

**A PRAGMATICS STUDY ON REFERENCE IN *THE GREEN STREET HOOLIGANS*
MOVIE**

THESIS

Submitted as A Partial Requirements

for the Degree of *Sarjana* in English Letters



By

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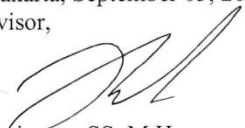
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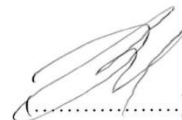
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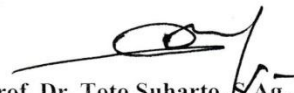


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DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to :

1. My beloved parents
2. My beloved brother and sister
3. My beloved friends
4. English Letters Department
5. My Almamater IAIN Surakarta

MOTTO

“SEMUA BISA JADI MACAN”

-BAMBANG PAMUNGKAS (@bepe20)

“SUCCESS IS NO ACCIDENT. IT IS HARD WORK, PERSEVERANCE, LEARNING, STUDYING, SACRIFICE AND MOST OFF ALL, LOVE OFF WHAT YOU ARE DOING OR LEARNING TO DO”

-EDSON ARANTES DO NASCIMENTO/ PELE

PRONOUNCEMENT

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I hereby sincerely state that the thesis titled “A Pragmatics Study on Reference in *The Green Street Hooligans* Movie” is my real masterpiece. The things out of my masterpiece in this thesis are signed by citation and referred in the bibliography. If later proven that my thesis has discrepancies, I am willing to take the academic sanctions in the form of repealing my thesis and academic degree.

Surakarta, August 23, 2019

Stated by,



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Alhamdulillah, all praises to Allah, the single power, the lord of the universe, master of the days of judgment, God Almighty, for all blessings and mercies so the researcher was able to finish this thesis entitled *A Pragmatics Study on Reference in The Green Street Hooligans Movie*. Peace be upon Prophet Muhammad SAW, the great leader and good inspiration of world revolution.

The researcher is sure that this thesis would not be completed without helps, supports, and suggestions from several sides. Thus, the researcher would like to express his deepest thanks to all who had helped, supported, and suggested his during the process of writing this thesis. this goes to :

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The researcher realizes that this thesis is still far from being perfect. The researcher hopes that this thesis is useful for the researcher in particular and the readers in general.

Surakarta, August 23, 2019

The researcher,

Adin Ardian

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ABSTRACT

Adin Ardian. 2019. *A Pragmatics Study on Reference in The Green Street Hooligans Movie*, Thesis: English Letters Study Program, Faculty of Cultures and Languages, The State Islamic Institute of Surakarta

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Key Words : Pragmatics, References, Movie, Green Street Hooligans

This research attempted to reveal the aspects of reference by the main character in Green Street Hooligans movie. Reference is a process involving two parties: the speaker selects an entity, then uses an appropriate referring expression with the intention of helping the addressee to interpret the expressions as the speaker intended. The objectives of this thesis were to discover the types of reference used by the main character in Green Street Hooligans movie; to describe the meaning of those references; and to reveal the most dominant reference aspects used by the main character in the movie.

This research was a descriptive qualitative research which has two data namely primary and secondary data. The instrument of the research was the researcher himself with the help of additional equipment. The data were gathered by documentation technique and analyzed by applying data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing. The triangulation process was applied by using credibility technique.

The results of the analysis show that generally all three types of reference were used by the main character Matt Buckner except zero anaphora or ellipsis because the main character who was a student of journalism of Harvard tend to speak formally. The most dominant type of reference used by Matt Buckner is name and referents with 41 data and followed by 12 data of referential and attributive use and lastly 9 data of anaphoric reference. The way the movie described Matt Buckner as a smart person can be seen by the use of various kinds of reference.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Communication is an important aspect for human life. Human cannot live without being maintain relationship and interact with others. In order to maintain the relationship among people and fulfill the daily needs, they need language. Without the use of language, it seems impossible for people to communicate with others. People need to communicate with others to clearly depends on not only recognizing the meaning of words in an utterance or sentence, but also recognizing what speakers mean by their utterances. Sometimes misunderstanding of meaning could happen in the language users. That understanding related to reference of the utterance or sentence. In order to understand about a reference of utterance, reader or listeners should be able to identify the contexts of utterance. Yule (1996:3) claimed, pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by the speaker (or writer) and interpreted by listener (or reader).

Therefore, Saeed (2003: 182) has argued that pragmatics is study of how we use linguistic knowledge in context. Context is a key aspect to interpret utterances and expressions (Cruse, 2006). Some scopes of pragmatics include the study of deixis, presupposition, reference, entailment and speech acts. In this research, the researcher uses pragmatic approach that analyses the reference in a movie.

Reference is the central point of utterance or sentence. It has function to identifying someone or something and helps the reader or listener to understand about what the speaker means in utterance. In using the words in sentence is easy for to do rather than to explain how and what is the meaning of those words. In order to know what the writer or speaker mean in sentence or utterance, as the listener or reader should understand about the meaning of the sentence or utterance, at least understand about who is the reference. It is

because reference is clearly tied to speaker's goal for instance to identify something or someone. (Yule, 1996)

Yule (1996:17) says that reference as an act in which a speaker or writer uses linguistic forms to enable a listener or reader to identify something. For example, 'table', the form of table is letters of (ta- b-l-e) and the object refers to the referent table. The word 'table' has meaning piece of furniture with a flat top on legs and has function to put a something. Based on the example, it can be concluded that reference meaning is combination between form and object. It covers by Odgen and Richard (in Sudaryat: 2008) that meaning is the relationship between symbol and referent. The symbol could be the form of the object and referent is the meaning of the object. Those linguistic forms are referring expressions which can be proper noun, noun phrase which are definitive or indefinite, and pronouns.

In shared visual context, those pronouns that function as deixis expression may be sufficient for successful reference. Moreover, Lyon (1977:176) has similar explanation about reference. He underlines that reference is an utterance dependent notion. It means that the speaker refers to a certain individual by means referring expression. A sentence which contains one referring expression typically became a subject in the sentence. From the grammatical point of view, there are three kinds of singular definitive referring expression in English such definitive noun phrase, proper names and personal pronouns. Each of them is associated with the characteristically distinct means of identifying the person or object that the speaker is referring to on a particular occasion of utterance.

Reference phenomena do not only occur in daily conversations, but also in the dialogues found in a movie. Movie is an example of audio visual media in the sphere of entertainments. It illustrates certain unique story by moving pictures and audio.

Yule (1996) states that reference is clearly tied to the speaker's goals (for example, to identify something) and the speaker's believe (i.e. can the listener be expected to know that particular something?) in the use of

language. Moreover, according to Yule (1996: 17-24), there are three kinds of reference namely referential and attributive use, names and referents, and anaphoric reference. Therefore, this research focuses on the study of reference theory by Yule in the movie *Green Street Hooligans*. The researcher assumes that many reference words and also their meaning could be found in the dialogues in the movie, especially by the main character Matt Buckner.

For example:

Utterance 1

Minute: 00:01:02

Mate, Tottenham is due north.

a. Description of the context

Pete and his friends were in the train station and accidentally met with a group of people and then they started shouting to each other.

b. Reference type

Tottenham: Names and referents

c. Meaning

Tottenham: a football club name from North London

However, in fact the listeners sometimes still get difficulty to determine the exact meanings of reference that are used in this English conversations, which is in specific language especially for listeners who are not fans of football as the movie is about football supporters. Thus, study about exact meaning of reference in English movie about football fans becomes crucial and interesting.

In this study, the researcher wants to analyze the reference in the movie *Green Street Hooligans*, not only because it has many words of reference but also many people from children to adult are interested in following the football subject. The movie is about the life of West Ham Football Club supporters. That famous club from East London have some really loud fans and also many followers from Indonesia.

According to the above reasons, the researcher decided to conduct a research entitled “**A Pragmatics Study on Reference in The Green Street Hooligans Movie**”.

B. Limitation of the Study

Based on the background of the study, the researcher will limit the present study on:

The main aspect of this research is to investigate reference in the dialogue of the movie Green Street Hooligans using pragmatic approach. Here, the researcher only investigates the dialogues that consider from the main character, Matt Buckner. Those dialogues are chosen as the subject of this study and used as the data. It is because Matt Buckner is someone who did not know about football life in England so he had to blend in with the culture there. Therefore, the language used by Matt Buckner is interesting to be studied.

C. Problem Statement of the Study

Based on the limitation of the study, the problem statements of this study are as follows:

1. What are the type of reference used by the character Matt Buckner in Green Street Hooligans movie?
2. What is the most dominant type of reference used the character Matt Buckner in Green Street Hooligans movie?

D. Objective of the Study

Based on the problem statements, the objectives of the study are arranged as follows:

1. To identify the type of reference that are used by the character Matt Buckner in Green Street Hooligans movie.
2. To find out the most dominant type of reference that is used by the

character Matt Buckner in Green Street Hooligans movie.

E. Benefit of the Study

In order to clarify the benefit, the researcher would like to elaborate as follows:

1. Theoretically

This study is hopefully could give more understanding of pragmatics study, particularly to show the use of reference in the dialogue of movie or film and give more information about the reference meaning of some words spoken either in the film or daily life. Moreover, these theories can help the viewer of film to identify the purpose of the words spoken in the dialogue of film as well as determine the meaning implied in the words.

2. Practically

a. For the researcher

Hopefully, this research can give more information and knowledge about pragmatic study of reference in English movie, particularly the use of reference words in English movie about football fans. In addition, this study can be useful for other researchers who are interested in investigating other movie which have the same topic.

b. For the Students

Hopefully, this research can help the students to identify the use of reference words in English movie. This research can also be used as linguistic reference which will assist them to understand and appreciate works of linguistics, especially about pragmatic approach on reference words.

F. Key terms

1. Pragmatics

Pragmatics is thought of as the relation of signs to those (syntax and semantics) who interpret the signs, the users of language. Syntax is the study of the relation between one sign to another, while semantics is the study of relation between sign to the other object in the world. (L. Mey, 2009)

2. Reference

Reference is a process involving two parties: the speaker selects an entity, then uses an appropriate referring expression with the intention of helping the addressee to interpret the expressions as the speaker intended (Yule, 1996: 24).

3. *Green Street Hooligans* movie

Green Street Hooligans is a movie directed by Lexi Alexander and released on 12 March 2005 (South by Southwest Film Festival) in the USA. The movie tells about american journalism student Matt Buckner (Elijah Wood) moves in with his sister and her family in London. There, he meets football hooligan Pete Dunham (Charlie Hunnam), who introduces him to his rough tribal world, where supporters of opposing teams battle each other before and after games. But Pete's lieutenant, Bovver (Leo Gregory), suspects Matt's motives and inadvertently reopens a years-old rivalry between Pete's brother (Marc Warren) and the leader of a rival gang (Geoff Bell). (“Green Street Hooligans”, 2018)

CHAPTER II

REVIEW ON RELATED LITERATURE

To support the analysis, this chapter reviews on several theories related to this research. Those are pragmatics, scopes of pragmatics, reference, film, and the subject of the study which is “Green Street Hooligans” (2005). It also provides several previous related studies.

A. Theoretical description

1. Pragmatics

Pragmatics, or, to be more exact, linguistic pragmatics, is a branch of linguistics concerned with the use of language in the situation. There are many definitions of pragmatic. It comes from some linguists. Every linguist has his own concept and principal about pragmatic itself. One of them, Leech (in Wirotinoyo 2009: 8) states that Pragmatic is study about meaning and has connection with utterance. Moreover, Levinson (1983: 9) states that Pragmatics is the study of those relations between language and context that are grammaticalized, or encoded in the structure of a language. In other words, pragmatic is study of relation between language and context that are basic to understand the language. By those perceptions about pragmatic, thus it can be concluded that pragmatic focuses on the language and context itself or emphasize to how the utilizing of language in communication. The coverage of pragmatic is deixis, utterance, implicature. Pragmatic does not examine the words or sentence, but it examines the utterance. Levinson (1983: 54) underlines that the context where utterance produce or deixis terminology is a subject that is noticed in pragmatic.

