of the information is only an assumption that is not real. Based on that speech acts can be

concluded that the speakers gave dishonest and unproven information.

Relevance maxim, there was a violation toward relevance maxim at the situational speech acts. The violation occurred because the speakers give speech contribution which is not suitable to the topic. The speech acts which is irrelevant to the topic at the dialog between Penny and Leonard, as follows:

Penny : Did you feel guilty after kissing her?
Leonard : Yes. I felt guilty as soon as it happened.
I feel guilty every time I see her.

At the dialog above occurred violation of relevance maxim because Leonard did not answer based on the Penny's question.

Manner maxim, manner maxim violation happened because the speakers give information in an emotionally and uneasy tone. Listening to the speakers' angriness, the interlocutors provoked emotions so that they also speak uneasily or with sentiments. Violating the manner maxim can cause chaos.

Dialog below is the example of manner maxim:

Penny : What do you mean, every time you see her?
Leonard : What do I mean? Boy, that's a toughie.

There was a violation of the manner maxim above caused by Leonard answered Penny's question ambiguously and wordy. Relevance Maxim is a maxim that hopes the speakers have clear, understandable, unambiguous, and consecutive responses.

If, in a conversation, there is a deviation, it means there are some specific implications that the speakers would like to achieve. On the other hand, if there is not an implication, it means the speakers not cooperate. Shortly, it can be assumed that there will always principle work that speakers and interlocutors should do so that the communication runs smoothly. This statement is fit to the results of the study which explains that "at the pragmatical fields, it is suggested that to create success conversation, the speakers should involve cooperatively" (Tajabadi, Dowlatabadi, & Mehri, 2014).

Verbal Humor Categories

To create humor at The Big Bang Theory serial comedy, the scriptwriters intentionally generate a violation of speech acts principles, cooperative principles, and humor categories. The violations were due to create humor that can be enjoyed by the viewers. Dialogs below have the humor categories:

The wedding chapel scene
Leonard : They're running a little behind. Should be pretty soon.
Penny : Okay.
Leonard : ***Hey, if you're hungry, there's a breakfast buffet at the strip club next door.***
Penny : ***Thanks, but I don't like glitter on my scrambled***

eggs.

Leonard : ***I don't think the strippers prepare the meal, but okay. Look, it's not how I pictured it either, but I'm still glad we're doing it.***

Penny : *Me, too.*

Leonard : *You sure?*

Penny : *Yes.*

Leonard : *And you promise you're okay with everything from the car?*

Penny : *Oh, my God, would you stop bringing it up?*

Leonard : *You're right. I'm sorry. We have the rest of our lives to dredge stuff up from the past and fight about it. So what do you think? Should we run next door and grab a bite?*

Penny : *What if they call our names?*

Leonard : ***Oh, don't worry. They gave me this vibrating coaster.***

Penny : *Oh, and the fairy tale continues.*

From the dialog above, verbal humor categories were written in bold. The researcher tried to understand the attitude and speech acts of the societies when they interact with each other in a community. The observation result, as follows: Firstly, humor speech acts that the researchers found various such as the presence of parties who communicate humorously, emotionally, and ordinarily. Secondly, humorous utterances that are contained in The Big Bang Theory are diverse, such as the speakers spoke briefly following the wishes of the interlocutor, there is also a piece of redundant and vague information that cause misinterpretation.

The discourses contented forms of stimulation that have the potential to provoke a smile or a laugh response to the audience, also contain many implications to the conversation; as a result of deviations from the cooperation and politeness principles, even though the actors are unaware.

The success of humor to be considered humorous is caused by the implication of the conversation, along with the use of other linguistics aspects. Humor or parody is a complex phenomenon that depends on knowledge, memory, and the ability of the viewers to interpret the contents (Elizabeth, 2006).

CONCLUSION

The study is about the speech acts at The Big Bang Theory in CBS TV station, season 9, about The Matrimonial Momentum. The study consists of three speech acts, namely, locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary acts. While the violation cooperation principles consist of qualities, quantities, relevance, and *manner* maxim.

The highest violation was in quantity maxim. Each violation of the maxim has its impact, such as quantity maxim can cause ineffectiveness or convoluted conversation because of its excessive contribution. The quality maxim violation can cause misinformation because of the incorrect input. Furthermore, the breach of relevance maxim can increase communication failures because of the conversation interconnection between the speakers and the interlocuters. The last, the violation of the *manner* maxim can cause misinformation caused by the ambiguity context of the conversation to cause jokes and senses of humor.

Weaknesses in this article do not explain the function of speech acts, so in the future it is expected that there will be research related to the function of speech acts.

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FLOUTING MAXIM OF RELEVANCE IN SITUATIONAL COMEDY *MALAM MINGGU MIKO 2*

Rahmah Anindita
English Department, Faculty of Letters and Cultures, Universitas Gunadarma
Jl. Margonda Raya No. 100, Depok 16424, Jawa Barat
rahmawziu@gmail.com

Abstract

This research focuses on flouting relevance maxim uttered by the characters in the situational comedy of Malam Minggu Miko 2. The problems of the research are: (1) What floutings forms of relevance maxim are undergone by the characters in situational comedy Malam Minggu Miko 2? (2) What are the reasons of the characters flouting the maxims of relevance? The purposes of this research are: (1) To identify forms of flouting relevance maxims undergone by characters in situational comedy of Malam Minggu Miko 2 (2) To describe the reasons of the characters flouting the maxims of relevance. The method used in this study is descriptive qualitative method. This research used theory of Grice (1975). Results obtained from this research show that there are fourty data that represents of flouting maxim relevance. The data divided into two forms of flouting maxim of relevance, they are to change the subject (8) and give an irrelevant statement (32) and for the reason, there are nine type of the reasons of the characters flouting the maxims of relevance there are ten data of hiding the truth (25%), two data of saving face (5%), two data of feeling jealous about something (5%), two data of convincing the hearer (5%), two data of cheering the hearer (5%), seven data of mocking someone (17%), four data of teasing the hearer (10%), five data of lacking of knowledge (13%) and six data of to showing itself (15%). The reasons that are often used in this sitcom is hiding the truth.

Keywords: *flouting maxims, hiding the truth, situational comedy*

INTRODUCTION

In daily life, language is a tool of human beings to communicate. Without language, people will never be able to communicate one another. People need language to communicate, to interact, and to get information from others. The success of the communication depends on the relevance between the speaker and listener. They should apply the principles of cooperation between speaker and listener. This rule must be done to make the conversation between them go well. The principle of cooperation is part of pragmatics. Levinson (1983, p.5) defines pragmatics is the study of language use, that is the study of relevance between language and context which is basic to an account of language understanding which involves the making of inferences which will connect what is said to what is mutually assumed or what has been said before. To understand communication, context is very important because the speaker and listener must know the context in which the conversation takes place. Cook (1989, p.10) defines that the context is the unity of discourse with considering the word at large, and it is the influenced by the situation when we receive the message, cultural and social relevanceship within the participant, what we know and assume the sender knows.

To learn and understand language will make people understand the meaning of someone's conversation. Actually, language has implicit (contextual) and explicit meaning. Talking about implicit meaning, there are four principles of maxim. Those are quality, quantity, relevance and manner. The four principles of maxim must be fulfilled to make an ideal conversation. If the speakers do not fulfill the certain maxim, they will flout maxim principles. The phenomenon of flouting maxim can be occurs in the real life, movie, talk show and also in situational comedy (*sit-com).*

In Indonesia, sitcoms are very popular for many people, sitcom uses comedy genre in order to entertain the viewers. Comedy in film or sitcom is shown in dialogue or in behavior. Sitcom has a series of weekly shows based on a primary idea of humorous situation and characters. Since the first, sitcoms have been favored by Indonesians for example of very popular sitcom in its time there are, *Bajaj Bajuri, Suami-suami Takut Istri and Tetangga Masa Gitu*. As time goes by, there are many young creators who pack comedy in other forms to draw attention the audience with something "new", for example Raditya Dika, a young man who writes scripts, actor and becomes a director in a sitcom *Malam Minggu Miko 2.*

Malam Minggu Miko 2 is a very interesting thing among teenagers to adults, because the problem in sitcoms is a problem that often occurs in this era that is young singles who want to have a girlfriend but always fail or in nowaday popular as "sad boy". Thus the researcher interested in analyzing sitcom "Malam Minggu Miko 2" because the sitcom is very intriguing a lot of people and containing flouting of maxim. Cutting (2002) emphasizes that Grice stated when the speaker does not obey the maxims, the speaker flouts the maxim. As we know that there are four maxims; Quantity, Quality, manner, and Relevance but in this reserach the researcher limit the scope of the research, only analyzed one of flouting maxim, that is flouting of relevance maxim.

The main theory used in this research is the theory proposed by Grice (1975) about the cooperative principle which works on flouting maxims of quality, quantity, manner, and relevance. Because this research used the data of situational comedy, which is the genre used a comedy, thus in connecting flouting maxims and humor, the researcher also use the supporting theory proposed by Weiwei (2012) in which he correlates what's makes a humor, when there is a flouted maxim. In this study, to classify the reasons contained in the utterances of characters that flout the maxims, the researcher uses the theory of Christoffersen (in Tupan and Natalia 2008). It says that in real life situation, people tend to tell lies for different reasons. The following reasons will be used in the analysis to interpret the data. They are: hiding the truth, saving face, feeling jealous about something, satisfying the hearer, cheering the hearer,

avoiding to hurt the hearer, building one's belief, convincing the hearer.

METHODS

In this research, the researcher chooses descriptive qualitative method to analyze the utterance of the characters in sitcom of *Malam Minggu Miko 2*. Vanderstoep and Johnston (2009) proposed that descriptive research describes the attitudes and behaviors that observed during the observation. The researcher used all episode of sitcom *Malam Minggu Miko 2*. In conducting the research, the researcher collects the data by doing these several techniques chronologically as follow:1). watching per episodes sitcom of *Malam Minggu Miko 2; 2).* note-taking the dialogues of the characters; 3). writing all of the dialogues that show flouting maxim of relevance; 4). typing the english subtitle of the characters. The techniques that researcher uses in this research for analyzing the data are as follow: 1). identifying every dialogue which show the flouting maxim of relevance based on the theory; 2). listing the utterances, which contain flouting maxims of relevance; 3), identifying the reasons of the speakers for flouting the Cooperative Principle maxims from the contexts of dialogues; 4). analyzing flouting the maxims can prove humor; 5). making the conclusion from the results of the analysis.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Forms of flouting relevance maxim that occurs in sitcom *Malam Minggu Miko 2*

Flouting maxim relevance change the subject

In flouting maxim of relevance, there is a form of flouting maxim of relevance by changing the topic of conversation, examples of which we can see from the dialogues below:

(1) Atiek : *Eh mas Anca, tau gak hari ini hari apa?* (Anca, do you know what day it is today?)
Anca : ***Gimana kalo sekarang kita pulang aja?*** **(Let's just go home now)**

In this context, Anca flouts the maxim of relevance when he answered the question from Atiek, actually it was the code implied by Atiek about his birthday, because Anca already knew it and want to give surprise for her, Anca changed the subject so that his plan was successful.

Dovi : *Baju warna putih kesayangan gua mana ya?* (Where's my favorite white shirt?)
Anca : *Hah? Baju?* (Huh? Shirt?)
Dovi : *Iya baju putih yang sering gue pake.* (Yeah, the white shirt I always wear.)
Anca : ***Aduh saya sakit perut*** **(I have a stomachache)**

From conversation above, Anca flouts the maxim of relevance when he answers Dovi's questions about Dovi's clothes. Anca can't tell where his clothes are, so he tries to change the subject by saying that he suddenly has a stomachache.

Flouting Relevance Maxim Irrelevant statement

Not only changing the topic, but giving an irrelevant statement is also a form of flouting maxim of relevance which exists in this research. We can see from the dialogues below:

(1) Riri : *Thanks ya Dov, malem minggu udah mau kesini*
(Thanks Dov, this Saturday night, you want to visit me)

Dovi : *Santai aja, namanya juga naksir*
(Its okay, because I like you)

Riri : ***Bisa aja lo, gue gampar juga lo***
(Haha, I wanna hit you)

Riri flouts the maxim of relevance because when she responds to Dovi, the sentence " *Bisa aja lo, gue gampar juga* lo " is an irrelevant answer to respond to Dovi if in the context she likes Dovi too.

(2) Miko : *Mika, kenalin ini Dovi*
(Mika, Its Dovi)

Dovi : ***Iya mirip, turut berduka cita ya***
(Yes you look a like, I'm so sorry)

At the conversation above, Dovi's response to the Miko statement is a form of flouting maxim of relevance in the form of an irrelevant statement. That is, the words " *turut berduka cita ya* " that Dovi said should be addressed to the person who is grieving.

Reasons of flouting relevance maxim

In this research, the researcher finds the reasons of flouting relevance maxim showed by characters in this sitcom, the researcher used theory from Christofferson (in Tupan Natalia, 008).

Hiding the truth

Dovi : *Mas anca.*
(Anca.)

Anca : *iya mas?*
(yes?)

Dovi : *Baju warna putih kesayangan gua mana ya?*
(Where's my favorite white shirt?)

Anca : *Hah? Baju?*
(Huh? Shirt?)

Dovi : *Iya baju putih yang sering gue pake.*
(Yeah, the white shirt I always wear.)

Anca : ***Aduh saya sakit perut***
(I have a stomachache)

In the episode “Ratu Drama Fitri”, Dovi saw a video of tips and tricks to move on. One way was to throw away a favorite item from an ex, and Dovi thought that item was the clothes his ex-gave him. Meanwhile Anca was washing the clothes but unfortunately the Dovi's favorite clothes faded, Anca was very scared because the faded clothes were Dovi’s favorite clothes, then when Dovi asked Anca about his clothes, Anca tried to change the subject.

In conversation above Anca doesn't know the reason why Dovi asks his clothes, even though the reason that Dovi is looking for the shirt is because he wants to throw it away. Because Anca did not know the reason for Dovi, Anca was so scared. So, he flouted the maxim relevance that was answering Dovi's question by changing the subject. The reason that Anca flouted the maxim relevance was because Anca wanted to hide his mistake that he had worn off Dovi's favorite clothes.

Saving Face

In episode “Perempuan Jagoan Riri” Jasmin flouts maxim relevance by reason of saving face.

Miko : *Jasmine, kamu kenapa? Oh laper ya belom makan kan?*
(Jasmine, are you okay? Oh I see, You’re hungry right?

Jasmin : ***Kamu fitnah aku Miko?! Aku gasuka sama pohon itu***
(Are you suspecting me, Miko?! I don’t like that tree)

In conversation above Jasmin flouts maxim of relevance because she answers an irrelevant statement, it’s because Jasmin is a Miko's crush who is on a diet, since she is on a diet, he becomes very sensitive and easy to mad, so when something offends her, she will get angry easily. She says that she hates trees because she is on a saving her face so, Miko doesn't think she has a stomachache due to hunger.

Feeling Jealous About Something

The example of flouting maxim of relevance in the reason feeling jealous about something occurs in episode *“Ratu Drama Fitri”*

Miko : *Ini yang ikut kok cuma sedikit?*
(Only these people are joining?)

Fitri : ***Ya biarin, biar dikit juga jelek***
(Who cares? They’re ugly anyway)

Conversation above in the scene of episode “Ratu Drama Fitri”. Fitri is a crush on Miko. She is very drama queen. Fitri invited Miko to go to the gym, and when they arrived at the gym there were very

few people there, it makes Miko confused why there are so few people who came to the gym, but Fitri was overthinking, she thought that Miko asked that to saw another woman, so Fitri's answer was very irrelevant to Miko's question. It was because she felt jealous of Miko.

Convincing the hearer

The phenomenon of flouting maxim of relevance with reason to convincing the hearer occurs in the episode "Insomnia Helen". It happened in the dialogue below:

Dovi	: *Kita kapan belajarnya mbak?* (When are we gonna start studying?)
Helen	: *nanti dulu dong kita harus mengumpulkan mood kita dulu. Kita biarkan waktu berlalu* (Wait for a while we need to get in the mood first. Just let the time pass)
Dovi	: *ini kapan mulai ya? Tar bayarnya mahal* (Uhm. When are we starting? The fee would be expensive)
Helen	: ***gapapa kan*** **(It's nothing right)**

This dialogue is categorized as flouting maxim of relevance because it contains irrelevant utterance from Helen's answer. She flouts this maxim by her answer that does not have any relevance with Dovi's question. she should reply the time when will she start teaching. But in this dialogue, she answers it by saying "*gapapa kan*" which means it is irrelevant answer. Helen is a tutor who will teach Dovi about civil law courses, but when Helen teached him, Helen did with a very long method, while the payment she offered was calculated hourly and according to Dovi if Helen used long method in teaching, he was afraid the cost would be expensive. The reason she said that it is because she wanted to convince Dovi about the payment, and convince Dovi to make him believe that the longer he learns he will be smart.

Cheering the hearer

The phenomenon of flouting maxim of relevance with reason to Cheering the hearer occurred in the episode "Tetangga Baru Karin", it happens in the dialogue below:

Karin	: *Silahkan diminum kopi nya* (Go ahead, drink the coffee)
Dovi	: ***Ih Karin cangkirnya unyu banget sih*** **(Aww Karin, the cup is so cute)**

This dialogue is categorized as

flouting maxim of relevance because Dovi answer with changing the subject, Dovi said that because he wanted to cheering the hearer, because Karin had just become a new neighbor, so Dovi wanted to be friendly to his new neighbor.

Mocking someone

The phenomena of flouting maxim of relevance with the reason to mocking someone can be seen in the following dialogue:

Miko : *Mika, kenalin ini Dovi*
(Mika, Its Dovi)
Dovi : ***Iya mirip, turut berduka cita ya***
(Yes you look alike, I'm so sorry)

The dialogue above showed that Dovi flouted maxim of relevance because his answer is irrelevant statment, the dialogue is in the episode "*Kembaran Mika".* Mika is Miko's new friend. they have a lot in common, namely similar names, they both have cats, and they also have silly cousins and innocent helpers. Then Miko is invited to visit Mika's house, Miko invites Dovi and Anca because he is very happy that someone is very similar to her. Based on the context above, Dovi flouts the maxim of relevance because his answer is irrelevant. At that time Miko introduced Mika to Dovi, if we were looking it from the viewpoint of pragmatics, Dovi was flouting maxim of relevance by giving irrelevant answer. He must reply it with the answer "nice to meet you Mika" because based on the dialogue Miko is introducing Dovi to his new friend. So, Dovi is categorized as flouting maxim of relevance. The reason Dovi said "*turut berduka cita ya*" was, Dovi was mocking Miko, that it would be bad luck for that person to have the same thing as Miko.

Teasing the hearer

In the episode "*Presenter malam Sissy",* Dovi and Anca are watching their favorite quiz show because the show is hosted by a beautiful and sexy girl named Sisy. Dovi tried to take the quiz. luckily, Dovi got a call from the host

Dovi : *Halo?*
(Hello?)
Sisy : *Halo mas ganteng yang disana, siapa namanya?*
(Hey there, gorgeous, what's your name?
Dovi : *Dovi, ini beneran masuk TV suaranya?*
(Dovi, Is my voice really on TV?)
Sisy : *iya beneran dong, mas Dovi mau menangin apa nih? mobil, motor, atau yang lainnya?*
(Ofcourse, what do you want to win? A car? A motorbike? Anything else?)

Dovi : ***menangin hati kamu***
(I want to win... your heart!)

In the conversation above Dovi flouts the maxim of relevance because he answers something out of context, the relevance answer should be the prize provided in the show. the reason Dovi answers *"menangin hati kamu"* is because he tried to flirt sisy. Dovi tease her because he liked her so much.

Lacking of knowledge

The phenomenon of flouting maxim of relevance with the reason of lacking of knowledge occurs in the dialogue below

Anca : *Apa itu mas?*
(What's that)
Dovi : *Temen gue bego banget ca, ngirimin sushi dari Jepang*
(My friend is a fool, He sent me sushi directly from Japan)
Anca : ***Sushi? Tadi saya baru ketemu di pasar. Anaknya pak Tarno kan?***
(Sushi? I just met her at the market. Mr. Tarno's daughter, right?)

This dialogue is categorized as flouting maxim of relevance because it contained irrelevant utterance from Anca's answer. He flouted this maxim by his answer that does not have any relevance with Dovi statements. In this context, Dovi was talking about his friend who gave him Japanese food, that is sushi, but he answers it by changing the topic. He does not know that sushi is a food name. He thought sushi is the name of a woman he knows. The reason he flouts this maxim because Anca's lacking of knowledge about foreign food.

Showing itself

The way flouting maxim of relevance for reason feeling jealous about something occurs in the conversation below:

Dovi : *Mik pinjem kunci mobil lu dong gua mau ketemu Sissy*
(Mik, can I borrow your car? I'm meeting up with Sissy)
Miko : Sissy? Yang di TV itu?
(Sissy? The one on TV?)
Dovi : Iya
(Yes)
Miko : Kok bisa?
(How come?)
Dovi : **Dovi.**

The dialogue is in the episode "*Presenter malam sissy".* The dialogue above show that Dovi flouts maxim of relevance because his answer is irrelevant statment. In this context Miko asked how Dovi could

win the quiz and met the presenter Sissy. He should reply how could he win the quiz or he should say it was his luck. But in this dialogue, he answers it by saying "*Dovi*" which means it is irrelevant answer. The reason behind his answer is to show himself that he was so cool to win the quiz.

CONCLUSION

There are forty data that represents of flouting maxim of relevance in the utterances of the characters in this sitcom. The flouting maxim of relevance was divided into two forms, they are maxim relevance of changing the subject and irrelevant statement. The reason of flouting maxim is found nine categories. They are hiding the truth (10), saving face (2) feeling jealous about something (2), convincing the hearer (2), cheering the hearer (2). The researcher finds new reasons why the characters are flouting the maxim. There are, mocking someone (7), teasing the hearer (4), lacking of knowledge (5), and to showing itself (6). The reason that was often used in this sitcom is hiding the truth.

From those flouting relevance maxims in the sitcom "*Malam Minggu Miko 2*", it is proven that an irrelevant statement can create humor atmospheres and can be the reason why the characters is flouting maxim.

