

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Research

Language is something that cannot be separated from every human activity. An important part of our lives when humans speak it, write in it and think in it is language. It used by humans to transfer ideas, express their inner thoughts, emotions, to fulfill their want and needs. In other words, language is like a system that is used as a tool for all of social interaction or system of communication. Besides as communication, language necessary for human to be able to mutually give or share all information and it can describe our personality, attitude, behavior in this life. Therefore, language is the primary function to convey better information and communication.

System of human communication as the study of language is called linguistic. To be precise, with linguistics, people can separate the various aspects of human language in order to discover how language works. Moreover, there are part of linguistics that is concerned with the structure of language is divided into a number of subfields are; phonetics (the study of speech sound), phonology (the study of the patterns of speech sounds), morphology (the study of word formation), syntax (the study of phrase and sentence formation), pragmatics (the study of language us), semantics (the study of meaning in language). Besides, there are sociolinguistics (the study of language in social factors, that is, social class, educational level, age, sex, etc)

and psycholinguistics, (the study of the mental processes that a person uses in producing and understanding language).

In real life, something is closely related to applications named semantic. Besides, it is one of the branches from linguistics which is concerned with the meaning and it used for understanding human expression through language. Further, it is also interesting to know their dictionary has classified semantics into plural nouns, so has linguistics. The study of semantics includes the study of how meaning is constructed, interpreted, clarified, obscured, illustrated, and paraphrased. Every sentence contains the meaning in the language that aims to express the meaning of the true meaning. Although most people feel confused about the meaning, they still use the word which has meaning according to their reality in life in a certain way.

Various theories about semantics that relate to meaning like Leech (1981) idea, some people would like semantics to pursue the study of meaning in a wide sense of all that is communicated by language. He distinguished types of meaning, in its widest sense into seven different types. There are conceptual meaning or sometimes called denotative or cognitive meaning, connotative meaning, social meaning, affective meaning, reflected meaning, collocative meaning, and thematic meaning, they all show the total composite effect of linguistic communication, and how methods of study appropriate to one type may not be appropriate to another.

Additionally, with Cruse (2004) thought, he convey that interest in semantics, there are grammatical semantics (studies aspects of meaning closely

related to syntax), logical semantics (studies the relation between natural language and formal logical systems such as the propositional and predicate calculi), linguistic pragmatics (which for present purposes can be simply defined as the branch of linguistics that studies the way that context influences the meaning), and lexical semantics (studies the meaning of 'content' words). Lexical semantics is concerned with the meanings of words and other lexical expressions, including the meaning relationships among them.

Hereafter, the writer is passionate about lexical semantics. It is the study of how lexicon is managed and how the lexical meanings of lexical items are related each other and there are termed the meaning relationship in a word or lexeme. The meanings of these words form a separate pattern, namely the pattern of semantics links or lexical relation. However, there are several types of lexical relations, such as, homonymy, polysemy, synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy, and meronymy. To be specific, lexical relation of polysemy is chosen by the writer.

Polysemy comes from the word *poly* and *sema* which means "many" and "sign". So, polysemy means a word that has multiple meanings. Polysemy is understood here in a broad sense as variation in the construal of a word on different occasions of use or based on the context. It will be treated here as a matter of isolating different parts of the total meaning potential of a word in different circumstances. Shortly, there is a connection between the senses. For example, the word *run* in the verb of phrase *run a half marathon* is clearly different from that in *run some water*, or in *run on gasoline*, *run on empty*, *run*

a shop, run a late, run away from responsibilities, run in the family or run for president. Another example, the word *kill* in *kill the beast* or *kill the insect* has the meaning *to put an end somebody/something* while *kill the time* has another meaning, which is *to make time pass quickly while you are waiting for something else.* Thus, the word *kill* does not always have the meaning *to put an end somebody/something.* The meaning is often influenced by the context of the sentence.

A practical problem of polysemy is that if one form has several interesting meanings because of the multiplicity of meaning contained in sometimes that make confusing to think which one the real meaning of this word. This is the unique and characteristic of polysemy. In particular, there one often frequent ambiguous lexical relation with polysemy is homonymy. It means, sometimes these two lexical relation sounds like the same which makes confusing. In fact, the meaning both of them relations is different. The multiplicity of meaning in polysemy comes from the word usually it can be more than one of the meaning and they are still related and registered in the same entry in the dictionary, whereas the meanings in homonymy are not related at all and registered in different entries in dictionary. Based on above statements, the writer is interested in focusing on research of polysemy because it can be confusing and 'cause misunderstanding when they interpret the meaning of the words, thus, could lead the misinterpretation of the meaning.