Yule (2010: 127) also claimed that the study of what speakers mean, or “speaker meaning,” is called pragmatics. Communication clearly depends on not only recognizing the meaning of words in an utterance, but recognizing what speakers mean by their utterances. From the definitions above, the writer can conclude that pragmatics has relation between

language and context which contains the study of deixis. It also discusses about what a speaker means in the utterance.

Leech (1983: 1) said that pragmatics is about how language is used in communication. It also can be usefully defined as the study of how utterances have meaning in situations. Griffiths (2006: 1) said that pragmatics is concerned with the use of these tools in meaningful communication. Strazny (2005: 872 and 869) explained that pragmatics is the study of language use. It examines how linguistic resources are used in communication, investigates a speaker's (or writer's) intentions and a hearer's (or reader's) interpretations, and deals with words, utterances, texts and how they are used by humans in communication. The term 'pragmatics' is derived from the Greek word *pragma* has means 'action'. Action is defined as intentional behavior. Based on the definitions above, it is assumed that pragmatics also relates to the process of using language in communication and utterance's interpretation in situations between the speaker and the hearer. It also considered in the form of words, utterances, and texts. Cruse (2007: 136) said that pragmatics deals with the uses made of those meanings. The following belong to pragmatics: politeness phenomena, reference and deixis, implicatures, and speech acts. Additionally, according to Collin Cobuild Dictionary (2006), pragmatics is the branch of linguistics that deals with the meanings which come from the use of language in particular situations. From the statements above, the researcher can take a conclusion that pragmatics is the study of meaning that includes deixis, reference, etc. It is also called as language usage that relates to the interpretation in certain situations.

2. Scopes of Pragmatics

a. Utterance

According to Finnegan (1997: 162), an utterance is the use of a sentence on a particular context. He adds that the utterance is a sentence on a certain occasion or in a certain context. He also adds that utterance is a sentence that is said, written or signed in certain context

by someone with a certain intention, by means of which the speaker intends to create an effect on the hearer. Utterances become the subject of investigation of pragmatics. There is a difference between utterance and sentence. The meaning of sentence is independent from context. It means that the context does not influence the meaning of the sentence. Otherwise, the meaning of utterance depends on the context or circumstances of the utterances. Pragmatics pays more attention to the relationship of an utterance to its context, but it pays less attention to the relationship of word meaning to sentence meaning.

Finnegan sees that the meaning of an utterance includes the descriptive meaning of the sentence, along with social and affective meaning contributed by contextual factors. He gives an example in the following sentence:

I now pronounce you husband and wife

The sentence above may be uttered in at least two different sets of circumstances:

- 1) By a priest to a young couple getting married in the presence of their assembled families; or
- 2) By an actor dressed as a priest to two actors assembled in the same church for the filming of television.

The first sentence, "I now pronounce you husband and wife" will affect a marriage between the couple intending to get married. But the same utterance will have no effect on marital status of any party on the movie location. Thus the circumstances of utterance create different meanings. Finnegan (1997: 345) explains that a sentence is a structured string of words that carries a certain meaning while an utterance is a sentence that is said, written or signed in a particular context by someone with a particular intention by means of which the speaker purposes to create an effect on the hearer. Thus, an interrogative sentence "Can you close the window?" has the meaning of a request for information "Are you able to close the window?", but

as contextualized utterance it would more often than not be a request for action “Please, close the window”.

b. Context

Language varies according to its uses as well as its users, according to where it is used and to whom as well as according to who is using. People cannot get the complete information from a certain utterance if the context of communication is not explained. It proves clearly that context is important in communication because it gives information to the addressee so that s/he understands the speaker’s utterances and responds to it appropriately.

According to Nunan (1993:8), context refers to the situation giving rise to the discourse and within the discourse is embedded. He adds that there are two types of contexts:

1) Linguistic Context

Linguistic context is the language that surrounds or accompanies the piece of discourse under analysis. It means that linguistic context is a discourse that precedes a sentence to be interpreted and situational context is knowledge about the world. In the sentences, The kids have eaten already and surprisingly, they are hungry, the linguistic context helps to interpret the second sentence depending on what the first sentence says. The situational context helps to interpret the second sentence because it is common knowledge that humans are not usually hungry after eating.

2) Non-linguistic Context

Non-linguistic context is experiential context within which the discourse takes place. Non-linguistic context is also called as situational context. Situational context refers to the factors outside the linguistic context which determine or influence the interpretation of an expression or statement. In some respects, situational context may be more difficult to recognize than

linguistic context. The same expression or statement which is used in different situations may have quite different meanings.

Non-linguistic context includes the type of communication event, for example joke, story, lecture, greeting, conversation; the topic; the purpose of the event; the setting including location and the time of the situation, the participant and the relationship between them and the background knowledge and the assumption underlying the communication event.

Communicative event is a piece of oral or written interaction, which contains a complete message. The event itself may involve oral language (for example, a sermon, a casual conversation, a shopping transaction, etc) and written language (for example, a poem, a newspaper advertisement, a wall poster, a shopping list, a novel, etc). Meanwhile, Holmes (2000: 8) writes that there are some factors which are related to the users of language and the social setting and function of interaction. Who is talking to whom for example wife-husband, boss-workers, etc, is an important factor. The setting of social context for example home, work, school, etc, is generally a relevant factor too. In some cases, the topic has proved an influence on language choice. Moreover, context will reflect the influences of one or more of the following components:

- a) *The participants*: who is speaking and who are they talking to?
- b) *The setting or social context of the interaction*: where are they speaking?
- c) *The topic*: What is being talking about?
- d) *The function*: why are they speaking?

From the explanations above, it is obviously known that context is an important concept in pragmatics. Context is the crucial factor influencing a deeper meaning of an utterance.

3. Reference

Reference is a process involving two parties: the speaker selects an entity, then uses an appropriate referring expression with the intention of helping the addressee to interpret the expressions as the speaker intended (Yule, 1996: 24). If the addressee can identify the intended entity, the process of reference is successful; if he or she cannot, the interpretation of the referring expression is effected by the meaning negotiation procedure. Reference is a process whereby the speaker organizes a discourse. For example, 'table', the form of table is letters of (ta- b-l-e) and the object is referring to the referent table. The word 'table' has meaning piece of furniture with a flat top on legs and has function to put a something. Based on the example, it is concluded that reference meaning is combination between form and object. It covers by Odgen and Richard (in Sudaryat: 2008) that meaning is the relationship between symbol and referent. The symbol could be the form of the object and referent is the meaning of the object. Those linguistic forms are referring expressions which can be proper noun, noun phrase which are definitive or indefinite, and pronouns.

The term reference has two senses in modern linguistics: 1) it may mean the relation between a part of the sentence and an entity that it identifies; 2) it may mean the process of identifying an entity via assigning a name to it. Consider the utterance *That man is my boss*. Cf. Ind. *Pria itu adalah bos saya*. The noun phrase *that man* is used as a referring expression whose referent is a specific person whose identity the addressee knows. Between the phrases *that man: pria itu* and *my boss: bos saya* there exist co-reference relations: *that man* and *my boss* have the same referent, or refer to the same entity. This is a traditional approach to reference, where reference is treated as a static phenomenon. In linguistic pragmatics, however, reference is an act in a situation whereby the speaker refers to an entity using linguistic forms which enable the addressee to identify the entity. Reference, or, to use a clearer term, referencing, is a two-way process: the speaker selects an entity, then he or she selects appropriate

linguistic forms which help the addressee to infer what or which entity the speaker had in mind. In other words, we have two participants in the situation: the speaker, or the participant who does the referring, and the addressee, or the participant who does the inferring (the decoding of the reference). Referential meaning is an actualized dictionary meaning, or a situational meaning.

Reference is made by the speaker for the addressee: the speaker selects an entity and tries to present it in such a way that the addressee can identify it. The identification of the entity takes place in two types of situation: nonlinguistic and linguistic. The entities referred to are either particular (known to the speaker and the addressee) or non-particular (known to the speaker, only) or unknown to either. Particular entities are marked in English by the definite article, demonstratives, possessives, proper nouns, i.e. by definite determiners – grammatical (the definite article), semi-grammatical (the pronouns), and lexical. Non-particular entities are marked by the indefinite article, indefinite pronouns, common nouns, adjectives, i.e. by indefinite determiners – grammatical (the indefinite article), semi-grammatical (the pronouns), and lexical (Valeika & Verikaitė, 2010: 48).

In shared visual context, those pronouns that function as deixis expression may be sufficient for successful reference. Moreover, Lyon (1977: 176) has similar explanation about reference. He underlines that reference is an utterance dependent notion. It means that the speaker refers to a certain individual by means referring expression. A sentence which contains one referring expression typically became a subject in the sentence. From the grammatical point of view, there are three kinds of singular definitive referring expression in English such definitive noun phrase, proper names and personal pronouns. Each of them is associated with the characteristically distinct means of identifying the person or object that the speaker is referring to on a particular occasion of utterance.

Thus it is assumed that reference is the central point of utterance or sentence. It has function to identifying someone or something and helps the reader or listener to understand about what the speaker means in utterance.

Moreover, Yule (1996) also states that reference is clearly tied to the speaker's goals (for example, to identify something) and the speaker's believe (i.e. can the listener be expected to know that particular something?) in the use of language. Therefore, according to Yule (1996: 17-24), there are three kinds of reference namely referential and attributive use, names and referents, and anaphoric reference.

a. Referential and attributive use

Not all referring expressions have identifiable physical referents. Indefinite noun phrase can be used to identify a physically present entity, but they can also be used to describe entities that are assumed to exist, but are unknown or as far as we know don't exist. (Yule, 1996:18)

For example:

He wants to marry a woman with lots of money.

The expression in the example above can designate an entity that is known to the speaker only in terms of its descriptive properties. This sometimes called an attributive use, meaning 'whoever/ whatever fits the description'. It would be distinct from a referential use whereby the speaker has a person in mind and choose to use the expression like in the example instead of uttering the name because the information about "lots of money", perhaps, more interesting than her name.

b. Names and referents

This kind of reference is one in which there is a basic 'intention to identify' and a 'recognition of intention' collaboration at work. Yule (1996: 19) stated that the process need not only work between one speaker and one listener; it appears to work, in terms of convention,

between all members of a community who share a common language or culture.

For example:

- *Can I borrow your Shakespeare?*
- *Yeah, it's over there on the table.*

The intended referent and the inferred referent would not be a person, but probably a book (notice the pronoun 'it').

c. Anaphoric reference

It is tempting to think of anaphoric reference as a process of continuing to identify exactly the same entity as denoted by the antecedent. In many cases, that assumption makes little difference to the interpretation, but in those cases where some change or effect is described, the anaphoric reference must be interpreted differently. Therefore, there are three kinds of anaphoric reference namely antecedent-anaphora, cataphora-antecedent, and zero anaphora or ellipsis.

1) Antecedent-anaphora

Example:

Peel and slice six potatoes. Put them in cold salted water.

“Six potatoes” in example above is the antecedent, “them” in the following sentence is anaphora.

2) Cataphora-antecedent

Example:

I turned the corner and almost stepped on it. There was a large snake in the middle of the path.

The pronoun “it” from example (b) is cataphora from the antecedent “snake”.

3) Zero anaphora or ellipsis

Example:

Cook for three minutes

Ellipsis in “Cook (?) for three minutes” is indicated by the absence of linguistic expression. The listener need to interpret and refer to utterance that has been communicated before to identify the intention of the speaker.

4. Meaning and Context

Leech (1983) stated that it should be understood about the way language is used in communication so that one can understand the nature of language. The way language is used in communication is called as pragmatics (Leech, 1983: 1). It can be emphasized that to understand the meaning of utterance in certain language, one has to know about the meaning not only in term of lexical and grammatical meaning, but also the meaning contained in the context or situation. Therefore, meaning refers more to the speaker intention of uttering something.