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THE STUDY OF SUBORDINATE CLAUSES IN CHINA DAILY NEWSPAPER

[1]*Ni Luh Satya Prabawati,* [2]*I Gusti Bagus Wahyu Nugraha Putra,* [3]*I Wayan Sidha Karya*
[123]*English Study Program, Foreign Language Faculty, Mahasaraswati Denpasar University*
Jl. Kamboja 11 A Denpasar, Bali
[1]*satyaprabawati24@gmail.com,* [2]*wahyunugraha1980@yahoo.com,*
[3]*wayansidhakarya55@gmail.com*

Abstract

Learning about subordinate clause it gives the understanding of the fuller description of the main clause. This study aimed to find out the types of subordinate clause in complex sentences found in China Daily Newspaper. The data was collected through library research. This study used qualitative analysis method to describe and analysis the data found. The theory proposed by Miller (2002) is used to analyze the types of subordinate clause in complex sentences. The data analysis was presented through formal and informal method. Based on the result, there were three types of subordinate clause found in China daily Newspaper, namely relative clause, adverbial clause, and complement clause. This research found 61 subordinate clauses of complex sentences. Among the three types of subordinate clause, Relative clause is the most frequently found as modifier which 32 data or 52% and followed by Adverbial clause which 20 data or 33%. While the least frequently found is Complement clause which 9 data or 15%.

Keywords: *China Daily Newspaper, subordinate clause, types*

INTRODUCTION

Syntax is one of the branches in linguistics that focused on the study of sentence structure. According to Radford (2004) Syntax is the study of the way in which phrases and sentences are structured out of words. To make the statement grammatically, it requires the combination of phrases, clauses and sentences. In learning syntax, it is not far away from sentence. According to Greenbaum & Nelson (2002) sentence is the largest unit that is described in grammar and expresses a complete thought. According to Stern (2003) there are three subclasses of sentences, namely simple sentence, multiple sentence, and elliptical sentence. Complex sentence is a type of multiple sentences. According to Diessel (2004) complex sentences are grammatical constructions consisting of multiple clauses. Complex sentence is a sentence that consists of one main clause and one or more subordinate clause. Main clause is a clause that can stand alone by itself but subordinate clause is a clause that cannot stand alone by itself. Subordinate clause is a clause that needs to join to the main clause and supporting by subordinate conjunction. According to Kroeger (2005) a subordinate clause is one which functions as a dependent, rather than a co-head. In learning subordinate clause, it can give us the understanding and give the fuller description and detail of a main clause. It also appears and is used in spoken language of daily communication and written language such as newspaper. The aim of this

study is to find out the types of subordinate clause in complex sentence.

There are several studies that related to the topic of this study. First, Mahardika (2018) in his thesis entitled *"Syntactical Analysis of Complex Sentence Found in Raven's Gate Novel by Anthony Horowitz"* which is discussed about the types of subordinate clause, grammatical function, and syntactic structure of the complex sentence found in Raven's Gate Novel by Anthony Horowitz. Second, Dwiardiana (2016) in his thesis entitled "*An Analysis of Complex Sentence Found in Online Newspaper "The Jakarta Post"*. His thesis discussed about the types of subordinate clause, grammatical function of each subordinate clause, and tree diagram of subordinate clause found in complex sentences used in online newspaper "The Jakarta Post". Third, Darmayanti (2016) entitled *"Syntactical Analysis of Complex Sentence Found in The Bali Time Newspaper"* discussed about the type of subordinate clause, grammatical function, and syntactic structure of complex sentence found in The Bali Time Newspaper.

The discussion in this research is focused on the types of subordinate clause in complex sentence found in China Daily Newspaper. This research used one theory in order to answer the problem of the study. The theory is proposed by Miller (2002) to answer the problem which is about the types of subordinate clause in complex sentence. According to Miller (2002) there are three major types of subordinate clause, namely Complement Clause, Relative Clause, and Adverbial Clause. Complement Clause is a clause that can modifies either verb or noun, become as a subject or an object. Relative clause is a clause that can modifies a noun and has a function like adjective. Adverbial clause is a clause that can modifies a whole clause. This research uses China Daily Newspaper as an object of this research. China Daily newspaper is English language newspaper in China that contains international forum and activities in China. China Daily Global Weekly is one of the editions. The reason for choosing China Daily Newspaper is because it is one of the foreign newspapers sold in Indonesia and many people read newspaper to get an updated and accurate information or news.

METHODS

China Daily Newspaper is used as data source in this research. The writer uses China Daily Newspaper Global Weekly, January 3-9, 2020. Life articles are chosen in this research because it contains many complex sentences and also provide the information about travels, arts, the developments and new projects. The method of collecting the data is used library research. In collecting the data, the newspaper is read intensively. Second, the writer takes a note and rewrites the complex sentence find in newspaper. Then, the data is classified based on their types of subordinate clause. In analyzing the data, descriptive qualitative method is used. The data found are presented in formal method and informal method.

Table 1. Types of Subordinate Clause Found in China Daily Newspaper

Types of Subordinate Clause	Quantity	Percentage
Complement Clause	9	15%
Relative Clause	32	52%
Adverbial Clause	20	33%
Total	61	100%

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this part the discussion focused on the types of subordinate clause by using the theory proposed by Miller (2002). The theory explained there are three types of subordinate clause in complex sentence, namely Complement clause, Relative clause, and Adverbial clause. Based on the data that were found, all types of subordinate clause were found. The data are described as the table 1 above.

Table 1 shows that there are 61 subordinate clauses of complex sentences found in China Daily Newspaper. The most frequently found as modifier is relative clause which 32 data or 52% from the total data and followed by adverbial clause which 20 data or 33% from the total data. While the least frequently found is complement clause which 9 data or 15% from total data. Furthermore, the analysis of subordinate clause in complex sentences found in China Daily Newspaper was explained as follow.

Complement Clause

According to Miller (2002:63) complement clauses were traditionally called 'noun clauses'. Complement clauses can modify either verbs or nouns, can be as a subject or an object in a clause. There are the data can be categorized into Complement clause. The analysis can be explained as follow:

> He told China Daily during his first visit to China *that he is enthusiastic about the project for many reason*.

The data above is called complex sentence. It consists of a main clause and one subordinate clause. The subordinate clause that marked by italic words belongs to complement clause. The main clause *He told China Daily during his first visit to China* is incomplete sentence that needs a modifier either noun phrase or clause to make the sentence grammatical. Therefore, the subordinate clause *that he is enthusiastic about the project for many reason* was added to modify the verb (told) of the main clause. The main clause embedded by subordinate clause that begins with complementizer *that*.

> During the China Science Fiction Convention in November, critics and researchers agreed *that Chinese science-fiction works are gaining more international attention than ever before*.

The data above is called complex sentence. It consists of a main clause and one subordinate clause. The subordinate clause that marked by italic words belongs to complement clause. The main clause *During the China Science Fiction Convention in November, critics and researchers agreed* is incomplete sentence that needs a modifier either noun phrase or clause to make the sentence grammatical. Therefore, the subordinate clause *that Chinese science-fiction works are gaining more international attention than ever before* was added to modify the verb (agreed) of the main clause. The main clause embedded by subordinate clause that begins with complementizer *that*.

> He added *that a large number of bronze Buddha statues were produced in an affiliated workshop at the Tashi Lhunpo Monastery.*

The data above is called complex sentence. It consists of a main clause and one subordinate clause. The subordinate clause that marked by italic words belongs to complement clause. The main clause *He added* is incomplete sentence that needs a modifier either noun phrase or clause to make the sentence grammatical. Therefore, the subordinate clause *that a large number of bronze Buddha statues were produced in an affiliated workshop at the Tashi Lhunpo Monastery* was added to modify the verb (added) of the main clause. The main clause embedded by subordinate clause that begins with complementizer *that*.

> He explained *that the gold plates and gold seal were chosen for the exhibition for their extraordinary historical significance*.

The data above is called complex sentence. It consists of a main clause and one subordinate clause. The subordinate clause that marked by italic words belongs to complement clause. The main clause *He explained* is incomplete sentence that needs a modifier either noun phrase or clause to make the sentence grammatical. Therefore, the subordinate clause *that the gold plates and gold seal were chosen for the exhibition for their extraordinary historical significance* was added to modify the verb (explained) of the main clause. The main clause embedded by subordinate clause that begins with complementizer *that*.

Relative Clause

According to Miller (2002:64) in older descriptions, relative clauses are called adjective clause, reflecting the fact that adjectives also modify nouns. Here are several data that can be classified into Relative clause:

> The **exhibition**, *which runs through feb 9,* includes a selection of work curated from three donations by the artist's family to the National Museum in 2012, 2014 and 2017.

The data above consists of a main clause and one subordinate clause which is containing relative pronoun *which.* The subordinate clause modifies the noun (exhibition) and completes the slot of subject of the main clause. Therefore, it belongs to relative clause.

> At the same time, he focuses on the farmers, soldiers, vendors and other common **people** *who were seldom portrayed in the classic paintings*, to create an emotional attachment with his audience.

The data above consists of one main clause and one subordinate clause. Relative pronoun *who* is used to connect the noun phrase to the subordinate clause. The subordinate clause here belongs to relative clause because it modifies the noun (people) of the main clause.

> Photographer Chen Yuefei spent about a month on the Greek island of Corfu trying to trace the steps of his favorite British author and naturalist, the late **Gerald Durell**, *whose books famously recount his childhood adventure there*.

The data above consists of a main clause and one subordinate clause which is connected by relative pronoun *whose.* The subordinate clause modifies the noun (Gerald Durell) and completes the slot of object of the main clause. Hence, it is called relative clause.

> For example, their app will promote **content** *that may appeal to specific users based on those algorithms*.

The data above consists of one main clause and one subordinate clause. Complementizer *that* is used to connect the noun phrase to the subordinate clause. The subordinate clause here belongs to relative clause because it modifies the noun (content) and completes the slot of object of the main clause.

> The **two places**, while separated by a vast distance, jointly tell the countries-old stories of the close connections between the Chinese central government and Tibet.

The data above consists of a main clause and one subordinate clause which is connected by complementizer *while.* The subordinate clause modifies the noun (two places) and completes the slot of subject of the main clause. Therefore, it belongs to relative clause.

> As a prelude to the Singles Day shopping festival in November, Qyer and online travel agency Fliggy held a three-hour **livestream** *which garnered over six million views*.

The data above consists of one main clause and one subordinate clause. Relative pronoun *which* is used to connect the noun phrase to the subordinate clause. The subordinate clause here belongs to relative clause because it modifies the noun (livestream) and completes the slot of object of the main clause.

> In 2019 alone, Qyer cooperated with more than **500 influencers**, *who traveled to over 50 cities in 30 countries, with support from over a hundred brands, across various fields, such as hotels and airlines.*

The data above consists of a main clause and one subordinate clause which is connected by relative pronoun *who.* The subordinate clause modifies the noun (500 influencers) of the main clause. Therefore, it belongs to relative clause.

> At the age of 7, Delcourt's parents accidentally took him to watch a **Frankenstein film** *which opened a new door for Delcourt*.

The data above consists of one main clause and one subordinate clause. Relative pronoun *which* is used to connect the noun phrase to the subordinate clause. The subordinate clause here belongs to relative clause because it modifies the noun (Frankenstein film) of the main clause.

Adverbial Clause

According to Miller (2002:65) the adverbial clauses modify verbs, but they modify whole clauses. Adverbial clause classified according to their meaning, such as adverbial clauses of reason, time, concession, manner or condition. Here are the data that can be categorized into Adverbial clause:

> Qinghai's oldest Buddhist temple is dedicated to Wencheng's month-long stay in Yushu *as she traveled from today's Xi'an, Shaanxi province, to Lhasa in the seventh century*.

The data above can be classified into complex sentence because it consists of one main clause and one subordinate clause. The subordinate clause here belongs to adverbial clause that modifies the whole clause. It begins with complementizer *as* in which it referred to the adverbial clause of time. Subordinate clause *as she traveled from today's Xi'an, Shaanxi province, to Lhasa in the seventh century* indicates the time that another event happened.

> He set up a publishing company specializing in comics as a "means to an end", *because he always wanted to edit comic books*.

The data above can be classified into complex sentence because it consists of one main clause and one subordinate clause. The subordinate clause here belongs to adverbial clause that modifies the whole clause of the

main clause. It begins with complementizer *because* in which *because* referred to the adverbial clause of reason. Subordinate clause *because he always wanted to edit comic books* gives the reason behind the statement in the main clause.

> The exhibition held in the Meridian Gate Galleries of the Palace Museum showcase 280 cultural relics, 77 of which come from the monastery *while the rest are curated from the permanent collection of the museum*.

The data above can be classified into complex sentence because it consists of one main clause and one subordinate clause. The subordinate clause here belongs to adverbial clause that modifies the whole clause of the main clause. It begins with complementizer *while* in which *while* referred to the adverbial clause of concession. Subordinate clause *while the rest are curated from the permanent collection of the museum* conveys a contrast statement with the main clause.

> Exchange between the two locations were frequents, *as Luo pointed out*.

The data above can be classified into complex sentence because it consists of one main clause and one subordinate clause. The subordinate clause here belongs to adverbial clause that modifies the whole clause of the main clause. It begins with complementizer *as* in which *as* referred to the adverbial clause of manner. Subordinate clause *as Luo pointed out* represents the way or manner between the two locations were frequents.

> The monastery is also an important locus for art and culture *as its collection contains a great number of works of ancient art from across the Himalayas*.

The data above can be classified into complex sentence because it consists of one main clause and one subordinate clause. The subordinate clause here belongs to adverbial clause that modifies the whole clause of the main clause. It begins with complementizer *as* in which *as* referred to the adverbial clause of reason. Subordinate clause *as its collection contains a great number of works of ancient art from across the Himalayas* gives the reason behind the statement in the main clause.

CONCLUSION

Three types of subordinate clause were found, namely complement clause, relative clause and adverbial clause. Based on the data found, all types of subordinate clause were found. It serves as modifier of complex sentence in life articles in China Daily Newspaper. There are 61 subordinate clause

of complex sentences found in China Daily Newspaper. Among the three types of subordinate clause, relative clause is the most frequently found as modifier which 32 data or 52% from the total data and followed by adverbial clause which 20 data or 33%. While the least frequently found is complement clause which 9 data or 15% from total data.

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THE ANALYSIS ECRANISATION OF PETER'S CHARATERIZATION AFFECTED BY HIS CONFLICTS IN THE NOVEL AND IN THE FILM ENTITLED *THE CHRONICLES OF NARNIA: PRINCE CASPIAN*

Deasmabella Charima
English Department, Faculty of Letters and Culture, Universitas Gunadarma
Jl. Margonda Raya No. 100, Depok 16424, Jawa Barat
deascharima@gmail.com

Abstract

This research aims at analyzing the process of ecranisation in the main character's conflicts and characteristics, Peter Pevensie, that occurs in the novel and the film. The reason for using conflict is because to know the character's characteristics can be seen from the way he deals with his conflicts. The data were taken from the novel The Chronicles of Narnia: Prince Caspian by C.S Lewis and film The Chronicles of Narnia: Prince Caspian by Andrew Adamson, because there are numerous differences, among them are Peter's conflicts and characteristics. The descriptive qualitative method is applied in this research. The results of this research show the process of ecranisation is reduction, addition, and variation. The process of ecranisation found psychological conflict, social conflict, and physical conflict. But the physical conflict did not find in variation. The main character's characteristics appeared in the novel comprise of wise, firm, responsible, and big-hearted. Whereas in the film the main character's characteristics describe as stubborn, arrogant, irritable, doubtful, wise, persistent, cautious, and big-hearted.

Keywords*: Characteristic, Characterization, Conflict, Ecranisation*

INTRODUCTION

Usually, when reading a novel, something that is described in a sentence will turn into a moving picture in our mind. However, when watching a film, the image appears directly before our eyes, as if we were watching it directly. It is just that the novel tells all the events in detail, while the film is not as detailed as the novel. The reason is that the film has a shorter duration than the novel. Reading a novel can be done for a long time, while a movie can only be enjoyed for about 120 minutes. This short film is in accordance with Effendy's theory. Effendy (as cited in Sugianto et al., 2017) says that the film technique, both the equipment and its settings has succeeded in displaying images that are getting closer to reality. In the dark atmosphere in the cinema, the audience witnessed a story that seemed to happen in front of them. Movies are enjoyed in cinema, which means that they have a short span of time in presenting the story. While a novel is able to depict the development of characters, complicated social situations, relationships involving the characters, and various complicated events that occurred several years ago in more detail Stanton (2012, p. 90). The novel is mentioned by the above theory that it has details in presenting its story and that means it cannot be just a short time. So that when the story in the novel

is turned into a film, there will be changes such as reduction, addition, and variation.

In every story that is presented both in the novel and in the film, it must have the characters of the story. Each character has their own characteristics. To find out what the characteristics of a character are, it can be seen from the words, actions, and conversations between characters which are usually called characterization. Characterization can essentially be divided into direct and indirect in describing the qualities of a character. Abrams (as cited in Suyatmi, 2017, p. 8) explains that characterization is the presentation of a character in a fictional story or drama in a direct or indirect way and invites the reader to interpret his quality through his words and actions.

There are two types of characterization described by Abrams (as cited in Rizkia, 2015, p. 12), namely telling and showing. In telling, the author intervenes authoritatively in order to describe, and often to evaluate, the motives and dispositional qualities of the character. In showing, the author simply presents the characters talking and acting and leaves the reader to infer the motives and dispositions that lie behind what they say and do. The author may show not only external speech and actions, but also the character's inner thoughts, feelings, and responsiveness. Can be concluded that characterization is in telling, directly explaining what the character is like by mentioning his physical or characteristic. Meanwhile, in showing, characterization describes the external and internal characters in their behavior indirectly.

Sayuti (2017, p.79) says that conflict is a conflict that occurs between a character and another character or with the natural surroundings. When reading or watching parts of the conflict (both physical and psychological) in the story, usually we, as readers or viewers, will feel the tension. This means arousing the emotions of the reader or viewer. So that the conflict in a story can be ascertained from life. Therefore, readers can be emotionally involved with what happens in the story.

The conflict itself can be divided into three, namely with oneself, with other characters, and with the natural surroundings. These three conflicts are called psychological conflict, social conflict, and physical conflict. The following is an explanation by Sayuti (2017, p.79) regarding the three conflicts, psychological conflict is usually in the form of a character's struggle against himself or herself so that he or she can resolve and determine what he or she will do. Social conflict regarding the conflict of figures concerning social problems. The last one is physical or element conflict usually occurs when a character is unable to control or take advantage of and cultivate the surrounding environment as it should be.

Many films such as *Harry Potter*, *Twilight*, and *The Hunger Games* have stories based on novels. The novel is the best-selling novel on the market, meaning that the novel

has its popularity in the readers. So that many film directors turn it into a film so that the success achieved by the novel is also achieved by the film. But not all films based on the best-selling novels can be as successful as the novels, such as the film *The Da Vinci Code*. This film is not successful because fans of the novel felt the film is not in line with expectations.

The novel into the film is a way of enjoying a literary work that can be called ecranisation. Ecranisation is a process of whitening or transferring or lifting a novel to film. The transfer from the novel to the white screen inevitably results in change (Eneste as cited in Mahardhika, 2018, p.6). From the transfer occurred a difference that could not be avoided. If we see the novel formed from written words, those words will form an image in the minds of its readers. Whereas in the film, the words in the novel are transformed into a form of moving images, so the imagination no longer appears in the mind but occurs directly before our eyes.

Ecranisation has been around since 1927 but ecranisation production has fluctuated in the following years. In the 1970s the production of ecranisation had increased. But unfortunately in 1993-2000, the production of ecranisation experienced a drastic decline. Then in 2008, the development of a novel into a film in Indonesia experienced success when the films *Ayat-ayat Cinta* and *Laskar Pelangi* appeared. This is following what Woodrich says (as cited in Kumara, 2019, p. 2) in 2008, the practice of ecranisation returned to being productive marked by the emergence of two films that achieved phenomenal commercial success namely *Ayat-ayat Cinta* by Hanung Bramantyo and *Laskar Pelangi* by Riri Riza.

Ecranisation has a process, namely reduction, addition, and variation. The reduction is a reduction in the element of the story when it is filmed. More specifically, the elements of the story in the novel are not in the film. The addition is the addition of a story element to the film. This element of the story was not in the novel before. The last variation is a modification of the elements of the story in the novel into the film. This is also said by Eneste. The reduction of the cutting element of the story is a literary work in the transformation process. The addition is a change in the process of transformation of literature into movie form, the director has a particular reason for doing the addition in the movie because of the addition was important from the point of the film. And variation allows certain variations between the novel and the movie. (Eneste, as cited in Triswela, 2016, p.62).

Much research has been conducted on ecranisation using Eneste's theory. Like the research conducted by Lusinda (2018) regarding ecranisation on the intrinsic elements of the London Love Story novel and film that has differences and similarities between the novel using a comparative descriptive method. The results found are

some changes from the novel to the film, variations on the intrinsic elements, the addition of characters, and some events in the film.

Furthermore, the research conducted by Kayyis (2016) discusses the reduction, addition, and variation on *Divergent* novel and film using a qualitative descriptive method. The results of this research are the reduction, addition, and variations do not occur in the theme, timing, and perspective. This happens only to events, characters, places, and language styles. Also, it is explained that reduction, addition, and variation affect changes in some intrinsic elements in novel and film.

Meanwhile, Triswela (2016) discusses ecranisation in the plot of *Breaking Dawn* novel and the film *Breaking Dawn Part 1*. The method used is a qualitative descriptive method. Triswela found the reduction, addition, and variation of story plots in the orientation, complication, and resolution phases of the novel and film from this research data. But in the conclusion phase, there is no reduction found.

The Chronicles of Narnia: Prince Caspian novel by C.S Lewis is a children's story about the world of fauns, satyrs, centaurs, and magic. Tells about the return of Peter, Susan, Edmund, and Lucy to Narnia to help Prince Caspian defeat Miraz who is Caspian's uncle. This novel is made into a film by director Andrew Adamson and released in 2008. Unfortunately, this film was not as successful as the first film, namely *The Chronicles of Narnia: The Lion, The Witch, and The Wardrobe*. The reason is that almost the entire story of this film is different from the novel. So that many readers of the novel are disappointed.

From the explanation above, this research is conducted because after reading the novel and watching the film *The Chronicles of Narnia: Prince Caspian* there is a very big difference in the elements of the story. The elements of the story in question are characteristic and conflict. More precisely Peter's characteristics who has a very big difference between the novel and the film. As well as the conflicts faced by Peter which will affect what his characteristics look like in the novel and the film. Therefore, the focus of this research is on ecranisation on Peter's characteristics seen from the conflicts he faced. Also, this research looks for any ecranisation processes that arise regarding Peter's conflict which will later be known as what his characteristics will be.

