# Call

## Critical Analysis on Language and Literature

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# THE CONNOTATIVE MEANING OF CORONAVIRUS IMPACT EXPRESSIONS IN *TEMPO ENGLISH* MAGAZINE

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## ABSTRACT

This research focuses on analyzing coronavirus impact expressions in Tempo English magazine by using theory of connotative meaning from Leech as the grand theory and from Hook as the supporting theory. The focus is on two kinds of connotative meaning, namely, positive and negative connotative meaning. The objectivities of this research are to find out and to explain the use of negative and connotative meaning. The research is qualitative by which helps the researcher to describe the data being studied. In analyzing qualitative data, there are various kinds of methods, including qualitative content analysis. The use of a qualitative content analysis in this research is to know, to describe, and to analyze the use of connotative meaning applied in Tempo English magazine, April 14, 2020 edition. The result of this research is that Tempo English magazine uses many connotative meaning of coronavirus impact expressions. There are 15 expressions as negative connotative meaning and 12 expressions as positive connotative meaning. The findings indicates that the use negative connotative meaning of coronavirus impact expressions in Tempo English magazine are associated with threats in economy sector and associated with inappropriate government policies in an effort to prevent the spread of covid-19 as well as the impact of pandemic in many sectors. Besides, the use positive connotative meaning of coronavirus impact expressions in Tempo English magazine are associated with solutions to avoid spread of Covid-19 as well as solutions to avoid the impact of pandemic, and associated with the government's responsibility and seriousness in dealing with preventing the spread of coronavirus as well as in dealing with the impact of coronavirus.

**Keywords**: *semantics; connotative meaning; coronavirus impact*

## INTRODUCTION

Reading news is one of the daily activities for some people, especially since being home because of coronavirus. Generally, the purpose of reading news is to find out information about what happened in the world recently. Print media, broadcast, and internet are the three main categories in news media. Talking about information in the news, the information will be conveyed clearly if the public can understand the meaning of the information that contains in the news. Talking about meaning can be found in one of the branches of linguistics. Linguistics is scientific study of language. Linguistics may be defined as the scientific study of language if the research controlled and empirical verifiable observed with some general theory of language structure as the reference (Lyons, 1995). There are four main branches in linguistics; they are phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics (Akmajian, Demers, Farmer, & Harnish, 2010).

This research, the researcher decided to analyze one of the news media using semantics theory. As Akmajian et al. (2010) state above that semantics is the study of meaning in words, phrases, and sentences. Understanding meaning is important in reading process. The information in the news will not convey clearly if the readers cannot understand the meaning of the information contains in the news. Besides, since the presence of coronavirus so many new words and phrases that related to coronavirus impact expressions are popping up in the news, such as outbreak, pandemic, quarantine, self-isolating, social distancing, lockdown, and many more. These words and phrases have increased in use in articles and suddenly become part of everyday lives. It is important to understand these words and phrases because they can mean different things.

Understanding new words and phrases of coronavirus impact expressions in a conceptual sense is not enough; they also have connotative meaning that must understand by the readers. Understanding the meaning can appear from various aspects and depends on the point of view. Connotative meaning is the meaning that has communicative value of what it refers to and it has meaning that above conceptual meaning (Leech, 1981, p. 12). *Woman* is defined conceptually as + human, - male, + adult, but it will different meanings when contrasting it with connotative meaning. In connotative meaning, *woman* not only interpreted in physical characteristics (having a womb), but also about physiological and social properties (gregarious, subject to maternal instinct). Thereunto, connotative meaning also depends on point of view adopted by an individual or a group of people. For example, *woman* has been burdened with such attributes *frail, prone to tears,* and *emotional*. Thus, the connotative meaning is relatively unstable; it depends on culture, historical period, and the experience of the individual.

Besides, according to other expert, states that meaning is more than denotation. Language provides a means for expressing a wide variety of attitudes. People can express their opinions. This aspect is called connotation. It refers to personal aspects and emotional that the word arouses (Kreidler, 1998, p. 44). Kreidler associate connotative with value and feeling. Some of the connotative meanings considered positive value and some of the other connotative meanings considered negative value or perhaps neutral. In summary, connotative meaning includes the attitude of a society and the individuals. Furthermore, Finch (2003, p. 135) adds that when talking about connotative meaning is talking about the kinds of values and attitudes invoked by a word apart from its core meaning. For example, the word man, most people agree that *man* is a human, male, and adult. Nevertheless, in connotative the word *man* is more than that. People need to know what extra qualities that *man* have according to the speaker. It is probably referred to *strength, bravery*, and so forth. Besides, for some societies, in the past woman considered *emotional, sentimental, weak, prone to tears*, and so on. Thus, man and woman conceptually as human and adult, but they have different value in terms of connotation. Man refers to positive connotative meaning (strength and bravery) while woman refers to negative connotative meaning (emotional, sentimental, weak, and prone to tears).

From the explanation above shows that the connotative meaning is divided into three types, they are positive, negative, and neutral value or feeling. As Hook in Widarso (2000, p. 71) states that in connotative meaning there are positive and negative connotative. Between positive connotative meaning and negative connotative meaning is neutral words, some of which are jargon. Jargon is usually

associated with a field or used by professional groups. Hook also called positive connotative meaning as purr words while negative connotative meaning as snarl words. According to Oxford dictionary, purr is when a cat purrs, it makes a low continuous sound in the throat especially when it is happy or comfortable. Purr also refers to speak in a low and gentle voice, for example to show happiness or satisfy (Hornby, 2010, p. 1193). Besides, Snarl is when somebody or something (such as dogs, etc.) shows the teeth and makes a deep angry noise in the throat or speaks in an angry or bad-tempered way (Hornby, 2010, p. 1408). Moreover, according to Hayakawa in Leech (1981, p. 44), states that snarl words are words in unfavorable connotation in order to give forceful expressions to his own hostility. Terms for extreme political views, such as *communist* or *fascist*. The opposite category of purr words has already been illustrated in the word *democratic*; other potential political purr words are *freedom, human rights, patriotic, fatherland,* and *equality.* In summary, snarl words are terms that make people react negatively, while purr words are terms that make people feel good about the subject being addressed.

Most of researchers who are interested to analyze connotative meaning usually choose song lyrics as the object of research, but Finch (2003, p. 136) states that advertising and journalism text also contains connotative meaning. Connotative meaning is consistently exploited by writers who want to engage the emotions, stimulate the imaginations, or feed the prejudices where it can be found in advertising and journalism text. Thus, the researcher decided to analyze connotative meaning in article because the article also has connotative meaning. The researcher has been chosen article of *Tempo English* magazine as the object of research. *Tempo English* refers to *Tempo* magazine that published in English. *Tempo* is weekly magazine that covers news and politics. *Tempo* is an independent institution, a truly non-government organization. The first edition was published in March 1971. In 1994, the government of Indonesia banned the publishing of *Tempo* magazine and published it again in 1997 (Steele, 2005). *Tempo* magazine is published in two languages, which are Bahasa Indonesia and English. Along with the time, for now, it is easy to find Tempo magazine. The customers can find it on their official website, magz.tempo.co. Additionally, it can also be found in applications such as Gramedia Digital.

In this research, the researcher focused on *Tempo English* April 14, 2020 edition as the object of research. This edition, the magazine contains a lot of expressions that discusses about the impact of coronavirus. Besides, COVID-19 does not only affect public health but also affects other sectors such as economic and social. The coronavirus impact expressions that contain in *Tempo English* also has a connotative meaning that must understand by the readers. Thus, the researcher is interested in analyzing positive and negative connotative meaning in the article. The own entitled "The Connotative Meaning of Coronavirus Impact Expressions in *Tempo English* Magazine".

**LITERATURE REVIEW**

There are several types of meaning. Geoffrey Leech (1981, p. 9) in his book with title Semantics: the study of meaning, he breaks down meaning into seven types, they are conceptual meaning, connotative meaning, social meaning, affective meaning, reflected meaning, collocative meaning, and thematic meaning. The aim

of dividing the seven types of meaning is to show how methods of study appropriate to one type may not be appropriate to another.

Generosity maxim Conceptual meaning is also known as denotative meaning. Understanding denotative meaning can be found in dictionary. The aim of contrastive features in denotative meaning is for given interpretation of a sentence and show exactly what we need to know if we want to distinguish that meaning from other possible sentence meaning in the language (Leech, 1981, p. 11). Denotative meaning also provide for any given interpretation of a sentence. Therefore, denotative meaning is essential part in a language. Denotative meaning assumed to be the central factor in linguistics communication (Leech, 1981, p. 9). Communication will not keep going if the speaker and the listener cannot understand the denotative meaning each other. It was shown to the basis of language, so before compare with other types of meaning, the most important is to understand denotative meaning at first.

Associative meaning is different with conceptual meaning. The different between the conceptual meaning and the associative meaning is based on whether or not the meaning of a word is related to the meaning of another word (Chaer, 2009, p. 72). The conceptual meaning is the meaning accordance with the concept, the same meaning as the reference, the meaning that is free from any association or relationship. Meanwhile, the associative meaning is the meaning that has relationship between the word and conditions outside of language. In other word, associative meaning is the symbol used by a language society to express another concept. Leach divided associative meaning into five types; they are included connotative meaning, social meaning, affective meaning, reflected meaning, and collocative meaning.

Leech (1981, p. 12) gives definition that connotative meaning is the meaning that has a communicative value of what it refers to and it has the meaning that above denotative meaning. Value is a collective conception of whether it is considered good, bad, or neutral. Connotative meaning is wider than denotative meaning. The difference in denotative meaning and connotative meaning will appear when contrasted with one another. For example, *woman* is conceptually defined as + human, - male, + adult, but it will have a different meaning if it is contrasted with connotative meaning. In connotative meaning, *woman* not only interpreted in physical characteristics (such as having a womb), but also about physiological and social properties (such as gregarious, subject to maternal instinct).

There are three important points in understanding the connotative meaning. Talking about connotation is talking about *the real world*. The connotations are relatively unstable. The connotative meaning is indeterminate and open-ended (Leech, 1981, p. 13). The first point, the connotative is about experience of one that associates with an expression when one uses or hears it. The second point is that denotative meaning is stable while connotative meanings are relatively unstable, it considers several things, whether the culture, the historical period, the surrounding environment, or the experience of the individual. For a society the connotative meaning is considered a positive value but probably for some of the other societies the connotative meaning is considered a negative value or perhaps neutral. The last point, connotative meaning is open-ended while denotative meaning is not. In the same way as our knowledge and beliefs about

the universe are open-ended. Therefore, there is no limitation in connotative meaning.