Besides, according to Thomas (1995), pragmatics is a meaning in interaction. In other words, the meaning is not only extracted from the word itself or the speaker or the listener, but it is produced from the negotiation process between speaker, listener, context, and potential meaning of an utterance. By these definitions of meaning it can be inferred that from the point of view of pragmatics, to interpret the meaning of an utterance, one should strongly consider about the connection between language and context. Therefore, it is important to understand the context of certain utterance to really know the meaning or the intention of the speaker.

According to Levinson (1983), context deals with various aspects of utterance setting either social and physical. It means that speaker and hearer shared certain cultural knowledge in order to determine the utterance meaning. Moreover, Malinowsky in Halliday and Hasan (1985) stated that there are two kinds of context namely context of situation and context of culture. Context of situation means that the utterance has certain situation or environment when it is uttered.

Context of culture means that the participant of a conversation shared certain cultural or historical knowledge. Therefore, context is the background of language including participant or people who are involved in conversation, time, place, social environment, political condition, etc. Finally to sum up, context is described as the background of knowledge shared by the speaker who produce the utterance, and the listener who interprets the meaning of the utterance.

5. Definition of Movie/ Film

Film is one of art forms. While there is some other explanation which is said that film is the part of audio visual arts, most of which also emphasize mobility and temporal sequence. It cannot be separated from the society since both of them give particular influences to each other. Since film includes a story, it shows an account of imaginary or real people and events. In other words, a film can reflect the real world. So that is why a film can represent a case in a real life.

There are some terminologies related to film. First, there is the word cinema. According to Christian Metz (1977) in Kolker (2000:9), cinema indicates the entire institution of film making, film distribution, film exhibition and film viewing. Further, in England it usually refers to the place where a film is shown. For instance, in the United States, movie replaces cinema and the word film is reserved for serious intent. Likewise, in Hollywood, the people who make films sometimes call them pictures.

The origin of the name “film” comes from the fact that photographic film has historically been the primary medium for recording picture, including picture show, photo-play and the most commonly movie.

In analyzing by using film, someone has to understand its elements in so that s/he can make a detail analysis. Here, the researcher shows the element of film.

- 1) Scene: a section of film usually made up of a number of shots which is unified by time, setting and the characters.
- 2) Plot: the unified structure of indicates in a film.
- 3) Character: an imaginary person that represent in a film. In other words, it refers a person in a literary work. Characters can describe in a physical sense (e.g. short, brown eyes, wears a hat, etc).
- 4) Point of view: the angle of vision from which a story is narrated.
- 5) Conflict: a struggle between opposing forces in a film usually resolved by the end of story.

Moreover, according to Dirk in Lowe and Zemliansky (2010), genres of movie are explained as follows.

- 1) Action: Action movie generally involves a moral interplay between “good” and “bad” played out through violence or physical force.
- 2) Adventure: Adventure movie is a movie which involves danger, risk, and chance, often with a high degree of fantasy.
- 3) Comedy: Comedy movie is intended to provoke laughter.
- 4) Drama: Drama movie is a movie which mainly focuses on character development, often in situation familiar to general audiences.
- 5) Fantasy: fantasy movie is a speculate fiction outside reality, i.e. myth, legend.
- 6) Horror: horror movie is intended to provoke fear to audience.
- 7) Mystery: mystery movie is the progression from the unknown to the known by discovering and solving a series of clues.
- 8) Thriller: thriller movie is intended to provoke excitement and nervous tension into audience.
- 9) Romance: romance movie is dwelling on the elements of romantic love.

6. *Green Street Hooligans* (2005)

Green Street, or *Green Street Hooligans* is a movie about a story of Matt Buckner. He is an expelled Harvard journalism who plunged his life

into something totally unfamiliar lifestyle of the Green Street Elite (GSE), the most famous gang of West Ham football supporters. The movie has made into several festivals like SXSW and Tribeca. There are various reviews about the movie including the violence scene.

The statement "surprisingly rose-tinted look at a subculture that really should have been stamped out some time ago" by Empire magazine is one of popular review. Moreover, BBC stated that the movie is "obscenely glamorises senseless violence". *The popular movie reviewer website* Rotten Tomatoes said that the movie is "lacks sufficient insight". However, most of audience still give higher ratings despite the harsh critics by the media.

7. Synopsis of “Green Street Hooligans” (2005)

Matt Buckner is a journalism student from Harvard University who was expelled from his campus because he was framed by his roommate. Jeremy van Holden is Matt's roommate who comes from the rich family of Van Holden. But Jeremy trapped Matt by putting cocaine in his room and giving him some money to keep his mouth shut and then Matt had to be expelled from campus.

After being expelled, Matt went to England to meet his sister, Shannon. Matt will live with his sister's family with Steve, his sister's husband, Ben, his sister's son, and Pete, younger brother of Steve. One day, Steve gave money to Matt to watch a soccer game with Pete. Matt was also invited by Pete to join a GSE firm and join other friends to watch West Ham. The GSE firm is a supporter group in West Ham and led by Pete.

During the West Ham match against Birmingham, Matt enjoyed the first time seeing the match, he looks happy with the atmosphere of football supporters and the GSE guys. However, on his return Matt was confronted by opposing supporters because Matt was suspected of being a GSE member. After that, Pete and a GSE friend came to help Matt. Matt, who

was fighting for the first time, looked scared, but in the end Matt eventually could also fight and even hit his opponent. After that incident, Matt increasingly became a strong person and much liked by GSE members.

After joining the GSE, Matt and Pete became even closer in their friendship. Matt also chose to stay with Pete to learn about life, especially in the world of hooliganism. Like Matt, he went with Pete to teach sports for school children, and gathered in bars with GSE members to find out information about GSE and the world of hooliganism. After becoming more familiar with GSE members, Pete explained how the history of GSE, the rivalry of English football hooligans, especially about the rivalry of GSE and Millwall Bushwacker. Millwall Bushwackers is a hooligans firm of the Millwall Football Club, chaired by Tommy Hatcher.

One member of the GSE named Bovver did not like the presence of Matt because he considered Matt as a "Yankee" and was closer to Pete. But when he was away to Manchester, Bovver felt very proud of Matt, by his clever idea they manage to conquer the hooligans of Manchester United. By disguising themselves as people from film productions that bring artists, the GSE members escaped the obstacles and managed to attack them from behind. The GSE members also won the fight and Matt was the most meritorious person.

When Matt was able to learn many things about life with GSE members, Matt met his father who worked as a famous journalist in Times magazine. When he saw the results of the F.A trophy drawing, there was one GSE member who knew Matt met a Times magazine journalist. Because he did not know that the journalist was Matt's father, the GSE members were angry. Hooligans are known to hate journalists and police. Problems also arise in GSE members because Matt was considered as the eyes of a Times journalist. Bovver, who hated Matt, was very angry and reported the incident to Pete. Pete then also found Matt's writing about

GSE, actually it was Matt's daily journal because he was a journalism student.

One day Matt met Steve at the bar "Abbey" and told about Steve's life with the GSE in the past. Steve told how the GSE triumphs in the past until he stopped being chairman of the GSE because of a fight with Millwall Bushwackers. The GSE members killed Tommy Hatcher's child. After that, Steve found Shannon who later changed his life and became his wife. When Steve told the story, Pete and friends come to scold Matt for allegedly being a spy on the GSE. There was a debate between them and Steve too. There was lax about the GSE problem and Pete was appointed to solve this problem.

Bovver was arguing with Pete because of Matt's problem but Bovver became out of control and betrayed to the other party, Tommy Hatcher. Bovver told Tommy that there was Steve in the bar which made Tommy want revenge for his son's death. The "Abbey" bar was attacked by Tommy's gang and Steve was stabbed in the neck by Tommy. Seeing Steve stabbed and the GSE members being attacked, Bovver regretted his actions. Pete as the head of the GSE saw his brother stabbed, then wanted to prepare for a final battle with the Tommy Hatcher gang.

Seeing Steve who was seriously injured, Shannon with her son and also Matt left Steve because Steve was considered broken the promise by enter the hooliganism life again. When they wanted to leave, Matt joined the fight with Pete, who was ready to fight Tommy Hatcher gang. Pete told his friend to contact Tommy to fight in a field because he wanted to repay his actions at the Bar.

The final fight finally happened and the two groups attacked each other. But suddenly Shannon came to look for Matt but then she became the target of Tommy Hatcher revenge. Matt and Bovver protect Shannon, and then the injured Pete diverts Tommy's attention to fight him. Finally, Pete who was injured was beaten by Tommy until he died and made the

fight over. All were very sad because Pete died, especially Matt and Bovver, who felt guilty about treason.

After that incident Matt now grows into a more powerful person. Later Matt wanted to avenge Jeremy's actions which trapped him so Matt was dropped out from Harvard. Matt also wanted to prove that he was innocent and could return to Harvard. Matt can also prove that Jeremy was wrong by recording Jeremy's words while using drugs. After that, Matt came out of the hotel and sang "I'm forever blowing bubbles".

B. Previous Related Studies

There are some research studies relevant with the idea of pragmatic analysis on music. Here are some of the studies.

The first research is entitled *A Pragmatic Analysis of Politeness Strategies Reflected in Nanny McPhee Movie* by Mifta Hasmi (2013). She attempts to identify the types of politeness strategies and the way those strategies are realized in the utterances employed by the main characters in Nanny McPhee movie. The results of the research show two important points. First, there are four types of politeness strategies employed by the main characters in Nanny McPhee movie when having conversation with the children: Bald-on record strategy (31 out of 104), Positive politeness strategy (46), Negative politeness strategy (15), and Off record strategy (12). Positive politeness strategy has the highest frequency among other strategies since the dialogues are among family members who have a close relationship and know each other very well. Second, in realizing those politeness strategies, the main characters utilize their own sub-strategies: Bald-on record is realized by showing disagreement (5 out of 104), giving suggestion/advice (4), requesting (4), warning/threatening (11), and using imperative form (7); Positive politeness by claiming common ground (25), conveying that S and H are cooperators (17), and fulfilling H's wants for some X (4); Negative politeness by being indirect (2), not presuming/assuming (3), not coercing H (4),

communicating S's want to not impinge on H (4), and redressing other wants of H's (2); and Off-record by inviting conversational implicature (8) and being vague or ambiguous (4). Among all substrategies, claiming common ground is the most frequent strategy as the main characters need to share common ground with the children.

Further research is entitled *A Pragmatic Analysis of Positive Politeness Strategies as Reflected by The Characters in Carnage Movie* by Jeihan Jade Archia (2014). She attempts to find the strategies of positive politeness as well as the types of maxim violation applied by the characters in *Carnage*. The results of the research show two points. First, all of the fifteen strategies of positive politeness appear, except the strategy of asserting reciprocal exchange or tit for tat. In fact, the strategy of noticing, attending to H (her/his interests, wants, needs, goods, etc.) ranks the highest for the category of the most of ten appearing strategy. Second, there are three types of maxim violation appear when the characters are expressing positive politeness strategies. They are violation of quality maxim, violation of relation maxim and violation of manner maxim. The maxim of relation is mostly violated by the characters. Meanwhile, violation of quantity maxim does not appear because the characters tend to give more information than give less information. This research also shows that from 67 utterances of positive politeness strategies, only 21 utterances are violated. It means that the use of positive politeness strategies does not always influence the maxims of cooperative principles in this research object.

The next research study is entitled *A Pragmatics Analysis of Speech Act in Thor Movie* by Tri Lestari, Elysa Hartati (2017). They attempt to reveal, classify, and analyze the speech act which has relation between the form and function which were expressed by Thor as the main character in Thor movie. The results show that from the 5 classifications, there are found only 4 of them which were expressed by the main character, representative, directive, commissive, and expressive. Representative and directive were expressed 56 times each of them. Commissive appeared 20 times and expressive appeared

29 times. All types of speech act were expressed by the main character in the movie. Direct speech acts were expressed 140 times, and indirect speech act were expressed 11 times.

