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Equivalence and Difference of Semantic Relations
in *Black Panther* Movie Script

Sulvia[1], Fina Amalia Masri [2]

English Department, Faculty of Humanity, Universitas Halu Oleo[1&2]

fiasulvia9@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This study used *Black Panther* movie script by Ryan Coogler and Joe Robert Cole as the object of the study. The aim of this study was to find out equivalences and differences of semantic relations used in *Black Panther* movie script. This study used Norman Fairclough's theory that was equivalence and difference of semantic relations. The method used in this study was descriptive qualitative study methods. The primary data was taken from *Black Panther* movie script, and secondary data was taken from the audiovisual movie related to the material objects. Techniques of the data collection were downloading *Black Panther* movie scripts on the internet, reading all the movie scripts repeatedly and comprehensively, checking the words or utterances spoken in the movie script, identifying the semantic relations between clauses and sentences in the form of addition, elaborating, and contrasting in the movie scripts, and then coding the data. Techniques of the data analysis were presenting the data, describing and interpreting the data in the form of words, clauses, and sentences, and then concluding the data. The result of the study showed that there were 55 data found, they were Elaboration consists of 14 data, Addition consists of 9 data, and Contrast consists of 32 data. Equivalences of semantic relations were used with the repetition in the form of words, phrases, clauses, and sentences where the purpose has the same perspective or vision. While differences of semantic relations were used by writing a different meaning from the previous clause or sentence.

Keywords: Equivalence and Difference, Movie Script, Semantic Relations

A. INTRODUCTION

Language is a communication tool between members of the community both individuals, groups, and countries in the form of sound symbols produced through human speech tools. The function of the language is essential as a speech function or is usually referred to as a communication used by a person to give and receive messages between them. Languages are often used by linguists to research and analyze the language used by people in social life with a form of writing such as discourse. The term discourse (broadly called 'analysis of discourse') is an element of social life that has a close relationship with other elements (Fairclough, 2003:3). Discourse analysis is a social analysis of focusing on language based on

the text and context to reveal the meaning of a text or discourse. Context is the environment or circumstances in which language is used. In this study, the researcher discuss about social contexts as supporters in research. Social context is the environment, the events of people and others that affect the way a person interprets a thing, both in the way it talks, acts, reacts, or what is said, and relates to experiences that have been experienced before. Text is something that conveys a set of meanings to people who are researching. Text analysis is used to analyze meaning relations in a text, wherein linguistic studies the study of meaning is called semantics. Fairclough (2003:87) says that many social research issues can be explained by focusing on the meaning relations that is a semantic relation between sentence and clause in the text of analysis that can be found by searching for causal relationships as a result of the logical problem of equivalences and differences. According to Laclau and Mouffe (1985) in Fairclough (2003:100) states that equivalence and difference are theories about social processes of classification can be seen as involving two simultaneous logics that is a logic of difference which creates differences, and a logic of equivalence which subverts differences and creates new equivalences. The social process can be seen as going on in texts: meaning-making involves putting words and expressions into new relations of equivalence and difference. This equivalence and difference theory could be used to analyze all kinds of cinemas. As the writer would analyze in *Black Panther* script movie because this movie has equivalence and difference in social processes that make the characters of this movie different and also equivalent in saying and act. In *Black Panther* movie script occurs the types of social processes that caused equivalences and differences in Black Panther movie characters in ways of thinking, talk, and act.

The writer use the movie script of *Black Panther* by Ryan Coogler as an object. *Black Panther* is a movie that tells of a young king who led Wakanda state after his father died of a bomb blast caused by terrorists. In his leadership, he experienced many events that made *Black Panther* must try to protect his country from himself and his country enemies because the country's natural resource is

very valuable that is vibranium which can cause chaos among its citizens and also other countries. At the end of the film, *Black Panther* must fight with Killmonger as his cousin who wanted to take over the power of the king unnaturally.