Specifically, the connotative meaning is divided into three types, they are positive, negative, and neutral value or feeling. As Hook in Widarso (1989, p. 71) states that in connotative meaning there are positive and negative connotative. Between positive connotative meaning and negative connotative meaning is neutral words, some of which are jargon. Jargon is usually associated with a field or used by professional groups. Hook also called positive connotative meaning as purr words while negative connotative meaning as snarl words. According to Hayakawa in Leech (1981, p. 41) states that *snarl words* are words in unfavorable connotation in order to give forceful expression to his own hostility. Terms for extreme political views, such as *communist* or *fascist*. The opposite category of *purr words* has already been illustrated in the word *democratic*, other potential political purr words are *freedom, human rights, patriotic, fatherland*, and *equality*. In summary, snarl words are terms that make people react negatively, while purr words are terms that make people feel comfortable with the subject being addressed.

This paper focuses on the analysis of connotative meaning of language used in an online magazine. Online magazine or sometimes called electronic magazine or e-magazine refers to a magazine that published on the internet. One of the magazine that going to online is *Tempo English* magazine. *Tempo* is an Indonesian weekly magazine that covers news and politics. *Tempo* is an independent institution, a truly non-government organization. *Tempo magazine* is published in two languages, which are Bahasa Indonesia and English. The first edition was published in March 1971. However, in 1994, the government of Indonesia banned the publishing of *Tempo* magazine and published it again in 1997 (Steele, 2005).

Along with the time, for now, it is easy to find *Tempo* magazine. The customers can find it in digital form on their official website, magz.tempo.co. Additionally, it can also be found in applications such as Tempo and Gramedia Digital. *Tempo* is a magazine that provides political, economic news coverage, and in-depth investigations of issues occurring in Indonesia. One of the issues in Indonesia in 2020 is coronavirus. This issue available in *Tempo English* magazine April 14, 2020 edition.

The main topic in *Tempo English* magazine April 14, 2020 edition is about the coronavirus and its impact in several sectors such as the labor sector, business, economic, social movement, tourism industry, transportation services, and government policies. The total number of pages in this edition is 52 pages. It consists of 9 rubrics, namely letters, opinion, cover story, interlude, national, news capsule, economy, interview, and sidelines.

## METHOD

This research is designed in a qualitative research. This method helps the researcher to describe the data being studied qualitatively. The data collected in the form of words. As Creswell states (2014, p. 32) that qualitative research is framed in terms of using words instead of numbers. Furthermore, Bogdan & Biklen (2006, p. 5) also state that qualitative research is always descriptive that the data are in the form

of words or pictures instead of numbers. Therefore, qualitative is obviously concerned with the data described in words rather than in numbers.

In analyzing qualitative data, there are various kinds of methods, including qualitative content analysis. Qualitative content analysis is one of the research methods used to analyze text as data. This method focuses on the characteristic of language as communication with attention to the content or textual meaning of the text (Budd, Thorp, & Donohew, 1967). Schreier (2012) conceptualizes the qualitative content analysis as a method for analyzing data and interpreting its meaning. Further, the purpose of content analysis is to provide an interpretation of text data content through a systematic classification process of coding and identifying themes or patterns (Shannon & Hsieh, 2005, p. 1278). Berg (2001) in Zhang & Wildemuth (2005, p. 2197) state that qualitative content analysis is usually inductive, produces descriptions, and samples consist of purposive sampling that can inform the research question being investigated.

Based on the theoretical consideration above, it is clear that the use of a qualitative content analysis in this research is to know, to describe, and to analyze the use of connotative meaning applied in *Tempo English* magazine, April 14, 2020 edition. It includes positive connotative meaning and negative connotative meaning. Therefore, qualitative content analysis is appropriate to obtain the objectives of this research.

## FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

The research used articles from *Tempo English* magazine April 14, 2020 edition as the data analysis by applying connotative meaning theory proposed by Leech (1981) and Hook in Widarso (1989). The researcher took 11 articles from *Tempo English* magazine April 14, 2020 edition collected by using purposive sampling. The findings data showed there are 27 data of connotative meaning of coronavirus impact expressions in *Tempo English* magazine April 14, 2020. It consists of 15 data of negative connotative meaning and 12 data of positive connotative meaning.

***The negative connotative meaning of coronavirus impact expressions in Tempo English April 14, 2020 edition***

There are five data found in this edition:

**Data 1**

> After a month of the **coronavirus** disease 2019, or
> Covid-19, pandemic bringing everything to a halt,
> Indonesia must now face a second problem: a sharp
> increase in unemployment.
> (*Unemployment Crisis*, pr. 1, line 1-4)

Leech (1981, p. 13) states that talking about connotation is talking about the real world. The connotative is about experience of one that associates with an expression when one uses or hears it. Besides, connotations tend to change from time to time and from society to society. The word *coronavirus* in the sentence above shows that the coronavirus has a connotative meaning as something that threatens and harms the Indonesian society in the labor sector. In other words, coronavirus is associated as **a threat**.

Hook in Widarso (1989, p. 71) states that connotative meaning there are positive and negative. Hook also called positive connotative meaning as purr words

while negative connotative meaning as snarl words. According to Hayakawa in Leech (1981, p. 41) states that snarl words are words in connotation in order to give forceful expression to his own hostility. Terms for extreme political views, such as communist or fascist. The opposite category of purr words has already been illustrated in the word democratic, other potential political purr words are freedom, human rights, patriotic, fatherland, and equality. In summary, snarl words (negative connotation) are terms that make people react negatively, while purr words (positive connotation) are terms that make people feel comfortable with the subject being addressed. Based on the explanation, the word *coronavirus* has a negative connotative meaning. It is caused the word *coronavirus* is a word in unfavorable connotation in order to give an expression as something that is **threatening**.

**Data 2**

> So far, the government has not implemented the right policies
> to support the newly unemployment. When millions of people lost
> their job, President Joko Widodo responded by **accelerating the**
> **rollout of the pre-employment card**–a program for job seekers
> that had been promised during last year's presidential election
> campaign. This Rp20 trillion-program is not appropriate for this
> problem because part of it is in the form of paying training costs.
> Cardholders can use the deposit on their cards to pay the training
> that they choose.
> (*Unemployment Crisis*, pr. 5, line 1-9)

The expression *accelerating the rollout of the pre-employment card* in the sentence above has a connotative meaning. As Kreidler (1998, p. 44) said that meaning is more than denotation. People not only write to describe things, events, and characteristics but also to express various kinds of meaning attitudes which are called connotation. The pre-employment card is a program for job seekers that Joko Widodo promised during the presidential election campaign (Sulistyowati, et al., 2020), it is a good program for the labor sector. On the other hand, the expression *accelerating the rollout of the pre-employment card* in the sentence above expresses a kind of meaning attitude that the pre-employment card is not the right program for tackling unemployment.

As Hook in Widarso (1989, p. 71) states that connotative meaning there are positive and negative connotative. Hook also called positive connotative meaning as purr words while negative connotative meaning as snarl words. *Snarl* is when somebody or something (such as dogs, etc.) shows the teeth and makes a deep angry noise in the throat or speaks in an angry or bad-tempered way (Hornby, 2010, p. 1408). In other words, snarl word (negative connotation) is a term that makes somebody or something react negatively. In line with the concept, the expression ***accelerating the rollout of the pre-employment*** *card* in the sentence above make hearers or readers react negatively because the expression refers to an inappropriate program in overcoming unemployment due to the impact of coronavirus. Therefore, it has the negative connotative meaning.

**Data 3**

> The textile industry, which has
> been competing with imported products
> in the past year, for instance, has not fared
> better. Textile companies' cash flow is
> suffering due to reduced, delayed and

cancelled orders, not to mention the declining
output of factories as the side of
**social distancing regulations**.
(*The Wave of Unemployment*, pr. 8, line 5-12)

The expression *social distancing regulations* in the sentence above has a connotative meaning. According to Leech (1981, p. 13), denotative meaning is stable while connotative meanings are relatively unstable, it considers several things, whether the culture, the historical period, the surrounding environment, or the experience of the individual. Thus, for a society the connotative meaning is considered a positive value but probably for some of the other societies the connotative meaning is considered a negative value or perhaps neutral. The expression *social distancing regulations* is actually a solution to avoid spread of coronavirus. But in certain situations, the use of the expression *social distancing regulations* is associated with bad impact. From the explanation, the connotative meaning of *social distancing regulations* in the sentence above does not explain the practice of physical restrictions with other people in order to prevent the spread of disease but it shows that *social distancing regulations* are interpreted as **a threat to the sustainability of the textile industry and cause a decrease in production demand.**

Hook in Widarso (1989, p. 71) states that connotative meaning there are positive and negative connotative. Between positive connotative meaning and negative connotative meaning is neutral words, some of which are jargon. Hook also called positive connotative meaning as purr words while negative connotative meaning as snarl words. Snarl is when somebody or something (such as dogs, etc.) shows the teeth and makes a deep angry noise in the throat or speaks in an angry or bad-tempered way (Hornby, 2010, p. 1408). In other words, snarl word (negative connotation) is a term that makes somebody or something react negatively. In line with the concept, the expression *social distancing regulations* in the sentence above has the negative connotative meaning. It is caused the expression *social distancing regulations* is a expression in unfavorable connotation in order to give an expression of regulation that is detrimental to the textile industry.

**Data 4**

According to East
Java Governor Khofifah Indar Parawansa,
151 companies in her region have **sent home
and fired** 18,000 workers because of the
corona pandemic.
(*The Wave of Unemployment*, pr. 11, line 4-8)

The expression *sent home and fired* in the sentence above has a connotative meaning. Leech (1981, p. 12) states that connotative meaning is the meaning that has a communicative value of what it refers to and it has the meaning that above denotative meaning. There are many factors that cause people to be laid off. But in certain situations, a pandemic can cause people to be laid off. When a pandemic occurs, then the wheels of industry have stopped turning. Therefore, in connotative meaning, the expression *sent home and fired* in the sentence above means that new unemployment is **one of the impacts of corona pandemic**. As Leech (1981, p. 13) said that denotative meaning is stable while connotative meanings are relatively unstable, it considers several things, whether the culture, the historical period, the surrounding environment, or the experience of the individual (Leech, 1981, p. 13).

Based on the explanation above, the expression *sent home and fired* in the sentence above has a negative connotative meaning. It is caused the expression *sent home and fired* is a negative impact of corona pandemic that employees did not expect, then sent home and fired make employees react negatively because it threatens to increase the number of poverty.

**Data 5**

Mass firing has been a new specter
**haunting the world** besides Covid-19 itself.
In mid-March, the International Labor Organization
(ILO) urged the governments of all
countries to boost their social safety net
programs and intervene into businesses
through policies to overcome the potential
spike in unemployment.
(*The Wave of Unemployment*, pr. 14, line 1-8)

The expression *haunting the world* has a connotative meaning. It is caused the expression haunting the world has above purely conceptual meaning. Leech (1981, p. 12) states that connotative meaning is the meaning that has a communicative value of what it refers to and it has the meaning that above conceptual meaning. Conceptually, haunting means sad or frightening in a way that cannot be forgotten, an expression showing that somebody is very worried (Hornby, 2010, p. 688). Then the world means the earth with all its countries, people and natural features (Hornby, 2010, p. 1716). However, in connotative meaning, the expression *haunting the world* in the sentence *mass firing has been a new specter haunting the world besides Covid-19 itself* means that covid-19 is not only a disease that threatens the safety of many people in the world but also **becomes a major threat to mass layoffs**.