Besides that, the resulting text is influenced by the context of the situation underlying the meaning that will emerge. The language used both oral

and written will have different interpretations. Messages delivered in a written language will have a different effect. This effect will bring up a variety of meanings if the reader does not know the context. The use of language oral will provide interpretation of meaning in accordance with what the speaker expresses or what the speaker wants. This happens because of the use of intonation, movement, expression, nodding, and views in the use of language oral used by speakers. When the writer only conveys the message through written language, the meanings that appear will vary according to what the reader knows and understands.

In brief, the main problem for polysemy research in general is the fact that there is rather poor communication between these major strands of research. The result of this state of affairs is that different approaches usually concentrate on different aspects of polysemy without really knowing about those aspects that have been noted and examined by writer in other branches. Another further result is that different writer often found sets of data, modes of representation or generalizations that they believe to be new but which in fact have already been known for some time to writer working in another branch or even in another community within the same branch.

Genuinely, to analysis polysemy the writer need an object, there are many objects that can be used as the main data to analyzing polysemy, such objects can be magazines, newspapers, advertisement, novels, song lyric, movie scripts and much more. One of the interesting works that can be analyzed is movie as the object. Because polysemy has more than one meaning, sometimes make

someone misunderstanding with the meaning that trying to delivered by the scriptwriter into the film, because the words in film contains of polysemy. If someone translate the subtitle not correctly, it can influence the real meaning of the context from the film. So, it is very important to know the polysemy itself. The retrieval of the polysemy words in the movie script aims to find out whether or not there is a word contains polysemy. It turns out that after researched there is word contains polysemy in movie script.

The writer uses the movie script, in particular animated *Up (2009)* movie script. *Up (2009)* is a movie with computer-made images or animation, produced by Pixar Animation Studios and released by Walt Disney Pictures. This story was telling about the adventures, there are an elderly widower named Carl Fredricksen (Ed Asner) and a boy named Russell (Jordan Nagai). By tying thousands of colorful balloons to his house, Carl sets out to fulfill his dream to see the wilds of South America and complete a promise made to his late wife, Ellie. But unknowingly, he had brought a 'stowaway' - an eight-year-old boy, Russell. Moreover, *Up (2009)* is a good film, the film gets many Best Animated Feature Awards. From three awards association, there are Academy Awards, British Academy Film Awards, and Golden Globe Awards and it is one of motivation for the writer to increase a broader and deeper knowledge of polysemy analysis and discussion of references to semantic analysis.

Sometimes when people watch a movie, there are words that some people do not understand or have more than one meaning or the same word but the meaning is different for example in a conversation in a movie script. Based on that, the writer more feels curious about polysemy, its mean that the writer

would like to find out and describe how polysemy realized in *Up (2009)* movie script. From knowing how polysemy realized in *Up (2009)* movie script, people can see that how the description and quantity of polysemy found in *Up (2009)* movie script. That's what makes the writer more interested in choosing a movie script, especially the movie of *Up (2009)*.

Apart from all, the writer has ever watched this movie, and then felt that the words and sentences of it have misunderstanding meaning. She found the same word but the meaning is more than one. So that is why the writer is more interested in choosing the movie. This movie, deeply can be learned the view of values life by us as human, especially the relationship between Carl, Russell, Ellie and Dug. Beside it, the movie is also in great demand by almost all circles, children and adults, so interesting enough to be studied and this movie was Pixar's first film to be presented in Disney Digital 3D. The film grossed over \$735 million, and received universal acclaim, with critics calling it one of the best animated films of all time. The film won two Academy Awards, including Best Animated Feature and was nominated for three more, including Best Picture, making it the second animated film in history to receive such a nomination.

B. Questions and Scopes of the Research

1. Question of the Research

Polysemy is invoked if the senses are judged to be related. Cruse explains the degree to which two readings can be related forms a

continuous scale, and there is no sharp dividing line between relatedness and unrelatedness. Furthermore, individual speakers differ in their judgements of relatedness.

And there are various ways of classifying the sorts of relation that can hold between polysemous senses. Through the following response, the problems question in this research can be formulated:

- a. What kinds of the non-linear polysemy are found in the *Up* (2009) movie script?
- b. What is the meaning of the word or phrase contained non-linear polysemy that found in *Up* (2009) movie script?
- c. What kind of those non-linear polysemy types which have mostly exist in the movie script of *Up* (2009)?

2. The Scope of the Problem

This research just focuses on the words or phrases that containing polysemy in movie script of *Up* (2009) that produced by Pixar Animation Studios and distributed by Walt Disney Pictures. Release on May 29th, 2009. After getting it, the writer read, found, analyze and identify the word or phrase that found in movie script. The research takes Cruse's theory for the polysemy and the systematic of polysemy. And for the meaning and the type of seven meaning according Leech's theory. By classifying and analysis, the writer can understand the meaning, systematic of polysemy and their environment of the polysemy correctly.