Another reference research is from the scope of translation entitled *The Analysis of Translating Demonstrative Reference in J.K. Rowling's Novel Harry Potter and The Chamber of Secrets into Indonesian Version* by Rina Novianti (2010). She tries to find out the strategies applied by the translator in translating the demonstrative references in the novel, to find out the accuracy and the acceptability of the translation. In regard with the quality assessment of the translated demonstrative reference in terms of accuracy and acceptability, the researcher found 62 cases (60.19 %) categorized as the most accurate, 34 cases (33.01 %) as the accurate ones, 2 cases (1.94 %) as the less accurate, and 5 cases (4.85 %) found not accurate. The average of the mean for accuracy is 1.5 meaning that it is accurate. In the acceptability level, the researcher found 97 cases (98.06 %) are acceptable, 6 cases (1.94 %) are less acceptable, and no data found not acceptable. The average of the mean for acceptability is 1.04 meaning that it is acceptable.

Another reference research is from the scope of systemic functional linguistics entitled *A Study on How The Writer Forms His or Status with Reference to Interpersonal Meaning with The Readers in Article on Domestic Political Affairs (A Systemic Functional Linguistics Approach)* by PriSadyatik(2004). She attempted to describe how the status of the writers and the readers realized through the clause, modality, MOOD, and transitivity systems in the texts, and how the genre of the texts relate to the status of the writers and the readers. The results said that in exposition genre, the status between the writers and the readers is equal. All the texts imply the positive judgement to the readers. It means that all the writers regard the readers as having the same status as them. There is no text which really regards the readers having lower position than the writer. The language of the texts is familiar enough, considering the fact that the writers have placed the readers at the same level as him, as educated people.

Compared to the previous related research study, the research conducted this time has different objective and data. The present study will investigate particular type of reference word and the interpretation in English dialogues. The data in this study will be taken from the dialogues by the main characters in Green Street Hooligans movie.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this chapter, the researcher provides the details about method of the research. The source of the data is also described in this chapter. Moreover, the technique of gathering the data, the technique of analyzing the data, as well as the trustworthiness are explained thoroughly.

A. Research method

The method of this research is qualitative research, moreover the researcher uses descriptive qualitative research. Descriptive qualitative research is research that asks questions about the nature, incidence, or distribution of variables; it involves describing but not manipulating variables (Ary, et al., 2010: 640). According to Miles & Hubberman (1992:1), qualitative research refers to the meaning, concept, a broad and robust description of the processes that occur in the local sphere. The characteristics of qualitative research are:

- a. The natural setting is the direct source of data, and the researcher is the key instrument in qualitative research.
- b. Qualitative data are collected in the form of words or pictures rather than numbers.
- c. Qualitative researchers are concerned with process as well as product.
- d. Qualitative researchers tend to analyze their data inductively.
- e. How people make sense out of their lives is a major concern to qualitative researchers.

B. Data and data source

The researcher collects the data from two type sources of data, that are primary data and secondary data. Primary data is research data obtained directly from the original source (not through intermediary media). Primary data can be in the form of subject opinions (people) individually or in groups (Sangadji, 2010:44) It mean is data from first source which the writer takes from the object of the problem of the research when doing the research.

While the secondary data is the data source that is taken from the another sources beyond the problem of the research such as written text, journal and another scientific resources that has been analyzed or collected by another people. It refers to the statement. We collect primary data during the course of doing experiments in an experimental research but in case we do research of the descriptive type and perform surveys.

Primary data source of this research is the movie script of *Green Street Hooligans*. The dialogue script is collected from the internet. The data are in the form of utterances by the main character Matt Buckner. Secondary data means data that are already available i.e., they refer to the data which have already been collected and analyzed by someone else. In this research, the secondary data consist of several information gathered from the internet about *Green Street Hooligans* movie.

C. Research instrument

Researcher himself is the first instrument. His knowledge and ideas are the main aspects to conduct the research. The researcher is also being the main instrument that gathering and analyzing the data as well as stating the conclusion. In qualitative research the researcher as instrument is an accepted and acceptable stance. (Xu and Storr, 2012: 3)

To complete this thesis, the researcher is helped by several intruments. There are *Green Street Hooligans* movie file, *Green Street Hooligans* dialogue transcript, *Green Street Hooligans* movie script and a personal computer set connected to the internet to gather and process the data and information needed for the research.

D. Technique of collecting data

The method that used for this research is documentation. According to Guba and Lincoln, document is all of written substance or film (Moleong, 2010: 216). This method used because it can be made to examine and interpreting something (Moleong, 2010: 217). The research

in this research used movie script document. From this script, the research collected data that needed. The writer uses two steps of analyzing data.

1. Collecting data from the source: the subtitle of the movie *Green Street Hooligans*

Researcher selects the dialogue of Matt Buckner by watching the movie while write down the selected dialogue of reference. Researcher sorts the data from the movie *Green Street Hooligans* and chooses the data that have contribution for the research.

2. Putting the dialogue of Matt Buckner on to the table of reference.

As Patton (2009: 59) stated at a practical level, qualitative research rapidly amasses huge amounts of data, and early analysis reduces the problem of data overload by selecting out significant features for future focus. The data found within the movie are put into a table as follows.

Table 3.1. Example of gathered data

No.	Dialogues	Time
1.	Mate, Tottenham is due north.	00:01:02

3. The researcher organizes the data and then analyzes the category of the data based on the theory through descriptive analysis.

In this research, the data are divided to match the types and forms of reference. A content analysis is proceed through a systematic series of analysis, including coding and categorization, until the theory emerges that explains the phenomena being studied or which can be used for predictive purposes to find the kinds of reference data. The example of the table of data analysis is provided below.

Table 3.2. Example of data analysis

Code	Dialogues	Time	Type	Form
Datum01/T00:01:02 /GSH	Mate, Tottenham is due north.	00:01:02	Names and referen ts	Proper noun

Note:

Datum : number of datum

T : time/ movie duration of the datum

GSH : Green Street Hooligans

4. Validating the data collected by the help from the competent expert in the related analysis field (attitude analysis) chosen by the researcher.

The data must be validated by a credible figure from the sphere of analysis subjects to make the research to be increased in its quality. In this research, the research chooses one of Linguistics lecturer from English Letters Department. After the data are validated, the researcher advances the process to the deeper analysis of the data using the theory of attitude.

E. . Technique of data analysis

There were three phases of analyzing data by Miles and Huberman in Sugiyono (2012: 247), contain are :

1. Data Reduction

Miles and Huberman in Sugiyono (2015: 92) states that “data reduction refers to process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting and transforming the data”.

The data gathered are reduced to only the dialogue of Matt Buckner. The dialogues are then reduced by validation according to which consist of reference. The data are in the form of dialogue sentences.

2. Data Display

After finding data to be analyzes, the next step is data display. Data display is the second step after data reduction. According Miles and Huberman in Sugiyono (2015:95) states that “looking at display help us to understand what is happening and to do something-further analysis or caution on that understanding.

The data in this research are displayed in the form of table of reference and descriptive explanation in the chapter IV. The explanations are provided in accordance to the problem statements. The discussions section is the final part of the data display, consisting of description of the results of the analysis as well as the importance of the results to the scope of the research.

3. Conclusion Drawing/ Verification

The conclusion and suggestion are drawn and described in the chapter V. They are formulated based on the results of the analysis. The step is the conclusion and verification.

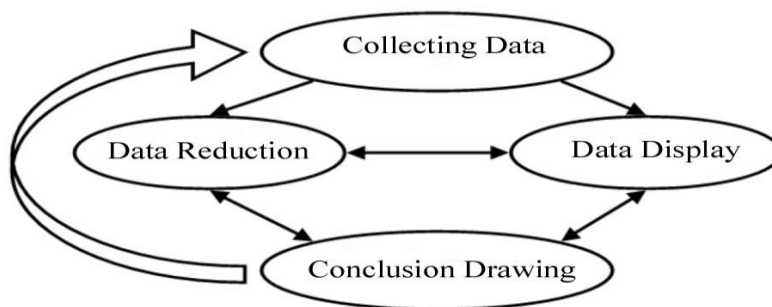


Figure 3.1. Component of analyzing the data , Source : Miles & Huberman

F. Trustworthiness of data

There is technique to test the data named triangulation technique that must do by researcher. The researcher use triangulation to check the validity of the data. On his book, Sutopo (2006: 93) classified 4 types of triangulation to test the validity of the data research,

1. Triangulation of data and Triangulation of sources

In the study, researcher is expected to collect the data. The required to collect data from multiple data sources are available. So the same data would be more confidence that they are correct.

2. Triangulation methods

This type of triangulation can be done by researcher to collect the data by used similar techniques or different data collection methods.

3. Triangulation researchers

Triangulation researchers is the data of research's results or conclusions regarding either specific parts or whole can be test by the validity of several researchers.

4. Triangulation theory

Triangulation doing by researcher is using more than one theoretical prespective in discussing the issue being studied. It means that the data must be checked and rechecked in some perspectives to make sure the data prove the correctness.

According to Moleong (2007: 324), to establish the reliability (trustworthiness) of data, it requires inspection techniques. The implementation of inspection techniques is based on a number of specific criteria. There are four common criteria namely *credibility*, *transferability*, *dependability*, and *confirmability*.

Credibility consists of seven inspection techniques namely *extension of participation*, *observational persistence*, *triangulation*, *peer check*, *referential adequacy*, *a negative case study*, and *checking members*. *Transferability* consists of *detailed description* inspection technique while

dependability consists of *audit dependency* inspection technique and *confirmability* also consist of a single inspection technique namely *audit certainty*. (Moleong, 2007: 327)

Therefore, the researcher applies *credibility* by using several inspection techniques, they are *extension of participation*, *observational persistence*, *triangulation*, and *peer check*.

1. *Extension of participation* of researchers in the extended time is a very decisive factor in data collection (Moleong, 2007: 327). In this study, researchers conducted an extension of participation by taking a close look at the dialogue from Matt Buckner and write down the references found.
2. *Observational persistence* is done by observing on an ongoing basis toward the dialogue from Matt Buckner carefully and detailedly. It is intended to find the features and elements in situation that is highly relevant to the issues or problems being analyzed and then focus on them in detail. (Moleong, 2007: 329)
3. *Peer check* is done by the researcher to review the perceptions, views, and analysis that is being done (Moleong, 2007: 334). In this research, the researcher discusses and describes the process and the results of research with advisors, peers, and lecturers who have knowledge about the title of the researcher. The advisors of this research is Kurniawan, M.Hum. who is one of Linguistics lecturer from English Letters Department of Islamic Institute of Surakarta. Moreover, Vilya Lakstian, M.Hum. is the validator who validated the data for this research. The validation process is conducted by giving all the data gathered by the researcher. The data are in the form of table of reference which contain all the dialogue from Matt Buckner. Moreover, the researcher is also helped by Teisar Arkida S.Hum. in

gathering and analyzing the valid data from dialogue Matt
Buckner.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the researcher provides the results of the analysis of reference in the Green Street Hooligans movie. The results are intended to answer the research problems. The results then are used to draw conclusions and formula there commendations. The analysis is focused to the reference consist of *referential and attributive, name and references*, and *anaphoric reference* using the theory of reference by Yule (1996).

Moreover, this chapter discuss about the result of the analysis of the research. The references found in the Green Street Hooligans movie are categorized to each aspect using table then to be described and explained. Then the explanation of this research result is separated into two points, they are Findings and Discussion.

Findings section describes about the categorization of reference including *referential and attributive, name and references*, and *anaphoric reference*. The description about the context and meaning of the reference is also provided. Discussion section discusses about the answers of the problem statement.

A. Findings

In this section, the results of the analysis are displayed. According to Yule (1996: 17-24), there are three kinds of reference namely *referential and attributive use* used to describe entities that are assumed to exist, but are unknown or as far as we know don't exist, *names and referents* which triggers a basic 'intention to identify' and a 'recognition of intention' collaboration at work, and *anaphoric reference* which is a process of continuing to identify exactly the same entity as denoted by the antecedent.

From the analysis of reference in this research, it can be seen that all kinds of reference are used by the main character of the Green Street Hooligans movie. All kinds of reference including *referential and attributive, name and references*, and *anaphoric reference* are employed in the movie. The references found are mostly in the form of *name and references*. The results of the research are provided using table and explanation below.