From the explanation above, the reason for writer chose the title "Equivalence and Difference of Semantic Relations in *Black Panther* Movie Script" because no one has discussed and explored how the use of equivalence and difference of semantic relations in *Black Panther* movie script, then the writer want to further explore how the use of equivalence and difference of semantic relations in *Black Panther* movie script. Besides, the writer chose *Black Panther* movie script because the writer finds that the influence of semantic relations that occurs in language causes equivalences and differences in the minds of *Black Panther* movie characters contained in the movie script. The research question of this study is "How are equivalences and differences in semantic relations are used in *Black Panther* movie script?". The objective of this study is to describe the use of equivalence and difference of semantic relations in *Black Panther* movie script base on Norman Fairclough theory. This study focus on analyzing how the use of equivalence and difference in semantic relations of 12 characters of *Black Panther* movie script by Ryan Coogler and Joe Robert Cole they are T'Challa as Black Panther, Killmonger, Shuri, Nakia, Okoye, Ross, Klaue, Zuri, N'Jobu, W'Kabi, M'Baku, and Father with the applicating theory of equivalence and difference from Norman Fairclough theory. The writer choose these 12 characters because in *Black Panther* movie script they are the figures who have equivalences and differences in semantic relations to protect and advance Wakanda as their country. This study consists of two significances, those are theoretically and practically. Theoretically, this study is expected to be an application of linguistic theories especially to discourse analysis, to bring the understanding of equivalence and difference theories, and become a source of information about the application of equivalence and difference views in analyzing a movie script. Practically, this study is expected to be useful for other researchers in the future who might want to investigate the equivalences and

differences by Norman Fairclough theory, become a learning source for further research in the future, and as an additional reference for further researchers who want to investigate the same object that is *Black Panther*.

B. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The writer used descriptive qualitative research methods because the researcher wanted to describe the results of the data discovery and as a facility to analyze the data properly. Besides, qualitative descriptive research methods were also used to answer the research question about how were equivalences and differences in social processes used in *Black Panther* movie script based on Norman Fairclough's theory of equivalence and difference.

This research used two source data that were primary data and secondary data. The primary data that the researcher took was *Black Panther* script movie from Ryan Coogler. The researcher collected the data and explained the theory of equivalence and difference in movie scripts to answer the research questions about "How were equivalences and differences in semantic relations used in *Black Panther* movie script?". The researcher also uses secondary data taken from the audiovisual movie related to the material objects.

The researcher used several steps in collecting data to be analyzed; they were downloading, reading, checking, identifying, and coding. The researcher also used some techniques to analyze the data such as presented the data, described the data, interpreted the data, made conclusions from the analysis, and also provideed suggestions.

C. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

According to the data validation, the writer has found 55 data in 12 characters in *Black Panther* movie script that consist of equivalences (addition and elaboration) and differences (contrast).

Equivalences and Differences of Semantic Relations in *Black Panther* Movie Script

1. Equivalence (Addition and Elaboration)

The Equivalence data below was described based on the same vision or perspective of each character on *Black Panther* movie script which is submitted through the repetition of words, phrases, clauses, or sentences that different or the same in the form of elaboration and addition.

> **T'Challa:** *I am not King of all people. I am King of Wakanda. <u>And it is **my responsibility** to make sure our people are **safe**</u> and that vibranium does not fall into the hands of a person like you.* (Page 125)

> **T'Challa:** <u>*It is **my duty** to keep you **safe***</u>. (Page 135)

The two data above consist of elaboration on the second data and addition to the first data. The clauses **"*it is my responsibility*"** and "***It is my duty***" were equivalence because had the meaning of the same point of view that was the responsibility to protect. The first data was spoken by T'Challa to Killmonger in the Tribal Council Room, Killmonger tried to argue with T'Challa to seize the power of the Wakanda state from T'Challa. The meaning of the sentence "<u>*And it is my responsibility to make sure our people are safe*</u>" that T'Challa emphasized to Killmonger that his responsibility as the king of Wakanda is only for the safety of the people of Wakanda, not for everyone. The second sentence was said by T'Challa to his mother Ramonda in M'Baku's Throne Room Jabari Land. T'Challa asked his mother to leave the country of Wakanda safely, but Ramonda refused her request. The meaning of the sentence "<u>*It is my duty to keep you safe*</u>" was T'Challa explaining his responsibility as a child and the king of Wakanda to Ramonda for her safety.

2. Difference (Contrast)

While, the difference data in the form of contrast below was described based on the different meaning with the previous sentence that uttered by each characters on *Black Panther* movie script.

