

## ” MORPHOLOGY ANALYSIS OF CONTRACTIBLE MORPHEMES FROM RATAOUILLE’S MOVIE. ”

By:

Wildan Budi Allam Pratama

STBA JIA

[wildanbd0914@gmail.com](mailto:wildanbd0914@gmail.com)

### Abstract

The object of this study is to find out how contractions have an impact the meaning of dialogue in the movie released in 2007 Ratatouille. This movie was made by Pixar Animation Studios and released by Walt Disney Pictures written and directed by Bird and Jan Pinkava and is set in Paris. This research use Francis Katamba concept of contractible morpheme. This research uses qualitative method. This research focus on how the contractions is important for the dialog more natural. The author discovered six data. The writer explain each data how contractions the dialog in Ratatouille movie. Each of the contraction data in this movie making total of 100% contractions in this analysis.

Keywords: Ratatouille, contractible morphemes.

### A. INTRODUCTION

The study of word structure and how words grow out of the smallest elements that convey particular meanings

is known as morphology. We refer to these meanings as morphemes (Katamba, 1993). Morphology is a focus of grammar that studies the form or structure of words, especially by studying how to use of

morphemes, according to Crystal (1980:232–233). In general, morphology can be divided into two fields lexical or derivational morphology, which studies word production, and inflectional morphology, which studies inflection. Morphology has a word structure, namely free morpheme which discusses lexical and functional, then bound morpheme which discusses inflectional and derivational. Lastly, there is a contractible morpheme.

What is a contraction? A contraction is a word (or group of words) that has been referred to by deleting letters or sounds. An optional process of contraction makes a morpheme that was previously free "bound," meaning it finds a host to connect to. The copula has been shortened from "is" to "s" in the example "He is studying," allowing the copula to look like a change from a free to a contracted morpheme. After finding a host, the contracted morpheme attaches itself to it. The English orthographic system represents the traditional understanding of contraction, according to Lawson, Danielle (2012). Linguist Joan Bresnan (1971) stated an important contraction analysis. As explained by Bresnan, in a be-contraction, the "be" actually contracts and joins the host to the right of the morpheme as a prefix. While the contrary is actually

true, the orthographic system creates a feeling that contraction contracts to the left.

One of Brad Bird's films *The 2007* animated feature "Ratatouille" was made by Pixar Animation Studios and released by Walt Disney Pictures. The movie, which was written and directed by Bird and Jan Pinkava and is set in Paris, centers on Remy, a young rat who wants to become a famous chef. Given how rats and humans often interact, Remy's love of cooking is out of the ordinary for a rat, but his great sense of taste and fragrance motivates him to follow his passion. He carefully collaborates with a young, inexperienced chef named Linguini to create delectable dishes in a renowned Parisian restaurant while hiding his true nature as a rat, as the movie tells.

The main focus of the research will be morpheme contraction analysis. Understanding how the contraction process of the words in the film and the conversion of longer words into shorter versions can impact communication in everyday discussions is the aim of using the morphological theory of morpheme contraction. Prepositions, pronouns, and verbs often experience morpheme contraction, which facilitates effective speaking and writing, mostly in casual settings. In addition to improving linguistic speed and fluency, this technique

makes regular communication feel more comfortable and familiar.

## **B. RESEARCH METHODS**

### **1. Methode of Research**

Morphological contraction was a method to analyze the data in this study. Francis Katamba's "contractible morphemes" the theory is used in the research on the film "Ratatouille" in order to comprehend how contractions in dialogue and narratives in the movie. Studying shorter parts of the movie, like dialogue, scenes, or character interactions, will be the researcher's first step. Each part will be analyzed to see the meaning contained in the movie as a whole. In addition, this research will also understand how contractions in the movie are used to create a more natural and flowing conversation, which helps illustrate the relationships between characters.

### **2. Time and Place of the Research**

This study started with the author's fifth semester of learning, which walked from December 31, 2024, to January 7, 2025. The research where is not the main focus of this qualitative study because the author is able of conducting research there anyplace. Most of the STBA JIA writing is done at home.