Based on the explanation above, the expression *haunting the world* in the sentence *mass firing has been a new specter haunting the world besides Covid-19 itself* has a negative connotative meaning. Hook in Widarso (1989, p. 71) states that connotative meaning there are positive and negative. Between positive connotative meaning and negative connotative meaning is neutral words, some of which are jargon. Hook also called positive connotative meaning as purr words while negative connotative meaning as snarl words. According to Hayakawa in Leech (1981, p. 41) states that snarl words are words in unfavorable connotation in order to give forceful expression to his own hostility. Terms for extreme political views, such as communist or fascist. The opposite category of purr words has already been illustrated in the word democratic, other potential political purr words are freedom, human rights, patriotic, fatherland, and equality. In summary, snarl words (negative connotation) are terms that make people react negatively, while purr words (positive connotation) are terms that make people feel comfortable with the subject being addressed. Based on the explanation, the expression *haunting the world* has a negative connotative meaning. This is due to the unfavorable connotation in order to give an expression as something that is threatening and make people react negatively.

***The negative connotative meaning of coronavirus impact expressions in Tempo English April 14, 2020 edition***

There are also five data found in this edition:
>    **Data 1**
>
>>    In fact, the government has **already responded**
>>    to the potential spike in unemployment
>>    and poverty due to Covid-19
>>    through changes in the country's finance
>>    policy, which came into effect two weeks
>>    ago. As much as Rp405.1 trillion has been
>>    added to the budget allocated to mitigating
>>    the corona pandemic.
>>    (*The Wave of Unemployment*, pr. 17, line 1-8)

The expression ***already responded*** in the sentence above has a connotative meaning. This is because the meaning of *already responded* is more than conceptual meaning. Connotative meaning is the meaning that has a communicative value of what it refers to and it has the meaning that above conceptual meaning (Leech, 1981, p. 12). It means that connotative meaning is more than conceptual meaning and apart from its core meaning because the connotative meaning has a communicative value of what it refers to. Conceptually, *already* means before now or before a particular time in the past (Hornby, 2010, p. 40) while *respond* means to do something as a reaction to something that somebody has said or done (Hornby, 2010, p. 1258). However, the meaning will be different meaning if it is contrasted with connotative meaning. Further, Kreidler (1998, p. 44) states that people not only write to describe things, events, and characteristics but also to express various kinds of meaning attitudes which are called connotation. Thus, the expression *already responded* in the sentence above is not only describes a reaction to something but also refers to **the government's responsibility and seriousness in dealing with the impact of coronavirus.**

From the explanation above, the expression *already responded* has a positive connotative meaning. Hook in Widarso (1989, p. 71) states that connotative meaning is divided into two types, they are positive and negative. The positive connotative meaning also known as purr words while negative connotative meaning as snarl words. According to Oxford dictionary, purr is when a cat purrs, it makes a low continuous sound in the throat especially when it is happy or comfortable. Besides, purr refers to speak in a low and gentle voice, for example to show happiness or satisfy (Hornby, 2010, p. 1193). In other words, purr words (positive connotation) is a term that makes somebody or something feel happy, satisfied, and comfortable. Based on the explanation and the theories above, the expression already responded in the sentence above is the positive connotative meaning. It is caused the expression refers to something comfortable.
>    **Data 2**
>    A video
>    was circulating, depicting Jokowi and his
>    motorcade **distributing hundreds of packages**
>    **containing staples** to people in Jalan
>    Padjajaran, Bogor, West Java, while on his
>    way to Jakarta from the Bogor palace.

(*The Wave of Unemployment*, pr. 20, line 1-6)

The expression ***distributing hundreds of packages containing staples*** has a connotative meaning. According to Leech (1981, p. 12), connotative meaning is the meaning that has a communicative value of what it refers to and it has the meaning that above conceptual meaning. Therefore, the expression *distributing hundreds of packages containing staples* in the sentence above is not only describes about an event but also has an additional meaning component that is associated with the government's concern for society.

From the explanation above, the expression *distributing hundreds of packages containing staples* in the sentence above has a positive connotative meaning. It is caused the expression *distributing hundreds of packages containing staples* refers to **the concern of the Joko Widodo administration to Indonesian society**. Thus, the expression shows a good attitude as well as provides good value for hearers or readers. As stated by Finch (2003, p. 135) that when talking about connotative meaning is talking about the kinds of value and attitudes brought up by a word apart from its core meaning.

**Data 3**

Ari says his ministry has **stopped promoting tourism** and relocated the budget to help mitigating the impacts of the coronavirus. According to Presidential Regulation No. 54/2020 on changes in the posture and details of the 2020 state budget, the tourism ministry's budget is now at Rp4.26 trillion, Rp207 billion less than the initial allocation.

(*Under Threat*, pr. 14, line 1-9)

The expression ***stopped promoting tourism*** has a connotative meaning. This is because the expression has the meaning that above conceptual content. According to Leech (1981, p. 12), connotative meaning is the meaning that has a communicative value of what it refers to and it has the meaning that above conceptual meaning (Leech, 1981, p. 12). The use expression *stopped promoting tourism* refers to the government's decision to anticipate an increase in the number of positive cases of Covid-19. In addition, by stopping promotion, the government has more budget to help the society affected by corona in the economic sector.

The connotative meanings are relatively unstable, it considers several things, whether the culture, the historical period, the surrounding environment, or the experience of the individual (Leech, 1981, p. 13). Thus, for a society the connotative meaning is considered a positive value but probably for some of the other societies the connotative meaning is considered a negative value or perhaps neutral. The expression *stopped promoting tourism* is actually negative connotation. Tourism industry in Indonesia is an important component for the Indonesian economy and also source of foreign exchange. Thus, the closure of tourism is something that is not expected. However, in certain situations, the use of expression *stopped promoting tourism* is associated with **preventing the spread of coronavirus as well as government policy in dealing with the impact of coronavirus on the economic sector.**

Based on the explanation above, the expression *stopped promoting tourism* in the sentence above has a positive connotative meaning. Hook in Widarso (1989,

p. 71) states that connotative meaning is divided into two types, they are positive and negative. The positive connotative meaning also known as purr words while negative connotative meaning as snarl words. According to Oxford dictionary, purr is when a cat purrs, it makes a low continuous sound in the throat especially when it is happy or comfortable. Besides, purr refers to speak in a low and gentle voice, for example to show happiness or satisfy (Hornby, 2010, p. 1193). In other words, purr words (positive connotation) is a term that makes somebody or something feel happy, satisfied, and comfortable. Based on the explanation and the theories above, *stopped promoting tourism* in the sentence above is pleasant connotation, it is the positive connotative meaning.

**Data 4**

Said Ari, several programs
have been implemented to reduce the
potential for job termination. He added that
**the ministry is cooperating with various**
**hotel networks** to facilitate rooms for 1,300
medical personnel. "The hope is that this
partnership can provide cash flow because
the requirement is that they may not fire
employees", he said.
(*Under Threat*, pr. 15, line 1-9)

The expression ***the ministry is cooperating with various hotel networks*** has a connotative meaning. As Leech (1981, p. 13) said that the connotative is about experience of one that associates with an expression when one uses or hears it. Besides, Kreidler (1998, p. 44) said that connotative meaning refers to personal aspects and emotional that the word arouses. It means that connotative meaning is more than conceptual meaning and apart from its core meaning. From the explanation and the theories above, it shows that the use expression *the ministry is cooperating with various hotel networks* is associated with ***win-win solution***. It is caused when the ministry decided to establish partnerships with hotels, then the hotel can maintain their business as well as reduce the risk of layoffs. In addition, medical personnel also have room facilities when handling the coronavirus cases.

From the explanation above, the expression *the ministry is cooperating with various hotel networks* in the sentence above has a positive connotative meaning. This is because the expression refers to win-win solution, it is pleasant connotation. According to Hook in Widarso (1989, p. 71), connotative meaning is divided into two types, they are positive and negative. Between positive connotative meaning and negative connotative meaning is neutral words, some of which are jargon. The positive connotative meaning also known as purr words while negative connotative meaning as snarl words. According to Oxford dictionary, purr is when a cat purrs, it makes a low continuous sound in the throat especially when it is happy or comfortable. Besides, purr refers to speak in a low and gentle voice, for example to show happiness or satisfy (Hornby, 2010, p. 1193). In other words, purr words (positive connotation) is a term that makes somebody or something feel happy, satisfied, and comfortable. Based on the explanation and the theories above, the use expression *the ministry is cooperating with various hotel networks* has the positive connotative meaning.

**Data 5**

> Said Ari, several programs
> have been implemented to reduce the
> potential for job termination. He added that
> the ministry is cooperating with various
> hotel networks to facilitate rooms for 1,300
> medical personnel. "The hope is that this
> partnership can provide cash flow because
> the requirement is that they may not fire
> employees", he said. Another partnership
> with the same goal in mind is now being
> developed with at least 2,500 fashion
> businesses to **make fabric face masks**.
> (*Under Threat*, pr. 15, line 1-12)

The expression **make fabric face masks** in the sentence above has a connotative meaning. This is because the expression not only describes about fashion businesses who make fabric face masks but also expresses an attitude. According to Kreidler (1998, p. 44), people not only write to describe things, events, and characteristics but also to express various kinds of meaning attitudes which are called connotation. Since the government announced that the coronavirus had entered Indonesia, there are so many sectors who have been impacted by the weakening of the economy due to the corona pandemic, including fashion business sector. From the explanation, it shows that fashion business that makes fabric face masks become a solution to reducing the potential for job termination as well as taking advantage of the face mask business opportunity when many customers need face masks during the pandemic. Thus, connotatively, the use expression *make fabric face masks* is associated with **solutions and new opportunities**.

For a society the connotative meaning is considered a positive value but probably for some of the other societies the connotative meaning is considered a negative value or perhaps neutral. As Widarso (1989, p. 69) said that sometimes a word generally has a positive connotation, at least neutral, but some are considered negative by certain groups. The expression *make fabric face masks* is actually a neutral connotation. However, in certain situations, the use of expression *make fabric face masks* is associated with solution to reducing the potential for job termination and also associated with taking advantage of the face mask business opportunity when many customers need face masks during the pandemic. Therefore, the expression *make fabric face masks* in the sentence above *masks* has a positive connotative meaning. This is because the expression *make fabric face masks* refers to a pleasant connotation.

