

INTERJECTION IN *TANGLED* MOVIE SCRIPT

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Abstract

This research deals with Interjection in *Tangled* movie script. The objectives of this research are to find out the form of interjection used in tangled movie script, to identify the meaning of interjection used in *Tangled* movie script. This research was conducted by using descriptive qualitative method and it was taken place in the library of UMSU. The data of this research was taken from movie and transcript *Tangled* movie. The steps of analyzing the data were watched the movie, reading the script, Finding the form of Interjection from the dialogue in the script, Identifying the meaning of interjection based on theory. The result of this research, There were various of interjection used in the *Tangled* movie script. The total number of interjection in the *Tangled* movie script is 115 forms and 22 types of meanings of interjection. They are; Wonder (3), Acceptance (24), Delight (4), Triumph (4), Fear (13), Admiration (6), Surprise (7), Greeting (8), Pleasure (1), Dismay (4), Silence (3), Pain (6), Enthusiasm (1), Confusion (7), Relief (6), Approval (3), Disguist (2), Annoyance (1), Joy (1), Upset (1), Attention (2), Anger (2). The most dominant type of meaning of interjection is Acceptance.

Keywords: Part of Speech, Interjection, Tangled Movie Script

Abstrak

Penelitian ini berkaitan dengan naskah Interjection in *Tangled* movie. Tujuan dari penelitian ini untuk mengetahui bentuk kata seru yang digunakan dalam naskah film, untuk mengidentifikasi makna kata seru yang digunakan dalam naskah film *Tangled*. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif dan dilakukan di perpustakaan UMSU. Data penelitian ini diambil dari film dan transkrip film. Langkah-langkah menganalisis data ditonton film, membaca skrip, Menemukan bentuk Interjeksi dari dialog di skrip, Mengidentifikasi makna kata seru berdasarkan teori. Hasil ini penelitian, Ada berbagai kata seru yang digunakan dalam naskah film *Tangled*. Jumlah total kata seru dalam naskah film *Tangled* adalah 115 formulir dan 22 jenis makna kata seru. Mereka; Bertanya-tanya (3), Penerimaan (24), Kegembiraan (4), Kemenangan (4), Ketakutan (13), Kekaguman (6), Kejutan (7), Salam (8), Kesenangan (1), Dismay (4), Silence (3), Pain (6), Antusiasme (1), Confusion (7), Relief (6), Approval (3), Disguist (2), Annoyance (1), Joy (1), Kesal (1), Attention (2), Anger (2). Jenis makna interjeksi yang paling dominan adalah penerimaan.

Kata Kunci: Jenis kata, Makna kata, Naskah film *Tangled*.

I. INTRODUCTION

Every language consists of sounds and sound pattern, basic unit of meaning or words, and rules to combine them to form new sentences. Those elements constitute the grammar of the

language. Therefore, to understand a language, people have to know its grammar. But in conversation sometimes people use utterances that grammatically have no connection with the previous or next sentences. They use it to express their feeling or perform a

certain sense, it is called interjection.

Crystal (2003 : 207) defines an interjection as -a word or sound thrown into a sentence to express some feeling of the mind. They can express happiness (yippee), sadness (aww), anger (grr), surprise (holy cow), or any other emotion.

Interjection usually have no real grammatical value, but most people use them very often, almost daily. They are used more in casual everyday speaking rather than in formal writing. They rarely appear in academic publications or even serious essays.

Interjection also could be from the English movies, English magazines, English story book or the native speaker it self also used some interjections. There are also interjections in other languages every language has their own way to express feeling of the speakers by interjection. For instance in English, Hurrah/Hurray for happiness, Hello! For call, etc.

Some research used movie as a research because from movie they can learn about groups or individual speech behaviour that usually appears on the film. Movie concerns with the daily life condition, and also movie depicts everyday happening that make them as mirrors to the real world phenomena. The existence of interjection can be found in movie. Same as daily conversation, the usage of interjection is also used in a movie because movie is actually a representation and reflection of the real conversation in natural society. Even conversation in movie is created or arrange in planning situation, but the fact is every situation and the way people conversation adapted from daily activity. Since film becomes one representative the phenomena of daily life, the writer is interest in using movie as the media. In movie, there are some genres. Different genre of movie has different usage of language styles.