1. Referential and attributive

According to Yule (1996:18), there are referring expressions which not identifiable by certain physical referents. There are physically present entities, and entities that are assumed to exist or unknown. They can be identified by the use of indefinite noun phrase.

Below are the references included in the referential and attributive. The result of the analysis is presented by table followed by the explanation of several example of the reference.

a. Referential

Datum08/T00:09:23/GSH

It was my roommate. He's a total cokehead. *Somebody tipped off campus security and we got our room searched.*

a. Description of the context

Shannon asked Matt what had happened to Matt so he could be expelled from campus. Shannon asked Matt during his home trip. Matt told her that he was escorted from the campus because there was a friend who violated campus regulations that made him trapped in his own room.

Somebody tipped off campus security refers to Matt's friend, named Jeremy, who violated the regulations in the campus and trapped Matt. It is included to referential because the speaker

believes that something referred by the phrase *somebody tipped off campus security* is a referent that really exists.

Datum10/T00:09:30/GSH

*They found his stash in my stuff. I guess he'd been hiding his **shit** in my closet the entire time.*

a. Description of the context

Shannon was still looking for information while continuing home trip and asked Matt how chronologically it was from the incident so he was kicked out of campus. Shit refers to an unclean item that his friend has to trap Matt. It is included to referential because the speaker believes that something referred by the word *shit* is a referent that really exists. The main character knew exactly about the existence of the thing.

Datum21/T00:16:49/GSH

Pete : You start a fucking war, bottle it, then we have to come save your arse again.

*Matt : Save our **ass**?*

Pete : yes. On top of that, you kill half our soldiers in friendly fire.

a. Description of the context

This conversation was started by Matt to Pete on the way to the Bar. Then Pete tells a lot of things about the notion of soccer games and hooliganism that is heavier than a round game. Pete also likens baseball as a game performed by girls. Pete also tells about the past life about the United States. In the past, Americans began war and lost, and now he is asking if we should help Americans again now. Time in the war American soldiers can kill half of the opponent's army. Matt refuted Pete's statement at the time of the war because the war was also an accident. Then Pete replied to Matt's statement stating the war was an accident as a

joke. *Ass* refers to American people. Previously Pete explained the parable of soccer and baseball, Then Pete also compared with Americans in the days of war. It is included to referential because the speaker believes that something referred by the word *ass*, which is American people, is a referent that known as exist.

Datum25/T00:33:52/GSH

Pete : You'll feel sweet as a nut, mate.

*Matt : Yeah. I gotta **piss like a race horse**.*

a. Description of the context

After watching the game and getting into a fight with a British firm, Matt stayed with Pete. The next day they will head to Shannon's house again. During the trip to Shannon's house, Pete told Matt about the lives of supporters especially at the GSE firm. *Piss like a race horse* refers to urination very much because after drinking liquor. The expression is commonly used by football supporters in England. The phrase *piss like a race horse* is included to referential because there is a concrete action of doing the referent (urination).

Datum30/T00:35:35/GSH

*Matt : Who's **the Major**?*

Pete : Ah, the Major. Quite a legend round here. He ran the GSE in the '90s when I was coming up.

a. Description of the context

Pete continued to tell Matt about the support firm in England. On the way back to Steve's house, Pete told Matt about the feud between supporters in England, especially about West Ham with Millwall. Pete recounted the past of West Ham and Millwall supporters, he also told about the second leader of the supporter

firm group. Tommy Hatcher is known as a cruel person after his son's death in a brawl with West Ham supporters, namely with the GSE firm. *The major* refers to the leader of the GSE who was the one who brought glory to the GSE. Pete also said he was a pretty legendary person in the neighborhood. Pete's words refer to a great figure, his own brother Steve Dunhamm. Steve Dunhamm called the GSE leader around the 90s. And in Steve's time there was a battle between West Ham supporters and Millwall which caused the son of Tommy Hatcher from Millwall supporters to die. The expression *the major* in this movie is included to referential. It is because the speaker knew that something referred by *the major* is a referent that really exists.

Datum52/T01:08:29/GSH

*Matt : So you're **the Major**?*

Steve : I was the Major. I guess to some I still am.

a. Description of the context

Matt met four eyes with Steve Dunhamm at a bar to talk about firm GSE. Accompanied by Terry, Steve believed in his time as chairman of the GSE. He tells of past experiences of fighting with the Millwall firm, in that time became a bleak period when Steve was young. Steve tells the story of the fighting when the Millwall met West Ham at the Millwall stadium which became the arena of the battle. Millwall won 3-0 at the time, which made Steve angry and out of control because he could not stand the ranks of the Millwall supporters' and in the battle the children of Tommy Hatcher were killed by the GSE member. And since the death of Tommy's child in the battle, Steve retired from the GSE firm.

The major refers to Steve Dunhamm. The speaker knew that something referred by *the major* is a referent that really exists as it has been explained before so that it is included into referential.

Datum55/T01:15:05/GSH

Sorry I lied about being a history major, but I'm not a journalist.

a. Description of the context

Pete came to Matt in the toilet and he was mad at Matt because Matt didn't really tell everyone who he was and his father. Pete doesn't like Matt because the firm doesn't like the media because the media often gives the wrong things to the GSE firm. Matt was discovered by Pete and a GSE member that he was a journalism student who was expelled from the Harvard campus. Moreover, Matt's father is a well-known Times journalist in this country. Matt does not reveal his father's status because a journalist is disliked by the current Matt environment, which is on GSE. Firms in England do not like journalists because they often report about firms that do not match the reality. That was the reason Matt hid his father's status with his GSE member especially Pete. A history major refers to a lesson studied in Harvard dealing with history. The phrase a history major is included to referential because it refers to an entity that according to the speaker exists.

b. Attributive**Datum05/T00:08:40/GSH**

You, too. Was that a terrorist attack? What happened here?

a. Description of the context

Matt was talking with Shannon. This event began when Matt will meet Shannon. Shannon planned to pick up Matt near the station. After they met, Matt asked Shannon about the environment around the station which was in a ravaged condition. Matt also asked Shannon what had happened in the nearby the station which was in a state of disarray. A terrorist attack: in this scene, a terrorist attack does not mean an attack happened towards certain

place or building by unknown, but it is actually referred to the mess is caused by football fans last night. It is included to attributive because the speaker is not sure that the attack exists. The speaker just try to describe the situation as messy as if there is a terrorist attack.

Datum06/T00:08:47/GSH

Are you a soccer fan now?

a. Description of the context

Matt was talking with Shannon this incident took place on the station when Shannon met Matt. At this talk, Matt asked to Shannon "are you a soccer fan?" because near the station there were broken pieces of glass due to the behavior of football supporters. At this talk Shannon picks up Matt from the station to be invited to his house. At this point, Matt asked Shannon because the situation around the station was in disarray because of the supporter's actions. Shannon said to Matt that it was the noise of a soccer supporter. The act was caused by the riots in yesterday's match which caused supporters from Tottenham.

Soccer fan: football club supporter, in this case Matt uses the term soccer instead of football because he is from the United States. The term soccer fan refers to English football fans. It is included to attributive because the phrase soccer fan is referring to something general about football fans. The speaker does not refer to certain entity. Rather, the speaker refers to anything with the attribute soccer fan.

Datum19/T00:16:25/GSH

What are you talking about, baseball is a girls' game?

a. Description of the context

Matt spoke and argued with Pete when Matt was invited by Pete to a bar. Matt asked Pete about something on the train that would take him to a bar. A *girls game* refers to a baseball game called by Pete. Pete admits that baseball is a less interesting game. Matt also denied why Pete could call baseball a girls game, because the Red Sox can throw more than 90 miles/hour. Pete also has his own argument because the Red Sox can only have far-flung plates. It is included to attributive because the phrase *a girls game* is a parable word from a game that is not understood by the other person.

Datum27/T00:34:18/GSH

Are you guys like an organized political movement or something?

a. Description of the context

This conversation happened at a burger place on the side of the road. Matt asked Pete about the soccer support firm. Pete was upset with the wrong news from the journal in the newspaper which cornered the West Ham supporter. Matt also asked what was published on the news headlines in the newspaper about the news about West Ham supporters. Matt who also reads the newspaper was interested in the word GSE and asked him about it. Because in the news the GSE rioted in the match. Pete explained that the GSE was a football supporter firm. Because Matt is a beginner in the world of supporters, Pete explains what a support firm is. In the UK, each football club has a support firm and some have two firms. For example, there is Arsenal that is a great team but has a poor firm. Then there is also a Millwall that is a mortal enemy of the GSE which also has a strong firm and

also a wild chairman, Tommy Hatcher. And West Ham also has a strong support firm, the GSE firm which is now chaired by Pete. *Organized political movement or something* refers to the statement uttered by Matt who asked Pete about GSE. Is it a GSE political organization or other organization because Matt doesn't know what the GSE is Pete told him that GSE is a support firm. Matt just found out that what was written on Headline was the GSE, a hooligans firm from West Ham. The phrase refers to something that doesn't really exist. The phrase is a reference to only attribute of indefinite entity.

Datum31/T00:35:54/GSH

So, basically, firms are gangs.

a. Description of the context

During the train ride, Matt's asks Pete deeper about what is a firm. Pete also explained the difference between a gang and a firm. Matt also asked what the support firm said, which was clearer because matt would also be interested to join the GSE support firm with Pete. The support firm according to Pete is better than the gang, because support firms fight for the reputation of a club firm they love while gangs are more likely to be criminal. Before that, Pete also talked a lot about a club and his firm, then also told about the Millwall club firm which was the mortal enemy of the GSE firm. From a long time ago the GSE firm and Millwall often fought until finally in the last battle the son of the Millwall Bushwackers leader was killed. *Gangs* refers to the GSE and Millwall Bushwackers. It is included to the attributive because it is still not proven that the firm is a gang. Other than that, the speaker does not mention a particular firm so the statement only refers to its attributes.

2. Name and references

Yule (1996: 19) assumed that the collaboration process of ‘intention to identify’ and a ‘recognition of intention’ will work between several factors namely speaker, listener, and a community who share a common language or culture.

Below are the references included in the name and references. The result of the analysis is presented by table followed by the explanation of several example of the reference.

Datum01/T00:04:03/GSH

*We never had a deal, **Jeremy**.*

a. Description of the context

On this occasion Matt was packing his belongings because Matt had been expelled from the Harvard campus. When Matt was packing his belongings there was a man in his room who talked about an agreement. The man trapped matt with a drug trap. A man also gave matt money as a reward because matt had been willing to be expelled from campus because of that guy trap.

Jeremy refers to a Matt’s roommate on the Harvard campus. Jeremy is a person who trapped Matt so that he was expelled from campus. Jeremy's trap to Matt finally succeeded and he had to be expelled from the Harvard campus because he was framed by his own friend. The use of the name Jeremy in the utterance is included in the use of name and reference because the name Jeremy is a proper name. The use of the word Jeremy here shows the name of a person who is clearly known by the listener. That is because the speakers and listener here have the same cultural basis.

Datum03/T00:06:30/GSH

*Last spring, I got kicked out of **Harvard** two months shy of my diploma,*

a. Description of the context

When Matt was kicked out of campus because he was framed by his friend, Matt went to the place of his sister, Shannon. Matt tells about himself being expelled from the Harvard campus. Matt himself was a journalism student who was framed by Jeremy by placing drugs in his room. After being released, Matt tried to find a life lesson and he lived with his sister's family. There he met with his brother's family and also the brother of his sister's husband, who could teach life in the outside world. With the meeting Matt was also able to learn from the mistakes that were made from the campus and was able to repay the actions of his friends who trapped him. *Harvard* refers to one of the best campuses in the world located in Cambridge, Massachusetts, United States. Matt was actually a journalism student at the Harvard campus before he was expelled. The use of Harvard in these utterances is included in the use of names and references because Harvard is a proper name. The use of the word Harvard is easily understood by speaker and listener as a name that refers to the name of a university, not the name of a person. That is because the speakers and listener here have the same cultural basis.