This research uses the ecranisation theory from Eneste, the characterization theory from Abrams, and the conflict theory from Sayuti. The consideration of using Eneste's theory because the theory discusses the changes that occur when a literary work is transferred to another work (novel to film). These changes can be seen from the ecranisation process, namely reduction, addition, and variation. Unlike the others, in his theory, Eneste explains about reduction, addition, and variation. The reason of using Abrams's theory is in this research looks for the characteristics of the

main character, which is the quality of himself as seen from the influence of the conflict that occurred to him. To find out the quality of the character's self, this research explores it from the characters' words and actions when facing conflicts that occur to them. This research focuses more on knowing the character of the conflicts he is facing. Sayuti's theory focuses more on the conflicts that occur in the character of the story.

METHODS

This research analyzed document data in the form of utterances and narratives from the novel *The Chronicles of Narnia: Prince Caspian by* C.S Lewis and the film *The Chronicles of Narnia: Prince Caspian* by Andrew Adamson. The novel was published HarperCollins Publisher in 2015 and the film was released on June 26, 2008 (United Kingdom). So this research used qualitative method because the data used is in the form of documents. To describe the results of the data, this research used a qualitative descriptive method.

The thing that is done in collecting data is reading the novel and watching the film *The Chronicles of Narnia: Prince Caspian* to understand all the contents of the story and the elements of the story. The data taken in the form of narration and conversation with the main character. After that, the data classified based on the ecranisation process, namely reduction, addition, and variation.

After the data was collected, the data were analyzed according to the theory used. The data to be analyzed first is data about the main character conflict in accordance with the ecranisation process. Then the characteristic data are analyzed from the conflict the main character faced. Finally, a conclusion is made about the results of the data analysis in order to prove that this research has concrete evidence. Then the data that is not found can be used as suggestions for other researchers.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The research reveals 11 data of reduction, 15 data of addition, and 3 data of variation in the conflict that occurred to Peter Pevensie. In reduction finds 1 data of psychological conflicts, 8 data of social conflicts, and 2 data of physical conflicts. In addition, finds 3 data of psychological conflicts, 11 data of social conflicts, and 1 data of physical conflict. And in variation shows 1 data of psychological-social conflict, 1 data of social-social conflict, and 1 data of psychological-psychological conflict. The physical conflict did not exist in variation. Here are the explanations:

Reduction

In reduction, the conflicts that occurred in the novel while in the film did not occur. Psychological, social, and physical conflicts were found in reduction. The following is an analysis of psychological conflict:

"I say," said Edmund as they walked away, "I suppose it is all right. I mean, I suppose you can beat him?"
"That's what I'm fighting him to find out," said Peter.
(p. 160, paragraph 2, line 5-7)

The conflict is psychological because Peter was fighting against himself who did not know whether he can fight against Miraz or not. So he overcame it by deciding to fight Miraz to find out whether he was able or not.

Next is an explanation of social conflict:

"Oh, what is the good?" said Susan.
"And as Edmund said –"
"I'm not saying it now," Edmund interrupted. "I still don't understand, but we can settle that later. I suppose you're coming down, Peter?"
"We must," said Peter. "Cheer up, Susan. It's not good behaving like kids now that we are back in Narnia. You're a Queen here. And anyway no one could sleep with a mystery like this on their minds."
(p. 26-27, paragraph 8-10, line 26-33)

The conflict that occurred is a social conflict because what happened to Peter and Susan had to do with social problems, namely disputes. The dispute in question was Susan's incompatibility with what Peter had decided to enter the treasure room.

The following is an analysis of physical conflict:

"Phew! This is pretty gruelling work," said Peter.
"Can't I row for a bit?" said Lucy.
"The oars are too big for you," said Peter shortly, not because he was cross but because he had no strength to spare for talking.
(p. 100, paragraph 1-3, line 1-5)

The conflict is physical because in that conflict Peter cannot control the nature around him so he is tired and does not want any disturbance because it will make him more tired.

Addition

In addition, the conflicts that occurred in the film while in the novel did not occur. Psychological, social, and physical conflicts were found in addition.

The result reveals psychological conflict occurred in Peter can be found in the scene from 01:20:31 - 01:21:10. Peter's act who looked back and forth between Susan and the trapped Narnians, was his act being doubt whether he had to run away with some Narnians, who had survived, or not. Even when he had made up his mind to leave the trapped Narnians, he still looked at them because he still had doubts about his decision.

The conflict is psychological because Peter is struggling against himself who doubts

what to do with the trapped Narnians. Then he overcame it by deciding to leave them even though he was still hesitant as seen from his attitude that continued to look at the Narnians who were trapped when Peter was already riding away.

In the scene from 00:09:57 - 00:10:40 Peter fought with other students on the platform. After the fight, he explained to his three younger siblings why he fought. The following is an analysis of social conflict:

Susan : "What was it this time?"
Peter : "He bumped me."
Lucy : "So you hit him?"
Peter :"No. After he bumped me, they tried to make me apologize. That's when I hit him."
Susan :"Really? Is that hard to just walk away?"
Peter :"I shouldn't have to. I mean, don't you ever get tired of being treated like a kid?"
(00:10:54 - 00:11:10)

The conflict that occurred was a social conflict because what happened to Peter and the students had to do with social problems, namely dispute. The dispute in question is in the form of physical contact caused by Peter's disapproval of giving in to apologizing for what he did not do.

The result reveals that physical conflict occurred in Peter can be found in the scene from 00:40:48 - 00:41:09. Peter had a physical conflict with the cliff because it was blocking their way and what Peter remembered about the road to the river Rush did not match reality, evidence that they were facing a cliff, and that is made Peter upset. He assumed the path he chose was right to get to the Rush River, this he did base on his knowledge of that place. Therefore, he vented his anger by refusing to admit his mistake he only said, *"I'm not lost"* (00:40:49) and blamed Trumpkin

The conflict is physical because in that conflict Peter cannot control the nature around him, namely on the cliff that blocked his path. So that he felt annoyed and took out his frustration at Trumpkin by blaming him.

Variation

In variation, the physical conflict did not occur. The results show variation in the psychological-social conflict, social-social conflict, and psychological-psychological conflict

The psychological-social conflict will be explained as follows:

In the novel, the type of conflict found is a psychological conflict that occurred between Peter and himself when he felt guilty for guiding them all on the wrong path.

I'm sorry," said Peter. "It's my fault for coming this way. We're lost. I've never seen this place in my life before." (p.109, paragraph 4, line 9-11)

After that Trumpkin also suggested they should go north to the Great River to cross. Peter thought Trumpkin's suggestion was right and so he advised the others to follow suit.

While in the film the type of conflict found is a social conflict that occurred between Peter and Trumpkin and Susan. With Trumpkin, Peter did not want to hear Trumpkin's words so they were lost. Evidenced by the following statements:

Trumpkin : "You're just going the wrong way."

Peter : "You last saw Caspian at the Shuddering Woods and the quickest way there is to cross at the river Rush.

Trumpkin :"But unless I'm mistaken, there's no crossing in these parts."

Peter :"That explains it, then. You're mistaken.

(00:40:54 - 00:41:08)

So, the conflict that occurred in the novel is psychological because Peter was struggling against himself who felt guilty for guiding them wrong. But Peter can overcome his guilt by admitted his mistake and apologized. Also, Peter corrected his mistakes by following Trumpkin's advice. Whereas in the film the conflict that occurred is a social conflict because Peter and Trumpkin and Susan have something to do with social problems, namely debate and dispute. The debate is about Peter felt that he was right in choosing the road to the Rush River but Trumpkin who thought Peter had chosen the wrong path to the Rush River with evidence of the cliffs blocking them. Meanwhile, the dispute in question was Susan giving Peter an insinuation about the cause of the river being eroded to reinforce Trumpkin's words that there was no way to cross the Rush River.

The social-social conflict will be explained as follows:

Both in the novel and the film, the type of conflict found is the social conflict that occurred between Peter and Lucy. Lucy saw Aslan across the cliff. She insisted that she saw Aslan on the other side and Aslan wanted them to follow him across the abyss. If there was Aslan on the other side, Peter and the others could not see it because only Lucy saw it. And if they wanted to go to Aslan, they had to cross a cliff which there was no way to cross. In the novel, when facing conflict, to resolve it Peter voted to others to produce a fair decision.

"You're the eldest, D.L.F. what do you vote for? Up or down?" (p. 112, paragraph 4, line 7-8)

While in the film, Peter heard Edmund and Trumpkin's opinions then considered them. The conflicts that occurred in the novel and the movie are social because Peter and Lucy have something to do with

social problems such as distrust. The distrust meant was that Peter not sure that there was Aslan across the abyss as Lucy had said. Meanwhile, Lucy was sure that Aslan is there.

The following is an analysis of psychological-psychological conflict:

Both in the novel and the film, Peter experienced the same conflict it was a psychological conflict with himself about his worries that might not be able to survive the duel against Miraz. In the novel, during a break from the duel, Peter chatted with Edmund about the power of Miraz. Peter admitted that Miraz was very strong and maybe he could not defeat him. Evidenced by the following statements:

> *While they're doing this, Edmund asked anxiously, "What do you think of him, Peter?*
> *"Tough," said Peter. "Very tough. I have a chance if I can keep him on the hop till his weight and short wind come against him - in this hot sun too. To tell the truth, I haven't much chance else. Give my love to – at home, Ed, if he gets me. Here he comes to the lists again. So long, old chap. Good-bye, Doctor. And I say Ed, say something especially nice to Trumpkin. He's been a brick."*
> (p. 164-165, paragraph 10-11, line 26-34)

While in the film, he had the same conflict. When the break from the duel, Peter said his concern for Edmund, about himself, could not survive the duel. Peter also felt sorry for Edmund because Edmund was always there to help Peter, whereas Peter had never done the same thing to Edmund. Evidenced by the following statements:

Peter	*:"What do you think happens back home if you die here? You know you've always been there and I never really"*
Edmund	*:"Save it for late"* (01:46:14-01:46:29)

So, the conflicts that occurred in the novel and the film are psychological because Peter is fighting against himself who is worried that he will not survive the duel against Miraz. But he managed to overcome his worries by accepted sincerely that his chances of survival were low and apologized to Edmund for his mistake before it was too late.

From the conflicts, it can be seen about Peter's characteristics. As in the section on reduction, it is explained that the characteristics are wise, firm, and responsible.

Wise

Wise can be started by producing a win-win solution to solve a problem. Peter suggested to a duel when he saw Trumpkin arguing with Edmund. It is seen from his statement,

> *“There is no good losing our tempers. Let's fit him out with fresh armor and fit ourselves out of the treasure chamber, and have a talk after that."* (p. 91, paragraph 10, line 29-31).

Peter did that because it was a decision that produced a win-win solution, the two parties can prove each other to help Caspian. Edmund can prove they were worthy while Trumpkin had proof that they were worthy to help Caspian and Narnia. He shows wise from the way he spoke and acted when facing his conflict.

Firm

Firm can be started by showing an authority as the leader to face and deal with a problem. Peter advised Susan not to be afraid because Peter has decided to find out the answer to the mystery they are facing. The decision he made was not just for him but for them together. It is seen from his statement,

> *“Cheer up, Susan. It's not good behaving like kids now that we are back in Narnia. You're a Queen here. And anyway no one could sleep with a mystery like this on their minds,"* (p. 26-27, paragraph 10, line 30-33).

His attitude towards Susan showed that he was firm in the sense that he showed his authority as an older brother, he tried to advise his sister and gave understanding why Susan should not be afraid. He shows firm from the way he spoke and acted when facing his conflict.

Responsible

Responsible can be started by one's own willingness to be held accountable and to realize that the other party will require dedication or sacrifice. As Peter did, he refused Lucy's help even though he was tired. Peter was responsible because he cared about the condition of Lucy, Trumpkin, Edmund, and Susan, who cannot replace his job. It was not because they did not want to, but because the circumstances made them unable to replace what Peter was doing. It can be seen from Peter's words,

> *"The oars are too big for you," said Peter shortly, not because he was cross but because he had no strength to spare for talking,* (p. 100, paragraph 3, line 4-5).

He shows responsible from the way he spoke and acted when facing his conflict. Meanwhile, in the addition section, Peter’s characteristics are stubborn, arrogant, wise, irritable, doubtful, persistent, and cautious.

Stubborn

Stubborn can be started by choose violence in solving problems rather than succumbed, despite being in the right position. Peter was being stubborn because he

will not budge and apologized for what he did not do. This is evident from the words of Peter,

> *"No. After he bumped me, they tried to make me apologize. That's when I hit him,"* (00:10:58 – 00:11:04).

He was steadfast in his stand where he was innocent and did not start a fight even though it would be wiser for him if he apologized to avoid trouble. Even when Susan advised Peter to ignore them, Peter insisted that he was innocent and he was tired of being treated like a child in the sense that he had to yield. He shows stubborn from the way he spoke and acted when facing his conflict.

Arrogant

Arrogant can be started by did not want to admit a mistake has been done. When Trumpkin told Peter in front of the cliff,

> *"You're just going the wrong way,"* (00:40:50 – 00:40:55)

making Peter even more upset. Trumpkin confirmed his mistake by telling Peter that the path he chooses was wrong because the Rush River could not be crossed and it meant they had to find another way. Previously Trumpkin had warned Peter but he did not follow Trumpkin's advice, it was proven at 00:40:34 Susan said, *"I wish he would just listen to the DLF* (Trumpkin) *in the first place*" because Susan felt strange about the way they went through. Instead of admitted his mistake, Peter blamed Trumpkin, seen from his statement, *"That explains it, then. You're mistaken,"* (00:41:07 – 00:41:09). He acted arrogantly because he did not want to admit his mistake that can harm both himself and others, instead he blamed others for the mistake he made himself. He shows arrogant from the way he spoke and acted when facing his conflict.

Irritable

Irritable can be started by easily offended by someone. This happened when Caspian thought that Peter was older than him. Peter was so offended that he said,

> *"If you like, we could come back in a few years,"* (00:55:03 – 00:55:07).

Peter knew they were young, but that did not mean they could not do the great and wise things Caspian might have thought when he thought that Peter and his younger siblings were much older than he was. Even though Caspian was just surprised, there was no intention to offend. It is seen from his surprised expression, and said,

> *"No. That's all right. You're just ... You're not what I expected,"* (00:55:07 – 00:55:13).

So, Peter did not filter Caspian's words beforehand so he was easily offended. He shows irritable from the way he spoke and acted when facing his conflict.

Doubtful

Doubtful can be started by hesitant in accepting offers of help from someone. This was done by Peter when he seemed to hesitate in front of The White Witch who offered to help him. Peter realized that he needs help, but not help from The White Witch but Aslan. Unfortunately, only The White Witch offered to help, while Peter did not know where Aslan is. That made him doubt. He knew the White Witch was very evil and it was because Aslan, the White Witch can be defeated and that means if Peter wanted to help Narnians he needed Aslan's help, not the White Witch. This happened at 01:30:22-01:30:56 minutes. Peter was silent when The White Witch offered to help. The White Witch convinced Peter that he cannot do it all alone. Then Peter lowering the sword he drew towards The White Witch. But he still did not answer whether he accepted or refused help from The White Witch. He shows wise from the way he acted when facing his conflict.

Persistent

Persistent can be started by setting his or her heart on his or her decision. Before the duel began, Miraz advised Peter to surrender. But Peter refused, he said,

> *"Well, feel free"* (01:40:56 – 01:41:02).

He said that because he already set his heart on the choice he made. He also tried hard to carry out what he had decided seen as evident from his words when Miraz asked,

> *"How many more must die for the throne?"* and Peter immediately replied, *"Just one"* (01:41:03 – 01:41:08).

Then he prepared to strike the first attack on Miraz, as a form of action that he has set his heart on his choice. He shows persistent from the way he spoke and acted when facing his conflict.

Cautious

Cautious can be started by attentive to a possible danger that he or she will face. When Peter and his army were increasingly pressed. They were outnumbered. Peter began to worry that they all cannot survive without Aslan's help. Can be found in the scene from 01:56:17 - 01:58:43. Peter looked at Miraz's troops slowly advancing. When the archers and griffins fell in front of Miraz's troops, Peter immediately looked at Susan with a worried expression as he said, *"Lucy"*. However, Susan could only shake her head to show that she did not know where Lucy was. Then Peter looked again at the approaching Miraz army with an expression of worry and contemplation, showing that he was thinking of a way to save himself and his troops. At the entrance, the cliff collapsed with a catapult from Miraz's troops so they could not enter. Peter also looked back at Miraz's

troops who were now surrounding them with a thoughtful expression as he thought about how they survived. After Edmund and Susan stood beside him, Peter saw Edmund with a determined expression, indicating that it was time for them to attack until Lucy and Aslan came to their aid or died.

But he can overcome his worries by finding ways and considering the dangers that will occured from each of the options available. This proves that Peter has a cautious characteristic because he tries to be careful in making decisions. At that time, he was faced with a life and death situation so what he decided was to survive. He shows cautious from the way he spoke and acted when facing his conflict.

In the variation section, Peter's characters are big-hearted, wise, and arrogant. The following is an explanation of the characters in the variation section.

Big-hearted

Being big-hearted can be started by sincere in accepted the situation that did not expect and sincere in admitted mistakes. In the novel when during a break from the duel, Peter chatted with Edmund about the power of Miraz. Peter admitted that Miraz was very strong and maybe he could not defeat him. Therefore, Peter realized and accepted sincerely about his situation that his chances of survival were very small and therefore he also asked Edmund to give his love to others if he is not saved. As Peter said,

> *"Very tough. I have a chance if I can keep him on the hop till his weight and short wind come against him – in this hot sun too. To tell the truth, I haven't much chance else. Give my love to - at home, Ed, if he gets me. Here he comes to the lists again so long, old chap Good-bye, Doctor. And I say, Ed, say something specially nice to trumpkin He's been a brick."* (p. 164-165, paragraph 11, line 28-34).

While in the film, when the break from the duel, Peter said his concern for Edmund, about himself, could not survive the duel. Therefore, he was aware and dare to admit that he made a mistake against that person. In this case, he felt guilty to Edmund because, in previous scenes, Peter always did not admit his mistakes and defeat. This is evident from what Peter said to Edmund,

> *"What do you think happens back home if you die here? You know you've always been there and I never really ... "* (01:46:14-01:46:25).

It proved that Peter had a big-hearted characteristic because he was aware and dare to admit that he made a mistake against that person. In this case, he felt guilty to Edmund because, in previous scenes, Peter always did not admit his mistakes and defeat. He shows big-hearted from the way he spoke and acted when facing his conflict.

CONCLUSSION

This research reveals data which that contained the ecranisation character of the main character from his conflicts. Eneste's theory is used to find the ecranisation process whose results are reduction, addition, and variation. Also, Sayuti's theory is used to find the types of conflicts Peter faced, including psychological conflict, social conflict, and physical conflict. The research reveals 11 data of reduction, 15 data of addition, and 3 data of variation in the conflict that occurred to Peter Pevensie. In reduction finds 1 data of psychological conflicts, 8 data of social conflicts, and 2 data of physical conflicts. In addition, finds 3 data of psychological conflicts, 11 data of social conflicts, and 1 data of physical conflict. And in variation shows 1 data of psychological-social conflicts, 1 data of social-social conflict, and 1 data of psychological-psychological conflict. The physical conflict did not exist in variation.

From the conflicts found, Peter had wise, firm, and responsible characteristics in the reduction section. Stubborn, arrogant, wise, irritable, doubtful, persistent, and cautious in terms of reduction. Meanwhile, in the variation section, Peter's characteristics are big-hearted, wise, and arrogant. So it can be concluded that Peter's characteristics in the film are more likely to indulge in his emotions and consider himself the greatest. This did not show the wise, clever, and great character of Peter as in the novel. Although several conflicts show Peter's characteristics as wise, persistent, cautious, and big-hearted, the characteristics of Peter in the film is predominantly arrogant. The characterization method found is the method of showing through the words and actions of the main character when facing a conflict. Telling method was not found.

There is no physical conflict was found in the variation section. So, the issue of physical conflict in the variation section can be explored in more detail using different sources. Besides that, there was no characterization of Peter's characteristics in the form of telling method. This issue can be examining in detail using different data. Also, other research can explore ecranisation with different aspects such as plot, theme, or moral messages, both using the same novel and film or different from this research.

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AN ANALYSIS OF DEIXIS EXISTED ON ARTICLES AT *JAKARTA POST*

Maria Ramasari
English Education Study Program, STKIP PGRI Lubuklinggau
Mayor Toha Street, Air Kuti, East Lubuklinggau 1, Lubuklinggau City, Sumsel 31625
mariaramasari@gmail.com

Abstract

The use of deixis on every language has different forms including English because of the various different context, such as grammatical rules and also background of culture or custom in society. This research is conducted to identify and analyze the forms of Deixis existed on Articles at Jakarta Post as contextual information. Research method of analyzing data used was descriptive qualitative research. Human instrument and text analysis are used as instruments of collecting data. Based on the data analyzed, it was found that pronoun of person deixis was most frequently used (existed) as second person deixis, third person deixis, possessive personal plural person deixis, and reflective personal person deixis that was used as reference to participant role of a referent for describing the speaker, the addressee and referent which are neither speaker nor addressee in written forms. In addition, the deixis with focus on time was also existed on Jakarta Post's articles as the moment of utterance which is the coding time (the time of utterance conveyed by informants) and receiving time (the time of recovery of information by the hearer who got the information). The deixis of place that was existed on articles of Jakarta Post, was deictic reference to describe the current locations of informants indicated.

Keywords: *analysis, article, deixis, jakarta post*

INTRODUCTION

Linguistics is the study of language. A lot of language in the world and every language has a characteristic and specific pattern which is distinguish with the other langugaes. However, from the diferrences that remain will be found in the equation that are universal. Characterize the universal language then will be the object of study of linguistics. The study of language is conducted within the field of linguistics. Contrary to popular belief, linguists are not necessarily polyglots – individuals fluent in many languages. Instead, their primary interest is the scientific study of language (Meyer, 2009). Linguistics has many parts, there are Phonetics, Phonology, Morphology, Syntax, semantics and pragmatics.

Pragmatics is a study about how the context effect the participants said in interpreting the phrase or the study of the meaning in relation to the situation of speech. According to Yule (2006) Pragmatics is the study of "invisible" meaning, or how we recognize what is meant even when it isn't actually said or written. In order for that to happen, speakers (or writers) must be able to depend on a lot of shared assumptions and expectations when they try to communicate. The investigation of those assumptions and expectations provides us with some insights into how more is always being communicated

than is said. There are three kinds of pragmatics such as speech act, implicature and deixis.