In every language, almost all of the lexical items fall naturally into a small number of classes, and the words in each class behave grammatically in

much the same way. Linguists often call these classes word classes or lexical categories, but the traditional term is parts of speech.

Speech is a language we speak, speech consist of words. Each words has a distinctive class or kind. Most of the words can be under the heading of different classes in different sentences or in the different parts of the some sentence, depending upon the sense we want to convey through them.

Beck (2013 : 11) states that part of speech are the cornerstone of linguistic models at a variety of investigation. They are key elements in research on lexicography, lexical semantic, syntactic theory, and morphological analysis, And traditionally play an essential role in the grammatical description of languages both familiar and exotic. Commonly listed English parts of speech are :

1. Nouns ; the traditioally definition of noun is a word that name person, place or thing' . however, this simple semantic definition has not beenagreed upon by other linguistic. Nor has the functional one for nouns been given.
2. Pronouns ; is a word used in place of one or more nouns. Pronouns bear the grammatical functions of *person, case, gender, and number*.
3. Verbs ; traditionally grammaers typically define verbs semantically, words that designate action (eat, run) processes (grow, change) experienc (know) or state of being (be, have)'. As with most meaning-based criteria, the semantic definition above is somewhat misleading.
4. Adjectives ; while traditionally grammars usually define nouns and verbs semantically, they often shift to functonal criteria to characterize adjectives. Their definition of an adjective is a word that modifies a noun or

pronoun'. The definition holds good in simple cases, such as *old shoes*, *offensive remark*, and matters inconsequential, though in the late case, student will help trouble recognizing the second word, rather than the first, as an adjective. But in each case, the adjective does modify a noun, which serves as the head of the phrase.

5. Adverbs ; the traditional definition of an adverb is = a word used modify a verb, an adjective, or another adverb.' This definition is clearly functional and actually represents the typical functions of adverbs fairly well. However, our approach here will again begin with a formal characterization of adverbs. We will then proceed to a functional division of adverbs into sentence modifiers and adjuncts.
6. Preposition ; prepositions are important to english because they form phrases that play a wide range of grammatical roles. Preposition also express many of the major semantic relations that unite members of a sentence in a meaningful whole.
7. Conjunctions ; -A conjunction (also called a connective) is a word (such as and, because, but, for, if, or, and when) that are used to connect phrases, clauses, and sentences. Conjunctions are considered to be invariable grammar particle, and they may or may not stand between items they conjoin.
8. Interjections ; -a word or sound thrown into a sentence to express some feeling of the mindl. They can express happiness (yippee), sadness (aww), anger (grr), surprise (holy cow), or any other emotion.

Interjections are sound sequences, words, typical phrases or clauses which can be realized as utterances signalled in speech by being produced with greater intensity, stress and pitch, and as sentences in writing by an exclamation mark.

— *Wow! This looks wonderful!*

On the phonological level interjections predominantly consist of the regular vowel and consonant phonemes of the language. Some of them, however, have phonological features which lie outside the regular system of the language, such as the glottal phoneme in *ugh!* /u:x/ or /âx/ or the alveolar click in *tut-tut!* and *whew!*, which, for instance, contains a bilabial fricative /phiu/ or /phi:/, etc.

II. RESEARCH METHOD

Method that used in this research is qualitative method with descriptive analysis. It means the method description concerning the fact and the features of research data. This research is accumulation of basic data in descriptive way, not explains about correlation or hypothesis testing. It means that descriptive studies are designed to obtain information that concerns the status of phenomena. They are directed toward determining the nature of situation, as existing at the time of study. By using this method, the researcher would like to collect, to find out and analyze the interjection of Tangled movie script.

The Source of data in this research were obtained from internet. The data of this research is the script movie Tangled , The researcher took all dialogues to analyze the interjections from the movie Tangled.