C. Objective and Significance of the Research

1. Objective of the Research

Based on the formulation of the problems question above, the purpose of the research are as follows:

- a. The research is to know kind of non linear polysemy that found in movie script of *Up (2009)*.
- b. This research is to analyze the meaning of non-linear polysemy that found in the *Up (2009)* movie script.
- c. This research is to find the systematic of polysemy that mostly exist in the movie script.

2. Significance of the Research

This research is expected to be successful, which can achieve its objectives optimally, produce systematic reports and can be useful for readers who want to study English Semantics. In studying a research must have theoretical or practical benefits.

- a. Theoretically the results of this study will add to the richness of research in the field of linguistics related to semantics especially about lexical relation of polysemy, so that it can enrich knowledge in lexical field of semantics, especially polysemy.
- b. The practical results of this study are expected to increase the appreciation of the work, movie, also useful in adding insight, new experience and knowledge for writers and readers, especially know about polysemy in semantics.

D. Operational Definition

It is important to define the terms or variables of this study in order to avoid misunderstanding of the matter and to guide the writer to discuss further. So, in here tries to explain the operation definition as the theories which received from some books as follow:

1. Linguistic

Cruse (2004) stated that, conventionally associated with the linguistic forms used, or it can be from the conjunction with contextual knowledge is one way to establish that linguistic meaning (p. 11). The writer noted that linguistic is the study of language.

2. Semantic

Lyons (1995) provides “Semantics is traditionally defined as the study of meaning; and this is the definition which we shall initially adopt” (p. 3). Everybody would agree that Semantic is a study of meaning, and the main point of Semantic is meaning itself.

3. Meaning

Lyons (1995) argued “Meaning is derived and used, like many other English words, in a wide range of context and in several distinguishable senses” (p. 5). From that statement definitely that, there are several meanings are interconnected and connected or have some relations into one another in various ways to express some idea or concept.

4. Lexical Relation

Margarita (2012) provides a particular lexeme can be in a number of lexical relations simultaneously. Therefore, we can see the lexicon much more as a network than as a listing of words in a dictionary as proposed by Saeed (p. 124).

5. Polysemy

Saeed (2016) give an opinion “Polysemy is invoked if the senses are judged to be related” (p. 60). The writer argues that polysemy is a word which has more than one meaning and polysemous senses are listed under the same lexical entry, that to distinction for lexicographers in the design for the dictionaries.

6. Up (2009)

Material that used for everything related to photos means film. Film also has the most general meaning, name a series of images taken from a moving object. The object image shows a series of movements or moments that take place continuously, then projected onto a screen by rotating it at a certain speed so as to produce a living image.

Up is 2009 American computer animated comedy-drama, adventure film produced by Pixar Animation Studios and Walt Disney Pictures which grossed 727 million dollars worldwide. It voice cast starting by Ed Aner as Carl Fredriksen, the centers on elderly widower and Jordan Nagai as an earnest boy named Rusell. Using Carl’s house ten thousand helium gas balloons were installed and they were ready to fly to

Paradise Falls. The place where Charles Muntz lives which is an idol of Carl and Ellie.

7. Movie script

According to Collins dictionary, movie script or film script is a script containing dialogue and directions for a film; a screenplay.

E. Systematization of the Research

The systematization of the research are the approval framework for the research plan or document that contains several important elements, from the title to the content to the bibliography, to explain what, why, and how the research is carried out. The systematization is divided into five parts in the form of chapters. The description of each chapter will be described bellow :

Chapter I Introduction consists of at least five elements, then explains about the background of the research, question of the research, scope of the research, objective of the research, significance of the research, operational definitions, and systematization of the research which consist the resume of the content of the research as a whole.

Chapter II Theoretical description consists of definition of language, definition of linguistic and semantics, definition of lexical relation, polysemy, and research of the relevance. This chapter an explanation in the form of a literature review or the result of previous studies and the writer explain the conceptual definitions of the terms used in the following research and

formulate the theoretical framework conditions because, the writer use qualitative research.

Chapter III Research methodology is provide an explanation of how the research was conducted and this chapter contains about the method of the research, produce of the research, technique of data collection, technique of data analysis, and source of primary and secondary data.

Chapter IV Analysis data, this chapter shows about data description data analysis, data interpretation, and the discussion in the movie that chosen by writer.

Chapter V Conclusion and suggestion, the writer gives the summary from all chapters and suggestion which relate to the research.