Deixis is the most obvious way to describe the relationship between language and context in the structure of the language itself. The words like I, here and now are the word deixis. These words have not referent is fixed. The referent of the worl I, here, now can be aware of its meaning if known also whom, place, and time when the words were spoken. So that became the center og oriantation deixis is a native. Deixis is pervasive in language, probably because, in indicating when, where, who, what, and so on, it is very useful to start with the coordinate of the situation of utterance (Griffiths, 2006). In addition, according to Yule (2006) There are some very common words in our language that can't be interpreted at all if we don't know the context, especially the physical context of the speaker. These are words such as here and there, this or that, now and then, yesterday, today or tomorrow, as well as pronouns such as you, me, she, him, it, them. Some sentences of English are virtually impossible to understand if we don't know who is speaking, about whom, where and when.

Furthermore the researcher was interested to investigate the use of deixis existed in the articles at *Jakarta Post*. *Jakarta Post* is one of newspapers in Indonesia that uses English written form. There are the lot of articles as column in the *Jakarta Post*, such as business, lifestyle, politics, world, sport, and so on. *Jakarta Post* is published in both printed and non-print editions (online) within one week. Two similar utterances that have similar meaning, can have two different referents: two different individuals in the external world to which the phrase refers, or points. The ability of words to refer is known as referential deixis. Two other types of deixis – spatial and temporal deixis – specify how words can situate language in space and time (Mayer, 2009).

METHODS

Descriptive qualitative research was used as research method to describe the result of this research naturally as the data found without any manipulation. It was caused language studies are classified as social science; this phenomenon usually chooses of qualitative as a methodology to explore the general problems. Therefore, this study uses descriptive qualitative design because the data of this study are from the text is not statistically analyzed. Frankel and Wallen (2009:422) state that the descriptive qualitative research is a method which focuses on words matter than numbers and there is no statistical procedure.

After the data have already identified and classified, the researcher analyzed the data. In analyzing the data, there were several steps that were used by the researcher, they were as follows: 1). Identification, Firstly, the researcher read the articles at *Jakarta post*.

Then, the researcher identified by underlining the deixis existed on the articles analyzed; 2). Classification, In this step, the researcher selected to classify of deixis used. The researcher classified them based on the types of deixis. The types are place deixis, time deixis, and person deixis;3). Reduction, Next, the researcher reduced the data that were not needed. It was because the researcher only put the data which were categorized into deixis classification.4). Description, the researcher described the data by explaining the types of deixis classification found in detailed; 5). Conclusion, Finally the researcher made a conclusion as the result of this research about the deixis used in articles at *Jakarta post* after analyzed the data.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The reseacher analyzed to find out the deixis existed on some articles in City Column at *The Jakarta Post* on (Friday Nov 15th, 2019, Tuesday Nov 19th, 2019, Wednesday Nov 20th, 2019 and Thursday Nov 21st, 2019).

***Jakarta Post* City Column on Friday Nov 15 th , 2019**

Affordable Housing for all 'doable': urbanists

This will take a long time," Joko said at a discussion on housing at SBM ITB Jakarta campus in South-Jakarta on Tuesday.

Deixis classification : Deixis of time

This text its referent can not be found from the immediate context. The reader not know the meaning of "long time" it was how long the time if one month, two month or six month.

Other-wise, people will be reluctant to (sign up with) the city's housing programs," he added.

Deixis classification : deixis of person

This text its referent can be found from the immediate context. After reading a whole text, the reader found out that the meaning of the "he" is Joko.

The jakarta administration finished building this year its first zero down payment, low-cost apartement complex: Klapa Village in Duren Sawit, East Jakarta.

Deixis classification : Deixis of time

This text its referent can not be found from the immediate context. The reader not know the meaning of "this year" it was year 2019 or 2020.

When contruction was finished, the 1000 families could be given two apartements each, one for them to live in and the other for renting out.

Deixis classification : Deixis of person

"them" are the plural personal pronoun. The adjective possessive from

them which is originated from pronoun they. It refer to occupant of apartement.

The new housing project should definitely be vertical, and be mixed used areas that are integrated with public facilities like markets, and [public transit hubs],"he added

Deixis classification : deixis of person

This text its referent can be found from the immediate context. After reading a whole text, the reader found out that the meaning of the "he" is Mulya

He continued that the bottom two to three floors of the towers could be opened as a retail space that could be leased to the appartement's residents for starting new businesses.

Deixis classification : deixis of person

This text its referent can be found from the immediate context. After reading a whole text, the reader found out that the meaning of the "he" is Mulya

That way, we will solve several problems simultaneously.

Deixis classification : deixis of person

This text its referent can be found from the immediate context. After reading a whole text, the reader found out that the meaning of the "we" are Mulya and Joko

We have to be realistic. Private enterprises like us are money-oriented simply because it's what allows us to survive," he said.

Deixis classification : deixis of person

"we" in this text its referent can be found from the immediate context. After reading a whole text, the reader found out that the meaning of the "we" are Mulya and Joko. "us" are the plural personal pronoun. Which is originated from pronoun we. Its refer to Mulya and Joko. this text its referent can be found from the immediate context. After reading a whole text, the reader found out that the meaning of the "he" is Mulya this text its referent can be found from the immediate context. After reading a whole text, the reader found out that the meaning of the "he" is Mulya

We're confused as to how to make sure that every developer pay their contribution right away.

Deixis classification : deixis of person

This text its referent can be found from the immediate context. After reading a whole text, the reader found out that the meaning of the "we" are Mulya and Joko.

All the city can do is to limit their [noncompliant developer] access to

obtaining new building permits. They must pay up firts before they [are allowed to] start another project," he added.

Deixis classification : deixis of person

"their" are the plural pronoun. The adjective possessive from their which is originated from pronoun they. After reading the whole text the reader found out that their noncompliant developer. "they" are the plural personal pronoun. It refer to noncompliant developer. this text its referent can be found from the immediate context. After reading a whole text, the reader found out that the meaning of the "he" is Mulya

Central Jakarta's Kampung Hujau Berseri Promotes Green Lifestyle

Although it has been a decade, the community's focus shifts frome time to time.

Deixis classification : Deixis of time.

This text its referent can not be found from the immediate context. The reader not know the meaning of "time to time".

Back then, Aan said, they had focused on campaigning for clean and healthy behavior.

Deixis classification : Deixis of time and deixis of person

"they" are the plural personal pronoun. It refer to community unit (RW) 3 in Cempaka Putih district, central Jakarta.

It takes a long time to raise awareness in people, and we've come a long way to this point," he told *The Jakarta Post*.

Deixis classification : Deixis of time and deixis of person

"long time" its referent can not be found from the immediate context. The reader not know the meaning of long time like one hour, two hours or so on. And "we" are the plural personal pronoun. It refer to Aan Ardjali a resident of neighborhood unit (RT) 9 and the former head of RW 3.

I heard they receive 7000 tons of waste a day. We will eventually have two find ways to reduce the amount of waste we generate.

Deixis classification : Deixis of person

"I" as the first person singular personal pronoun. It refer to Aan Ardjali. And than "they and we" are plural personal pronoun. "They" refer to community unit (RW) 3 in Cempaka Putih district, central Jakarta. And "we" refer to Aan Ardjali a resident of neighborhood unit (RT) 9 and the former head of RW 3.

We cannot rely on the goverment alone," Aan said.

Deixis classification : Deixis of person

"we" are the plural personal pronoun. It refer to Aan Ardjali a resident of neighborhood unit (RT) 9 and the former head of RW 3.

In the hot and dry season like these months, plants tend to shed their leaves so often.

Deixis classification : Deixis of time and deixis of person

"these months" its referent can not be found from the immediate context. The reader not know the meaning of these month like january, march or so on. And "their" are the plural pronoun. The adjective possessive from their which is originated from pronoun they. After reading the whole text the reader found out that their as a plants.

She keeps them in a small house with mesh around it. Roughly, a kilogram of larvae can process 3 to 5 kilograms of organic waste," she said.

Deixis classification : Deixis of person

"she" as the singular personal pronoun. It refer to Rita Septiani is a another resident. The adjective possessive from them which is originated from pronoun they. Them Refer to community unit (RW) 3 in Cempaka Putih district, central Jakarta.

However you have to pay attention to the larvae's color. The amount of waste they can process depend on their color.

Deixis classification : Deixis of person

"you" as the second person singular personal pronoun. It refer to people. "They" as plural personal pronoun. It refer to lavae and "their" are the plural personal pronoun. The adjective possessive from their which is originated from pronoun they. It refer to larvae.

Then they will became flies, lay eggs and produce more larvae.

Deixis classification : Deixis of person

"They" as plural personal pronoun. It refer to lavae.

We turn the organic waste into fertilizer for the plants we grow.

Deixis Classification : Deixis of person

"we" are the plural personal pronoun. It refer to Rita also manages of the composters in the area.

We have decided to start cultivating food that can be produced at home.

Deixis Classification: Deixis of person and deixis of place.

"we" are the plural personal pronoun. It refer to Rita also manages of the composters in the area. And "at home" which is an adverb of place but the reader not know the refer of the home.

If you buy it at the large markets, they sell it in nondegradable packaging that you will throw out," said Aan, while showing *The Jakarta Post* what kind of plants the community is producing.

Deixis Classification: Deixis of person.

"you" as the second person singular personal pronoun. It refer to people. And "They" as plural personal pronoun. refer to community unit (RW) 3 in Cempaka Putih district, central Jakarta

You can see on the gates; we have decoration made from plastic bottles.

Deixis Classification: Deixis of person.

"you" as the second person singular personal pronoun. It refer to people. And "we" are the plural personal pronoun. It refer to Rita also manages of the composters in the area.

Plastic cups can be used [....] for our hydroponic farm," Aan said, pointing out the mentioned material as he walks around the area.

Deixis Classification : Deixis of person.

"our" are the plural personal pronoun. The adjective possessive from we which is originated from pronoun we. Its refer to Aan. And "he" as the singular personal pronoun. It all refer to Aan.

We have a waste bank, too, as way to saparate nonorganic waste. People put their plastic bottles, cardboard, glass bottles and much more in the waste bank.

Classification : Deixis of person.

"we" are the plural personal pronoun. It refer to Aan. And then "their" are the plural personal pronoun. The adjective possessive from their which is originated from pronoun they. It refer to people.

According to their observation, Aan and Rita both admitted some of their fellow residents were not fully committed to the lifestyle of the program.

Classification : Deixis of person.

"their" are the plural personal pronoun. The adjective possessive from their which is originated from pronoun they. It refer to Aan and Rita.

Convicing people to get into this kind of lifestyle is a challange, but as long as you have will and consistency in

doing so, you will eventually inspire others.

Classification : Deixis of person.

"you" as the second person singular personal pronoun. It refer to people.

Just do whatever you are doing. If you're doing the right thing, like a ripple some good will come out it," Rita added.

Classification : Deixis of person.

"you" as the second person singular personal pronoun. It refer to people.

***Jakarta Post* Column City on Tuesday Nov 19th, 2019**

Jokowi Praises Curved LRT Overpass. ***Engineering feat designed by Arvila Delitriana***

The contruction work was done segment by segment with post tensioning to make sure that each sections is balanced from each side of the contruction until they meet in the middle.

Classification : Deixis of place and deixis of person.

"each side and the middle" which are adverb of place. The reader not know the refer of each side and the middle.

"They" as plural personal pronoun. It refer contruction.

The geometry calculation and control must be calculated well, so they can meet in the middle," the engineer told *The Jakarta Post* on Thursday.

Classification : Deixis of place and deixis of person.

"They" as plural personal pronoun. It refer contruction. "the middle" which are adverb of place. The reader not know the refer of the middle.

So, when the weight of the LRT rolling stock burdens the track, the bridge will able to hold its weight," she said.

Deixis classification : Deixis of person

"she" as the singular personal pronoun. It refers to Arvila.

Arvila expressed appreciation for AHDI letting her realize her designs.

Deixis classification : Deixis of person

"her" as the singular personal pronoun. The adjective possessive form she which is originated from the pronoun she. It refer to Arvila.

"The records are essentially to prove that Adhi Karya could translate my design into a real bridge for use," Arvila said.

Deixis classification : Deixis of person

"my" as the singular personal pronoun. The adjective possessive form I which is originated from the pronoun I. It refer to Arvila.

Expats, Locals Flock to Jakarta's Christmas Markets

German national Thomas Weinmuller, however, faced a differentsituation ahead of the yearend holiday season in Indonsia, where he had been living for nearly two years: A christmas market is rarely found here and if there is one, it is held on a bright, sunny day.

Deixis classification : Deixis of person and deixis of place

"he" as the singular personal pronoun. It all refer to Thomas Weinmuller. And "here" as the adverb of place. Its referent can be found from the immediate context, after reading the whole text that

here refer to Indonesia.

The 49-year-old father of two said that he usually started decorating his house at the end of November in his home country

Deixis classification : Deixis of person

"he" as the singular personal pronoun. It all refer to Thomas Weinmuller as 49-year-old father. And than "his" as the singular personal pronoun. The adjective possessive form he which is originated from the pronoun he. It refer to Thomas Weinmuller.

He followed the family tradition during their first christmas in Indonesia last year, and also played "particular songs to get a bit of feeling of christmas."

Deixis classification : Deixis of person and deixis of time

"he" as the singular personal pronoun. It all refer to Thomas Weinmuller. And "last year" as adverb of time its refer cannot be found because the reader not know that year but after reading the whole text that last year it refer to in year 2018.

So when a christmas-themed bazaar opened in setiabudi, South Jakarta, He decided to pay a visit with his family, browsing each booth at the bazaar on Sunday.

Deixis classification : Deixis of person

"he" as the singular personal pronoun. It all refer to Thomas Weinmuller. And than "his" as the singular personal pronoun. The adjective possessive form he which is originated from the pronoun he. It refer to Thomas Weinmuller's family.

Since there are not so many christmas markets [in Jakarta], whenever there is, we will [go take a look] and see what they offer," Weinmueller told *the Jakarta Post*.

Deixis classification : Deixis of person and deixis of time

"since" as adverb of time its refer cannot be found because the reader not

know that year but after reading the whole text that since it refer to in year 2017. “we” are the plural personal pronoun. It refer to Weinmueller. “They” as plural personal pronoun. refer to seller in the bazaar

He also plans to go to christmas market that the German community in Jakarta will hold next month.

Deixis classification : Deixis of person and deixis of time.

“he” as the singular personal pronoun. It all refer to Thomas Weinmueller. And than “next month” as adverb of time its refer cannot be found because the reader not know that month but after reading the whole text that next month it refer to December.

She added that the company expected the bazaar to see 4000 visitors and generate Rp 500 million in transaction.

Deixis classification : Deixis of person

“she” as the singular personal pronoun. this text its referent can be found from the immediate context. After reading a whole text, she it refer to Rilia.

Shauna Cannon, a 29-year-old teacher from the United States, said she decided to visit the bazaar because it promoted local product.

Deixis classification : Deixis of person

“she” as the singular personal pronoun. this text its referent can be found from the immediate context. After reading a whole text, she it refer to Shauna Cannon.

During her visit on Sunday, she bought a pair of earrings for herself and a fridge magnet as a gift for a friend.

Deixis classification : Deixis of person

“her” as the singular personal pronoun. The adjective possessive form she which is originated from the pronoun she. It refer to Shauna Cannon. “she” as the singular personal pronoun. She it refer to Shauna Cannon. And than “herself” as the reflective personal pronoun which is originated from the pronoun she. It refer to Shauna Cannon.

Cannon said that she had already found a favorite trader of handcrafted jewelry, Haru Palette, which had a booth at the bazaar.

Deixis classification : Deixis of person

“she” as the singular personal pronoun. She it refer to Shauna Cannon.

“[their product] are very unique. It is not [something] you can buy at the [shopping] mall”, she said.

Deixis classification : Deixis of person

"their" are the plural personal pronoun. The adjective possessive from their which is originated from pronoun they. It refer to Haru Palette, which had a booth at the bazaar.

Joshua Lie, a 20-year-old university student who came just to window-shop, expressed his excitement over the products on offer, remarking that they were "value-added".

Deixis classification : Deixis of person

"his" as the singular personal pronoun. The adjective possessive form he which is originated from the pronoun he. It refer to Joshua Lie. "They" as plural personal pronoun. refer to seller in the bazaar.

But these are locally made, so it is nice to have them gathered in one place", he said.

Deixis classification : Deixis of person

"them" are the plural personal pronoun. The adjective possessive from them which is originated from pronoun they. refer to seller in the bazaar. And "he" as the singular personal pronoun. He it refer to Joshua Lie.

Mostafa, a vendor, said that he had crafted special Santa Claus beaded earrings for the cristmas bazaar, in addition to the ethnic-design jewelry he usually made.

Deixis classification : Deixis of person

"he" as the singular personal pronoun. He it refer to Mustafa.

He also provided a free pouch for custumers who bought his jewelry as gifts.

Deixis classification : Deixis of person

"he" as the singular personal pronoun. He it refer to Mustafa.

He estabilished his " I made this campaign" brand under the Ku Ka Foundation, so that the refugee community could remain productive by making handcrafted products.

Deixis classification : Deixis of person

"he" as the singular personal pronoun. He it refer to Mustafa. "his" as the singular personal pronoun. The adjective possessive form he which is originated from the pronoun he. It refer to Mustafa. And than "I" is the first person singular personal pronoun. After reading the whole text, the reader found out that I refer to Mustafa.

It is about educating and teaching them how to survive in crises," he said of the brand.

Deixis classification : Deixis of person

"them" are the plural personal pronoun. The adjective possessive from them which is originated from pronoun they. refer to seller in the bazaar. And "he" as the singular personal pronoun. He it refer to Mustafa.

***Jakarta Post* City Column on Wednesday Nov 20th,2019**

Jakarta to Issue Regulation on E-Scooters Next Month

It aims to ensure security and public order," **he** added.

Deixis classification : Deixis of person

"he" as the singular personal pronoun. Its referent can be found from the immediate context, after reading the whole text that He it refer to Priyanto.

The decree according to him would regulate the use of micromobility.

Deixis classification : Deixis of person

"him" as the third person singular personal pronoun. Which is originated from the pronoun he. After reading the whole text that him it refer to Priyanto.

He called on the private sector, in this case Grab Indonesia as the sole player in e-scooter rental services with GrabWheels.

Deixis classification : Deixis of person

"he" as the singular personal pronoun. Its referent can be found from the immediate context, after reading the whole text that He it refer to Priyanto.

The two victims Wisnu and Ammar both 18-years-old, were riding on one scooter when a vehicle hit them from behind.

Deixis classification : Deixis of person

"them" are the plural personal pronoun. The adjective possessive from them which is originated from pronoun they. refer to Wisnu and Ammar.

He also said the company had strengthened supervision to ensured riders followed the rules.

Deixis classification : Deixis of person

"he" as the singular personal pronoun. Its referent can be found from the immediate context, after reading the whole text that He it refer to Tri Sukma Anreianno.

We will deploy two to three people to every footbridge near GBK to make sure no one uses scooters up there," he said.

Deixis classification : Deixis of person and deixis of place

"we" are the plural personal pronoun. After reading a whole text, the reader found out that the meaning of the "we" refer to Tri Sukma Anreianno. "There" as the adverb of place. Its referent can be found from the immediate context, after reading the whole text that there refer to Near GBK.

We are also establishing a system that could automatically shut down the scooter's

Deixis classification : Deixis of person

"we" are the plural personal pronoun. After reading a whole text, the reader found out that the meaning of the "we" refer to Tri Sukma Anreianno.

Companies offering them for rent should take full responsibility of any accidents and damages incurred.

Deixis classification : Deixis of person

"them" are the plural personal pronoun. The adjective possessive from them which is originated from pronoun they. refer to pedestrian.

JakIPA 2019 Promotes Cultural Exploration, Invention

They had to rehearse more for it.

Deixis classification : Deixis of person

"They" as plural personal pronoun. They are refer to some of students.

Its very important for the students, because they are all here to widen their insights about other countries," he said.

Deixis classification : Deixis of person and deixis of place

"They" as plural personal pronoun. They are refer to students. "here" as the adverb of place. Its referent can be found from the immediate context, after reading the whole text that here refer to Jakarta. "their" are the plural personal pronoun. The adjective possessive from their which is originated from pronoun they. It refer to students. And the last "he" as the singular personal pronoun. Its referent can be found from the immediate context, after reading the whole text that He it refer to Podwojski.

Maybe later when they have finished school, they can find opportunities here in Jakarta.

Deixis classification : Deixis of person and deixis of place

"They" as plural personal pronoun. They are refer to students. "here" as the adverb of place. Its referent can be found from the immediate context, after reading the whole text that here refer to Jakarta.

Kertesz said she was delighted when she found out she was performing at the festival.

Deixis classification : Deixis of person

"she" as the singular personal pronoun. Its referent can be found from the immediate context, after reading the whole text that She it refer to Kertesz.

It's a same that **I** will only spend a **little time here**. When **I** reheashed **I** left there is almost no diferrence performing here in Jakarta and in Budapest," said Kertesz who performed **her** own song as well as the Betawi Folk song.

Deixis classification : Deixis of person, of time and of place

"I" as singural personal pronoun. I it refer to Kertesz. "little time" as the adverb of time. Its referent cannot be found from the immediate context, the reader cannot found the meaning of little time like two or three or five hours. "here" as the adverb of place. Its referent can be found from the immediate context, after reading the whole text that here refer to Jakarta. And than "her" as the singular personal pronoun. The adjective possessive form she which is originated from the pronoun she. It refer to Kertesz.

I learned the lyrics over [several] days. It was not easy at first, but after finding out that Indonesian is pronounced as it is written, I demaged it," she said.

Deixis classification : Deixis of person,

"I" as singural personal pronoun. I it refer to Kertesz. "she" as the singular personal pronoun. Its referent can be found from the immediate context, after reading the whole text that She it refer to Kertesz.

Our country's temperature is obviously lower than Indonesia. The hot temperature is a huge change for us, but we managed to keep up with it.

Deixis classification : Deixis of person

"our" are the plural personal pronoun. The adjective possessive from we which is originated from pronoun we. Its refer to Tatiana Efimova Country. "us" are the plural personal pronoun. Which is originated from pronoun we. Its refer to Tatiana Efimova. "we" are the plural personal pronoun. After reading a whole text, the reader found out that the meaning of the "we" refer to Tatiana Efimova.

Or rather we had to. The show must go on," she said.