## CONCLUSIONS

The result of this research is that Tempo English magazine uses many connotative meaning of coronavirus impact expressions. There are 15 expressions as negative connotative meaning and 12 expressions as positive connotative meaning. Based on the discussions above, it shows that the use negative connotative meaning of coronavirus impact expressions in *Tempo English* magazine are associated with threats in economy sector and associated with inappropriate government policies in an effort to prevent the spread of covid-19 as well as the impact of pandemic in many sectors. Besides, the use positive connotative meaning of coronavirus impact

expressions in *Tempo English* magazine are associated with solutions to avoid spread of Covid-19 as well as solutions to avoid the impact of pandemic, and associated with the government's responsibility and seriousness in dealing with preventing the spread of coronavirus as well as in dealing with the impact of coronavirus.

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# RACISM IN WHERE'S THE MONEY (2017) MOVIE

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## ABSTRACT

Racism still needs attention because it still happens until now. *Where's the Money* is attractive popular movie about black people so that this research focuses on exploring the kind of racism in *Where's the Money* (2017) movie to get a closer look at some kinds of coming from the action and/or dialogue. The main objective of this research is to determine the forms of racism. The researchers employed Mark Harlsted's theory of racism by literary criticism and an objective approach. This research is also framed in a qualitative descriptive method in collecting the data. The result shows that racial discrimination often occurs in the movie. There are three types of racial discrimination found in the movie: *Pre-reflected Gut Racism, Cultural Racism* and *Institutional Racism.* The findings are ten data showing Pre-reflected Gut Racism, eight data exhibiting Cultural Racism, and three data displaying Institutional Racism. The three data that have been collected and listed are those that have been classified based on their form and types, and also analyzed according to the approach and theories. Based on the findings, it can be seen that Whites give opportunity to a Black to join his community only for their own advantages. That is, to make a good image in the society as open-minded individuals concerning the racial issues. Most people say that racism does no longer exist, but the reality makes different view. In the US, Black Lives Matter is one of the movements which becomes a great issue and very crucial, which is also related to racial topic.

**Keywords**: *Racial Discrimination; Racism; Movie; Pre-reflected Gut Racism; Cultural Racism; Institutional Racism*

## INTRODUCTION

This research discusses racism in *Where's the Money* (2017) movie. In this research, the analysis was conducted toward the dialogue and action in the movie to spot the kinds of racism and stereotypes between Whites toward Black people. The researchers chose to explore racism because racial discrimination is one of the persistent topics in the world where some people believe that racism is no longer exist.

John McWhorter, a linguistics professor of the University of California, Berkeley explains that

> "the question someone like me has been asked to answer several times a week since November 5 has been, "Are we now in post-racial America? Giving an answer requires that we know what the question really refers to: whether America is past racism. Moreover, the point is largely racism against black people, i.e., Barack Obama, i.e., the people who are America's eternal shame and so on. So in answer to the question, "Is America past racism against Black people" I say the answer is yes" (McWhorter, 2008)

The problems concerning racial and color people persist. According to the statement above, people now days should be no longer thinking about whether or not racism still exist, but whether or not it remains a serious problem. This intrigues researchers; most specifically because racial issues are often represented visually in a movie while at the same time many people do not realize that what they watch displays scenes containing racial issues deliberately presented by the authors. *Where's the Money* is one of the movies exhibiting such issues. This movie requires more exploration because the rate of movie incredibly poor, and also R which mean restricted rate because almost all people assess this movie tells about racial discrimination issue but cover up by hilarious crime comedy. Although several people thinking that this movie a good comedy movie, however some people seems reject this movie based on Whites mockery or insulting Blacks. this film is interesting to be analysed because has many reasons, first, it shows a lot of racist form between black people and white people in the action, and dialogue which are verbal or non verbal. In this century human equality are should be banned and people do not allow to do discrimination to personal person or institutional. This film director and screenplay writer are white people, accidentally the plot, setting, action, dialogue and the main topic are come from white people as known as people based on the historical background that white people were always separated between black people. Second, besides there are an unusual racist form which happen in the movie, while white people usually racist to black people, in the other hand it also shows black people that being discriminate by white people, has a self defence. Third, because the racist form are always be interesting topic as long as there are still many people in the world has the different race and different colour.

Based on the background that already explained above, the researchers formulate one research question: *what kinds of racial discrimination are portrayed in the Where's the Money (2017) movie?* This question will be explored by incorporating Mark Harsltead theory of racial discrimination. The researchers also use objective approach that treats literary work as something stands free from what is often called 'extrinsic' or 'reference'; instead, it describes as the literary product which is a self-sufficient and autonomous object, or else as world in its complexity, coherence, integrity and the interpretation of its component element.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

According to Oxford Dictionary, the world 'racial' refers to the action or existing (action or discourse) between people of different races or connected with person's race (Hornby, 2006: 1195). Talking about racism and racialism, Kumala (2019) explains that these two terms are similar yet different. It is similar because it came from the same root as race, and it is also different because of the meaning both of term.

Racism is a form of hostility towards black people, which results in their group being attacked for no reason. Meanwhile, what is referred to as racialism is a high awareness of other people's different races. Racism is something that is irrational and often toxic, while racialism is something that is rational, morally neutral and becomes an unavoidable part of society, given the history of slavery, discrimination, or social status, in this case for example, the relationship between white and black people (Kusmala, 2019).

If racial discrimination is the act of discriminating either by individually or based on skin colour, race, or ethnicity. Racism are bound inside the racial discrimination. Here is the simple explanation, racism is something that unreasonable and toxic, because one race feeling superior than other races and the superior one thinking that they deserve to making order toward the inferior races, or even they often attacked inferior races without any reason, just because they feel they deserve to do. While racial discrimination or racialism is rational, the high sense of other races that different in "negative way" from their self and unavoidable because the history of slavery in the past time.

However, racism might be concluded equal to the racial discrimination, because they have similar root.

Racism attends to the physical aspects of people. Racism is an idea or attitude that originally grew in the colonial times when the colonizers wanted to expand their power in the colonies (Liliweri, 2005: 23). Colonialism and colonialization are two different words but almost have the same meaning. Colonialization is something associated with the occupation of a foreign land, with its being brought under cultivation, with the settlement of colonists (Ferro, 1997: 1)

Racism might lead people to do physical actions called a discrimination. Discrimination is the practice of treating individuals or groups in society less than others. (Hornby, 2006: 417). According to Sears (1994), discrimination is the behavior of accepting or rejecting a person based on group membership and contained a distinction, exclusion, restriction or choice based on race, race or origin of nation or tribe that has the purpose or effect of eliminating or destroying recognition, pleasure or exercise on the basis of equality, human rights and freedom in politics, culture, socializing, conducting economic activities and all other areas of life existing in society (Sears, 1994 : 149).

Mark Harlstead further delineates that there are three kinds of racism: *Pre-reflected Gut Racism, Cultural Racism* and *Institutional Racism*. Each kind of racism has their own characteristic based on particular aspects in people's mind and becomes a vital matter in society.

### Pre-reflected Gut Racism

This name is used instead of the now redundant term 'racialism', implying racial hatred. Its name suggests that it has emotional rather than rational origins and content. It can be observed in both individuals and groups. Its deep psychological roots can be traced to three main factors. *Firstly*, there is tendency to feel fear, anxiety, insecurity, and suspicion on the presence of any persons and groups who are perceived as a stranger, foreigner or unfamiliar. *Secondly*, there are certain motivational dispositions such as rejection, aggression, dominance, and superiority which some psychologists consider fundamental to human personality. *Thirdly,* there are some factors which leaves people open to the too-ready acceptance of myths. This factor is ignorance of racial minorities, stereotypes, and other fear-arousing communications (Harlstead in Bayu, 2011: 22)

### Cultural Racism

This term is used with the increasing frequency to draw attention to a shift in the facial point of much racism from physical characteristics such as a social customs, manners and behavior, religious, moral belief and practices, language, aesthetic values, and leisure activities. Whereas post-reflective gut racism seeks to explain

and justify racist attitudes in religious or scientific terms, cultural racism attempts the same thing in cultural terms. It involves prejudice against individuals because of their culture. The culture of minority groups is seen as flawed in some way, and thus as standing in the way of their progress. Unlike post reflective gut racism, however, cultural racism does not involve belief in the existence of any biological incapacity to change. On the contrary, change is exactly what is sought. Minorities are encouraged to turn their back on their own culture and to become absorbed by the majority culture (Bayu, 2011: 22-23)

### *Institutional Racism*

In one sense, this type of racism is closely resembling to type three, for the institutions of a society are a product of, and a part of its culture. But whereas cultural racism focuses attention on the differences of supposed flaws in the culture of minority groups which are said to justify their inferior treatment, institutional racism generally refers to the way that the institutional arrangement and the distribution of resources in our society serve to reinforce the advantages of white majority. The standard analysis of institutional racism involves four steps:

1. The historical creation of an institution which is non-racist in intent because it is designed for a homogeneous society. If it contains any elements of racism, these must not be conscious, because if they were the institution would exemplify type two racism.
2. A change in the context within the institution exists, so that new minority of groups are disadvantaged by the continued existence of the institution. For example, giving preference to the employment of the 'lads of the dads' may make it more difficult for new racial minorities to get jobs; and seeing exclusively white faces in school textbook illustrations might give black children a poor self-image.
3. The power of the white majority over the institution. The institution may be perpetuated intentionally for racist reasons (because the whites perceive it to be to their advantage to do so), intentionally for non-racist reasons (because, for example, tradition and normal procedures are adhere to unreflectively).
4. The moral judgment that once the discriminatory consequences of the institutional practices are raised to consciousness, anyone seeking to perpetuated them is guilty of racism. A stronger version of institutional racism involves the claim that merely going about business as usual in such a context makes one an 'accomplice in racism' (Harlstead cited in Bayu, 2011: 23-24)

## METHOD

The design of this research is literary criticism. Literary criticism is the overall term for studies concerned with defining, classifying, analyzing, interpreting and evaluating works of literature (Abrams in Nurachman 2014:6). Abrams further explains that literary criticism is all related to the literary works as the project. There are some basic approaches that can be used. Abrams illustrates four approaches; they are: pragmatic, objective, expressive and mimetic. The objective approach in principle is to view works of art apart from everything that is outside the work. Art is a work of art itself which is free from all existing external factors. In doing analysis by itself enough with something that is already in the work. In this research

analysis the researcher used objective approach which is to view of art apart from everything that outside the work.

The researchers use literary criticism as a research design developed further by Peck and Coye (1995). They explain that literary criticism is usually regarded as the analysis, interpretation, and evaluation the literary works.

To analyze the data, the researchers watched the movie and transcribed its scenes. These collected data were the primary data. These primary data were supported by secondary data. The researchers aimed to find out the interpretations that are salient in the research object especially concerning racial behaviors actualized by some ways such as verbal, gesture, and action dialogue. In the final step, the researchers evaluated, analyzed, and interpreted all of the primary data by the help of the secondary data.

## FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

The data shows that there are three forms of racial discrimination symbolized in the movie. They are pre-reflective gut racism, cultural racism, and institutional racism.

### *Pre-reflected Gut Racism*

Pre-reflected Gut Racism is a condition in which a person puts their emotional feelings ahead of their rationality when they meet people with different identities from themselves. Pre-reflected Gut Racism is "based on the intense hatred of people rooted in psychological problems of the individual rather than on his/her logical reason" (Harstead in Darwis 2014:40)

These emotional feelings usually arise from three factors; First, feelings of fear, suspicion, and tenderness over the presence of other people who are different from him. Second, there is a feeling of rejection and superiority. Third, neglect or indifference to racial minorities. The name is being used instead of the now redundant term 'racialism', implying racial hatred. Its name suggest that it has emotional rather than rational origins and content. It can be observed in both individuals and groups. Its deep psychological roots can be traced to three main factors. First, there is tendency to feel fear, anxiety, insecurity and suspicion on the presence of any persons and groups who are perceived as strange, foreigner or unfamiliar. Secondly, there are certain motivational disposition such as rejection, aggression, dominance and superiority which some psychologists consider fundamental to human personality. The third factor is ignorance of racial minorities, which leaves people open to the too- ready acceptance of myths. Stereotypes and other fear-arousing communications (Harlstead in Bayu, 2011: 22)

**Table 1.** Data 1 of Pre-reflected Gut Racism

| No | Data 1 | Code |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | BROCK: You know me. How could I hate **black people**? -I ride the bus. CLARKE: -Oh, my god. Don't talk near him. BROCK: You're missing the point, man. **That guy up to something**. | 00.20.24 - 00.20.25 |
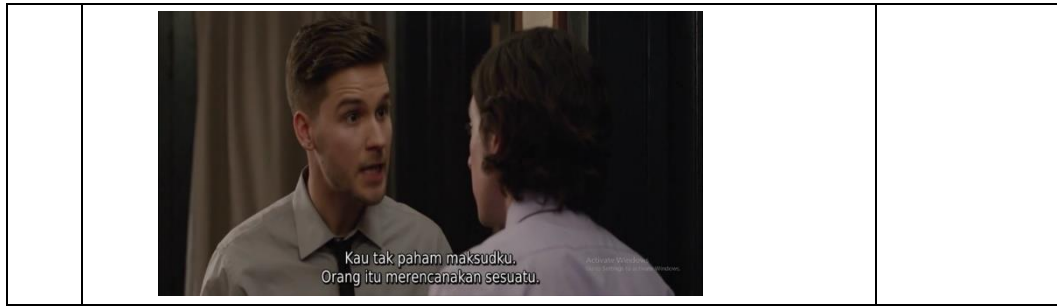
From the table 1, the expression "That guy up to something" is categorized as pre-reflected gut racism because the sentence indicates that emotional feelings are put forward compared to rational thinking, such as suspicion, alertness and fear of strangers who come. As Harlstead said "First, there is tendency to feel fear, anxiety, insecurity and suspicion on the presence of any persons and groups who are perceived as strange, foreigner or unfamiliar. Secondly, there are certain motivational disposition such as rejection, aggression, dominance and superiority which some psychologists consider fundamental to human personality. The third factor is ignorance of racial minorities, which leaves people open to the too- ready acceptance of myths. Stereotypes and other fear-arousing communications" (Harlstead in Bayu, 2011: 22)

In this scene, Brock, as one of the seniors in the fraternity community, said "That guy up to something" because it was based on a feeling of alert and suspicion when a student named Chet Buttersworth came from a black race, and said that Chet Buttersworth is the same black man who came undercover as the previous fire inspector and took Eddie's hoverboard. Sometimes there are things that racist but keeps condoning like making fun of people's physical appearance example like eyes, lips or hair, saying that all black look the same, clowning broken English or related the success by the race also count as the racist.

Even though the fact stated by Brock is indeed true, that Chet Buttersworth is the same person who disguised himself as a fire inspection inspector, but rationally they should be able to accept Del who is none other than Chet Buttersworth as a potential participant who wants to register as a new member at in the Fraternity Kappa Alpha Chi. Without having to suspect him of being posing as a previous fire inspector. Brock also told ..... that Del or Chet Buttersworth's arrival into their fraternal community was due to negative ulterior motives. Based on this explanation, the sentence "That guy up to something" is included in the pre-reflected gut racism category. The first factor is the feeling of fear, alertness, and suspicion of strangers.

Racial come from race of human thought. The words race also comes from the French and Italian "razza" which is defined as : First, the distinction of human existence on the basis of : (1) Physical appearance, such as hair, eyes, skin color, body shape, (2) type or class of descendants, (3) the pattern of heredity, (4) all congenital behaviors that are unique so that they are distinguished from the indigenous population. Second, states about identity based on (1) temperament, (2) the quality of particular temperament of the population group, (3) to state the presence of each population group based on geography, (4) states signs of activity of a population group based on customs, ideas and ways of thinking, (5) a group of people who have inheritance, family, clan, (6) biological meaning indicating the

existence of subspecies or varieties, births or occurrences of a particular species (Liliweri, 2005 : 19).

In many case, racial profiling mostly found as well in many countries, especially in America. The researcher has a point of view that the prejudice will also raise racial profiling. Racial profiling is suspecting or targeting people based on character or behavior of racial ethnic group. For example, it often happens by the security or white police which choose the target or people by their character of ethnic group. In America police will pull over the driver which has different character from himself just to suspect or target that the driver is doing some criminal or drunk which mean they are watched intensely than other. This is also count as unofficial racial violence. Because they suspected other people base on ethnicity and characteristic. In the last of the result racial profiling often end by shooting. As Zakiyah said "Racial violence manifests itself in many ways. In its mildest form, it can be pushing, spitting, name-calling, teasing, or practical jokes. In more serious cases it involved physical assault, arson, stabbing, rape, murder, attempted murder, massacre and genocide. (Zakiyah, 2018: 45)

### *Cultural Racism*

The second form of racial discrimination based on Mark Harlstead's theory is cultural racism. Cultural racism is a form of racial discrimination in which racist acts are based on physical character, cultural culture, attitudes and behavior habits, religion, ideological systems of belief as well as language. This term is used with increasing frequency to draw attention to a shift in the facial point of much racism from physical characteristics such as a social customs, manners and behavior, religious, moral belief and practices, language, aesthetic values and leisure activities. Whereas post-reflective gut racism seeks to explain and justify racist attitudes in religious or scientific terms, cultural racism attempts the same thing in cultural terms. It involves prejudice against individuals because of their culture. The culture of minority groups is seen as flawed in some way, and thus as standing in the way of their progress. Unlike post reflective gut racism, however, cultural racism does not involve belief in the existence of any biological incapacity to change. On the contrary, change is exactly what is sought. Minorities are encouraged to turn their back on their own culture and to become absorbed by the majority culture (Bayu, 2011: 22-23).

**Table 2.** Data 2 of Cultural Racism

| No | Data 2 | Code |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | When you hear the words "south central," what do you think, **gangs, drugs, guns?** | 00.01.02 - 00.01.06 |
| |  | |

In table 2, racist acts arise because of the stereotypes that arise in the largest neighborhood where black people live in America. In Los Angeles this is indeed famous for the area where black people live from various regions. Somewhere in LA, there's a neighborhood called South Central. In this film the setting of the place narrated by the main character, namely Del Goodlow or Chet Buttersworth, one of which is the South Central area in Los Angeles which is said to be known as one of the black areas and filled with street children, members of the drug gangs, armed criminals. and many other negative things. The scene at the beginning of this film shows that Del and his two friends live in a residential area that can be said to be unfavorable.

It can be seen clearly from the word "gangs, drugs, guns" which is said by Del. The stereotypes that usually cross everyone's mind about the neighborhood of black people are full of negativity. Even though it is not certain that all black people who live in the neighborhood are gang members, drug users or criminals. Del assumes that everyone will think that living in South Central which is so dominated by gang members, drugs and criminals is what they often say. Here there are racist actions or prejudices that exist in the minds of black people about what white people think is one of the actions that have been embedded in their minds and they are very used to being considered that way by other people, especially those who are different from their race, for example white people. There are a lot of prejudices that are often encountered regarding cultural racism, namely racist actions that arise based on a person's physical character and also a person's behavior and habits. When there are two people who meet on the street, the LA neighborhood in America, one is white and the other is black, based on what this film shows, usually white people will feel nervous, scared and alert because they think they are skinned people. black is scary and has a higher potential to commit crimes.

Often black people who are on the streets or in public places are treated unfairly and disrespectfully from various races different from them. For example, when they only put their hands in their pockets, but many people immediately avoid it because they think that the person has a gun. This often occurs, especially in neighborhoods that are close to settlements of black people, because this neighborhood is considered very vulnerable to attacks by gangs and other criminal members.

### *Institutional Racism*
This institutional racism is the last form of racial discrimination based on the theory of Mark Harlstead. The essence of this institutional racism is how this system or institution arranges everything based on profit for white people only. They took advantage of the minority's existence only to benefit the white people in it. In one sense, this type is closely like to type three, for the institutions of a society are a product of, and a part of its culture. But whereas cultural racism focuses attention on the differences of supposed flaws in the culture of minority groups which are said to justify their inferior treatment, institutional racism generally refers to the way that the institutional arrangement and the distribution of resources in our society serve to reinforce the advantages of white majority. (Harlstead cited in Bayu, 2011: 23-24)

There are 4 types of history, how to determine institutional racism. The first is because it is caused by various rules made and also created by different people. They would make these rules unconsciously which would benefit the white

man. The second is a change in context / regulation which is basically related to the existence of the institution, which will harm minorities, for example nepotistic or hereditary leaders. Of course, as a minority they will not get a chance at all. The third is very similar to the second form, namely an institution dominated by white people of all positions, they recognize it, and feel entitled to it. The fourth is moral judgment or they find fault with black people because white people have a black view that they cannot and cannot. There are 3 institutional data found in the film *Where's the Money (2017).*

**Table 3.** Data 3 of Institutional Racism

| No | Data 3 | Code |
|----|--------|------|
| 1. | CHET S ee, these days, they need **at least one token.** -One. ALICIA: -You think you're gonna be **the only minority trying to get in**? | 00.16.34 - 00.16.40 |
|  |  |  |

Table 3 above is an example of institutional racism in the film *Where's the Money (2017)* which is depicted and still happens a lot in the real world. When Chet wants to disguise himself as a student who enrolls in the fraternal community, he aims to be able to enter and simultaneously take the money from the robbery in the basement by Chet's father. Chet said with great confidence that he would disguise himself as a student. That's when Alicia doubts Chet's plan, knowing that there might be a lot of applicants who come from minorities like Chet.