Datum17/T00:15:06/GSH

*I made a promise to **Steve**.*

a. Description of the context

After being expelled from Harvard, Matt lived in his sister's family. He is more often with his sister's husband brother who later becomes the best friend who teaches many things about life,

especially learning from the world of supporters. Her sister's husband also allowed Matt to go with his brother to go to the bar and watch football. Here Matt was given money from his sister's husband to go to the bar and watch the match, but the money was not allowed to be given to his brother because Matt promised that the money would not be given to his brother for fear that his money would be used for his brother's drunkenness. *Steve* refers to the husband of Matt's sister, Shannon, father of Ben, and also brother of Pete Dunham. In the past, Steve was the leader of the GSE group. Young Steve was still active as leader of the support firm known for its ferocity. Steve quit the world of supporters because of an incident involving him and the GSE which caused the death of his rival's son. Another thing that caused Steve to stop being naughty was because he met Shannon who is now his wife and also the birth of Ben, son of Steve. The use of Steve's name in the utterance is included in the use of name and reference because Steve's name is a proper name. The use of the word Steve is a person's name. Steve's name refers to the husband of Shannon and former chairman of the GSE. So, Steve's name is included as names and referents whose origin is known to everyone.

Datum20/T00:16:28/GSH

The Red Sox guy pitches a ball at 90 miles an hour.

a. Description of the context

Matt who wants to learn a lot about life and more and more asks Pete, especially about the world of supporters. Inside the train Matt asks about the world of supporters who are known to be cruel. Pete explained a lot about the lives of supporters, he also compared with other sports. Matt doesn't know for sure the world of supporters and he thinks it's no different from baseball. But Pete says baseball is a sport for women because it is less fierce.

The Red Sox refers to a professional baseball team from Boston, Massachusetts. The use of The Red Sox in the utterances is included in the use of name and reference because The Red Sox is a proper name. The red sox here is the name of a baseball team from America. In the film the main character speaks the parable of the soccer team with the baseball team, and mentions the name The Red Sox, which becomes a parable. The speaker and the hearer can easily understand the referent because The Red Sox is famous.

Datum15/T00:13:52/GSH

*I'm going to the soccer game with **Pete**.*

a. Description of the context

Matt, who had just stayed with his sister, was told to go to the game by Steve. Matt was also very enthusiastic to watch this match as evidenced by when Shannon asked him, Matt were looked very happy. Here, Matt began to get to know about the world of supporters and life. With Pete, he learned a lot about the world of supporters, which made it possible to develop. Pete refers to Pete Dunham. He is the younger brother of Steve Dunham (Shannon's husband). Pete is someone who is hard at running a West Ham hooligans club. He is also good at organizing fights after matches to make a good reputation for his hooligans firm. He also taught at a local school. Now Pete is the leader of the GSE support firm. Pete also invited Matt to join the GSE and also taught a lot about the world of supporters as well as life. Pete is a proper name so that is included in the use of name and reference. The name Pete is also heard more often because it includes the main character besides matt. Pete is the name of someone who came from England and is known as the chairman

of the GSE. Speakers and listeners have learned that Pete is someone's name.

Datum26/T00:34:13/GSH

No, no, this. The GSE.

a. Description of the context

When Matt first watched the match, he felt happy and interested in the world of football supporters and hooliganism in England. After watching the match, Matt was forced to learn to fight, it was a valuable experience from Matt. He felt interested and increasingly curious about Pete to deepen information about hooliganism in England, which of course Pete had been in this environment for a long time. Matt also asked a lot about hooliganism as something that was not liked by hooligans, namely the police and journalists, and also the hooligans firm followed by Pete, the GSE firm. *The GSE* refers to Green Street Elite. GSE is one of the best and largest firms in the UK. This firm is a firm from the West Ham United Football Club and also has an eternal enemy from the Millwall football club firm called Millwall Bushwackers led by Tommy Hatchers. This firm was first led by Steve Dunhamm who eventually retreated because he was involved in a war which caused the son of their rival leader to die. Then, the head of the GSE went to his brother, Pete Dunhamm. In the hands of Pete, GSE becomes the best firm because of Pete's skill in fighting. Now Matt also joins this GSE firm. The use of GSE in the utterance is included in the use of name and reference because GSE is a proper name. This GSE refers to a supporter firm in the UK. GSE is a firm supporter owned by West Ham United. The word GSE needs to be explained because of differences in opinion from speaker and listener. Thus, the word GSE is included in the names and

referents category because it can explain the true intentions to the listener.

Datum32/T00:37:30/GSH

Shannon, I'm fine.

a. Description of the context

When Matt and Pete return to Steve, Steve and Shannon are shocked because Matt's face is battered. Pete, who was told to invite Matt, was scolded by Steve because Matt was injured. Shannon also panicked because her brother was injured but Matt insisted because this was a valuable lesson for him. Everything went awry, Steve scolded Pete, and Matt got into a fight with Shannon for being rude to Pete. The family atmosphere was chaotic, Matt and Pete then returned from Steve's house.

Shanon refers to the sibling of Matt Buckner. He is also the wife of Steve Dunhamm and mother of Ben. Initially Shannon invited Matt to stay with his family when he found out Matt was expelled from Harvard. Shannon also healed Steve from his brutality because Shannon was fond of Steve, and eventually became Steve Dunhamm's wife. The use of Shannon's name in the utterance is included in the use of name and reference because the name Shannon is a proper name. That is because the speaker and listener here have the same cultural basis. The name Shannon was also clearly told as the name of Matt Buckner's biological brother.

Datum28/T00:35:05/GSH

What about Millwall?

a. Description of the context

Matt, who is learning a lot about the supporter, is fully explained by Pete, especially regarding the supporter firm. Pete explained very eloquently about the supporter firm in the UK, for example

West Ham with the GSE firm, there was an Arsenal that had a great team but a poor firm, the Gooners, there were also Tottenham, poor teams and a poor firm, the Yid. When walking towards the bar, Matt asks about the Millwall team. Pete answered, Millwall also has a supporter firm that is the mortal enemy of the GSE and the firm is called Millwall Bushwackers. Millwall has a leader named Tommy Hatcher, a man who is known to be cruel. Pete told Matt that this feud was like Palestine and Israel because of this harsh rivalry.

Milwall refers to English football club based in The New Den, Bermondsey, London. Milwall currently plays in the second level English league, namely in the Championship Division. The club has fanatical supporters namely the Millwall Bushwackers firm. This use of Milwall refers to a football club, not a person's name or city name. The use of millwal here is devoted to talk of a football club in England. Thus, the use of Millwall here is included in the names and reference utterances.

Datum42/T00:56:22/GSH

*We could have died that day in **Manchester**.*

a. Description of the context

When the match between West Ham against Manchester United, the GSE arranged a plan to go away there. Matt, who was not told to come, chose to sneak into the train the GSE boy was riding in and finally Matt joined in. When it was almost there, Pete was called by a friend who told him that at the station had been waiting for around 40 - 50 Manchester United fans. Pete and his friend arranged another plan to sound the train alarm so they could get off at the previous station. Matt who participated turned out to have a brilliant idea by disguising himself in a fake truck to make a film. The truck can pass in the Manchester area because

Matt cheats Manchester United fans that the truck will be used for filmmaking and jokes if there is a movie star Cameron Diaz. When the truck passed then the GSE boy came out of the truck and immediately attacked the members of the Manchester United firm. Finally, Matt's idea was successful and the GSE won the brawl. Matt's idea was greatly appreciated by his friends because the GSE was almost framed and might be killed by a Manchester United firm member.

Manchester refers to a city in England that has an area of 115.65 km². The city of Manchester has two soccer clubs namely Manchester United and Manchester City. What is meant by this film is the city of Manchester where the match between West Ham and Manchester United is held. Here in Manchester, GSE fights the Manchester United firm for its good reputation among British supporters. The use of Manchester in this conversation refers to the name of a city in England. There is also the name Manchester United as a football club in England, but here the name of the city of Manchester is the main focus. Thus, Manchester is included in the names and references.

Datum02/T00:06:28/GSH

*My name is **Matt Buckner**.*

a. Description of the context

Matt is a student from the Harvard campus who majored in journalism. However, Matt was expelled by the Harvard campus because he was framed by his roommate. Issued from Harvard forced Matt to go to his sister's place to learn about life. In the place of her sister, Shannon, he told her a lot that he had been framed by her friend because he found a drug in her room. In England, Matt meets Shannon's brother-in-law named Pete who then teaches Matt about life. Then Matt also entered the world of

football supporters especially in the GSE firm. After entering and gathering with GSE members, now Matt has become a stronger person. *Matt Buckner* refers to the main character in the film *Green Street Hooligans*. He is a journalism student at the Harvard campus who was kicked out of campus because he was framed by his roommate by entering drugs in his room. After learning a lot and becoming a strong person, Matt returned to meet the guy who had trapped him. He met Jeremy who trapped him and managed to avenge by showing evidence that the drugs in his room belonged to Jeremy. The use of the name Matt Buckner in the utterances is included in the use of name and reference because the name Matt Buckner is a proper name. The use of the word Matt Buckner here shows the name of a person who is clearly known by the listener.

Datum45/T00:56:36/GSH

Suddenly, I was part of the firm with the best rep in London.

a. Description of the context

With the success of GSE winning in the fight with the Manchester United firm, Matt became very liked by his friends because he had given a brilliant idea when attacking the Manchester United firm. With that success, GSE's reputation is getting better. Matt has also at attoon his chest with the West Ham United logo as proof of his love for the club and GSE firm. Now Matt can have fun with his friends in GSE firm that makes the GSE to repeat the triumph in the 90s era. Matt also learned a lot from friends at the GSE firm that made Matt grow stronger now.

London refers to a city in England that has an area of 1,570 km². London has also hosted several major sporting events such as the Olympics in 1908, 1948 and the last 2012. London also has many

soccer clubs such as Chelsea, Tottenham Hotspurs, Fulham, Queens Park Rangers, Arsenal and West Ham United. In this film West Ham club supporter firm GSE is known as a firm that excels in fighting. In this film, it is told about Matt, Pete and his friends fighting for a good reputation especially in the City of London which has many support firms. It could be said GSE fight for reputation, glory and power in the city of London. The use of London in the utterance is included in the use of name and reference because London is a proper name. The use of the word London is easily understood by people as the name of a city in England. That is because the speakers and listener here have the same cultural basis.

Datum04/T00:06:34/GSH

But what I was about to learn, no Ivy League school in the world could teach me.

a. Description of the context

Matt is a student from the Harvard campus who majored in journalism. However, Matt was expelled by the Harvard campus because he was framed by his roommate. Issued from Harvard forced Matt to go to his sister's place to learn about life. In the place of her sister, Shannon, he told her a lot that he had been framed by her friend because he found a drug in her room. In England, Matt meets Shannon's brother-in-law named Pete who then teaches Matt about life. Then Matt also entered the world of football supporters especially in the GSE firm. After entering and gathering with GSE members, now Matt has become a stronger person. Ivy League refers to an organization consisting of 8 United States universities. The term "ivy league" has connotations of academic perfection and academic elitism. Its members are also often called the ancient eight. The eight universities are

Brown Universities, Columbia Universities, Cornell Universities, Dartmouth Universities, Harvard Universities, Pennsylvania Universities, Princeton Universities, and Yale Universities. The use of the Ivy League in the utterance is included in the use of name and reference because it is easily understood by people as the name of famous 8 United States universities. The speaker and listener here have the same cultural basis.

Datum18/T00:15:27/GSH

Cops!

a. Description of the context

When Matt first stayed at his sister's house, he was immediately introduced to Pete. Then Steve asks Pete to take Matt to watch a football match. Steve gave Matt money and asked not to be misused by Pete. While on the way, Pete forces Matt to give away his money but Matt refuses. Matt tried to trick Pete by shouting 'cops' so Pete was scared. But instead Pete beat Matt and was not provoked by him. Then they joked and continued on to the bar before watching the match. Cops refers to policemen. Matt tricked Pete by shouting cops so Pete was scared, but Pete wasn't hooked by Matt. Police are considered enemies by soccer supporter firms. In addition to the police, members of the supporter firm also regard the media as their enemy. The speaker and listener here have the same cultural basis so that the use of the word cops is easily understood by everyone.