In this study the data are collected through documentation. Documentation is the method used in scientific research in order to collect the data by using document. According to Guba and Lincoln : document is all of written substance or film, Moleong

(2013: 216). This method used because it can be made to examine and interpreting something (Moleong, 2013: 217). From this script, the researcher collecting data that needed. In this research, the researcher has done steps to collect the data.

The necessary steps of collecting data are as follows:

1. Searching and downloading the movie script
2. Watching the movie
3. Transcribing the script movie
4. Reading and observing the dialogue from the script
5. Underlining the dialogue from the script

The systematic procedure in conducting the analysis are as follows

1. Finding the form of Interjection from the dialogue in the script
2. Identifying the meaning of interjection in every utterance based on the theory of meanings of interjection
3. Finding the dominant type of meaning of interjection
4. Making conclusion based on analyzing the data.

III. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The data of this research were collected from the transcription in the movie *Tangled* (2010). The researcher took all dialogues. This research find 115 form of interjection as a data. The form can be found in the Appendix.

After analyzing all the data obtained in the script movie. The finding of this research showed that , There were various of interjection used in the *Tangled* movie script. The total number of interjection used in *Tangled* movie script is 115 forms and 22 types of meaning, The dominants type of meaning is acceptance. The tables show the total number of types of meaning of interjection.

Table 3.1 The types of meaning of interjection

| No | Types of Meaning | Total | Percentage |
|--------------|------------------|-------|------------|
| 1 | Wonder | 3 | 2.60 |
| 2 | Acceptance | 24 | 20.87 |
| 3 | Delight | 4 | 3.48 |
| 4 | Triumph | 4 | 3.48 |
| 5 | Fear | 13 | 11.30 |
| 6 | Admiration | 6 | 5.22 |
| 7 | Surprise | 16 | 13.91 |
| 8 | Greeting | 5 | 4.35 |
| 9 | Pleasure | 1 | 0.87 |
| 10 | Dismay | 4 | 3.84 |
| 11 | Silence | 3 | 2.60 |
| 12 | Pain | 6 | 5.22 |
| 13 | Entusiasms | 1 | 0,87 |
| 14 | Confusion | 7 | 6.09 |
| 15 | Relief | 6 | 5.22 |
| 16 | Approval | 3 | 2.61 |
| 17 | Disguist | 2 | 1.74 |
| 18 | Annoyance | 1 | 0.87 |
| 19 | Joy | 1 | 0.87 |
| 20 | Upset | 1 | 0.87 |
| 21 | Attention | 2 | 1.74 |
| 22 | Anger | 2 | 1.74 |
| Total number | | 115 | 100 % |

IV. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Having analyzed the data the conclusions can be drawn as the following.

- 1.The total number of interjection in the *Tangled* movie script is 115 forms and 22 types of meanings of interjection. They are; Wonder (3), Acceptance (24) , Delight (4), Triumph (4), Fear (13) , Admiration (6), Surprise (7), Greeting (8), Pleasure (1) , Dismay (4), Silence (3), Pain (6), Enthusiasm (1) , Confusion (7), Relief (6), Approval (3), Disguist (2), Annoyance (1), Joy (1), Upset (1), Attantion (2) , Anger (2).

2. The most dominant type of meaning of interjection is Acceptance.
In relation to the conclusions,

some suggestions can be staged as in the following:

1. For the teachers, should use some different media and method to attract the students' attention in learning English. this research might become a meaningful contribution in teaching part of speech especially interjection, it can use movie as media in order to overcome to boredom of the students.
2. For the students, this research can be used to study interjection, not only from their handbook but also from movie.
3. For the next researcher who put interest in doing this kind of research that relates to part of speech, should be more comprehended and understand the object and the study well in order to make it easier in analyzing the data