Chet said and hinted that in this day and age, every community needs at least one person who belongs to a minority race just to make a good impression on society. So that their community can get a fair title and not racist against fellow races. This is a huge advantage for those white people community. It can be seen from the previous datum that in their community there has never been any other race except the white race. Giving black people the opportunity to join their fraternal community has become a very well-known trend in today's world. This is one of the acts of institutional racism that very often occurs in society.

In society, racism often used as the power to economic stability or government power by elite group, which they can take many advantages only for their own selves. But Racism itself is understood as the act of marginalizing groups from other groups with certain identification or otherwise limiting freedom for a group in social space with the possibility of subjectivity individuals or marginalized groups will be harmed (Nussbaum 2000: 205-206 in Kenny, 2004: 40)

Generally, in institutions it is appropriate to take fair action for anyone who wants to enter and join the community regardless of race, color and other things. In addition, accepting new members who come from a minority should not be based

on the advantages or disadvantages of an institution, especially for the benefit of other races.

> "A change in the context within the institution exists, so that new minority of groups are disadvantaged by the continued existence of the institution. For example, giving preference to the employment of the 'lads of the dads' may make it more difficult for new racial minorities to get jobs; and seeing exclusively white faces in school textbook illustrations might give black children a poor self-image" (Harlstead cited in Bayu, 2011: 23-24).

This datum is included in the second institutional racism in that black people do not get the same opportunity as white people to enter the community because the community is specifically for white people. Moreover, they decided to sort out which minority people they could allow to join just for the sake of just branding for their fraternal community. This is one of the benefits for the Kappa Alpha Chi community, where all of its members come from the white people. Meanwhile, minority groups, such as those from African American, Asian, and Mexican races, do not get the same opportunities and are also equal to those of the white race. Things like this will continue to happen in every institution in every country. This is very unfortunate because it will hamper so many fields, a small example of what has happened in the scope of schools or universities.

For a society the connotative meaning is considered a positive value but probably for some of the other societies the connotative meaning is considered a negative value or perhaps neutral. As Widarso (1989, p. 69) said that sometimes a word generally has a positive connotation, at least neutral, but some are considered negative by certain groups. The expression *make fabric face masks* is actually a neutral connotation. However, in certain situations, the use of expression *make fabric face masks* is associated with solution to reducing the potential for job termination and also associated with taking advantage of the face mask business opportunity when many customers need face masks during the pandemic. Therefore, the expression *make fabric face masks* in the sentence above *masks* has a positive connotative meaning. This is because the expression *make fabric face masks* refers to a pleasant connotation.

## CONCLUSIONS

*Where's the Money* (2017) is a movie that indirectly raises racial issues that are very detailed and clear in every scene. The real fact is that Whites give opportunity to a Black to join his community only for their own advantages. That is, to make a good image in the society as open-minded individuals concerning the racial issues. Most people say that racism does no longer exist, but the reality gives us different view. In the US, Black Lives Matter is one of the movements which becomes a great issue and very crucial, which is also related to racial topic. There are three forms of racial discrimination shown in this movie, which are Pre-reflected Gut Racism, Cultural Racism, and Institutional Racism. The researchers found that there are ten data showing Pre-reflected Gut Racism, eight data exhibiting Cultural Racism, and three data displaying Institutional Racism. The three data that have been collected and listed are those that have been classified based on their form and types, and also analyzed according to the approach and theories.

This research shows that in order to be provide capability in exploring forms of racial issue and comparing as well as seeing from exceptional point of views, people (or readers) need to look further, so that they can prove that racial

issues do not only occur in the movie, books, or any other literary genres. Rather, there are a lot of traces of racial clues in our daily life, even in jokes or professional settings which might be committed on purpose. People should have sharper sense of humanity in that different skin colors do not necessarily indicate that people are different.

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# SLAVERY IN 'BILAL: A NEW BREED OF HERO' AND '12 YEARS A SLAVE' FILMS

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## ABSTRACT

This paper discusses slavery in Bilal: A New Breed of Hero film and 12 Years A Slave film. From the title of this paper, it would be known that the objects for this research are Bilal: A New Breed of Hero film and 12 Years A Slave film. The focus of this paper is to seek the portrayal of slavery and its relationship with economic and religion. To analyze both objects, the theory of slavery from Kevin Bales is employed, which sees that slavery is a state marked by the loss of free will. In addition, the theory of Marxism by Karl Marx as a literary theory to assist this research is also used since it is related to examine two antagonistic classes, which in this case, between slave and freeman. They are also used to discuss economic and religion. Besides, the researcher is going to compare both objects by using comparative literature. The method used in this research is descriptive analysis method and comparative literature method. As a result of the analysis, Bilal in the movie is not in accordance with what Karl Marx's theory that said 'someone will not contemplate about mental production such as religion, philosophy, and ethics (morality) before he fulfils his economy and basic needs, because maintaining economic power is the motive behind those things'. Bilal does not represent this theory because he is not materialist. Besides, he embraced Islam firmly, so even he was a slave and economically he had nothing, but he chose to prioritize religion (which is included in mental production) before economy (material production).

**Keywords**: *slave; slavery; economy; religion; Marxism*

## INTRODUCTION

Slavery is a massive yet sensitive topic. Slavery becomes massive topic since it happened in many parts of the world, for instance Ancient Egypt, Ancient China, Ancient Greece, Roman Empire, Saudi Arabia, even in America. In fact, nobody wants to be born a slave.

According to Allain (2012, p. 1), slavery is status of person who must be obedient to one or all commands of his owner. There are various things that often connected when talking about slavery such as skin color differences, culture, economy, politic, social class, or combination from all of these.

Slavery may emerge due to the difference of people's economic level. The difference of economic level in society can produce social class, then social class triggers class conflict in that society. Class conflict occurs when there is tension between two antagonistic classes. The two classes here can be the rich and the poor, freeman and slave, oppressor and oppressed. This a relation between two class which one class exploited while the other class is exploited. Slavery is conflict that happened between slave and freeman.

Further, slavery issue is also evidenced by it is discussed in religions. Slavery is discussed in Islam (in the Qur'an and Hadith) and discussed in Christianity (in the Bible). Both of these religions have their own perspectives in seeing slavery issue.

Some slavery cases are raised as theme in literary works. Two of them are *Bilal: A New Breed of Hero* film and 12 Years A Slave film. Slavery experienced by Bilal bin Rabah inspires *Bilal: A New Breed of Hero* film which is a 2015 animated film produced by Barajoun Entertainment, directed by Ayman Jamal. While slavery experienced by Solom Northup inspires 12 Years A Slave film, which is a 2013 film produced by Regency Enterprises and directed by Steve McQueen.

These two films which talk about slavery, reminds the researcher to the Comparative Literature study in sixth semester that allows comparing two objects based on its similarities. Thus, based on the explanation above the researcher decided to make this research. The researcher is going to analyze how is the relationship of economic and religion with slavery in *Bilal: A New Breed of Hero* and *12 Years A Slave* films using Marxism as the literary criticism to support this research.

**LITERATURE REVIEW**

This paper contains two main issues that need theoretical explanation from certain point of view, namely, films as one of literary works and slavery as an ideology residing in a work. Bluestone in Eneste (1991, p. 18) argues, film is a combination of a variety of arts such as music, fine arts, drama, literature and wrapped with photography elements. Film is one genre of various literature works because basically film and prose share similar elements, thus literary principles and dramatic analysis cannot be ignored when watching film (Boggs & Petrie, 2008, p. 41). The analogy between film and prose is like the shot and the word (Braudy & Cohen, 2009, p. 1). Thus, film is including to literature works and all kinds of film presentation modes suits with literary text features and can also be explained in a textual framework.

The theory used as a framework in analyzing this paper is Marxism. It is an understanding about society and history based on ideas of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels. Marxism covers economic, politic, social class, social conflict, and see these as a hole.

Marxism as a literary criticism attempts to link social-economic matter with literary works. This is caused by a literary work written by an author, consciously or unconsciously, will describe the reality situation that correspondence with the author's lifetime. Luxemburg (Luxemburg, 1984, p. 23) argues that social phenomenon can be seen through literature.

Marx In Marxism, obtaining and maintaining economic power is motive behind all social and political activities, including religion, philosophy, education, government, art, technology, science, media, and so on (Tyson, 2006). Marx in (Nurrachman, 2019, p. 192), argued that people will tend to prioritize their material production (economic) before other things such as religion, and ideology. Further, Marx (1992, p. 244) defined "Religion is the sigh of the oppressed creature, the heart of a heartless world and the soul of soulless conditions. It is the opium of the people."

Further, in reality, everyone's economic level is not all the same. (Aspers, 2010) said that the inequality of economy in society results classes and conflict.

"The history of all hitherto existing society** is the history of class struggles......

Freeman and slave, patrician and plebeian, lord and serf, guild-master[*] and journeyman, in a word, oppressor and oppressed, stood in constant opposition to one another, carried on an uninterrupted, now hidden, now open fight, a fight that each time ended, either in a revolutionary re-constitution of society at large, or in the common ruin of the contending classes" (Marx & Engels, 1970, p. 31)

Sooner or later, the lower class or whatever label the class is, which feel aggrieved, will have a motive to change their life. Demanding their rights and justice drives and encourages the lower class to act. When people want to pursuit a better life, they must struggle.

## METHOD

This research uses descriptive analysis method. Descriptive analysis is an attempt to describe particular situations. Baha (2016, p. 4) argues that descriptive analysis is a method dealing with describing particular phenomena that how we think something is.

Comparative literature is also used to conduct this paper. Comparative literature is a study used to compare two or more objects based on its similarities, connections, or relationships. Accroding to (Bassnett, 1993, p. 1), "comparative literature involves the study of text across culture, that is interdisciplinary and that it is concerned with patterns of connection in literature across both time and space". Thus, it allows doing comparison between two works that come from different nations and different era. Further, it is fair in it to not only discuss literature works, but also knowledge comes from other disciplines.

Sample of data is obtained from the two objects Bilal: A New Breed of Hero, a 2015 animated film produced by Barajoun Entertainment, directed by Khurram H. Alavi and Ayman Jamal. And 12 Years A Slave films is a 2013 film produced by Regency Enterprises and directed by Steve McQueen.

The researcher uses purposive sampling in taking the sample of data. It is way of taking samples by picking up samples considerably relevant to the research (Sugiyono, 2012, p. 126). In this paper, the data are the events/scene in which Bilal shows his economic, political and religious condition. Hence, the theory of Marxism is constantly being compared to the state of Bilal in the movie.

## FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

Here are the findings that represent relationship of economic and religion with slavery in Bilal: A New Breed of Hero and 12 Years A Slave Films.

### *The Relationship of Economic and Religion with Slavery in Bilal: A New Breed of Hero*

Bilal: A New Breed of Hero shows that Umayya, was one of the richest person at that time was Umayya. Besides, he was the leader of *Quraysh* as well as the leader of *Bani Jumah,* so he was respected by people. Even though Umayya and his friends already had a lot of money, they were not satisfied. They did everything in their power to make more money without thinking about whether the process was right or not and how it would affect other people.