Datum22/T00:21:48/GSH

Miyagi!

a. Description of the context

After fighting the Birmingham firm, Matt was able to appear brave and be able to hit opponents so that Matt could join and be friends with other GSE members. GSE members like Matt because of his nature when he first fought. They can sing together and drink beer at a bar and GSE members often ask Matt questions. Matt was asked by his friend who taught to fight the first time and whose name was his supervisor in the past. They really like Matt because he is a humble person and tells a lot of funny things. *Miyagi* refers to Matt's supervisor at the Harvard campus. When his friend joked and asked who taught Matt to fight, Matt answered the man named Mr. Miyagi. It is included in name and reference because *Miyagi* is a proper name referred to a person from Harvard.

Datum41/T00:54:38/GSH***Cameron Diaz, I think.***

a. Description of the context

When the match between West Ham against Manchester United, the GSE arranged a plan to go away there. Matt, who was not told to come, chose to sneak into the train the GSE boy was riding in and finally Matt joined in. When it was almost there, Pete was called by a friend who told him that at the station had been waiting for around 40 - 50 Manchester United fans. Pete and his friend arranged another plan to sound the train alarm so they could get off at the previous station. Matt who participated turned out to have a brilliant idea by disguising himself in a fake truck to make a film. The truck can pass in the Manchester area because Matt cheats Manchester United fans that the truck will be used for filmmaking and jokes if there is a movie star Cameron Diaz. When the truck passed then the GSE boy came out of the truck

and immediately attacked the members of the Manchester United firm. Finally, Matt's idea was successful and the GSE won the brawl. Matt's idea was greatly appreciated by his friends because the GSE was almost framed and might be killed by a Manchester United firm member. *Cameron Diaz* refers to an American actress born on August 30, 1972. Here, Matt fools the Manchester United supporter firm that will block the GSE firm at the station by saying in the truck they are riding there is a movie star Cameron Diaz. It is included to name and reference because it is a proper name and it is easy to understand because the name is popular.

3. Anaphoric reference

According to Yule (1996), there are three kinds of anaphoric reference namely antecedent-anaphora, cataphora-antecedent, and zero anaphora or ellipsis. Anaphoric reference means as a process of continuing to referring same referents by using the existence of antecedent. However, in this research, there is no ellipsis found. Thus, this section is divided into two part, they are *Anaphora* and *Cataphora*.

a. Anaphora

Datum07/T00:09:20/GSH

It was my roommate. He's a total cokehead.

a. Description of the context

Shannon asked Matt what had happened to Matt so he could be expelled from campus. Shannon asked Matt during his home trip. Matt told her that he was escorted from the campus because there was a friend, Jeremy who violated campus regulations that made him trapped in his own room. Matt was afraid to honestly say who the owner of the drug was actually because Jeremy was from an elite family. Matt was also rewarded with \$ 10,000 to Jeremy

so that Matt could silence who owned the drug. Because of that he now lives with Shannon and then meets with Pete who can change Matt's life. After a long time joining Pete and also the GSE firm, now he is becoming bolder and stronger. Because of the GSE, Matt were received valuable experience in his life.

Roommate/he refers to Jeremy van Holden. What is meant by Jeremy van Holden is Matt's roommate while studying at Harvard. Matt himself has been expelled because he was framed by Jeremy by entering drugs.

Roommate is the antecedent of the pronoun he. The roommate's position as antecedent is before the pronoun he, so this relationship belongs to the anaphora.

Datum49/T00:57:31/GSH

And as for this, *the violence*, I gotta be honest. *It grew on me.*

a. Description of the context

In this situation Matt tells about his life journey after passing time with Pete and passing time in the world of football supporters. Especially after Matt gave a brilliant idea when the GSE firm got into trouble while traveling to the Manchester. Matt made the GSE firm survive and win in fighting with the support firm of Manchester United. After the incident, Matt tattooed his body with the West Ham logo which proved his love for the club and the GSE firm. After the incident in Manchester, Matt also felt that there had been something growing in him, especially in terms of fighting so he was more courageous against anyone. Actually, Matt also wants a change in himself by following this GSE firm. Evidently after joining Pete and the GSE firm, Matt got a change in himself and became stronger.

It a sense of courage that arose in Matt. Learning from fighting with the GSE, Matt felt more confident and more courageous in

facing anyone and under any circumstances. This life lesson was what Matt sought when he was expelled from Harvard because Matt did not dare to fight the crime of his friend. But after gathering with the GSE firm member, Matt became bolder and stronger. The pronoun it can be classified in antecedent because previously there was the word “violence”. Matt also imagined that when there was violence and fighting it made matt more powerful. Thus, the pronoun it is positioned as a continuation of the word violence. In the film also described the violence and fights carried out by Matt. Because the pronoun it is positioned after the word violence, it belongs to the category of antecedent anaphor.

Datum53/T01:12:05/GSH

That was my Dad. He's the journalist, you knew that.

a. Description of the context

After the announcement of the West Ham match meeting against Millwall, one of the GSE members saw Matt with the Times magazine reporter, Matt's father. After seeing Matt with the Times reporter, the GSE member reported to Bovver and Pete. Seeing that incident, Pete was angry and looked for Matt because the hooligan firm really hated police and reporters. Matt at that time was with Steve and Terry who were talking about the history of the GSE in the past. Steve and Terry were very detailed about the history of the GSE's glory in the past and explained what made Steve quit the GSE chairman. When talking coolly, suddenly Pete and his big angry friend immediately beat Matt. Pete, who was very angry, immediately beat Matt but was divorced by Steve. Pete was very disappointed because Matt was found out with reporters. Before that, Pete had also found

evidence on Matt's laptop when Matt cited the daily life of the GSE firm in his daily note.

That refers to the journalist. Matt tried to convince his friend that his father was a journalist but Matt was not like his father. Because GSE members really don't like police and journalists. Pete had also found a record of the livelihood of the GSE hooligans and Pete was very angry because GSE's life was written in Matt's notes. The word journalist is included as antecedent because after that there is a pronoun that. Thus, the pronoun that there refers to the word journalist. Someone who works as a journalist in subsequent words is only written with the pronoun that because it represents him who was discussed in the conversation.

Datum56/T01:15:13/GSH

It's a journal. I've kept that my entire life.

a. Description of the context

After beating Matt, Pete still scolded Matt inside the toilet. There was an argument between Pete and Matt, Pete was angry because Matt wrote the story and life of the GSE firm in his journal. Matt was also able to reply to Pete's argument because Matt himself was a journalism student at Harvard. Writing a journal is Matt's daily life. Matt likes to write about the life of the GSE firm because it is a precious moment for Matt in his life. So from that, Matt always wrote his daily life with the GSE firm in his diary.

A journal/ that refers to a journal that every day is written as Matt's diary in his life. Actually, Matt was at Harvard lecturing on journalism. Pete who didn't understand it thought Matt was an undercover reporter. Pete's suspicion was also strengthened because he had learned that Matt's father worked in the Times magazine as a journalist. Pete and GSE did not like the magazine

because they were often wrong in spreading the news. Matt also explained that the journal he wrote was only for his personal life not to be disseminated. The word journal is the antecedent of pronoun that. The position of the word journal is before pronoun that so that this relationship belongs to the anaphora.

b. Cataphora

Datum11/T00:09:50/GSH

*Look, you don't know who **this guy** is. He's a **Van Holden**.*

a. Description of the context

After being expelled from the Harvard campus, Matt lived with his sister, Shannon. When he first met, Shannon immediately asked Matt what had happened so he could be expelled from Harvard. Matt told me that he was framed by his roommate. He was framed by putting drugs in his room. Matt who did not dare to his friend could only be silent and surrender when he had to be expelled from Harvard. His friend was one of the wealthy families, and Matt was also bribed with \$ 10,000 to keep quiet.

This guy/ Van Holden refers to Van holden, Matt's roommate who also went to college at Harvard. Jeremy is one of the children of the wealthy Van Holden family. Jeremy is also a drug addict who caused Matt to be expelled from Harvard for being accused of storing drugs. Van Holden became the antecedent of the pronoun this guy. The position of Van Holden who became antecedent is after the pronoun this guy so that this relationship is included in the cataphora.

Datum26/T00:34:13/GSH

No, no, this. The GSE.

a. Description of the context

When Matt first watched the match, he felt happy and interested in the world of football supporters and hooliganism in England. After watching the match, Matt was forced to learn to fight, it was a valuable experience from Matt. He felt interested and increasingly curious about Pete to deepen information about hooliganism in England, which of course Pete had been in this environment for a long time. Matt also asked a lot about hooliganism as something that was not liked by hooligans, namely the police and journalists, and also the hooligans firm followed by Pete, the GSE firm. This/ The GSE refers to Green Street Elite. GSE is one of the best and largest firms in the UK. This firm is a firm from the West Ham United Football Club and also has an eternal enemy from the Millwall football club firm called Millwall Bushwackers led by Tommy Hatchers. This firm was first led by Steve Dunham who eventually retreated because he was involved in a war which caused the son of their rival leader to die. Then, the head of the GSE went to his brother, Pete Dunham. In the hands of Pete, GSE becomes the best firm because of Pete's skill in fighting. Now Matt also joins this GSE firm. The GSE is the antecedent of pronoun this. The position of antecedent the GSE is after pronoun this so this relationship is included in the cataphora.

Datum33/T00:37:40/GSH

Don't talk to me like that! You got the wrong idea.

a. Description of the context

When Matt and Pete return to Steve, Steve and Shannon are shocked because Matt's face is battered. Pete, who was told to invite Matt, was scolded by Steve because Matt was injured. Shannon also panicked because her brother was injured but Matt insisted because this was a valuable lesson for him. Everything went awry, Steve scolded Pete, and Matt got into a fight with Shannon for being rude to Pete. The family atmosphere was chaotic, Matt and Pete then returned from Steve's house.

That/ the wrong idea refers to Steve's believe about Pete. When Steve will hit Pete because of an inappropriate word, Matt immediately defends Pete. Steve was deemed not to know and did not understand what Pete was doing. Matt even though he was battered but he understood and understood many things that also made Matt stronger. But Steve thought differently, Steve thought Pete failed to look after Shannon's sister. The wrong idea is the antecedent that comes after pronoun that. The pronoun that shows that the utterance can be explained by the word wrong idea in the next utterance, thus the word is in the cataphora category

Datum47/T00:56:57/GSH

You know **the best part? It isn't knowing that your friend have your back. It's knowing that you have your friend's back.**

a. Description of the context

After the time spent with GSE members, Matt felt there were many changes in his life. Especially after their trip to Manchester and Matt's brilliant idea that made the GSE beat the Manchester United firm. Matt described the happy atmosphere when he was in the GSE firm. Because with the GSE, Matt grew to become a strong person even Matt to tattoo his body with the West Ham logo. Matt now also gets many friends and can increase knowledge. He also became a strong and brave man because at

the GSE firm he often fought. Matt also thinks he must be better in this life. GSE and Pete have taught a lot of things that became an encouragement in Matt's life.

The best part refers to the best part about Matt was when he was sad because he was expelled from Harvard. After gathering together at the GSE firm, Matt grew up as a strong person. He said It isn't knowing that your friend have your back. It's knowing that you have your friend's back. At the GSE firm, Matt was also much liked by his friends. Many things can be learned by Matt at this time, one of which he can now protect his friend. Different from before, he is often protected by his friends. Now Matt feels safer because of the courage that arises after being with GSE members. Matt is also more able to take care of himself because GSE is taught to fight so he can keep himself safe from enemies. But it didn't just stop, Matt also wanted to learn more and look for experiences during his life with GSE, family and friends around. *It isn't knowing that your friends have your back. It's knowing that you have your friend's back.*, the statement is included as an antecedent that explains from the previous word, *The best part*. The word is an explanation of Matt's words about what makes him better. This makes the word belong to the cataphora category.