Father (Cont'd): *Four tribes agreed to live under the King's rule, but the Jabari tribe isolated themselves in the mountains.* (Page 85)

Father (Cont'd): *The Wakandans used vibranium to develop technology more advanced than any other nation, but as Wakanda thrived the world around it descended further into chaos.* (Page 85)

The data above was a contrast marked by conjunction *but*. These sentences were uttered when Father was telling a story to his son about the formation of the Wakanda state. The sentence "*but the Jabari tribe isolated themselves in the mountains*" was called contrast because it has a different meaning or contradicts to the first sentence where the meaning was the Jabari tribe did not agree to live with the fourth other tribes and refused to be led by a single king, that was the king of Wakanda and wanted to form their government. Then, the sentence "*but as Wakanda thrived the world around it descended further into chaos*" was also a contrast, which meant that the development of technology was more advanced than other countries causes the country of Wakanda to experience chaos.

Data Display

1.   **Equivalences**

         Addition

Data Display			
No.	Data	Semantic Relations	Meaning
1.	**Ross (Cont'd):** *Now these guys are serious. They will drop off the grid so they can commit assassinations and take down governments*	"**and** *take down governments*" in addition was part of the paratactic extension because it was marked by the word "*and*" as a conjunction that was between two clauses.	**Take down** was equivalent to the word **stop** and the phrase **overthrow** because it has the same meaning. The phrase **Take down** added to the meaning of the previous clause because the conjunction signified "*and*" additionally.

         Elaboration

Data Display		
No.	Data	Semantic Relations	Meaning

1.	**T'Challa:** *Klaue has escaped our pursuits for almost 30 years. Not capturing him was perhaps my father's greatest regret. . <u>I wish to bring Klaue back here to stand trial</u>.*	*"I wish to bring Klaue back here to stand trial"* was part of the paratactic elaboration because the data was an exposition that explained the previous sentence or clause.	**Stand trial** was equivalent to the phrase **serving justice** because it has the same meaning. In elaboration, **the stand trial** was the message to be conveyed from the explanation of the previous sentences.

2.   Difference (Contrast)

Data Display		
No.	Data	Semantic Relations	Meaning
1.	**Father (Cont'd):** *Four tribes agreed to live under the King's rule, <u>but the Jabari tribe isolated themselves in the mountains.</u>*	*"**but** the Jabari tribe isolated themselves in the mountains"* was part of the paratactic enhancement because of the conjunction "*but*" was a marker of contrast.	In contrast, these data has different relation meaning from the main clause because of the use of the conjunction "*but*" between two clauses which causes a difference in meaning.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Conclusion

After analyzing the finding and discussing "Equivalence and Difference of Semantic Relations in *Black Panther* Movie Script" used a descriptive qualitative method, there were 55 data that found, they were elaboration with 14 data, addition with 9 data, and contrast with 32 data. Equivalences of semantic relations were used with the repetition in the form of words, phrases, clauses, and sentences where the purpose has the same perspective or vision. While differences of semantic relations were used by writing a different meaning from the previous

clause or sentence. In *Black Panther* movie script, there were causal relations based on a list of equivalences that cause changes to the text. These changes were in the form of using different words or phrases that have the same meaning as the point of view or vision of each character who pronounced the phrase or word. Besides, there were also problem-solution and goal-achievement that can be seen in *Black Panther* movie script which result in a new equivalence, which meant that *Black Panther* characters have the same perspective or vision that was the similarity to work together and help others.

Suggestions

The study would like to give some suggestions as consideration for the readers and further writers:

1. Suggestion for readers.

Readers can use this study as a reference that wanted to expand their knowledge in the study of discourse analysis, especially equivalence and difference of semantic relations.

2. Suggestion for further researchers.

Further researchers can conduct research that focused on logic, hegemony politics, or social processes by Norman Fairclough's theory of equivalence and difference in other movies because this theory of equivalence and difference can be used in all types of movies. Besides, the study also suggested that further researchers, especially students of English Literature Department in linguistics to learn and conduct research on equivalence and difference from Norman Fairclough theory because there has not been so much study that focusing on equivalence and difference, especially in the English Literature Department of Universitas Halu Oleo.

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