This film shows that Umayya's friend, named Okba, gathers poor people in a place and then sells them as if they were goods. The rich people tend to influence them that those who were considered poor were worth to be a slave. This is in accrodance with (Tyson, 2006) who said that the bourgeoisie tends to colonize the consciousness of the proletariat in order to make the proletariat see themselves as what the bourgeoisie wants them to see.

Sometimes Okba also auctioned off slaves and the slaves would be handed over to the person making the highest bid. This is represented by this scene:



**Figure 1.** Screenshot of the scene in 00:14:47

Man: Step forward, merchant**. Make your offer and this special price shall be yours. Do I hear second offer? Third? Sold!**

Slave trade became a very common thing, as seen in figure 1. Moreover, slaves in the era of ignorance were considered as the most profitable merchandise. The markets in the Arabian Peninsula were always filled with slaves as a main commodity (Nasution, 2015, p. 97). The markets in the Arabian Peninsula were always filled with slaves as a main commodity, while the Quraysh were people who enjoyed the most from the advantage of slave trade.

Further, to make money again from another source, Umayya and friends create situation to make people believe that idols were god in order to make them need buying idols and worshipping. Whereas, they themselves know that idols were not God just inanimate object. They do so because they want to gain profit from that. This is in accordance in with Tyson (2006, p. 54) who said that obtaining and maintaining economic power is motive behind all social and political activities, including religion, philosophy, education, government, art, technology, science, media, and so on. This is shown when Okba raised his merchandise up high and offered it to every passing passerby. He continued to mention the advantages of those idols.
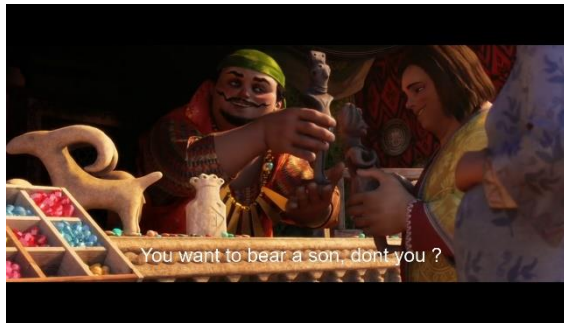
**Figure 2.** Screenshot of the scene in 00:07:34

Okba : Idols for sell! They come in all colors and shapes. They make your wishes    come true! Idols for fame .... Idols for strength.... Idols for fertility.... Idols for beauty!

Besides, Umayya and friends also asked several men to influence people to worship idols. These men promised prosperity and happiness to anyone who pray to idols and vice versa, these men frighten those who do not worship idols into living in sadness and misery. Then, people got influenced and ended up throwing their money at the idols.


**Figure 3.** Screenshot of the scene in 00:09:13

Men : The idols see all. The idols know all. Spread that into dessert sands. Let the harsh playing of it wrath. Come and enter**! Prove your faith with wealth and gifts. A fear of idols and gods.. or else... you'll be burned.**

Unluckily, most of the people who are trapped by the men's words are ordinary people who do not come from rich families. Umayya and friends deceive society to make people believe that idols are God that worthy of worship so they can get money from those who believe and pray. They keep influencing society for personal gain because they want enriching themselves. This situation is in accordance with what Marx and Engels (1845, p. 41) mentioned, people whose economic is strong could control society. This makes the difference in economic level between the rich and the poor even more significant. Therefore, the rich became richer and the poor became very poor. Whereas, the poor people back then were the poor at that time were vulnerable to being slaves. Therefore, slavery became more and more rampant.

One day, the news that Islam, the religion that was spread by the Prophet appeared. Islam recommends to believe in Allooh and the elimination of the slavery system. Therefore, Umayya and his friends refused it firmly because it would harm those who were accustomed to enjoying the benefits of slavery system. It will also cause them loosing money from those who used to worshipping idols. Even Al Hakam said that the only God to him was money. This is really shows how greedy Umayya and friends were. The rejection of Umayya and his friends towards Islam is depicted in the following picture



**Figure 4.** Screenshot of the scene in 00:50:53

| Al Hakam | : What about the talk of freedom. Do you worry about that? |
|---|---|
| Umayya | : What are you talking about? |
| Al Hakam | : **They say we are praying on people desperation. They say that the real God would never ask for a man's fortune.** What happen to our business? |
| Umayya | : And how long do you think the other merchant will tolerate such a Message? They will soon left out of the town.. or    someone will crack a deal with them.. we'll see..  Look around! **There is only one God, and that is money.** |

However, after Umayya heard the news that Islam was developing, Umayya knew that Bilal, one of his slaves, had practiced Islam. Bilal also acknowledged this and he loudly stated that now he was a free man, just like Umayya. This made Umayya angry. He immediately tortured Bilal to make Bilal afraid and returned to being his slave and left Islam. This was done to prevent Islam spreads to other slave. This can be seen from the following scene:



**Figure 5.** Screenshot of the scene in 00:59:20

| Umayya | : I'll get you back on track with a little secret. See.. I never believe in these Gods. No, no, no, I'm not a fool. The truth is, we are both slaves, Bilal. The difference between us is I worship whatever empowers me. You... worship something that will destroy you… |
|---|---|
| Umayya | : Should I take off this chains? What do you say, Bilal? |
| Bilal | : My chains are already off ... |
| Umayya | : Stop talking in riddles. Do you know how much favor you in? I can have you kill right now. |
| Bilal | : It doesn't matter what you do to me.. and there's nothing you can give me. I am... already free |

That is the relationship between economy and religion with slavery in Bilal: A New Breed of Hero. The rich there wanted to maintain a system of slavery and wanted people to continue to worship idols for their personal gain. Therefore, they rejected Islam, the religion that recommends the abolition of slavery since they considered it would only harm them materially

### *The Relationship of Economic and Religion with Slavery in 12 Years A Slave*

In the film 12 Years A Slave shows that Solomon Nothup became a slave to a master in Louisiana. Northup's master name was Epps. At that time, he was developing his cotton production so he forced Platt and the other slaves to work very hard so they could collect a lot of cotton a day. Epps did so because he wanted to gain a lot of profit. Epps applied a punishment system on the slaves in order to make they obey and hit the target.
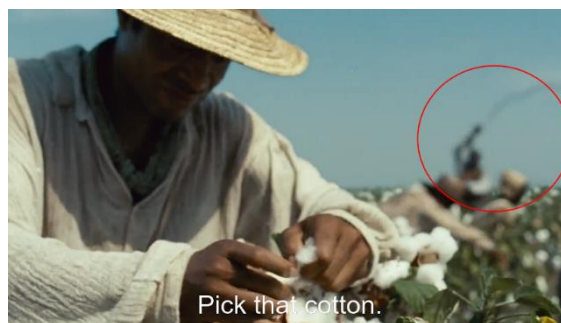


**Figure 6.** Screenshot of the scene in 00:55:47

The overseer hurled the whip
The overseer: Pick that cotton! Move along now! Come on now!

However, when this scene played, it shown Northup's hands were shaking due to fear. Instead of concentrating, the sound of the whip bothered him. In the end of the day Northup and several slaves collected less cotton than Epps asked.

After that, there was one scene that showed Northup and two of his friends were being whipped. Even this scene was deliberately left blurred by the filmmaker, but there was sound of whipping and people screaming. Here, sound

plays a prominent role because it builds another level of emotional stimulation to the viewers (Boggs & Petrie, 2008, p. 257). So, with this sound, the researcher believes this scene is showing that Northup is being punished, even though the image was blurred by the filmmaker. The scene when Northup and his two friends were being whipped are as in the screenshot below


**Figure 7.** Screenshot of the scene in 00:58:13

Next, the relationship of religion with slavery in this film is represented when Mr. Epps, were reciting Bible verses in front of his slaves. Somehow, Mr. Epps only highlighted verses that mentioned the obligation of a slave to be obedient to his Master. While some verses which stated that a master must have treated his slaves well were never mentioned by him.

Epps quoted verses about slaves who must obey their masters as an attempt making slaves on the track they wanted. Thus, when the slave no longer fear to the master, the master believe Bible could handle it. This is portrayed in this following picture
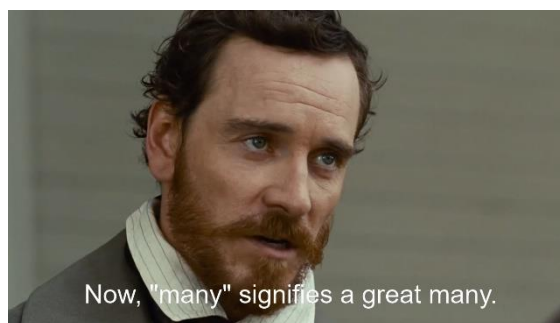

**Figure 8.** Screenshot of the scene in 00:55:19

"And that servant which knew his Lord's will...WHICH KNEW HIS LORD'S WILL and prepared not himself...PREPARED NOT HIMSELF, neither did according to his will, shall be beaten with many stripes..." D'ye hear that? "Stripes." That nigger that don't take care, that don't obey his lord - that's his master - d'ye see? - that 'ere nigger shall be beaten with many stripes. Now, "many" signifies a great many. Forty, a hundred, a hundred and fifty lashes... That's Scripter!

When slaves heard that verse, of course they would hear it as God's utterance. Then they would come back obedient for their Lord's sake. This is in accordance with Sylvester who argued that at Sunday services, the slaves were gathered and sat listening to the master's sermon while nodding his head and saying

"Amen" to the verse that the master emphasized (Sylvester, 1999, p. 183). Because slaves seemed to be in control of at least one thing in their lives— their own souls. And for guidance, many slaves turned to the Bible.

Further, he also mentioned that there would be lashes applied for every slave who broke the rules. From this scene, the researcher interpreted that Mr. Epps was trying to frighten his slaves of punishment from God so that the slaves would obey him. This situation is in accordance with what Tyson (2006, p. 59) that, indeed, the Bible has been used successfully to justify and promote the enslavement of Africans in America.

## CONCLUSIONS

The interesting things as conclusion found after trying to answer the research questions is that Bilal in the movie is not in accordance with what Karl Marx's theory that said 'someone will not contemplate about mental production such as religion, philosophy, and ethics (morality) before he fulfils his economy and basic needs, because maintaining economic power is the motive behind those things'. Bilal does not represent this theory because he is not materialist. Besides, he embraced Islam firmly, so even he was a slave and economically he had nothing, but he chose to prioritize religion (which is included in mental production) before economy (material production). He even preferred to starve to death as a Muslim, rather than accept the offer of a house and two horses from his master but later live as a non-Muslim. While Umayya, who was rich already and his material production had been properly fulfilled, he still thought that money was the most important thing without thinking other things such as religion and moral.