Deixis classification : Deixis of person

we" are the plural personal pronoun. After reading a whole text, the reader found out that the meaning of the "we"

refer to Tatiana Efimova. “she” as the singular personal pronoun. Its referent can be found from the immediate context, after reading the whole text that She it refer to Tatiana Efimova.

Two weeks is short time. We had to practice as hard and as fast as we could.

Deixis classification : Deixis of person and deixis of time

“short time” as the adverb of time. Its referent can be found from the immediate context, after the reader read the whole of the text that short time it refer to two weeks. we” are the plural personal pronoun. After reading a whole text, the reader found out that the meaning of the “we” refer to Tatiana Efimova

The flight we [took] was 15 hours long and we were just trying to get to Jakarta as soon as possible to rehearse on the field,” Efimova told *The Jakarta post.*

Deixis classification : Deixis of person

“we” are the plural personal pronoun. After reading a whole text, the reader found out that the meaning of the “we” refer to Tatiana Efimova

Which she said was subtantial for Junost in representing Moscow at the festival.

Deixis classification : Deixis of person

“she” as the singular personal pronoun. Its referent can be found from the immediate context, after reading the whole text that She it refer to Tatiana Efimova.

It’s very important to us that we’re representing our culture to the world,” she added.

Deixis classification : Deixis of person

“us” are the plural personal pronoun. Which is originated from pronoun we. Its refer to Tatiana Efimova. “she” as the singular personal pronoun. Its referent can be found from the immediate context, after reading the whole text that She it refer to Tatiana Efimova. “we” are the plural personal pronoun. After reading a whole text, the reader found out that the meaning of the “we” refer to Tatiana Efimova.

That this year was the third installment of the performing arts event.

Deixis classification : Deixis of time

“this year” as the adverb of time. Its referent can be found from the immediate context, after the reader read the whole of the text that this year it refer to 2019.

It is essential to rediscover our forgotten heritage while developing new cultures," said Dadang.

Deixis classification : Deixis of person

"our" are the plural personal pronoun. The adjective possessive from we which is originated from pronoun we. Its refer to Dadang.

From here, we learn from each other and indulgenew cultures. This way, we will know how the societies in many places work.

Deixis classification : Deixis of person and deixis of place

"here" as the adverb of place. Its referent can be found from the immediate context, after reading the whole text that here refer to jakIPA in Jakarta. "we" are the plural personal pronoun. After reading a whole text, the reader found out that the meaning of the "we" refer to Dadang.

When you are on stage performing, you find common ground where you understand things between each other," he said.

Classification : Deixis of person.

"you" as the second person singular personal pronoun. It refer to people as the viewers. "he" as the singular personal pronoun. He it refer to Dadang.

Kertesz said she found it exciting to see different cultures meet.

Deixis classification : Deixis of person

"she" as the singular personal pronoun. Its referent can be found from the immediate context, after reading the whole text that She it refer to Kertesz.

Unfortunately in Rusia [not] many young people know about Indonesia's unique traditions and culture and not many of your citizens know about ours either.

Deixis classification : Deixis of person

"your" as the plural possessive pronouns that originated from you. Its refer to young people in Indonesia. "Ours" as the plural possessive pronouns that originated from you. Its refer to Indonesian peoples.

Festival like this can improve our knowledge about other countries," she said.

Deixis classification : Deixis of person

"our" are the plural personal pronoun. The adjective possessive from we which is originated from pronoun we. Its refer to Efimova. "we" are the plural personal pronoun. After reading a whole text, the reader found out that the meaning of the "we" refer to Efimova.

***Jakarta Post* City Column on Thursday Nov 21th,2019**

Satpol PP Officer Questioned for Suspicious ATM Withdrawal

He said the officers confirmed that they had withdrawn money from ATM with linked to Bank DKI.

Deixis classification : Deixis of person

"he" as the singular personal pronoun. Its referent can be found from the immediate context, after reading the whole text that He it refer to Arifin. "They" as plural personal pronoun. They are refer to officers.

Based on the information that I received from them, they withdrew money from the ATM but later realized that the balance in thier accounts remained unchanged.

Deixis classification : Deixis of person

"I" as singural personal pronoun. I it refer to Arifin. "them" are the plural personal pronoun. The adjective possessive from them which is originated from pronoun they. It refer to officers. "they" are plural personal pronoun. "They" refer to officers.

So they [withdrew] again," Arifin said as quoted by *kompas.com*.

Deixis classification : Deixis of person

"they" are plural personal pronoun. "They" refer to officers.

"Its possible that they were just confused, so that's why they continued [to withdraw money] over and over again," he added.

Deixis classification : Deixis of person

"they" are plural personal pronoun. "They" refer to officers. "he" as the singular personal pronoun. Its referent can be found from the immediate context, after reading the whole text that He it refer to Arifin.

The officers reportedly kept withdrawing cash between May and August this year until the bank noticed irregular activity that caused losses of about Rp 32 billion.

Deixis classification : Deixis of time

"this year" as the adverb of time. Its referent can be found from the immediate context, after the reader read the whole of the text that this year it refer to 2019.

He, however, refuted allegations that the officer had committed money laundering or corruption.

Deixis classification : Deixis of person

"he" as the singular personal pronoun. Its referent can be found from the immediate context, after reading the whole text that He it refer to Arifin.

I question their security system. [The officer] received their salaries through Bank DKI, so they withdrew

cash but their balances remained unchanged," he said.

Deixis classification : Deixis of person

"I" as singural personal pronoun. I it refer to Arifin. "their" are the plural personal pronoun. The adjective possessive from their which is originated from pronoun they. It refer to Bank DKI. And than "their" are the plural personal pronoun. The adjective possessive from their which is originated from pronoun they. It refer to the officers. "he" as the singular personal pronoun. Its referent can be found from the immediate context, after reading the whole text that He it refer to Arifin.

Arifin, however, asserted that he was ready to terminate the 12 officers should they be proven guilty of criminal activity.

Deixis classification : Deixis of person

"he" as the singular personal pronoun. Its referent can be found from the immediate context, after reading the whole text that He it refer to Arifin. "they" are plural personal pronoun. "They" refer to officers.

Some of the officers had been made non-active as of Monday while the police carried out their investigation.

Deixis classification : Deixis of person

"their" are the plural personal pronoun. The adjective possessive from their which is originated from pronoun they. It refer to the officers.

Some of the officers have been summoned and said they were willing to return the money to Bank DKI," Arifin said.

Deixis classification : Deixis of person

"they" are plural personal pronoun. "They" refer to officers.

He also said bank services remained normal and that there were no issues with the bank's security system.

Deixis classification : Deixis of person

"he" as the singular personal pronoun. Its referent can be found from the immediate context, after reading the whole text that He it refer to Herry Djufraini.

When the case emerged, we immediately coordinate with the police," Herry said.

Deixis classification : Deixis of person

we" are the plural personal pronoun. It refer to Bank DKI.

Residents Brace for Floods as Rain Starts Soaking Jakarta.

It has been years since Rohani, a 66-year-old resident of community unit (RW) 4 of Kedoya Selatan subdistrict in West Jakarta, put her 1.7 meter tall refrigerator.

Deixis classification : Deixis of time

"years since" as the adverb of time. Its referent can be found from the immediate context, because the reader not know the referent of years since, how a tens years or one decades or so on.

Even though it looks odd, Rohani said she did it with a purpose she would not have to rush and move it to a higher palce in her livig room.

Deixis classification : Deixis of person

"she" as the singular personal pronoun. Its referent can be found from the immediate context, after reading the whole text that she it refer to Rohani. "her" as the singular personal pronoun. The adjective possessive form she which is originated from the pronoun she. It refer to Rohani.

Having experienced so many floods in her life, Rohani whose house stands right in front of a river, said she did her best to minimize losses during floods such as placing a 30-centimeter wooden plank on her doorstep to prevent water from entering her house and putting all of her electronic appliances onto a high table.

Deixis classification : Deixis of person

"her" as the singular personal pronoun. The adjective possessive form she which is originated from the pronoun she. It refer to Rohani. "she" as the singular personal pronoun. Its referent can be found from the immediate context, after reading the whole text that she it refer to Rohani.

She also purposely did not purchase any sofas for her house, as they were too heavy to be moved and would get submerged and demaged during floods.

Deixis classification : Deixis of person

"she" as the singular personal pronoun. Its referent can be found from the immediate context, after reading the whole text that she it refer to Rohani. "her" as the singular personal pronoun. The adjective possessive form she which is originated from the pronoun she. It refer to Rohani. "they" are plural personal pronoun. "They" refer to Rohani's family.

We see it as a risk of staying near a river.

Deixis classification : Deixis of person

we" are the plural personal pronoun. It refer to Rohani's Family.

Since we cannot relocate to another palce, we just try our best to minimize our losses during the floods.

Deixis classification : Deixis of time and deixis of person

"since" as adverb of time its refer cannot be found because the reader not know that referent of since what it means. "we" are the plural personal pronoun. It refer to Rohani's Family. "our" are the plural personal pronoun. The adjective possessive from we which is originated from pronoun we. Its refer to Rohani's family.

For example more residents **here** don't have sofas because **they** are to heavy move to higher place and always get damaged during floods.

Deixis classification : Deixis of place and deixis of person

Analysis : "here" as the adverb of place. Its referent can be found from the immediate context, after reading the whole text that here refer to Rohani's resident. "they" are plural personal pronoun. "They" refer to Rohani's family.

If guest visit our houses, we simple roll out a carpet and ask them to sit there.

Deixis classification : Deixis of place and deixis of person

our" are the plural personal pronoun. The adjective possessive from we which is originated from pronoun we. Its refer to Rohani's family. "we" are the plural personal pronoun. It refer to Rohani's Family. "them" are the plural personal pronoun. The adjective possessive from them which is originated from pronoun they. It refer to visitors. "there" as the adverb of place. Its referent can be found from the immediate context, after reading the whole text that there refer to the house of Rohani.

The community unit head will announce what time the floods is expected to come and ask us to prepare ourselves," Mutia said.

Deixis classification : Deixis of person

Analysis : "us" are the plural personal pronoun. Which is originated from pronoun we. Its refer to Mutia's family. "ourselves" are the reflective personal pronoun. Which is originated from pronoun we. Its refer to Mutia's family.

We locals do our part by disposing of our waste properly in the trash can," she said.

Deixis classification : Deixis of person

our" are the plural personal pronoun. The adjective possessive from we which is originated from pronoun we. Its refer to Mutia's family. "we" are the plural personal pronoun. It refer to Mutia's Family. "she" as the singular personal pronoun. Its referent can be found from the immediate context, after reading the whole text that she it refer to Mutia.

Since the river was dredged several years ago and local dispose of their waste pproperly, we have never experienced floods during the rainy season," she said , adding that the last floods in the area occurred around three years ago

Deixis classification : Deixis of time and deixis of person

"since" as adverb of time its refer cannot be found because the reader not know that referent of since what it means. "years ago" as adverb of time its refer cannot be found because the reader not know that year but after reading the whole text that years ago it refer to in year 2018. It refer to lavae and "their" are the plural personal pronoun. The adjective possessive from their which is originated from pronoun they. It refer to the community of residents. "we" are the plural personal pronoun. It refer to Mutia's Family. "three years ago" as adverb of time its refer cannot be found because the reader not know that year but after reading the whole text that three years ago it refer to in year 2016.

She said even though the city administration had dredged the river in the froun of her house and officer of the environment agency cleaned it daily, floods still inundated her residence every year.

Deixis classification : Deixis of person

"she" as the singular personal pronoun. Its referent can be found from the immediate context, after reading the whole text that she it refer to Wintarsih. "her" as the singular personal pronoun. The adjective possessive form she which is originated from the pronoun she. It refer to Wintarsih.

Her community unit is the only one effected by floods every year, as the upper class housing complexes in the surrounding area all sit on higher ground.

Deixis classification : Deixis of person

"her" as the singular personal pronoun. The adjective possessive form she which is originated from the pronoun she. It refer to Wintarsih.

I only remember the city administration gave us assistance twice, years ago.

Deixis classification : Deixis of time and deixis of person

"I" as singural personal pronoun. I it refer to Wintarsih. "us" are the plural personal pronoun. Which is originated from pronoun we. Its refer to Wintarsih's family. "years ago" as adverb of time its refer cannot be found because the reader not know that year but after reading the whole text that years ago it refer to in year 2018.

First it gave us cleaning equipment. However, over time, we have learned how to take care of ourselves during the floods," Wintarsih told the *Post.*

Deixis classification : Deixis of person

"us" are the plural personal pronoun. Which is originated from pronoun we. Its refer to Wintarsih's family. "we" are the plural personal pronoun. It refer toWintarsih's Family. "ourselves" are the reflective personal pronoun. Which is originated from pronoun we. Its refer to Wintarsih's family.

She said, she had prepared for floods as the rainy season had begun.

Deixis classification : Deixis of person

"she" as the singular personal pronoun. Its referent can be found from the immediate context, after reading the whole text that she it refer to Wintarsih.

I have already bought medicine for common diseases during floods, like diarrhea and eczema. I have also emptied the space under my bed of all things.

Deixis classification : Deixis of person

"I" as singural personal pronoun. I it refer to Wintarsih "my" as the singular personal pronoun. The adjective possessive form I which is originated from the pronoun I. It refer to Wintarsih.

Wintarsih said she also purposefully constructed a slanted floor in her house to allow water to flow easily during floods.

Deixis classification : Deixis of person

"she" as the singular personal pronoun. Its referent can be found from the immediate context, after reading the whole text that she it refer to Wintarsih. "her" as the singular personal pronoun. The adjective possessive form she which is originated from the pronoun she. It refer to Wintarsih.

All the floods preparation puts my mind ar ease. I will not panic even if my house is flooded when I am not at work.

Deixis classification : Deixis of person

"I" as singural personal pronoun. I it refer to Wintarsih "my" as the singular

personal pronoun. The adjective possessive form I which is originated from the pronoun I. It refer to Wintarsih.

However, both Wintarsih and Rohani , who live in two of the 25 flood-prone areas listed by the BPBD said they had not been made aware of such a map.

Deixis classification : Deixis of person

"they" are plural personal pronoun. "They" refer to Wintarsih and Rohani.

In daily communication, people may use linguistics forms to express the meaning in the different context in the forms discourse or utterance. People use it so often in both spoken and written language, but they do not know the word or the term to call it. As for college students who are majoring English, the term deixis is common when they study semantics. Studying deixis means learning one aspect of natural languages that requires such reference to know (at least) who the speaker and the hearer are, the place and the time of speaking in which the deictic terms are Used (Zaini, 2016). Sometimes, people find the difficult to understand the interprenting message use in the newspaper. The message of the language or words used can be investigating. The message of the language or words used can be investigated with the deixis because we can understand what the reseacher or writter means can be clearly. The reseacher choose the deixis of person, time and place on the city column in *The Jakarta Post*.

From the analysis, it was found that the pronoun deixis of Person deixis was often used second person, third person, possessive personal plural person, and reflective personal person. For example pronoun we, became our, us and ourselves. Although person deixis is reflected directly in the grammatical categories of person, it may be argued that we need to develop an independent pragmatic framework of possible participant-roles, so that we can then see how, and to what extent, these roles are grammaticalized in different languages. As speakers switch, so the deictic centre, on which the rest of the deictic system hangs, is itself abruptly moved from participant to participant (Levinson, 1983). Deixis time also existed on articles. The researcher found the adverb of time like since, years ago, next month, last years, and so on. Both time and place deixis are greatly complicated by the interaction of deictic co-ordinates with the non-deictic conceptualization of time and space. Deixis place (adverb of place) such as here, there, at home, etc. Place or space deixis concerns the specification of locations relative to anchorage points in the speech event. The importance of locational specifications in general can be gauged from the fact that there seem to be two basic ways of referring to objects by describing or naming them on the one hand, and by locating them on the other. According to

(Yule, 2010) There are some very common words in our language that can't be interpreted at all if we don't know the context, especially the physical context of the speaker. Words have meaning and pointing functions commonly referred to as deixis. In simple, how the context effect the participants said in interpreting the phrase or the study of the meaning in relation to the situation of speech.

CONCLUSION

Based on the findings and discussion explained, it could be concluded that the types of deixis existed on articles at Jakarta Post are deixis person, deixis time, and deixis place. The using of deixis is aimed to accomplish the task of pointing out. The meaning of deixis can be completely got only in terms of speakers intended meanings. When people indicated something, they used expressions. Moreover, these expressions are called indexicals, for examples at home, here, then, tomorrow, go, and so on. They require an addresee to be able to pick out place, time, and person relevant in understanding how the words refer. They are called deixis reference. So, deixis used is very important component in English pragmatics. It is because without deixis the addressee might misunderstand or misinterprete to what the speaker saying.

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HIPPIES' SOCIAL THREATS AND SOLUTIONS POTRAYED IN THE FILM BAD TIMES AT EL ROYALE

Ela Sofiarti Sofian, Ni Luh Putu Setiarini
English Department, Faculty of Letters and Cultures, Universitas Gunadarma
Jl. Margonda Raya No. 100, Depok 16424, Jawa Barat
elasofi0602@gmail.com, nlpsetiarini@gmail.com

Abstract

As an art, literature and film offer ways of seeing and feeling new things without having to experience them ourselves. They can also function in society as a means of both criticizing and affirming cultural values, as well as describing historical events throughout the years. Thus, this study aims to explore representations of social threats posed by the hippies toward American society in the late 1960s as depicted in the film 'Bad Times at the El Royale'. Besides, this study also aims to investigate the solutions performed by the rest of the American population in overcoming the threats as demonstrated in the film. The data of this study are the utterances and scenes reflecting the social threats and solutions portrayed in this film. The method of this study was qualitative methods. Results show that the social threats posed by the hippies are determined through the contrast between the American values and the hippie values as depicted in the film, while the solutions are interpreted based on what actually happened according to history.

Keywords: *American values, hippies, social threats, solutions*

INTRODUCTION

The terms literature and literary studies have a significant difference between them. However, understanding both terms are equally necessary before this research is discussed any further. Since as far as 1942, the two terms have been defined and explained by Warren and Wellek. In short, literature is an activity that produces works of art, while the study of literature—also known as literary research—is a branch of science that discusses literature (Warren & Wellek, 1977). This definition referred to how in the past, literature roughly indicated writings that were good. Therefore, philosophy and history writings weres once considered as literary works. As science develops, the meaning of literature shifts to all kinds of literary works that have aesthetic and educational value, and can be fictitious as well (Rexroth, 2019). According to Jonathan Hart (2011), literature needs to be studied and compared no matter how important context and culture are. This is why literature and literature studies are strongly linked to each other.

When discussing literature, it is also important to learn about the several forms of literature works and the elements that form them. It is general knowledge that there are several forms of literature, and they are poetry, prose and drama (Rexroth, 2019). Each type has intrinsic elements that form the literary work. Films have the same basic intrinsic elements as other literary products, especially with prose and drama (Ramrao, 2016). This intrinsic elements are characters, characterization, plot, setting, point of view, theme and style (Gill, 1995). These elements

then form the narrative aspect that is one of the two intrinsic elements that make a film—the other one being technical aspect that deals with the technical issues of a film such as cinematography, sound and editing (Bordwell & Thompson, 2008). Thus, it can be concluded that because there is an obvious link between film and literature, film can be considered as a branch of literature.

Literature is not only formed only on intrinsic elements, but it also has extrinsic elements that affect the literature work. Therefore, it is also necessary to know in advance the extrinsic elements of a literature when working on a literary study, or a literature research, that is based on a literature work. Extrinsic elements concern more on the background, history, social conditions and biography of the writer that affect how a literary work is written (Gill, 1995). Complete understanding of the extrinsic elements can help readers to understand the reason behind the production of a literary work, as well as to have a glimpse on the condition that becomes the background of said work.

Through the years, film has been the object of many literary studies. With Hollywood as the biggest film industry in the world, most films made are American films. Therefore, many literary studies discuss America in their research because the films used as the research objects are American film. In this literary research, the literary product that is discussed is the film *Bad Times at the El Royale* that was released in 2018, which was directed by Drew Goddard. This film is American neo-noir thriller that is set in 1969. The plot follows seven mysterious characters, each one of them hiding dark secrets when they come together in a shady hotel on the California-Nevada border. Each character in this film represents and illustrates the diversity of American society and how they dealt with the social threats posed by the hippies.

Inspired by Lake Tahoe's famous Cal Neva Resort & Casino, the fictional El Royale Hotel was set as the meeting point where the characters of the film interacted by staying at the hotel. There was Laramie Seymour Sullivan, a salesman who is actually an undercover CIA agent; Emily Summerspring, a hippie chick on the run from a hippie leader who's brainwashed her sister Rose; Father Daniel Flynn, a former bank-rober posing as an Irish priest; and Darlene Sweet, a struggling African-American singer.

The awkward but likeable hotel manager, Miles Miller, who turns out to be a Vietnam war veteran, is often nowhere to be found. Secrets are slowly revealed between the occupants of the hotel, and things soon escalate for the worst, especially when the leader of a hippie-cult Emily and Rose run away from, Billy Lee, comes to the hotel with his obedient but violent followers. At first, Billy Lee and his followers managed to terrorize the remaining occupants of the hotel. But everything comes to an end when Darlene, Father Flynn and Miles work together to defeat Billy Lee and his posse.

There have been other studies that discuss America as a country as well as the people and culture prior to this research. Jessica L. Papajcik in her paper *The Rhetoric of 'American Beauty': A Value Analysis* (2006), discusses American society and the values the people uphold, and how the reality of the ideal American culture that is considered to be beautiful and perfect isn't as it seems. This revelation is portrayed literally, by showing the many flaws the characters have—each one of them representing the many types of Americans. On the other hand, this current study about the film *Bad Times at the El Royale* discusses symbolic scenes that show the termination of the threats to the American society.

Rahmatiah's research, entitled *Identity Status in Barry Jenkins' Film 'Moonlight'* (2017), is vastly different compared to the study based on the film *Bad Times at the El Royale*. The most obvious difference is how Rahmatiah's study discusses a more specific community in America, which is the Afro-American homosexuals, while this current research discusses American society as a whole. Secondly, Rahmatiah's study observes more specifically about one character, which is unlike the current research. Rahmatiah's study is also generally neutral in pointing out her results, while this current research describes a certain flaw in a specific American society and its solutions that value positivity.

Brooke Dianne-Mae Hughes' research, entitled *Our Sunken Place: Post-Racial America in Jordan Peele's 'Get Out'* (2018), discusses the explanation of the film's genre, then moves to the messages conveyed in it. It discusses how the film talks about black representation and how 'Black Lives Matter' movement that has begun post-Obama reign has led to Blaxploitation which is an exploitation in the media of the black community.