Datum48/T00:57:27/GSH

And as for this, the violence, I gotta be honest.

a. Description of the context

After being with the GSE, Matt learned about many things, one of which was fighting. In the past Matt never fought and tended to be timid. When after seeing the match, Matt was attacked by an opposing firm and Pete came with GSE members to help him. Then the GSE firm is challenged to fight with an opposing firm which then Matt somehow must participate in the fight should not

back down. Matt, who was fighting for the first time, looked scared before Matt hit a member of the opposing firm that made his opponent fall. Starting from there, Matt felt he was bolder and more resilient. One day Matt wanted to respond to Jeremy's treatment that had set him up. In the past Matt was still timid and now Matt became more courageous and willing to challenge Jeremy and prove that Matt was innocent so he could return to Harvard. Matt ambushed Jeremy on drugs in the toilet. Matt was almost hit by Jeremy but Matt's ability to fight now was more reliable and could beat Jeremy back. *This/ the violence* refers to the ability of fighting by Matt. Matt became bolder and it will continue to grow on him. Joining the GSE firm makes Matt more able to survive and can fight in any situation. Pronoun *this*, which is then followed by the word *violence*, is included in the cataphora category because this statement is explained again in the next statement, namely *the violence*. The word *violence* is the antecedent that explains the word *this*.

B. Discussion

In this section, the discussions of the analysis are described to answer the problem statement as well as to explain the relation between them. The analysis of reference in *Green Street Hooligans* movie results in finding 62 data of reference. From the data it can be seen that generally all three types of reference are used by the main character Matt Buckner. According to Yule (1996: 17-24), there are three kinds of reference namely referential and attributive use, names and referents, and anaphoric reference.

However, one of reference aspects from anaphoric reference namely zero anaphora or ellipsis is not used by Matt Buckner in *Green Street Hooligans* movie. Ellipsis is generally used in imperative tenses in the context of procedural explanations. In the film *Green Street Hooligans*, there is no scene that discusses a procedure about something, especially by

the character Matt Buckner. Furthermore, Matt's own character also does not convey much of an interrogative sentence in the movie. Most of the sentences used by Matt are complete sentences and tend to be standard or formal. This is strongly influenced by Matt's background who has a journalist's father, Matt himself is a former student of journalism at Harvard.

In this research, the researcher found that the most dominant type of reference used by Matt Buckner is name and referents. There are 41 names used by Matt Buckner in the movie. As it has been described before that the most referenced name is Pete. The findings that name is the most used by Matt Buckner in the movie is a normal phenomenon, as Yule stated that name is one of the best word to use in order to make reference successful (Yule, 1996: 18).By the statement above, the researcher understand that Matt Buckner is a smart character who has above average ability in uttering statement using reference. It is told in the movie that Matt Buckner is a journalism student of Harvard University. Moreover, Matt Buckner uses various kinds of reference depend on the context and the situation. This proves that Matt has good language skills. This has become a positive factor that helps him to be more able to blend in with the hooligans environment.

Then the second most dominant type of reference used by Matt Buckner is referential and attributive use. There are 12 data found included in referential and attributive use. The use of attributive reference in a conversation can make the listener be more interested (Yule, 1996). This finding also indicates that Matt Buckner has good skill of conversation by using referential and attributive use.

The less dominant type of reference used by Matt Buckner is anaphoric reference. There are 9 data found in the movie. Antecedent anaphora found 4 data. Antecedent cataphora found 5 data. The last part of anaphoric reference is not found or used in the movie. The use of

anaphoric reference indicates that Matt Buckner want to keep track of what are talking about (Yule, 1996).

The meaning of reference used by Matt Buckner in Green Street Hooligans movie is described in the findings section. There are several words of reference that repeated by Matt in the movie. They are such as Pete, Shannon, Harvard. The word Pete refers to Matt Buckner's best friend who also acted as another character in the movie. The word Pete is repeated eight times by Matt in the movie. Then the word Shannon refers to Matt's sister who lives in London. The word Shanon is repeated four times by Matt in the movie. The word Harvard refers to the Harvard University. The word Harvard is uttered for three times by Matt in the movie.

The repetition of those words indicates that they are the main focus of the story, in this case from the point of view from Matt Buckner. Latif (2016) said that the character who giving much contribution of the story became the main focus. Therefore, the main focuses in this movie from the point of view of Matt Buckner are Pete.

In this case, Pete was the one who influenced Matt into the world of hooligans. There, Matt was taught many things about hooligans that would make Matt's life better because the world of hooligans taught hard life that could make Matt became stronger. Matt was also invited by Pete to enter the GSE Firm which enabled Matt to gather and mingle with other hooligans members to learn how life was lived by the hooligans. Daring to fight is one example that makes Matt feel stronger because in the life of hooligans, fighting is common.

Therefore, the Green Street Hooligans movie was set in England with the focus on its strong football culture. Thus the use of various reference in this movie is so important to make the audience understand about the plot of the story. References used in this movie also help Matt Buckner as the main character who had no idea about English football to understand about the culture of English football

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

The last chapter in this research contains two sections. The first is conclusion which describes and reviews the complete results of the research including the answer for the research's problem statement. The second and the last is suggestions which provides recommended advice related to the results of this thesis.

A. Conclusion

Based on the results of the analysis of reference in Green Street Hooligans movie as explained in detail in Chapter IV, the conclusion can be formulated as follows:

1. Types Reference Used

Based on the analysis of the data it can be seen that generally all three types of reference are used by the main character Matt Buckner. However, one of reference aspects from anaphoric reference namely zero anaphora or ellipsis is not used by Matt Buckner in Green Street Hooligans movie. The way the movie describes Matt Buckner as a smart person can be seen by the use of various kinds of reference and various kinds of reference depend on the context and the situation.

2. Dominant Type of Reference

The researcher found that the most dominant type of reference used by Matt Buckner is name and referents. There are 41 names used by Matt Buckner in the movie. As it has been described before that the most referenced name is Pete. Then the second most dominant type of reference used by Matt Buckner is

referential and attributive use. There are 12 data found included in referential and attributive use. The less dominant type of reference used by Matt Buckner is anaphoric reference. There are 9 data found in the movie. Antecedent anaphora found 4 data. Antecedent cataphora found 5 data. The last part of anaphoric reference is not found or used in the movie.

B. Suggestion

Some recommended advices related to the results of this thesis are to be provided as follows:

1. Green Street Hooligans is one of movie which successfully depicted its smart character by using the richness of language variation. Thus for English Letters Student who create movie project should be aware about the detail of language use for the character in the movie.
2. It is strongly suggested to the English Letters Department to provide more Linguistics books in general, and especially Pragmatics books in the library to support the student in doing research.

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Table 4.1 Table of referential

1	Datum08/T00:09:23/GSH	Somebody tipped off campus security and we got our room searched.
2	Datum10/T00:09:30/GSH	I guess he'd been hiding his shit in my closet the entire time.
3	Datum21/T00:16:49/GSH	Save our ass ?
4	Datum25/T00:33:52/GSH	Yeah. I gotta piss like a racehorse .
5	Datum30/T00:35:35/GSH	Who's the Major ?
6	Datum52/T01:08:29/GSH	So you're the Major ?
7	Datum55/T01:15:05/GSH	Sorry I lied about being a history major ,

4.2. Table of attributive

1	Datum05/T00:08:40/GSH	You, too. Was that a terrorist attack ? What happened here?
2	Datum06/T00:08:47/GSH	Are you a soccer fan now?
3	Datum08/T00:09:23/GSH	Somebody tipped off campus security and we got our room searched.
4	Datum10/T00:09:30/GSH	I guess he'd been hiding his shit in my closet the entire time.
5	Datum19/T00:16:25/GSH	What are you talking about, baseball is a girls' game ?
7	Datum27/T00:34:18/GSH	Are you guys like an organized political movement or something ?
8	Datum31/T00:35:54/GSH	So, basically, firms are gangs.

Table 4.3 Table of name and references

1	Datum01/T00:04:03/GSH	We never had a deal, Jeremy .
2	Datum02/T00:06:28/GSH	[Matt] My name is Matt Buckner .
3	Datum03/T00:06:30/GSH	Last spring, I got kicked out of Harvard two months shy of my diploma,
4	Datum04/T00:06:34/GSH	But what I was about to learn, no Ivy League school in the world could teach me.
5	Datum09/T00:09:27/GSH	They found his stash in my stuff.
6	Datum12/T00:09:53/GSH	He's a Van Holden .
7	Datum13/T00:10:03/GSH	"You've reached Carl Buckner ."
8	Datum14/T00:10:08/GSH	Kabul this time.
9	Datum15/T00:13:52/GSH	I'm going to the soccer game with Pete .
10	Datum16/T00:14:54/GSH	Tom?
11	Datum17/T00:15:06/GSH	I made a promise to Steve .
12	Datum18/T00:15:27/GSH	Cops!
13	Datum20/T00:16:28/GSH	The Red Sox guy pitches a ball at 90 miles an hour.
14	Datum22/T00:21:48/GSH	Miyagi!
15	Datum23/T00:23:50/GSH	Hey, Pete , look, I'm gonna head home. I'm not feeling so hot. Jet lag.
16	Datum24/T00:33:02/GSH	Jeremy Van fucking Holden .
17	Datum26/T00:34:13/GSH	No, no, this. The GSE .
18	Datum28/T00:35:05/GSH	What about Millwall?
19	Datum29/T00:35:15/GSH	Sort of like the Yankees and the Red Sox .
20	Datum32/T00:37:30/GSH	Shannon , I'm fine.
21	Datum34/T00:39:35/GSH	So you and Steve are OK?
22	Datum35/T00:39:39/GSH	All right, well, I'll call you from Pete's .
23	Datum36/T00:39:59/GSH	Well, I wanna stay with Pete .
24	Datum37/T00:44:41/GSH	Well, I sort of have plans with Shannon this afternoon.
25	Datum38/T00:50:44/GSH	What? You can't just go up there with Ike and Swill .
26	Datum39/T00:53:50/GSH	Pete , I got an idea.
27	Datum40/T00:54:31/GSH	We're with Paramount Pictures , shooting the new Hugh Grant film.
28	Datum41/T00:54:38/GSH	Cameron Diaz , I think.
29	Datum42/T00:56:22/GSH	[Matt] We could have died that day in Manchester .

30	Datum43/T00:56:28/GSH	Ike said later that the story travelled across England faster than the death of Lady Di .
31	Datum44/T00:56:33/GSH	The GSE were finally back.
32	Datum45/T00:56:36/GSH	Suddenly, I was part of the firm with the best rep in London .
33	Datum46/T00:56:44/GSH	They would hear my accent and say. "So you're the Yank ."
34	Datum50/T01:03:18/GSH	Oh, come on, Steve . Who?
35	Datum51/T01:05:22/GSH	What happened? Is Shannon OK?
36	Datum54/T01:15:01/GSH	Thanks, Pete .
37	Datum57/T01:15:22/GSH	You've gotta trust me, Pete .
38	Datum58/T01:25:33/GSH	You can't do this to him, Shannon .
39	Datum59/T01:39:08/GSH	[Matt] Pete Dunham's life taught me that there's a time to stand your ground.
40	Datum60/T01:41:32/GSH	I took the fall for you at Harvard . You said you'd hook me up.
41	Datum61/T01:42:08/GSH	It's my ticket back to Harvard .

Table 4.4 Table of antecedent-anaphora

1	Datum07/T00:09:20/GSH	It was my roommate . He's a total cokehead.
2	Datum49/T00:57:31/GSH	And as for this, <i>the violence</i> , I gotta be honest. It grew on me.
3	Datum53/T01:12:05/GSH	That was my Dad. He's the journalist , you knew that .
4	Datum56/T01:15:13/GSH	It's a journal . I've kept that my entire life.

Table 4.5 Table of cataphora-antecedent

1	Datum11/T00:09:50/GSH	Look, you don't know who this guy is. He's a Van Holden .
2	Datum26/T00:34:13/GSH	No, no, this . The GSE .
3	Datum33/T00:37:40/GSH	Don't talk to me like that! You got the wrong idea .
4	Datum47/T00:56:57/GSH	You know the best part? It isn't knowing that your friend have your back. It's knowing that you

		have your friend's back.
5	Datum48/T00:57:27/GSH	And as for this, the violence , I gotta be honest.