### **3. Research Setting**

Brad Bird's 2007 film "Ratatouille," which was produced by Pixar Animation Studios and released by Walt Disney Pictures, creates a setting for this study. Bird and Jan Pinkava contributed to the film. In the animated film "Ratatouille," Morphological theory can be used for analyzing how linguistic contractions are used to communicate meaning and highlight the relationships between the characters in the movie, especially in regard to "contractible morphemes." The social dynamics of the characters in "Ratatouille" are illustrated by the use of the theory of contractible morphemes.

### **4. Data Collection Teqhnique**

This "contractible morphemes" method analyzes the use of contractions in the dialogue of the movie "Ratatouille". At this stage, the author collects data from the dialog fragments in the movie that contain "contractible morphemes". The data is then categorized based to the English contraction's form and its communication-related purpose.

### **5. Data Analysis Teqhnique**

Following data collection, the author of this study will use morphology theory especifically, the

contractible morpheme method to analyze the data.

## 6. Research Instrument

This study's tool is the author, who will use the theory of morphology's contractible morphemes approach to examine all the data. The significance will be explained in detail by the author.

## C. RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

### 1.1. Datum 1

This Data in Ratatouille movie (at minute 1:15:00).

“ I **would've** followed your advice to the ends of the earth.”



This sentence “I **would've** followed your advice to the ends of the earth” means regrets that were not realized in the past. contains a contraction form of the word “would've”, which is a combination of two elements, namely “would” (modal auxiliary verb) and “have” which is contracted into “ve”. Morphologically, “would” is a free

morpheme because it can stand alone as a word with full meaning, while “ve” is a bound morpheme because it cannot stand alone without context.

Based to the word, he ought to heed the counsel of others, even if it means going to the "ends of the earth." The word shows an intense want to go over and above for the person who given the advice. Even though the speaker believes that he would have done it if things had been different, the use of the phrase "would've" also shows that the action did not occur because of specific conditions that prevented it. This statement expresses regret or unhappiness at not being able to carry out that goal or desire in the past.

### 1.1. Datum 2

This data in Ratatouille movie (at minute 1:21:00).

“Now don't you feel better, Remy? **You've** helped a noble cause.”



In the sentence “Now, don't you feel better, Remy? **You've** helped a noble cause.”, the word ‘you've’ is a contraction

of 'you have'. This contraction is formed by combining the subject "you" with the auxiliary verb "have" which is contracted into "ve". In morphological analysis, "you've" consists of two types of morphemes, namely the free morpheme "you", which can stand alone as a meaningful word, and the bound morpheme "ve", which is a shortened form of "have" and cannot stand alone. The function of "ve" in this context is as an auxiliary verb that forms the present perfect tense, indicating that the action "helped" has already been completed but is still relevant to the present situation. The contraction "you've" not only speeds up pronunciation in conversation but also maintains the clarity of its grammatical meaning.

The word "you've helped" in this sentence means the act of helping has already been performed. Remy has made a contribution to the great cause of the topic of the phrase. The use of the verb "you've" suggests that Remy's previous act of help is finished and has had an impact by the time the conversation occurs. The use of "you've helped a noble cause" shows Remy has taken part in something important that contributes positively. The fact that "you've" is used indicates that the activity has already been completed.

### 1.1. Datum 3

This data in *Ratatouille* movie (at minute 18:30).

"Oh don't be. She believe in heaven, so **she's** covered."



The words "she's" is a shortened of the word "she is" in the sentence "She's covered." The word's contraction can be created by combining the linking verb "is," which is shortened to just "s," with the subject "she." According to morphological analysis, "she's" is the result of around of two morphemes. The bound morpheme "is," which is shortened to "s" and cannot stand alone, and the free morpheme "she," which can stand alone to form an independent word. In this case, the word "s" serves as a linking verb, combining the adjective "covered," which characterizes the situation, and the subject "she."

In this context, the use of "she's" shows that the subject "she" is in a state of being "covered" which means that she is protected or safe under certain conditions. The linking verb "is", which is shortened

to “s”, shows the present tense, meaning that the situation is in effect at the conversation.

### 1.1. Datum 4

This data in Ratatouille movie (at minute 19:10).

“But of course. Gusteau **wouldn’t** hesitate.”



The sentence "But of course" consists of the word "wouldn't." The phrase "would not hesitate" has been modified to "Gusteau wouldn't hesitate." The word "not," which is shortened to "n't," is combined with the two auxiliary verbs "would" in this contraction. Based on morphological analysis, "wouldn't" is formed consists of two morphemes. The bound morpheme "not," which is shortened to "n't," and the free morpheme "would," which can stand alone as an auxiliary verb.