America was a nation of immigrants (Stevenson, 2020), which led to the coutry's law on gun-ownership allowance (Spitzer, 2015), and also a cluster values to meet all the needs of the etnically diverse people in America (Stevenson, 2020). However, with the rise of the hippie movement as a response to the Conscription law and the American government's agenda against the threats of communism, these American laws and values were violated by the hippies' own hypocrisy that betrayed their supposedly peaceful values (Issitt, 2009).

The hippies' actions toward the American nation made them a social threat to the coutnry. There forms of social threats that the hippies posed to the American nation in the 1960's are unstructured lifestyle, glorification of violence, excessive use of guns, and brainwashing (Issitt, 2009). In response to these threats, the American nation came up with a major solution and a complementary solution to deal with them

(Issitt, 2009), and both solutions are strongly related with the historical events that occurred after the second World War (Foner, 2017).

As the most important country in the world, with the biggest economic power as well as strongest military force, the whole world rallies to understand the Americans and their culture, in order to be friend and maintain a good relationship with this prosperous nation. American in the late 1960s was an important era in the American history and its society. Therefore, the film's depiction of that era becomes the reason for this research's discussion about the social threats that were posed by the hippie toward the American society, as well as the solutions carried out by the rest of the American nation in dealing with these threats.This research was conducted with the intention to assist in the effort to enrich cultural works, and also as an improvement for the community through the message conveyed. In addition, this research is also expected to be able to give positive effects that will inspire other literary works that will come.

METHODS

For this research, the approach that is used to analyse the data is descriptive qualitative approach because it describes the American social system in the late 1960's as well as to relay the story of the film. A descriptive qualitative approach aims to describe the condition and situation of something specifically (Nazir, 2014).

The primary source of data for this research is the 2018 film *Bad Times at the El Royale*, directed by Drew Goddard. The secondary source of data are the books that are used as references to support this research. The type of data taken for this research is soft data. The data are the utterances, clauses and scenes that represent the social threats posed by the hippies as well as the solutions to those threats.

Technique of collecting data is a systematic procedure in collecting data of the study (Elmusharaf, 2012). There are several steps in that procedure, they are:1).Watching the entire film; 2). Identifying the forms social threats posed by the hippies and the solutions to the threats; 3). Listing out the forms of social problems and the solutions; 4). Classifying the forms of social threats posed by the hippies into categories; 5). Classifying the forms of solutions to the threats

In analysing the data, the questions of the research are answered, and it also gives direction for future data collection. The technique for analysing data has several steps, and they are domain analysis, taxonomy analysis, component analysis, and cultural theme analysis (Spradley, 2016).

Domain analysis, a technique that is intended to obtain an overview of study's object in order to discover the focus of the

study. In this step, the scenes and the utterances from the film are selected to be used for the analysis.

Taxonomy analysis, a step that explains how selected data are explained further. In this process, the data are classified into two classifications according to the research problem of this study. These classifications are the social threats posed by the hippies, and the solutions carried out by the rest of the American population in dealing with the threats.

Component analysis, a step that discusses the relation between classified data in taxonomy analysis. The relation between the first classification, social threats, and the second classification, solutions, is cause and effect. Therefore, they are intertwined because there are effects to social threats that lead to the solutions, and the solutions exist since they caused by the social threats.

Cultural theme analysis, a technique based on the assumption that every culture and cultural scene consists of a system of meaning that is integrated into some kind of larger pattern. In the film, the cultural theme is shown through the actions of the hippies that are deemed to be harmful toward the American values.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results present the data of the major extrinsic aspects of the film *Bad Times at the El Royale* that was gathered after watching it. The data gathered were first classified into two categories, social threats posed by the hippies and the solution to the social threats, as they are the problems of the research. Each categories were then separated into a few more categories.

The category for the social threats has sub-categories, and they are unstructured lifestyle, glorification of violence, excessive use of guns, and brainwashing (Issitt, 2009). These form of social threats are directly against the values that American people believe in. Known as a nation of immigrants, America has a cluster set of values that determine their way of life (Stevenson, 2000).

For the second category of the data, which is solution to the social threats, the sub-categories are the major solution and the complementary solution. These data represent the actions the rest of the America took in dealing with social threats posed by the hippie, which have strong relation with historical events that occurred after the second World War.

American Values

America was a nation of immigrants (Stevenson, 2020). It led to a couple things. Firstly, it was the gun-ownership allowance that came from the animosity between the Settlers and the Native Americans, which became a law in the Second Amandment that stated: “right to bear arms” (Spitzer, 2015). The law states that it is well within an American’s right to use a gun to protect their

property by all means against everyone, especially Native Americans. Secondly, with its ethnically diverse people, it makes America a plural society with many values that complete each other and are tied into clusters of values (Stevenson, 2020).

These clusters of values are consisted of several ideals: (1) the very first one is independence, which is sometimes referred to individualism as well as self-reliant, (2) American's indepence leads to another ideal, and that is privacy. They like to have alone time and space, and may be private about their personal life, (3) Americans are also known as a nation of very direct people, which means that they will often tell people their most honest thoughts, and they will be resolute about what they wants and needs, (4) the next ideal is equality. Americans believe in the idea that all people should be treated equally, and have equal opportunities. This leads to the famous jargon called the 'American Dream', (5) their belief on equality leads to their belief on informality. Mainly, it can be seen through the way they dress casually. Regarding their interactions, there is no particular rules between older and younger people, as well as between people of higher class and common people. This is applied starting from between family members and their neighbourhood, (6) then, American Dream encourages people to be competitive. They value hard work and goals and achievements. All of this leads to their appreciation toward time and efficiency. In business, this is largely due to the capitalist economy, which leads to their consumerism, (7) all of those points lead to the work ethics of the Americans. They work hard to keep improving at what they do so they are 'workaholics', (8) from an early age, American children are taught that the rights of the individual should balance out their responsibilities. Then, they give clear definition about family members, separating them into nuclear and extended family because family is valued greatly in American culture. The importance of family is originally a culture that is lived by the American Southerners, who are the conservative community of America. Although America is generally considered as a liberal nation, especially nowadays, they still live by the conservative ideals of the South, which is truly the original ideals of America, (9) after the second World War, the world economy grew dramatically. Thus, as the biggest country, with its advanced and leading technology, America as a nation developed rapidly. This created a lot of field, it went as far as giving opportunities for women to apply for it, (10) acts of women's emancipation in the Western world developed greatly. Thus, women fought to be treated equally like men and they succeeded: women's emancipation is implemented almost to perfection in America.

Hippies in America

The hippie culture was a phenomenon brought about by a small number of cultural

leaders who were intelligent and charismatic people, and their followers who were mostly young people that were inspired by them (Issitt, 200). Their main cause was to respond to the 1950s Cold War hysteria that swept across America. This was a time of a lot of rage for the American people: the animosity between America and Uni Soviet, the Anti-communist Crusade on suspected communist sympathisers that destroyed lives and broke families, and the Conscription that forced families to send their young men thousands of miles away to Vietnam in a war that didn't really concern them (Foner, 2017). Campaigning under the banner of peace and love, the hippies rallied against what they believed to be a violent America and their Cold War agenda (Issitt, 2009).

Coming as the successor of the Beat Generation, the hippies had relatively the same beliefs as their predecessor. They set themselves apart from the mainstream by their lifestyle choices, including the types of clothing they wore, and how they approached relationships, employment, and politics (Issitt, 2009). They were fascinated with many ideologies such as pacifism, ecological consciousness, homo-sexual rights, and hedonistic lifestyles.

Their main characteristics were, (1) they lived in communal, which led them to move around like nomads once their number was too big for the area they lived in. This was against the American values: indepence and privacy, (2) the hippies also rejected traditional models of morality and legality in exchange for the belief that they could create a society free from consumerism, where food and other goods were given free or in return for other services. What they couldn't obtain legally, they stole from area merchants. Not only this was an act of crime, it was also against the American value: competitiveness and work ethics, (3) their psychedelic movement was believed to be the cause of all the misdemeanors that the hippies did, which ended up to the serious crimes that the hippies later pulled. This was strongly against the America value: work ethics and discipline, (4) acts of brainwashing which was against the American value: independence and equality, (5) unstructured lifestyle that was a contrast to the well-planned lifestyle of conservative Americans, (6) their tendencies to do crimes that often involed violence and even guns, which was a blatant act of hypocrisy to their peaceful agenda as well an abuse against American laws. One of their most famous acts of crime was the murder of actress Sharon Tate and her friends, under the behest of a hippie cult leader Charles Manson. This frightened the Americans and made them believed that the hippies were no different than criminals; they were the enemy of Americans.

In the end, Americans finally realized that the hippie lifestyle and beliefs were social threats to the American values (Issitt, 2009). The actions taken to fight the hippie movement were: (1) informing their family members how wrong the hippie lifestyle was

with all their crime-doings and destructive intoxication tendecies and glorification of sexual exploration, (2) campaigning in schools and churches, working together with parents and teachers pastors to warn the children to stay away from the hippies, (3) working with the authorities such as the police to apprehend any hippies they saw that they deemed to be potential criminals.

The final reason for the end of the hippies was when the Vietnam War came to an end. When Richard Nixon issued to put a stop to the Conscription as part of his law during his presidency in 1968, the hippie movement began to lose its heat (Foner, 2017). By 1970s, the war was gradually winding down, and finally by 1975 when the War ended, the hippie movement lost their popularity because their two main causes were no longer valid. Protesting the Conscription and the War was a mutual goal that held the hippie movement together, but when both ended, the members started to dissipate (Issitt, 2009).

Hippies as Social Threats

According to Issitt (2009), the hippies in 1960's America really was the height of the hippies' development. The portrayals of the hippies in 1960's America in this film can be classified into several social problems, and they will be explained in accordance to the the theory mentioned.

Social threats posed by the hippies are divided into four categories. The unstructured lifestyle is shown through three data. The hippies in the film, portrayed by Billy Lee and his followers, lived together in large groups with the intention to party all the time, fulfiling their needs by doing crimes such as stealing and robbing, dressing themselves in a filthy and unkempt way—many of them were even unclothed. Thus, theoretically, the hippies' lifestyle posed a threat to the American values as surmised by Stevenson (2000).

> *"Go to room seven, get the dead guy. And put all of his stuff and the body in the trunk of the car. Then go room to room, see if you can find anybody else. If you can, you bring 'em here."*

Billy Lee, ordering his followers to take the hotel occupants' belongings. (1:44:06-1:44:15)

Glorification of violence that is conducted by the hippies is shown through four data in this movie. The scene of Rose Summerspring's tussle with another girl – instructed by Billy Lee – who was the 'trophy' for the winner is the beginning of it. Then, there were Billy Lee's followers cheering up on the blatant show of violence. Next was the way Billy Lee and his followers terrorising the hotel occupants by beating them up, before it reaches for the worst when Billy Lee murders Emily Summerspring and attempts to murder the rest of his hostages. Thus, the depiction of violence in the movie is a direct contrast to the hippies' peaceful belief (Issitt, 2009), which strongly indicates their hypocrisy.

"Boots, why don't you come up here and help me out for a sec? And, what about...Millie, why don't you come join us, too? Come on. We're gonna have ourselves a tussle tonight. It's been a while since we've had a tussle, right? Oh, but wait a second. Rosie don't wanna tussle. She's smart enough to know not to play the game, right? But this is how I get her. I dangle something she really wants. You two are gonna have a proper tussle tonight...and the winner... Well, the winner gets to sleep with me in the big house tonight. How'd that be? See? Now we got skin in the game, as they say."

Billy Lee pitching Rose Summerspring and another female follower of his into a brutal, tussle. (1:39:35-1:41:18)

The excessive use of guns is shown in three data. It began with the murder of Father Flynn's brother by an anonymous enemy. The next one was the moment when Emily Summerspring shot Laramie Sullivan because of her over constant vigilance. Then, this point was once again demonstrated when Billy Lee and his followers come to the hotel and start to terrorise the hotel occupants with guns, followed by the murder of Emily and it ended with shoot-out scene between the hippies versus the hotel guest as well the hotel staf. This is another proof to the hypocrisy of the hippie belief. While it is true that Americans have the rights to have and use a gun for self-defense, as stated in the Second Amendment (Spitzer, 2015), however this film seems to remind Americans that as years passed, they have come to rely too much on their guns—as proven by the numerous recent shootings in America.

Billy : "Pick a color, Em. I ain't asking again. Pick a color. Pick a color."
Emily : "Red."
Billy : "I guess that makes you black, altar boy."
Miles : "What? No, no, no."

Billy Lee insinuating that he'll shoot his hostages in a game to entertain himself. (1:52:30-2:06:58)

The last category is brainwashing with four data. Rose Summerspring was shown to be the one who was brainwashed the most through her blind loyalty towards Billy Lee, by calling Billy Lee and letting him know where she and Emily were staying. There was also Millie, another one of Billy Lee's followers, who was willing to be objectified and then pitched into a tussle against Rose Summerspring in order to 'win' Billy Lee's favour. Then there were Billy Lee's five followers who had come with him to the Hotel, and obliged eagerly when Billy Lee told them to terror their hostages under gun-point. Lastly, it was shown through Rose Summerspring's lack of reaction upon seeing Billy Lee murdering her sister. All of these examples prove that the brainwashing that

happened to the hippies did not suit the American ideals that strongly encourage logic (Stevenson, 2000).

Billy: "Did you think you could just take what's mine, and I ouldn't come huntin'?"

Emily: "She ain't yours."

Billy: "Rosie, are you mine?"

Rose: "Of course."

Billy: "Of course."

Rose Summerspring's blind devotion to Billy Lee. (1:51:35-1:51:52)

Solution to the Social Threats

The results for solutions to the social threats are divided into two categories: the major solution and the complementary solution. The major solution is how the American mainstream, including the government as the regulator, react accordingly to deal with the threats the hippies posed. In the film it is represented by Miles Miller and his actions. He is the Hotel staff, which symbolizes as the government that regulates the society.

Miles Miller represents the major solution toward the social threats (2:06:55-2:07:52)

The complementary solution is how the rest of the American society, such as the civilians, took part in dealing with the threats. Both types of solutions are depicted one time each. The complementary solution demonstrated in the film is represented by Father Flynn's and Darlene Sweet's actions, who symbolize the American society as a whole.

Father Flynn and Darlene Sweet represent the major solution towards the social threats. (2:02:58-2:09:10)

The major solution directly reflect how in the by the end of 1960's, the government's war agenda toward war met peak resistance, which led to all American soldiers to be sent back home due to the end of the Vietnam War. This is accurate to what is recorded in history that the hippies and their campaign gradually stopped as a way of life in America, with the end of the Conscription and the Vietnam War (Issitt, 2009). The complementary solution represents the rejection by the American public toward the hippie lifestyle; such as the anti-hippie campaigns in churches and schools and families, as well as the direct actions which was to report to the authorities in order to apprehend vagrant hippies (Issitt, 2009). Thus, this symbolizes how the American society left the old and dilapidated period in America of the 1960's and 1970's, into the bright and better future that they hoped the 1980's would be.

CONCLUSION

The results for this study all answer the research questions. The first result is the form of social threats, which are divided into four categories: unstructured lifestyle, glorification of violence, excessive use of guns and brainwashing. Each of this categories is based the contradictory points between the hippies' belief and the American values. The second result is the solutions toward the social threats, and there are two of them: the major solution and the complementary solution. These solutions are based on what actually took place historically. According to the film, it shown that the hippies, who had such a profound influence in the American history circa the Cold War era, turned out to be the reason for the serious decline of morals of American youths in the 1960's with their lifestyle and beliefs that contradicted the values of the American people.

As a work of literature, the film Bad Times at the El Royale is prime example of what constitutes a good literary work. Not only does the film fulfills the requirements of a good film in terms of intrinsic aspects and technical issues, it also contains extrinsic aspects that educate the society. This film also shows that a nation as powerful and as well-organized as the Americans may face a threat from within their own society, which comes as a result of poor government policy and regulation—as is shown in the film through how the hippies became a social threat toward the American people despite their original intention to oppose what they deemed to be horrible government regulation such as the Conscription and the Cold War.

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THE ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS AND THE TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES IN SHERLOCK HOLMES MOVIE SERIES

Sunarti Desrieny Tambunan
English Department, Faculty of Letters and Culture, Universitas Gunadarma
Jl. Margonda Raya No. 100, Depok 16424, Jawa Barat
sunartidtambunan@gmail.com

Abstract

Understanding the context of the speech act is very important before translating it into its target language. Therefore, this research aims at: (1) finding out the types of illocutionary acts produced by Sherlock Holmes and (2) discovering the translation techniques used in translating Sherlock Homes' illocutionary acts. This research is a descriptive qualitative. The results show that there are 132 illocutionary acts found in the movie. From 18 translation techniques proposed by Molina and Albir, there are only eight translation techniques used by the subtitler to translate the illocutionary acts. Those translation techniques are amplification, adaptation, discursive creation, modulation, literal, particularization, reduction, and transposition.

Keywords: *illocutionary act, pragmatic, speech act, translation techniques*

INTRODUCTION

Translation is a process of transferring meaning from a source language into a target language. Nowadays, the need for translation does not only apply to the written materials but also to the audio-visual materials, including movie. The translation related to audio-visual materials is known as subtitling. This process, sometimes is easy to do, sometimes it is not. It is said easy if the translator can immediately find the equivalence in the target text. The equivalence here does not mean to say that the languages are the same but the values, the worth, or the function. Moreover, it is found difficult because the equivalent in the target language does not have its exact equivalent.

Misunderstandings are also a concern when discussing the equivalence. For example, **Friday the 13th**, the unlucky day in English-language cultures. Before translating this phrase from the source language into its target text, the translator must know the information it is required first. If it is translated into Indonesian and related to culture, the translator will use description because Indonesia does not have a specific unlucky day. However, if it is translated according to the calendar, it can be translated literally into '*Jumat, tanggal 13*'.

This complexity can be found likewise in translating pragmatics from the source language into the target language. Pragmatics is the study of meaning. Sometimes, in communicative situation, what the speaker intends to say is manipulated. However, this form of speech act allows human to interact with society. A successful communication means the speaker and the hearer understand what they are talking about. Austin (as cited in Weisser, 2018) divided speech acts into three types: (1)

locutionary is an act that means the utterance of a sentence with determination of sense and reference. (2) Illocutionary act is an act by making a statement, offer, promise, etc. in uttering a sentence, by virtue of the conventional force associated with it (or with its explicit performative paraphrase). (3) Perlocutionary act is an act by bringing about the effects on the audience by means of uttering the sentence, such effects being special to the circumstances of utterance. However, *Speech Acts: an Essay in the Philosophy of Language*, Searle's book (as cited in Weisser (2018), it is stated that by carrying out Austin's ideas even further, as previously mentioned, by defining that speech acts are not just an expression of illocutionary power alone, but consider them to have the most important role in communication

Understanding the context of the speech act is very important before translating it into its target language. Besides, it is an obligatory to retain the aims, implication of the felicity conditions, the utterance, the status and the roles of the speaker. Therefore, this research aims at: (1) finding out the types of illocutionary acts produced by Sherlock Holmes and (2) discovering the translation techniques used in translating Sherlock Homes' illocutionary acts.

Several previous studies have been conducted related to the use of translation techniques in pragmatic approach. Mardiana (2017) discussed about the translation technique of illocutionary act in *Seribu Kunang-Kunang di Manhattan* (an Indonesia-English short story by umar kayam). The types of the illocutionary acts were taken from Searle's and the translation techniques were analyzed using Molina and Albir's. The data description covered the kinds of Illocutionary Act, the Translation of Illocutionary Act, and the Translation Techniques from Bahasa Indonesia into English. Meanwhile, this present study is discovering the translation techniques from English into Indonesia. Yafi and Wijayanto (2017) discussed about illocutionary acts in Hunger Games movie and the accuracy of their pragmatic translation. They used Yule's theory of illocutionary act and its translation accuracy using the parameter of Nababan, Nuraeni and Sumardiono (2012) and Baker's. Meanwhile, this present study discovers the illocutionary acts by Searle and the translation techniques by Molina and Albir.

Searle (as cited in Pérez-Hernández, 2021) about Illocutionary Acts will be applied in order to find out the types of illocutionary acts of Sherlock Holmes as the main character. There are five types of illocutionary acts presented by Searle (as cited in Pérez-Hernández, 2021). (1) Representative is the point or purpose of the members of the representative class is to commit the speaker (in varying degrees) to something's being the case, to the truth of the expressed proposition. It can be a direct or

indirect act. This can be identified by familiarizing with verbs like *boas*t, *complain*, they have something to do with the interest of the speaker; conclude, deduce they mark certain relations between the representative illocutionary act and the rest of the discourse or the context of utterance. (2) Directives, they are determinates of the determinable which includes attempting by the speaker to get the hearer to do something. This can be identified if the speaker intends to invite, suggest, insist, order, command, request, ask, question, beg, plead, pray, entreat, permit, advise, dare, defy, challenge, etc. (3) Commissive are those illocutionary acts whose point is to commit the speaker (again in varying degrees) to some future course of action. The point of *a promise* is to commit the speaker to doing something. (4) Expressives, the paradigms of expressive verbs are "*thank*," "*congratulate*," "*apologize*," "*condole (condolences*)," "*deplore (regret*)," and "*welcome*." (5) Declarations is the defining characteristic of the class that the successful performance of one of its members brings about the correspondence between the propositional content and reality; successful performance guarantees that the propositional content corresponds to the world. One can *excommunicate, appoint, give and bequeath* one's possessions, or *declare war*.

The translation results of the illocutionary acts will be analyzed using Molina and Albir (as cited in Wehrmeyer & Antunes, 2020). They classified the translation techniques into eighteen criteria. They are presented as follows: (1) Adaptation. To replace a ST cultural element with one from the target culture. (2) Amplification. To introduce details that are not formulated in the ST: information, explicative paraphrasing, (3) Borrowing. To take a word or expression straight from another language. It can be pure (without any change), (4) Calque. Literal translation of a foreign word or phrase; it can be lexical or structural, (5) Compensation. To introduce a ST element of information or stylistic effect in another place in the TT because it cannot be reflected in the same place as in the ST, (6) Description. To replace a term or expression with a description of its form or/and function, (7) Discursive creation. To establish a temporary equivalence that is totally unpredictable out of context, (8) Established equivalent. To use a term or expression recognized (by dictionaries or language in use) as an equivalent in the TL, (9) Generalization. To use a more general or neutral term, (10) Linguistic amplification. To add linguistic elements. This is often used in consecutive interpreting and dubbing, (11) Linguistic compression. To synthesize linguistic elements in the TT. This is often used in simultaneous interpreting and in sub-titling, (12) Literal translation. To translate a word or an expression word for word, (13) Modulation. To change the point of view, focus or cognitive category in relation to the ST; it can be lexical or structural, (14)

Particularization. To use a more precise or concrete term, (15) Reduction. To suppress a ST information item in the TT, (16) Substitution (linguistic, paralinguistic). To change linguistic elements for paralinguistic elements (intonation, gestures) or vice versa, (17) Transposition. To change a grammatical category, (18) Variation. To change linguistic or paralinguistic elements (intonation, gestures) that affect aspects of linguistic variation: changes of textual tone, style, social dialect, geographical dialect, etc., e.g., to introduce or change dialectal indicators for characters when translating for the theater, changes in tone when adapting novels for children, etc.