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APPENDIX

The Forms of Interjections

| No | Form |
|----|--|
| 1 | <i>Oh</i> , you see that old woman over there? |
| 2 | <i>Well</i> , centuries passed, |
| 3 | <i>Ah</i> , I told you she'd be important |
| 4 | <i>All right</i> , you get the gist |
| 5 | <i>Ha!</i> Hmm, well, |
| 6 | <i>Hmm, well</i> I guess pascal's not hiding out here... |
| 7 | <i>Gotcha!</i> That's twenty-two for me |
| 8 | <i>Okay</i> , well, |
| 9 | <i>Yeach</i> , I don't think so. |
| 10 | <i>Oh, come on</i> pascal, it's not bad in there |
| 11 | <i>Wow!</i> I could get used to view like this |
| 12 | <i>Yup</i> , I'm used to it |
| 13 | <i>Oh</i> , hay fever? |
| 14 | <i>Yea</i> . [realizes there has been intruder] |

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|----|---|
| 15 | <i>Huh?</i> Hey, wait! |
| 16 | <i>Hi</i> , welcome home mother |
| 17 | <i>Uh</i> , Rapunzel! |
| 18 | <i>Oh</i> , it's nothing |
| 19 | <i>Okay</i> , so mother, as I was saying, tomorrow... |
| 20 | <i>Oh!</i> Ofcourse, mother |
| 21 | It's my birthday! <i>Uh Tada!</i> |
| 22 | <i>Okay</i> , rapunzel, |
| 23 | <i>Ah</i> , I want to see the floating lights |
| 24 | <i>Uh-huh</i> . What? |
| 25 | <i>Oh. Well</i> , I was hoping you would take me to see the floating lights |
| 26 | <i>Oo</i> . You mean the stars |
| 27 | <i>Shhh!</i> Trust me.. |
| 28 | <i>Agh!</i> |
| 29 | <i>No!</i> |
| 30 | <i>Ah!</i> |
| 31 | <i>Uh</i> , I love you very much |
| 32 | <i>Agh!</i> Oh no.. |
| 33 | <i>Uh?</i> I just- I can't believe that after all we've been through together |
| 34 | You don't trust me? <i>Ouch</i> |
| 35 | <i>Ugh!</i> come on, fleabag, forward! |
| 36 | <i>Ha!</i> |
| 37 | <i>Ahhhh!</i> |

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|----|--|
| 38 | <i>Ah!</i> [fearfully hides, approaches, Flynn- no respons] |
| 39 | <i>Oh.</i> [flicks flynn's hair , uncovering his face. Approaches] |
| 40 | <i>Huh?</i> |
| 41 | I'VE GOT A PERSON IN MY CLOSET! Haha! <i>Uh!</i> |
| 42 | [discovers satchel & crown] <i>Huh?</i> |
| 43 | [gaps] <i>Oh!</i> |
| 44 | <i>Uh,</i> I do too! |
| 45 | <i>Oo,</i> I bet my surprise is bigger! |
| 46 | <i>Ugh,</i> great. Now I'm the bad guy |
| 47 | <i>Well,</i> that is a very long trip, Rapunzel. Almost three days' time |
| 48 | <i>Ugh.</i> You're sure you'll be all right on your own? |
| 49 | [opens closet, Flynn falls out] <i>Uh?</i> |
| 50 | <i>Agh!Huh?Uh?</i> [struggles] is this hair? |
| 51 | <i>Huh?</i> |
| 52 | <i>Aha</i> |
| 53 | <i>Ugh!</i> Who else knows my location, Flynn Rider? |
| 54 | <i>Huh.</i> Okay, Flynn Rider, I'm prepared to offer you a deal. |
| 55 | <i>Okay,</i> Flynn Rider, I'm prepared to offer you a deal. |
| 56 | <i>Well,</i> tomorrow evening they will light the night sky with these lanterns. |
| 57 | <i>Yeah.</i> No can do. |
| 58 | <i>Ugh!</i> |
| 59 | <i>All</i> right, listen, I didn't want to have to do this |
| 60 | <i>Really?</i> Oops |
| 61 | <i>Uh-huh,</i> yeah, that's probably be best. |