In this situation, the morpheme "n't" gives the sentence the meaning of impairment. "Wouldn't" means that Gusteau wouldn't "hesitate" about delaying the action. Here, the word "not" added to

the auxiliary verb "would" conveys rejection of the choices, but the auxiliary verb "would" suggests possibility.

### 1.1. Datum 5

This data in Ratatouille movie (at minute 58:10).

“ **I’ve** found a nice spot not far away, so i’ll be able to visit often.”

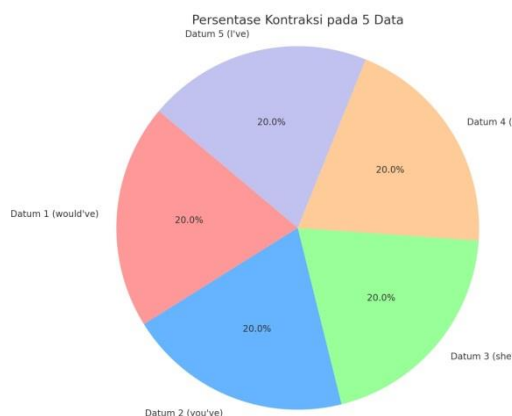


The word "I've," which stands for "I have," is shortened in the line "I've found a nice spot not far away, so I'll be able to visit often." The verb "have" is used as an auxiliary verb in this case to create the present perfect tense, which shows the finished action of "finding" (the verb "found") that is still relevant to the present situation.

In the context of morphology, "I've" is made up of two morphemes. The bound morpheme of the auxiliary verb "have," which is shortened to "ve," and the free morpheme of the word "I," which can function independently as a subject pronoun. In this sentence, the word "have" adds significance by expressing that an

action that has found a place has been finished.

Based on a thorough analysis of the movie, it can be concluded that there are five contraction data identified in the movie *Ratatouille*, with a total contribution of 100%. The contraction data include “would've” (20%) which shows a contraction to express an unrealized wish in the past, “you've” (20%) which reflects the use of the present perfect tense to show a completed action but appropriate to the current condition, “she's” (20%) which describes a person's state or condition, “wouldn't” (20%) which shows rejection in the context of a possibility or choice, and “I've” (20%) which shows the use of the present perfect tense to express that an action has been completed. Each of the contraction data in the file contributes 20%, making a total of 100% contractions in this analysis.



#### D. CONCLUSION, IMPLICATION, AND RECOMENDATION

### 1. Conclusion

Based the analysis of contractile morphemes in *Ratatouille* film, it can be concluded that the use contractile morphemes in the word plays an important role in improving fluency in dialog. *Ratatouille*'s contractions help in expressing facial expressions, the relationships between the movie's reality characters, and the timing of scenes. For instance, contractions like "she's" and "wouldn't" highlight the situation and refuse an action, while phrases like "I would've" and "You've" express regret. These theoretical assumptions highlight the social dynamics and personalities of the the movies characters. In terms of morphology, these contractions prevent their meaning and grammatical integrity, which facilitates greater understanding through the film.

### 2. Implication

The findings of the research have significant consequences for both film studies and linguistic theory. From the perspective of linguistics, the analysis shows how contractile morphemes work in the movie's ordinary dialogue, improving the expressive ability and efficiency of language. understand how contractions are used can help one have more understanding the social context and interactions between characters in movies

where dialogue is important for character development and plot development. Furthermore, this study shows how important it is to take linguistic elements like contractions carefully when studying the language of movies. It also supports the concept that language is contextual and dynamic, and that contractions act as an important tool for communicating a word's meaning it conclude to be a way to shorten speech.

### 3. Recommendation

It is recommended that future research into linguistics in film will expand its scope to include other linguistic features, such as intonation, pauses, which serve to provide a more comprehensive understanding of how language functions in a cinematic context. In addition, extending the analysis to other films and genres would allow for comparative studies, which could reveal how contractions in films are used in various cultural and social settings. Researchers could also explore the impact of the using

contractions on audience perceptions of characters, particularly in terms of social status, and emotional state of characters. This research suggests that filmmakers or scriptwriters can consider the power of language, including the use of contractions in shaping character development and audience engagement.

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