METHODS

This research is a descriptive qualitative. Kumar (2011) stated that qualitative research is a research that has aim to describe situation or phenomenon with the use of qualitative measurement scales and if the analysis is done to create the variation the situation without quantifying it. The research data is the subtitle of *Sherlock Homes Movie Series, Netflix Original*. The research object of this research is *Sherlock Holmes Movie Series, Season 4, Episode 1* entitled *The Six Thatchers*. This season was released in 2017, duration 90 minutes. The illocutionary acts data taken are only the utterances that produced from the main character, Sherlock Holmes. Then their subtitle translation techniques from English into Indonesian.

The data are obtained through document review, content analysis with these following steps: (1) a deep understanding about the illocutionary acts that proposed by some experts, (2) making some notes in order to decide the theory used to find out the illocutionary acts, (3) reading the types of illocutionary acts that proposed by Searle (as cited in Pérez-Hernández, 2021) repeatedly, (4) classifying and matching the types of illocutionary acts to the utterances that produced by the main character, Sherlock Holmes, (5) a comprehensive reading in order to understand the translation techniques proposed by Molina and Albir (as cited in Wehrmeyer and Antunes, 2020). The data are analyzed by classifying the data into the types of illocutionary acts propose by Searle and identifying the translation techniques used in translating the illocutionary acts based on Molina and Albir (as cited in Wehrmeyer & Antunes, 2020).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results show that there are 132 illocutionary acts found in the movie. (1) Representatives with sub-category asserting, informing, predicting, naming, reporting, mentioning, convincing, concluding, and agreeing. (2) Directives with sub-category ordering, giving suggestion, asking, advising, requesting, forbidding, offering, inviting, a strong disapproval, boasting, questioning, and stating. (3) Commissives with sub-category promising. (4) Expressives with sub-category

complimenting, apologizing, condolences, thanking, congratulating, greeting, and expressing possibility. (5) Declaration with sub-category declare. From 18 translation techniques proposed by Molina and Albir as cited in Wehrmeyer and Antunes (2020), there are only eight translation techniques used by the subtitler to translate the illocutionary acts. Those translation techniques are amplification, adaptation, discursive creation, modulation, literal, particularization, reduction, and transposition.

The data representatives are presented as follows:

Amplification

The translation technique used in the following data is amplification. It is a technique to introduce details that are not formulated in a source text. The illocutionary point is expressive, to express the psychological state specified in the sincerity condition, with sub-category condole.

Sherlock told Mr. and Mrs. Welsborough that their son, Charlie, died because of a seizure inside his car while trying to surprise Mr. Welsborough, during his birthday. Mrs. Welsborough could not believe this is happening. Then Sherlock expresses his condolences. In this context, the illocutionary point is expressive sub-category condole. Condole means to show sympathy and sadness for the family or friends of a person who has recently died.

The subtitle translator used amplification technique to translate **'…, I'm so sorry**' in the source text into '**…** ***Aku turut berduka, Tuan dan Nyonya Welsborough'*** in the target text. There is an addition of the noun phrase '***Tuan dan Nyonya Welsborough***' in the target text. By adding this noun phrase, the sympathy that the speaker wants to convey, is delivered very well in the target text.

Table 1. Amplification

English Utterance	Indonesian Subtitle
00:20:56,573 --> 00:20:58,093 Mrs. Welsborough: Oh, God!	*Ya Tuhan!*
00:20:59,853 --> 00:21:00,971 Greg: Poor kid.	*Anak malang.*
00:21:00,972 --> 00:21:03,893 SH: **Really, I'm so sorry.**	***Aku turut berduka, Tuan dan Nyonya Welsborough***.

Discursive Creation

Table 2. Discursive Creation

English Utterance	Indonesian Subtitle
00:06:18,372 --> 00:06:20,173 Mary: Sherlock... SH: **It's never twins.**	*Sherlock…* ***Mustahil kembar***.

The translation technique used to translate the following utterance is discursive creation. It is a technique to establish a temporary equivalence that is totally unpredictable out of context in a target text. The illocutionary point is representative, to commit the speaker (in varying degrees) to something is being the case, with sub-category assertion.

Dennis Parkinson is the suspect of murdering the mysterious corpse. At first, the two police officers thought that he has a twin. However, when Sherlock rechecks the finger-print, he then asserts that Dennis Parkinson does not have a twin. Never! In this context, the illocutionary point is representative sub-category assertion. Assertion means a confident and forceful statement of fact or belief.

The subtitle translator used discursive creation technique to translate the word '**never**' in the source text into '***mustahil***' in the target text. The word '***mustahil***' in the target text is not the equivalent of the word '**never**'. The word '**never'** means not any time or not any occasion. Therefore, the word '***mustahil***' in the target text is a temporary equivalence. The result of the translation does not make any change in meaning and context despite the use of the technique.

Modulation

The translation technique used in the following data is modulation. it is a technique to change the point of view, focus or cognitive category in a target text. It can be lexical or structural. The illocutionary point is representative, to commit the speaker (in varying degrees) to something is being the case, with sub-category assertion.

Sherlock told Mary that he met Ajay, one of the AGRA's members. Mary thought that she is the only one that alive when the accident happened five years ago. When Mary wants to know how he has been, Sherlock makes an assertion that Ajay is alive and in perfect condition. In this context, the illocutionary point is representative sub-category assertion. Assertion means a confident and forceful statement of fact or belief.The translation technique that is used to translate the expression '**Yeah, very much so**' in the source text into '***Ya sehat walafiat'*** in the target text is modulation.

Table 3. Modulation

English Utterance	Indonesian Subtitle
00:47:32,612 --> 00:47:34,092 SH: I met someone tonight.	*Tadi aku bertemu seseorang.*
00:47:36,293 --> 00:47:39,253 SH: Same someone who's looking for the sixth Thatcher.	*Orang yang sama mencari Thatcher keenam itu.*
00:47:46,652 --> 00:47:49,251 Mary: Oh, my God, that's Ajay, that's him. What, he's alive?	*Ya Tuhan, itu Ajay. Dia.* *Dia masih hidup?*
00:47:49,253 --> 00:47:50,652 SH: **Yeah, very much so.**	***Ya, sehat walafiat.***

Table 4. Literal Translation

English Utterance	Indonesian Subtitle
00:06:30,733 --> 00:06:32,603 SH: If your mystery corpse had tattoos, the signs will be there.	*Jika jasadmu ada tatonya, akan ada tanda.*
00:06:32,627 --> 00:06:35,372 Police officer: 'Bloody hell! Is that a guess?'	*Apa itu tebakan?*
SH: **I never guess.**	***Aku tak pernah menebak***

The expression ‘very musvh so’ means to emphasize ‘yes’. However, the translator has changed the focus by stating that Ajay is hale and hearty. Despite the use of the technique, the meaning does not change.

Literal Translation

The translation technique that is used in the following data is literal translation. It means to translate a word or an expression word for word. The form of the sentence in TT is close to the original form (ST). The illocutionary point is representative, to commit the speaker (in varying degrees) to something is being the case, with sub-category assertion.

Two police officers are having problems in solving a mysterious corpse, Mr Hatherly. His body is found white as a sheet and bleeding from an awful wound in his hand. The first suspect is Dennis Parkinson; however, they are very confused so they need Sherlock’s help. While searching for information about Dennis Parkinson, they turn out to be more confused because of how the same person can be in different places.

Table 5. Literal Translation

English Utterance	Indonesian Subtitle
00:06:42,093 --> 00:06:45,132 dr. John: Sherlock, you can't go on spinning plates like this.	*Sherlock, kau tak bisa terus memutar piring seperti ini.*
00:06:45,132 --> 00:06:46,971 SH: That's it! The place was spinning.	*Itu dia! Tempatnya berputar.*
00:06:46,973 --> 00:06:50,771 SH: **The heart medication you're taking is known to cause bouts of amnesia.**	***Obat jantung yang kau konsumsi diketahui menyebabkan amnesia.***

They analyze Dennis's fingerprint but it does not match. Then Sherlock keeps on digging on the most suspicious one, fortunately, they find the murderer, Andrew Wilson. The police officers are not so sure about Sherlock's suspect finding. Then one of them questions it by saying '**Is that a guess?**' and Sherlock replied with an assertion by saying '**I never guess'**. Sherlock is an elegant private investigator. He always assures other investigators that all of his sayings are correct or else no one will believe him anymore. Therefore, in this context, there is an implicitly illocutionary point that is called representative with sub-category assertion. Assertion means a confident and forceful statement of fact or belief. Sherlock, confidently, says that he never guesses.

The subtitle translator used literal translation technique to translate the ST '**I never guess.**' into TT '***Aku tidak pernah menebak***.' Although it is translated literally, the meaning in TT does not change.

Sherlock loves to solve many cases at once. Thus, when John warns him not to do many things at once, he immediately gets an idea about what happened to a boy who forgets about what is happening at their house. Who murdered his brother? Sherlock found that the boy is taking heart medication. Therefore, during the interrogation, Sherlock informed the boy that there is an effect of his heart medication. It causes bouts of amnesia. The boy admits it and Sherlock told him that he found his fingerprint on his brother's neck. The illocutionary point in this context is representative sub-category informing. Informing means to give someone facts or information.

The subtitle translator translated the source text '**The heart medication you're taking is known to cause bouts of amnesia**' into '***Obat jantung yang kau konsumsi diketahui menyebabkan amnesia***.' by using two translation techniques, they are literal and borrowing. The translator borrowed the term '**amnesia**' from the source text and translated it without any change into 'amnesia' in target text. Moreover, the rest is translated literally but the meaning does not change.

Particularization

The translation technique that is used in the following data is particularization. It is a technique to use a more precise or concrete term in a target text. The illocutionary point is representative, to commit the speaker (in varying degrees) to something is being the case, with sub-category informing.

This discussion happens in the office while Sherlock and his brother meet other private agents. They were talking about Moriarty, Sherlock's enemy. The male agent told him that Moriarty is just trying to frighten him. However, based on the previous case, Moriarty wanted him dead. Thus, Sherlock gives an information that Moriarty has planned something although he is dead. The illocutionary point in this context is representative sub-category informing. Informing means to give someone facts or information.

The subtitle translator used particularization technique to translate the source text '**Something…**' which means an object or action that is not exactly known or stated into '***Rencana …***' in the target text which has a more precise term in the target text. Moreover, the meaning in the target text is clearer rather than it is translated into '***Sesuatu…***

Table 6. Particularization

English Utterance	Indonesian Subtitle
00:03:26,013 --> 00:03:27,852 Male Agent: Perhaps he was just trying to frighten you.	*Mungkin dia mau menakutimu.*
00:03:27,853 --> 00:03:30,332 SH: No, no, he would never be that disappointing.	*Tidak, dia tak pernah mengecewakan.*
00:03:31,693 --> 00:03:33,611 SH: He's planned something, something long-term.	*Dia punya rencana jangka panjang.*
00:03:33,612 --> 00:03:35,731 SH: **Something that would take effect if he never made it off that rooftop alive.**	***Rencana yang akan berjalan jika dia mati di atap itu.***
00:03:37,533 --> 00:03:38,972 SH: Posthumous revenge.	*Pembalasan anumerta.*

Table 7. Particularization

English Utterance	Indonesian Subtitle
00:59:40,853 --> 00:59:44,092 SH: **Come home and everything will be all right, I promise you.**	*Pulanglah**, kau akan baik-baik saja, aku berjanji.***

Sherlock and John follow Mary along to Morocco. Sherlock is very sad because Mary is the target from the beginning. Besides, Sherlock knows about this just recently. Thus, he does all he can do to find Mary. Mary is quite surprised by seeing Sherlock and John in Morocco. She thought that they are not going to be able to find her because life is like a roll of dice, unpredictable. Mary told them everything, Sherlock asks her to come home, and he promises that everything will be all right. In this context, the illocutionary point is stated directly by the speaker. The category is commissive with sub-category promise. Promise means to tell someone that you will certainly do something.

The translator translated the word '**Everything …**' in the source text into '***Kau…***' which refers to Mary using particularization. The word '**everything**' means all things, however, it is translated into a more precise term '***kau***'. This result of the translation is less accurate because it is not only Mary that Sherlock needs under protection but also the case and her family. It will be clearer if the translator uses the general term and synchronize it with the context.

Reduction

The translation technique that is used in the following data is reduction. It is a technique to suppress item information in the target text. The illocutionary point is representative, to commit the speaker (in varying degrees) to something is being the case, with sub-category convincing Mycroft is Sherlock's big brother. In this scene, both of them are discussing an old case, which still relates to the present, with other private agents. While discussing, Sherlock is very busy with his phone, precisely tweeting. He expresses his feeling that he is very happy to be back and shares it with his followers. However, Mycroft is annoyed by his act and then he makes sure whether Sherlock is busy tweeting rather than listen to the other investigators.

Table 8. Reduction

English Utterance	Indonesian Subtitle
00:01:04,772 --> 00:01:06,932	
Mycroft:	*Kau buat ciutan?*
Are you tweeting?!	
SH:	
No.	*Tidak*
00:01:06,932 --> 00:01:08,909	
Mycroft:	
Well, that's what it looks like!	*Kelihatannya begitu*
00:01:08,932 --> 00:01:10,010	
SH:	
Of course I'm not tweeting.	***Tidak.***
Why would I be tweeting?	***buat apa?***

Table 9. Reduction

English Utterance	Indonesian Subtitle
00:01:14,972 --> 00:01:17,212	
Mycroft:	
"Back on terra firma."	*Kembali ke darat*
SH:	
Don't read them out.	***Jangan dibacakan***

Even though he is tweeting, but he convinced his brother that he is not. On the other hand, he means that he listens although he is busy with his phone. The illocutionary point in this context is representative sub-category convincing. Convincing means someone is capable of causing someone to believe that something is true or real. Sherlock convinces his brother and other investigators that he is not tweeting.

The subtitle translator used a reduction technique to translate the source text '**Of course I'm not tweeting. Why would I be tweeting?'** into '*Tidak. buat apa?*' in the target text. The translator omitted the phrase '**of course'**, the words '**tweeting**', '**why**', '**I**'. This omission happened might be because Sherlock talked very fast and the translator must synchronize the utterance and the subtitle. Unfortunately, there are still many techniques that can be applied, for instance, naturalization. This translation is less accurate but acceptable. This is acceptable because the word '**tweeting**' has been introduced at the beginning and it is suitably translated into the target text '*ciutan*'.

Mycroft is annoyed when Sherlock is busy tweeting, then Mycroft, unnoticed, get Sherlock's phone and reads his tweeting out loud '**Back on terra firma**' in front of other investigators. Sherlock is quite embarrassed. He does not expect that his brother will read his tweets out. Therefore, he forbids him to read the tweets out loud by saying 'Don't read them out'. The illocutionary point in this context is directive sub-category forbid or prohibition. Forbid means to order someone not to do something.

The translator used reduction technique to translate the source text '**Don't read them out'** into '*Jangan dibacakan'*. The word '**them**' in the source text is omitted in the target text but the meaning does not change.

Transposition

The translation technique that is used in the following data is transposition. It is a technique to change a grammatical category or semantic elements into different group of words in a target text. For example changing an adverb into a verb. There are two illocutionary points in this data, they are declarative, to declare, sub-category declare, and directive sub-category suggestion.

Table 10. Transposition

English Utterance	Indonesian Subtitle
Greg:	
You don't look pleased.	*Kelihatannya tidak.*
00:28:14,653 --> 00:28:16,093	
SH:	
This is my game face.	*Ini wajah seriusku.*
00:28:17,532 --> 00:28:18,813	
SH:	
And the game is on.	***Permainan dimulai.***

Table 11. Transposition

English Utterance	Indonesian Subtitle
00:06:56,692 --> 00:06:58,851	
dr. John:	
A jellyfish?	*Ubur-ubur?*
SH:	
I know.	*Aku tahu.*
00:06:58,853 --> 00:07:00,355	
John:	
You can't arrest a jellyfish.	*Ia tak bisa ditangkap.*
00:07:00,379 --> 00:07:01,963	
SH:	
You could try.	***Bisa kau coba.***

Sherlock is very sure that Greg, a police officer, brings good news. Fortuitously, the case they are going to solve is related to the previous one, the Thatcher bust. This case is unique and challenging yet Sherlock's look does not show any interest at all. Greg is a little bit confused, but he told Greg that he is very pleased and then he declares that the game is on by saying '**The game is on.**' The illocutionary point in this context is declarative sub-category declare. Declare means to announce something clearly and firmly. The subtitle translator used transposition technique by changing the preposition '**on**' in the source text into a verb '***dimulai***' in the target text. There is also an omission for the word '**and**' in the source text but the meaning is clear.

When John and Sherlock are on their way home, they could not believe that someone died because of a jellyfish. At first, they are very sure someone very close to the victim is the murderer. The fact is that it is a jellyfish. They make a joke about it because they cannot arrest a jellyfish. However, Sherlock suggests John try it. The illocutionary point of this context is directive sub-category suggestion. Suggestion means an idea that is suggested for other people to consider.

The translator used transposition technique to translate the source text '**You could try**' into '***Bisa kau coba***' in the target text. The grammatical form is subject and verb phrase in the source text changed into imperative form, verb, noun, verb in the target text. However, the meaning does not change at all.

CONCLUSION

Illocutionary Acts, category Representatives occurs 77 times with being the highest compared to the other categories. This happens because the main character, Sherlock Homes, is a private detective. Therefore, he must convince people, give information, and be assertive in order the hearer is able to detect wheth er it is true or false. The second category is Directives, which occurs 38 times being the second highest compared to another three categories. This happens because the main character, Sherlock Holmes, as a detective usually directs someone to do something, whether it is by giving an order, suggestion, etc. The third category is Commissive, which occurs 6 times being the second lowest compared to other categories. This happens because the main character, Sherlock Holmes, is a sociopath. He does not usually promise something to people who are not close to him. Therefore, the promises here occur only to his closest friends. The fourth category is expressive , which occurs 13 times being the third highest compared to another two categories. This happens because the main character, Sherlock Holmes, rarely to express his psychological state. The expressions tha occur in the movie only for special moment. The last category is Declarative, which occurs once. This is the lowest compared to other four categories. This happens because a detective does not usually declare something for no good. The declaration that happened in the movie is about the game that is going to start immediately.

The most dominated techniques used to translate the illocutionary acts is reduction and literal is being the second. The reduction happens because the main character, Sherlock Holmes, talked very fast and he also used some advanced level choices of words. There are times that this technique is very useful to use; however, there are also times that this technique is not useful to use. It is not because the meaning that the translator wants to deliver is less accurate.

The researcher limits this study only to analyze the utterances that produced by the main character, Sherlock Homes, in Sherlock Homes Series Movie, Season 4, *Episode 1 entitled The Six Thatchers*. During the process of collecting the data, the researcher also found some utterances that related to Searle's theory of illocutionary acts. Due to researcher's ability and time, it is suggested that the next researchers analyze the utterances produced by the supporting cast.

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TRANSITIVITY ANALYSIS REPRESENTING HONG KONG PROTEST 2019 IN *THE GUARDIAN* NEWS ARTICLE

Shafira Rahmasari
Department of English Letters, Faculty of Letters, Sanata Dharma University
Jl Afandi Gejayan, Mrican, Yogyakarta 5528 1
Rahmasari_shafira@yahoo.com

Abstract

News is one of a medium to give new and recent information regarding particular event including the person that is involved that is published by news publishers. One of the leading publishers in The United Kingdom is The Guardian. The Guardian reported an international news which was the activists and pro-democracy figures arrested on Hong Kong protest 2019 that was published in August, 30 2019. The paper attempts to find out the transitivity process to see how the protest is represented. It applied transitivity as the theoretical framework and discourse analysis as the approach. Based on the analysis, material process appears as the most frequent process followed by verbal, mental, and relational process. It is seen that the authorities and the government have the authority to control the protest including the activists and the activists are powerless during the arrest. Besides, the pro-democracy figures still have a room to express their opinion while the activists give their statement after being released seen through the verbal process. Relational process and mental process remark that the activists are prominent figures through the protest. In addition, circumstances are used to give detail information regarding the process.

Keywords: *discourse analysis, news article, systemic functional linguistics, transitivity*

INTRODUCTION

Since it was first published in 17th century, news has been a medium to report an event (Dmitrievna, 2015). News is used to provide new and recent information regarding certain events including the person involved (van Dijk, 2013). The growth of news publisher became wider in particular in the United Kingdom since the demand in the society was quite huge (Rahmasari, 2021). One of the leading newspapers is *The Guardian*. *The Guardian* was meant for regional scope established in Manchester. Nowadays, as the internet becomes one of the basic needs in human life, many news publishers launch their official website as the medium to report the recent information regarding a particular event or person.

The Guardian launches their online platform in 2008 in which 20 million users subscribe the cite (Cole, 2015). Since it can be accessed online, they do not only report national scope phenomena but also international scope. Therefore, 120 million netizens visit the website lead *The Guardian* become the first British media to win the most prestigious award in journalism, the Pulitzer Prize (Cole, 2015). Meaning to say, *The Guardian* is a reliable source to get recent information.

One of the international issues that has been reported is the Hong Kong protest

that was being such a hot news in mid-2019 for about three months. The protest becomes a huge event since it was triggered by Hong Kong leader's statement in which they decided to delay the extradition bill that makes the citizen flood the street as a movement to reject the extradition bill along June until August (Purbrick, 2019). The data shown in google trending, it reached the highest trend in mid-August as the leaders of the protest were arrested on August, 30 2019 due to their action. In addition, the data shows that the news in *The Guardian* website have been shared within 4000 times as a post in other social media platforms.