| | |
|----|---|
| 62 | <i>Yeach</i> , that's probably be best. |
| 63 | <i>Huh!</i> |
| 64 | <i>Uh</i> , a Palace horse. |
| 65 | <i>Well</i> , I do like duckling |
| 66 | <i>Yay!</i> |
| 67 | <i>Agh!</i> |
| 68 | <i>Agh!</i> |
| 69 | <i>Aw!</i> Now they're just being mean |
| 70 | <i>Whoa!</i> Okay, I don't know where I am |
| 71 | <i>Whoo-oo!</i> Sorry, blondie, I don't do back-story |
| 72 | <i>Ah ah</i> |
| 73 | <i>Uh. Huh</i> , well... uh, Flynn... Flynn... |
| 74 | <i>Oh mama</i> I have got to get me one of these! |
| 75 | <i>Ha!</i> |
| 76 | <i>Ha!</i> You should see your faces because you look... |
| 77 | [just before they were closed in the cave] <i>Aghhhh!</i> |
| 78 | [underwater, as Rapunzel's hair glows] <i>Whoa!</i> |
| 79 | <i>Agh!</i> |
| 80 | [gasps in horror] <i>Aah</i> |
| 81 | No! Yes. <i>Ugh!</i> It's complicated. |
| 82 | <i>Hah.</i> So, Eugene Fitzherbert, huh? |
| 83 | <i>Ah.</i> We wouldn't want that. |
| 84 | <i>Hey</i> |
| 85 | <i>Hello dear</i> |

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| 86 | <i>Hey uh... can I ask you something?</i> |
| 87 | <i>Oh! Sorry, yes. Just, em, lost in thought, I guess.</i> |
| 88 | <i>Aghhh..!</i> |
| 89 | <i>Aww, you are such a good boy! Yes you are. Ho-ho.</i> |
| 90 | <i>Look. Today is kind of the biggest day of my life</i> |
| 91 | <i>Oom!</i> |
| 92 | <i>Wow!</i> |
| 93 | <i>Well best day of your life,</i> |
| 94 | <i>Huh?</i> |
| 95 | <i>Okay</i> |
| 96 | <i>Ah there you are.</i> |
| 97 | <i>What!</i> |
| 98 | <i>Uh, I was starting to think you ran off with the crown and left me.</i> |
| 99 | <i>No, please–no! No!</i> |
| 100 | <i>Look!</i> |
| 101 | [hand on his neck] <i>Oh</i> |
| 102 | <i>Huh. I really did try, Rapunzel</i> |
| 103 | [realizes she was the lost princess] <i>Agh!</i> |
| 104 | Old lady... [apprehended by guards again] <i>Agh!</i> |
| 105 | [pushes away Gothel] <i>Ugh!</i> |
| 106 | <i>Errgh!</i> |
| 107 | <i>Arrrggghhh!</i> |
| 108 | <i>Oh</i> |
| 109 | <i>Max! Wahhhhh...</i> |

| | |
|-----|--|
| 110 | Rapunzel, I thought I'd never see you again. <i>Huh?</i> |
| 111 | <i>Oh</i> , I'm so sorry. Everything is gonna be okay– |
| 112 | <i>Shh,shh,shh</i> |
| 113 | <i>Shh,shh</i> |
| 114 | <i>Hey</i> . It's gonna be all right. |
| 115 | <i>Whoa!</i> |

| | | |
|-----------------------|----|---------------|
| Note : | 15 | : Impatience |
| 1 : Acceptance | 16 | : Indignation |
| 2 : Anger | 17 | : Irritation |
| 3 : Admiration | 18 | : Joy |
| 4 : Annoyance | 19 | : Pain |
| 5 : Approval | 20 | : Pity |
| 6 : Attention | 21 | : Pleasure |
| 7 : Confusion | 22 | : Relief |
| 8 : Contempt | 23 | : Silance |
| 9 : Delight | 24 | : Sorrow |
| 10 : Disgust / Horror | 25 | : Surprise |
| 11 : Dismay | 26 | : Sympathy |
| 12 : Enthuasiasm | 27 | : Triumph |
| 13 : Fear | 28 | : Upset |
| 14 : Greeting | 29 | : Wonder |
| | | |