The article published by *The Guardian* entitled Hong Kong protest: Joshua Wong and Other Pro-democracy Figures Arrested is taken as the source of the data. The independent clauses within the article are observed to see the transitivity patterns which lead to the representation of event by *The Guardian.* News article, here, is used since it composed of language and other grammatical elements such as words, clause, or sentences (van Dijk, 2013). Therefore, news article can be the object of the research that will be analyzed through systemic functional linguistics as the theoretical framework together with discourse analysis since news article is a form of discourse. In addition, *The Guardian* is chosen because it is managed in the United Kingdom which uses English as the first language as well as the relationship between the nations (Chan, 1997).

In order to analyze the news article, Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) can be a tool to criticize the text in which it deals with language. Hence, it is applied as the theoretical framework in this research since it aims to reveal the representation of the event through the use of the language. In addition, according to Eggins (2004), SFL can be a framework for viewing language as social semiotic system which can serve particular social function. In other words, language carries implicit and explicit meaning. In order to reveal the meaning behind, it can be seen through the linguistics units in which there are three metafunction. There are textual, inter-personal, and ideational. Ideational metafunction, then, realized in transitivity system which focuses on the grammatical choice involved (Eggins, 2004).

Transitivity sees the process involve and the participants in certain circumstances in a clause (Thompson, 2013). Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) explain that those three components can be realized by a verbal group (process), nominal group (participant) and adverbial group or prepositional phrase (circumstance) Therefore, some parts of speech such as verbs, noun, and adverb will be observed. To see the process, a verb is the tool to determine the type of each process. The processes are material, mental, relational, verbal, behavioral, and existential (Downing & Locke, 2006). At the same, Discourse Analysis is applied as the approach since it focuses on the text as well as the context as

Fairclough (2010,p. 17) states that Discourse Analysis "show systemic links between text, discourse practices, and sociocultural practices."

Some scholars have conducted research applying transitivity on news articles to figure out how the media reports the event or a figure. Wati and Ariyanti (2014) take the headline news article that report APEC in Indonesia 2013 published by Jakarta Post during September, 9th until October, 9th 2013. They observe the word choices to represent the event also the transitivity process to reveal the ideology behind the news. In this case, critical discourse analysis is used as the approach. It is found that the headlines are written in a form of simple present tense and in a form of clause. Material process is found as the most frequent in which the actor has positive verbs that can be conclude it has a dominant power.

Suparto (2018) conducts a research comparing two different news articles that report Ahok who has been sentenced to two years published by Indonesian publisher and United State publisher. The researcher analyzes the article using transitivity to reveal the different perspective of those news article. It is found that the most frequent process that appears in the article is material process in both articles whilst the participant is presented as the verbiage in the first article and the goal in the second article. The researcher argues that the transitivity process could examine the position of the reader.

The last study was conducted by Isti'anah (2016) in which four selected opinions that talks about capital punishment for drug convicts are taken as the object of the study, Transitivity is applied as the theoretical framework and the approach in this study is critical discourse analysis. It is found that material processes dominate the opinions followed by relational, mental and verbal process. Critical discourse analysis is used to reveal the ideology of capital punishment in which before the execution, pessimism dominate the opinions. Meanwhile, after the execution, criticism dominates the opinions. However, in general, power appears in both situations.

Based on the explanation in previous paragraphs, this study aims to find out what are the transitivity processes applied in *The Guardian* news article on Hong Kong protest 2019 and how is Hong Kong protest 2019 represented in *The Guardian* news article? Hence, the objective of this study is to know the transitivity processes that are applied in *The Guardian* news article on Hong Kong protest 2019 and to reveal how Hong Kong protest 2019 is represented in *The Guardian* news article.

METHODS

In this study, the language and the way the media represent the event is observed. The data were taken from a news article in www.theguardian.com entitled Hong Kong Protest: Joshua Wong and Other

Pro-democracy Figures Arrested published by *The Guardian* on August, 30 2019. The research was conducted to figure out how transitivity patterns in which some grammatical feature relies in it reveal the representation of Hong Kong protest 2019 on Joshua Wong and pro-democracy others figures arrested. Therefore, transitivity is applied to find out the patterns and discourse analysis is used as the approach in this research.

This study was considered as descriptive qualitative approach since it was used to uncover the complexity and to provide in-depth examination (Nassaji, 2015). In this research, within 1,054 words in length, forty-seven clauses were employed to find out the transitivity process occurs in every clause. The clauses were analyzed to determine the process, the participant, and the circumstance. Thompson (2013, p. 92) explains that "processes are the core of the clause which primarily talking 'about' the action, event, or state that the participants are involved in." Thus, the verbs that were employed was observed firstly which would show the type of the process. It is marked with bold and the others participants are in italic. After knowing the type of the process, the participant and the circumstance needed to be examined.

The clauses were put in a table based on the transitivity process to examine the most dominant process employed in the clauses as well as the participant and the circumstance. It led to answer the second problem which is to know how the Hong Kong protest 2019 is represented by *The Guardian*. Using discourse analysis which attempts to produce explicit and systematic, description of units of language, according to van Dijk (2013), it was a tool to reveal the representation of the event.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

There are 47 clauses in the news articles reporting the activist arrest published in *The Guardian* website. The verb in each clause is observed to find out the transitivity process. It is found that material process is dominating the article followed by mental process. There are 28 clauses of material process and the rest are described as follows.

Material is found as the most frequent process that is used in the article that the remark has 28 clauses or about 60%. It is followed by verbal process which is 16 clauses.

Table 1. Types of Transitivity Process

No.	Transitivity process	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	Material	28	60
2.	Verbal	16	34
3.	Mental	2	4
4.	Relational	1	2
	Total	4	100%

It owns about 34%. The third process that owns 2 clauses is mental process. It is realized in 4%. Relational process is found only a clause which own 2% from the whole clause.

Since transitivity observes the verbs found in the clauses, there are various verbs that is used to report and to present the event. It is found that certain verbs are used for different clause. Hence, the table below is the example of verbs found in the remark. It is categorized based on their type of transitivity process.

Table 2. Examples of Verbs Found in the Articles

No.	Transitivity process	Example of Verbs
1.	Material	Arrest, detain, charged, bundle, accuse, work, ban, order, attend, maintain, disqualify, pose, attack, come, promise,
2.	Verbal	Charge, say, call, comment, accuse, speak, and promise
3.	Mental	Expect and mean
4.	Relational	Belong

Material Process

Material process is described as a process that involves action and it depicts something that is happening. In this process, at least one participant is involved. Below is the summary of the patterns found in the material process.

Table 3. Summary of the Patterns Found in Material Process

No.	Patterns	Frequency
1.	Goal – process	12
2.	Actor – process – Goal	14
3.	Actor – process – Scope	2
	Total	28

Another participant that has significance role to the process is circumstance. According to Thompson (2013), Circumstances is realized by circumstantial adjunct that encode the background. The background is related to the place, time, manner, contingency, accompaniment, cause, role, matter, and angle (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014). The table below presents the summary of circumstances that remark the article.

It is found that there are six clauses that employed those structure. The first example employs intransitive verb and it is in a form of active voice. Meanwhile the second clause takes transitive verbs in which it requires an object also the structure of the second clause is a passive voice. In the first clause, the actor, the one who does the action, does something that involves physical or mental effort to the goal. The actor is realized in the word ‘authorities’ that put such an effort to suppress the

protests. Since 'the protests' is affected by the action, it is categorized as the goal. In addition, the reason for the authorities work to suppress the protest is because the protest would be the 13th protest that is held straight.

Table 4. Summary of the circumstances found in material process

No.	Circumstance	Type	Frequency
1.	Location	Place	10
		Time	7
2.	Manner	Means	2
		Quality	2
3.	Cause	Purpose	1
		Reason	6
4.	Contingency	Default	1
5.	Accompaniment	Additive	1
6.	Angle	Source	2

Below are the two clauses of the structures that employ actor and goal as the participants.

(*TGD/19) As mass protests continue in Hong Kong, now entering what would be its 13th straight weekend of demonstrations (cir.: reason), authorities Actor)* ***have worked to put down*** *the protests (Goal).*

(TGD/3) Andy Chan, the head of a now banned pro-independence party (goal), ***was detained*** *by police(actor) on Thursday (cir: time).*

The second clause, it depicts that the goal is being the center of the utterance who receives the action from the actor because the clause is in a form of passive. In this clause, the NP, 'the police', keep Andy Chan in a certain place on Thursday. Hence, 'Andy Chan' is the goal because he affected by 'the police'.

On the other hand, it is observed that there are fourteen clauses that employ material process in which the goal plays as the single participant. Below are the examples.

(TGD/1) Several prominent pro-democracy figures (goal) ***have been arrested*** *in Hong Kong in an apparent crackdown (cir: place) on protests that have plunged the city into its worst political crisis in decades (cir: reason).*

(TGD/15) Wong (goal) ***has also been accused*** *of organizing an unlawful assembly (cir: reason).*

Those two examples above are the clause that is in a form of passive structure. Since, it is in a form of passive clause, the goal can stand alone (Isti'anah, 2016). Even though, the actor is not mentioned but it refers to the police. It is because of the meaning of 'arrest' and 'accuse' are an action done by authorities triggered by a crime (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary). Therefore, it can be stated that the actor is the

police who does the process to the goal. In the first clause, the NP 'several prominent pro-democracy figures' are affected by the police while in the second clause, Wong was affected. Hence, both are the goal. Both of the clauses employ circumstance of reason. It is used to give a background of the arrest. However, in the first clause, it utilizes a circumstance of place to show where the pro-democracy figures arrest.

The last participant that is found in the article is scope. There are four clauses observed having an actor-process-scope pattern. A scope is described as the one which is unaffected by the action. Two examples are stated below.

(TGD/34) Chow (actor) ***has also attended*** *recent demonstrations (scope).*

(TGD/35) and ***maintains*** *an active social media account (scope) in support of the protest, but has otherwise kept a relatively low (cir: reason).*

Those two clauses derive from a sentence that is in a form of parallel structure in which they share the same subject. The subject is Chow who is the actor of the process. The verbs that mark the process are transitive verbs which requires object. Therefore, the NP "the recent demonstration" and "an active social media account" are the object. In this case, the objects are not affected by the action so that, it is categorized as a scope. Besides, in the second clause, it employs circumstance of reason in which it expresses Chow motivation to maintain the social media account.

Verbal process

It is found that sixteen clauses utilize the verbal process. It shows the act of 'saying'. It employs three participants which are sayer who communicates carrying the message which is called as verbiage and it addresses to the recipient (Downing & Locke, 2006). Below are the findings

(TGD/9) "This won't scare us. Adding to public anger only pushes more people to rebel,"(verbiage) one user (sayer) ***commented*** *on a protest forum (cir: place).*

(*TGD/34) Wong (sayer)* ***has spoken out*** *frequently (cir. Quality) in support of the demonstrator's demands. (Cir. Purpose).*

In the first clause, the verb is an intransitive verb which does not require any object. Therefore, it is used only to report that the sayer is commenting. However, in this case, the verbiage, the message said by the sayer, is written in a form of direct quote. It used to emphasize the message stated by the sayer.

The second clause is rather the same as the first one since it employs intransitive verb to mark the process. Since intransitive verb does not require any object, circumstance of purpose appears to give the specific information that explains why the sayer utter that. Here, the sayer is Wong that refers to Joshua Wong.

Mental Process

Mental process is described as a process of sensing (Zhang, 2017). According to Halliday & Matthiessen (2004), it is divided into four different category which are cognition (related to desire and hope), emotive (related to the process of thinking, understanding). Perceptive (related to the process of sensing) and desiderative (related to the feeling). It employs senser and phenomenon as the participants. These are the two mental clauses.

(TGD/8) Many (senser) ***expect*** *the arrests will only generate more public anger and clashes with police (phenomenon)*

(TGH/29) Saturday's rally ***was meant*** *to mark five years since Beijing's proposal for direct elections in Hong Kong, which would only allow candidates screened by Beijing (phenomenon)*

The first example employs present active clause in which the verbs is transitive verb. The second example is in passive voice while the verb that mark the mental process is also a transitive verb. In the first clause, the senser, the one who senses, feels, or thinks (Isti'anah, 2014), is realized in the word 'many' that refers to Hong Kong people. The people believe that the phenomenon, the one who is sensed, will embark public anger and clash with the authorities. This process is considered as emotive process.

On the other hand, in the second clause, since it is in a form of passive clause, the senser is not written explicitly because it only focuses on the participant. The phenomenon points that the senser wants to mark five years since Beijing's proposal for direct election in Hong Kong in a form of Saturday's rally. In this case, the senser refers to the democracy activists that initiate the event. In addition, the second clause is categorized as cognitive process since the verb related to initiation.

Relational process

It is found that there is only one relational process in the article. The clause is stated as follows.

(*TGD/36) All three activists (carrier)* ***belong*** *to political organizations that advocate for independence or "self-determination" (attribute).*

Relational process is a process of 'being'. It has two categories which are attributive and identifying process in which the participants are called as carrier and attribute as well as value and token. The attributive process is marked with the attribute that attaches to the carrier. On the other hand, the identifying process is marked with the token that is describing the value. In addition, the attributive process is not reversible, so that the position of the words that belong to the carrier and attribute cannot be changed while in identifying process, it is reversible.

The clause 36 is categorized as attributive process since the position of carrier and attribute cannot be reversed. The

carrier is in a form of NP in which the activists is the head of the phrase. It describes the attribute which is also in a form of NP in which the organization is the head of the phrase. Meaning to say, 'the activists' is a part of the organization.

Representing Hong Kong protest 2019

Discourse analysis is "helpful in understanding how people organize language in texts, textual features, and language choices," (Montes et al, 2014). It is also used to investigate the functional aspects of the language. In this research, transitivity is used as the theoretical framework to analyzes the language features in the news article. In order to find out how the topic represented by the news publisher, discourse analysis is applied.

After observing the transitivity process, it is found that material process is the most dominant process that appears in the text. It employs several participants to describe the information as well as the circumstance that give background information. Besides, the most frequent participant that is employed in the material process is the Goal while circumstance of time appears most frequent. On the other hand, relational process is used as the less frequent in the text.

Another aspect to consider is the circumstance as complement in the clause. Circumstance of location appears the most frequent. It functions to give further information related to the arrest in order to report factual event. Circumstance of time also has the same function as circumstance of location which denotes the time when the events occur.

It is observed that all the actors that are employed in the clauses are the authorities that are realized in words such as police and Beijing as a representation of Chinese government are described as the one who got the power to control this event. Meanwhile, the goals are the activists or the pro-democracy figures. Since actor is described as the one who does the action and the goal is the one who receives the action, it depicts that the authorities are having the control of the protest and the activists or pro-democracy figures are powerless. It is seen through the clauses below.

*(B/TGD/21) Police **had banned** Saturday's demonstration, organised by the Civil Human Rights Front (CHRF), which has held several peaceful major marches.*

*(B/TGD/26) According to a report by Reuters, Beijing **has ordered** Lam not to accede to any of the protesters' demands, which also include launching an independent investigation into police behaviour and implementing direct elections.*

In clause 21, the police can stop the demonstration because the police have the authority to secure the nation since the demonstration is considered as a high-risk event. It is also seen in the clause 26 that Beijing instructs the Hong Kong leader to not grant the demands from the pro-democracy protesters. Both of the actors have the power

to control the protest. It is not only to control the protest but also the activists and pro-democracy figures. It is depicted in these clauses.

(TGD/3) Andy Chan, the head of a now banned pro-independence party, ***was detained*** *by police on Thursday.*

(TGD/2) The democracy activists Joshua Wong and Agnes Chow, former student leaders of pro-democracy protests in 2014, ***were arrested*** *on Friday*

The authorities in particular the police are the actor in both of the clauses although it is not stated clearly in the second clause since it applies passive clause. In addition, the activists are pictured in goal who received the action. Both of the clauses are employed the police as the one who do action since the verbs 'detain' and 'arrest' mark the process. It is stated that police officers could arrest a person in which is the action taking into custody of a person for the purpose of detaining and holding to answer a criminal charge (Signorelli, 2017).

It is not only in the form of material process but also it seen in a form verbal process. It is described that the authorities are powerful to control the protest observed in the clause below.

(TGD/25) Hong Kong's chief executive, Carrie Lam, ***has said*** *the bill is "dead" but protesters continue to demand it be permanently withdrawn.*

In that clause, the bill refers to the extradition bill which is a law that allows Hong Kong resident to be sent to mainland China for trials. Because of this bill, some of Hong Kong residents insist the government to repeal the bill that spark the protest. Thus, Carrie Lam is the ruler of Hong Kong in which she has the authority to control the nation and, in this case, to decide whether or not she signs the bill. Furthermore, Carrie lam as the sayer announces that the bill is no longer valid as the verbiage, the massage carried. It is because of the protesters that urge her.

Even though, the protesters have huge role to the government, in this arrest, the activists are pictured as defenseless and vulnerable. It is seen from the clauses below.

(TGD/11) On Friday morning, Wong ***was bundled*** *into a van on the street while he was walking to a metro station, according to Wong and Chow's political organisation, Demosistō.*

(TGD/12) Chow ***was arrested*** *at home,*

(TGD/13) while Chan, in a separate incident, ***was detained*** *at Hong Kong airport.*

(TGD/17) Demosisto's chairman Ivan Lam ***was charged*** *in absentia*

(TGD/18) and (he) reportedly ***could not be arrested*** *because he is in Taiwan.*

In clause 11, 12, 13 the actor is not written explicitly but it refers to the police since the verbs connote to the authorities. In addition, the activists do not defense and rather conform while the police since they submit the arrest, an arrest has occurred.

However, in contradiction, clause 18 depicts that the activist could not be arrested because the police is unable to bring the person physically into custody. Furthermore, those clauses are written in passive voice which functions to emphasize on what happened to the activists. Thus, it describes that the activists being the main topic of the news articles.

In addition, the police take them because of particular reasons which are realized in circumstance of reason that is used to give further information. It pictures that the activists are powerless since the activists submit the arrest because of the excuses are truly happened. It is realized in following clauses.

*(TGD/4) Wong and Chow **were charged** with offences including taking part in an unlawful assembly on June 21 at Hong Kong police headquarters and released.*

*(TGD/14) The pair **were arrested** on suspicion of participating and inciting others to participate in an unauthorized assembly during protest outside police headquarters on 21 June.*

*(TGD/15) Wong **has also been accused** of organizing an unlawful assembly.*

The police arrest the activist because they were taking part in unlawful assembly at Hong Kong police headquarters during the protest. Therefore, the police can do the action since it employs the elements of an arrest which are the police has the authority and the intention or the reasons.

However, the activists are also described as prominent figures regarding the protest. It is seen through the clauses that categorized as relational which is stated in the following clause.

*(TGD/36) All three activists **belong** to political organization that advocate for independence or "self-determination".*

Clause 36 is a relational process marked by the verb "belong". It is pictured that the activists which are Wong, Chow, and Chan are introduced as a part of political organization that advocate for Hong Kong independence. They are the leaders of the political party named Demosisto and they are prominent to proclaim the movement. It is seen through the verbal processes that are stated below.

*(TGD/5) "All we ask for is just to urge Beijing and the Hong Kong government withdraw the [extradition] bill, stop police brutality and respond to our calls for free elections," Wong **said** following his release. "Even though I've been jailed three times and I face trial on 8 November – which is three months [away] – we will not stop our fight. We shall never surrender. I urge the international community to send a clear message to President Xi: sending troops or using an emergency ordinance is not the way out. We will continue our fight no matter how they arrest or prosecute us."*

(TGD/27) "This is something the government can do – massive arrests to dry up and sap the strength of the protest

*movement," **said** Joseph Cheng, a retired political scientist who has been following the protests closely.*

*(TGD/28) "It's a campaign, probably a well-planned campaign, to arrest all the activists and this will involve a lot of less famous people who have been standing in the frontlines of the protests," he **said**.*

In the clause 5, Wong as the sayer is giving a bold statement after having detained for some moments realized in the verbiage in which he asked the government and stated that the pro-democracy will never surrender and keep their fight. In clause 27 and 28, Cheng as a scientist who considered himself as a pro-democracy supporter, gives his opinion regarding the arrest. Cheng is the sayer in the process deliver his ideas in a form of verbiage in which he argues that the arrest is a way to stop the pro-democracy movement. Since the message is quite important stated by the prominent figure, the direct quote is used to emphasize the message and to keep the message as it is.

It is not only in verbal process but also in material process seen that the activists are prominent figures regarding the protest.

*(TGD/31) Neither **has played** a central role in the current protests, a largely leaderless movement organised via social media.*

It is not the first time for Wong and Chow to lead the protest. In 2014, Wong and Chow were marked by the authorities after leading the movement in which some people demanded the right to choose their own leader without any intervention from Chinese government. Furthermore, the activists continue their move and in Hong Kong protest 2019, the activists have important role to lead the movement. They utilize their social media as the platform to drive the mass.

In order to give background information, verbal process is utilized seen from the clause that is stated as follows.

*(TD/45) Under the terms of the handover, Hong Kong **was promised** 50 years of a "high degree" of autonomy, in a framework known as "one country, two systems" in which the city would keep an independent judiciary, legislature, a free press and other freedoms.*

Clause 45, Hong Kong as the target got a special status that is realized in a phenomenon. It is described that Hong Kong allows to rule the government without any intervention from Chinese government even though Hong Kong still belongs to Chinese government.

CONCLUSION

Hong Kong protest 2019 that is reported by *The Guardian* employs material, verbal, mental and relational processes. It is found that goal, actor, and scope are involved as the participant in material process. The verbs influence the variation of participant whether it is an intransitive or transitive verb. In addition, material process appears as the most frequent process in the news article.

Following material process, verbal process comes as the second most frequent process. Mental and relational processes appear as the less frequent process. In addition, circumstance is used to give additional information and explanation regarding the process.

The process of arrest is described in a material process. It employs the government and authorities that are pictures as the actor who got the power to control the activists and the protest that are realized in a form of goal. Since the goal receives the action by the actor, the activists and other pro-democracy figures are described less powerful and defenseless throughout the arrest. However, the activists still have a room to express their idea after they got released as well as the pro-democracy figures that have a chance to explain their opinion that is realized in verbal process. Hence, it makes the activists are others pro-democracy figures are prominent to the protest that is seen through mental and relational processes.

This study limits the analysis on transitivity only, it gives others researchers a chance to observe through others metafunctions which are interpersonal metafunction that deals with mood and modality and textual metafunction that utilizes theme and rhyme. In addition, this research suggests observing the whole event of Hong Kong protest 2019 to get fully interpretation of it is represented. Besides, different type of Discourse Analysis can be used to observe the event such as Critical Discourse Analysis.

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