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# MOOD TYPES OF DONALD TRUMP'S SPEECH IN THE ARAB ISLAMIC AMERICAN SUMMIT

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## ABSTRACT

This research deals with analyzing language from the perspective of Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) from Donald Trump's speech in the Arab Islamic American Summit. In English, one of types of meaning is Interpersonal meaning. It is realized by mood and modality. This research focuses on mood, then formulated into two research questions: 1) What mood types are used in Donald Trump's speech in the Arab Islamic American summit? 2) What mood adjuncts are used in Donald Trump's speech in the Arab Islamic American Summit?. The method used in this research is qualitative research. The source of data is the video of Donald Trump's speech from Youtube. It was taken from (CNN, 2017) to get the transcript of speech by Donald Trump. It was found that there were 355 clauses in Donald Trump's speech; there were 4 types of mood in the speech of Donald Trump; there were 337 declaratives mood with percentage 94.92%, 4 Polar-Interrogatives mood with percentage 1.12%, 4 WH-Interrogatives mood with percentage 1.12% and 10 imperatives mood with percentage 2.25%. Declarative as the most dominant types of mood is used in Donald Trump's, speech which means that he gave or stated information to the audiences. In addition, in Donald Trump's speech, there are 19 clauses which contain mood adjunct. The findings indicated that there were 3 types of mood adjunct in the speech, namely, 5 adjuncts of modality with percentage 26.31%, 3 adjuncts of temporality with percentage 15.78%, and 11 adjuncts of intensity with percentage 57.89%. The most dominant is adjuncts of intensity which expresses expectation.

**Keywords**: *Systemic Functional Linguistics; Mood; Mood Adjunct*

## INTRODUCTION

Trump delivered the speech in front of the leaders of Muslim countries and during the campaign in his presidential nominations. He called on the Islamic world to expel terrorists by changing his harsh rhetoric towards Muslims. At the Arab Islamic American Summit meeting in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, Sunday (5/21/2017), which was also attended by Indonesian President Joko Widodo, Trump gave a speech to the leaders of Muslim countries. Trump urged Muslim leaders to "cleanse" extremists from their respective countries, very different from his statements so far which assume that "Islam hates us (America)", Trump always stresses that Islam is a dangerous "group". Even a ban on all Muslims to enter America was proposed by Trump in his policy. His election and policies have drawn a lot of controversy over protests especially for Muslims who consider the policy unfair. During his campaign and presidency, Trump has misled and made many false statements.

In addition, he gave a speech to Muslim leaders in the capital city of Saudi Arabia, a country where two holy sites are Muslim throughout the world. Of course,

Trump must be able to position himself as the leader of a major country in the world and Trump does not want to look strange in issuing his statements. Because of that, this speech is interested to be analyzed.

In this research, the researcher discusses mood in Donald Trump's Speech that delivered at Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. Mood is the major interpersonal system of the clause; it provides interactants involved in dialogue with the resources for giving or demanding a commodity, either information or goods and services in other words, with the resources for enacting speech functions (speech acts)through the grammar of the clause: statements (giving information), questions (demanding information), offers (giving goods and services), and commands (demanding goods and services) (Matthiessen M. H., 2014).

Mood structure is used to uncover the speech functions and moods in a spoken or written language. It is the function of language to participate in communicative acts with another person, to take on the role and express and understand the feelings, attitudes and judgments. By knowing them, and seeing the dominant type which is used, we can take a conclusion about how people exchange their experience, how people persuade each other, or how people tell advices through spoken or written language, as those performed by Donald Trump.

The researcher has a reason to choose speech as the object of her research to be analyzed. First, speech is one of the ways people communicate with others, it can convey and represent ideas, feelings or messages that they want to convey. Second, speech consists of meaning, clause, or writing that can be analyzed using the mood. The researcher chose Donald Trump's speech because he delivered a speech about Muslims in the World and his speech caused controversy, especially among Muslims because it contained inappropriate policies.

One method for analyzing data is through interpersonal meaning because it is very effective to help the researcher express what the speaker is trying to say to the listener through his language, so that the mood structure can be identified as a clause function. The researcher focuses on analyzing the interpersonal meaning in Donald Trump's speech. Because this object or the texts are very interesting to study from the perspective of mood structure and mood adjunct in interpersonal meaning.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

There are three metafunctional components proposed by Halliday. They serves to express three sets of independent semantic choices. (1) The structure of the theme expresses the organization of messages: how the clause is related to the discourse around it, and with the context of the situation in which it is produced; (2) The structure of the mood expression of the interactional meaning: what the clause does, as a verbal exchange between the speaker-writer and the audience; (3) The transitivity structure expresses representational meaning: about what clauses, which are usually multiple processes, with participants and related circumstances (Matthiessen, 2014). These three sets of options together determine the structural form of the clause.

The Theme System belongs to the textual language metafunction. Theme functions in the structure of clauses as messages. According to (Wignel, et. al, 1995), Themes are elements that serve as a starting point for messages. This relates to organizing information in individual clauses. The following examples

show that "the same" clause-sized pieces of information embodies the choice of alternative themes. Your reporter repeatedly interrupted her reply. His response was repeatedly interrupted by your reporter. Over and over, your reporter interrupts her reply (Matthiessen, 2014). The theme can be identified as the element that is in the first position in the clause. The rest of the messages where the clause moves after the departure point are called Rheme. The clauses as messages are organized into Themes + Rheme. The theme does not have to be a nominal group, but can be a group of adverbs or prepositional phrases.

The second aspect of the meaning of a clause is its meaning as a representation, which is related to the clause in the function of its experience. This is represented as a configuration of a process. Experience consists of 'happening, going-on, meaning, doing, feeling, being and becoming. All of this happened realized in the grammar clause. This grammatical system is called transitivity.

There are three main types of processes in English transitivity systems: material, mental, and relational. In addition, there are other types of processes, namely behavioral, verbal, and existential. This process consists of three components, which provide a frame of reference for interpreting our experience of what happened: (1) the process itself, usually in the form of verbal groups; (2) participants in the process, in the form of nominal groups; (3) circumstances related to the process, in the form of group information or prepositional phrases. The concepts of processes, participants and circumstances are semantic categories that show how real world phenomena are represented as linguistic structures (Matthiessen M. H., 2014).

The clause is the largest grammatical unit that functions as representation process. The representation process is a process that is shown by human beings to figure out their feeling, happening, and being to create a sense of experience.

**Mood: Clause as Exchange**

Another aspect of the meaning of clauses is the clause as an exchange, in which the Mood system characterizes. The system of mood is all about commodity exchange and the assigning of roles of giving and demanding by those that interact in a speech event, involving speakers, or writers, and audiences. Clause as an exchange is clause that explains about a meaning which is shown by speech role. There is an exchange between speaker and listener that give interrelation in speaking.

In this system, clauses are structured to enable us to exchange information. The following is the example given by Halliday on a typical piece of information-exchanging. The mood element consists of two parts: (1) Subject, which is realized by a nominal group, and (2) Finite element, which is part of a verbal group.

1. **Subject**

Subject, when it first appears, maybe any nominal group. If it is a personal pronoun, like 'he' in the rhyme, it is simply repeated each time. If it is anything else, like 'the duke', then after the first occurrence it is replaced by the personal pronoun corresponding to it. Nominal groups functioning as Subject include embedded, down-ranked clauses serving as Head.

2. **Finite**

The finite element is one of a small number of verbal operators expressing tense (is, has) or modality (can, must) (Wignel, et. al, 1995). Finite can be

characterized as a verbal group that changes depend on its subject or time/tense while modal such as *can, will, must* and etc can be included as finite as well.

## 3. Residue

The other component is called Residue, which can be left out or ellipsed. It consists of three kinds of functional elements: Predicator, Complement, and Adjunct. **Predicator:** The rest of verbal group, including any other auxiliaries. (But, et. al, 1999) said that predicator is realized by a verbal group minus the temporal or modal operator. It fills the role of specifying the actual event, action or process being discussed, for example, the second verbal element, reading in I'm reading 'Pride and Prejudice' tells us what process was actually going on. **Complement:** A second component of the residue is the complement. A complement is defined as non-essential participant in the clause. It can be identified as an element within the residue that has a potential of being Subject. It can be subject through the process of making the clause passive. (Wignel, et. al, 1995) State that the complement is typically a nominal group. It can also be a whole clause. There is a particular sub-class of complements which are called attributive complements, where the complement is realized by an adjectival element to describe the Subject. Attributive complements cannot become subject. The complement answer the question 'is/had what', 'to whom', 'did to what'. **Adjunct:** A third component of the Residue is the Adjunct. It is a clause element which contributes some additional information to the clause. (But, et. al, 1999) argue that adjuncts can be identified as elements which do not have the potential to become Subject. They are adverbial groups, nominal groups and prepositional phrases which acted as circumstances for experiential meaning of a clause are now simply known as adjunct because they are added on the interpersonal meaning like the following examples: The old man died yesterday. I learnt the dance from my aunt.

There are kinds of mood types (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2014): Indicative Mood and Imperative Mood. Indicative mood is realized by the features Subject + Finite. The order of the subject and Finite realizes Declarative and Interrogative. In **Declarative Mood**, the subject and finite are both present or can be easily recovered from the preceding text. The order of subject and finite in the mood block shows whether information is given or demanded. (But, et. al, 1999) State that speakers and writers giving information most normally make statements. In clauses giving information, the subject precedes the finite and this configuration of the mood block is known as declarative mood. The subject always precedes the finite, and the finite, which is always present tense, is usually mapped on to the same word as the event. Meanwhile in **Interrogative Mood,** Speakers demanding information normally ask question. Sometimes they ask in polar interrogatives, which expect a yes/no response. Sometimes they want specific information and ask who, when, where, how, which, whom, what, whose or why? In either case, they signal that they are asking for information by putting the finite before the subject. The only exceptions to this are WH-questions asking about the Subject, in which case WH-word is the subject. This configuration of the Mood block, including the exceptions, is known as interrogative mood (But, et. al, 1999).

**In imperative Mood,** Speakers demanding goods or services may give orders or commands. In the most common form of this type of exchange there is no apparent Subject or Finite, but, if they wish, speakers can make either demands more emphatic by adding a subject or a finite. These configuration of the mood

block are known as imperative mood. In imperatives the mood element may consist of subject + finite, Subject only, Finite only or they may have no Mood element. There will always be a predicator (But, et. al, 1999; and Wignel, et. al, 1995).

**METHOD**

In this research, the researcher used qualitative research. Qualitative research works with a wide range of data including recorded, interviews, variation texts (for example field notes, journal and diary entries, document) an images (photo or videos). During data processing most data are transformed into a textual form (for example, interview recording are transcribed). This study focuses on the analysis or interpretation of the Trump's speech script, so the researcher used qualitative research to analyze. The material of this study focused on selected clauses. Qualitative research can be used by all subject matter.

From the quotation above, the researcher chose this qualitative method instead of quantitative method because this research does not need any numerical data or such as a survey, the researcher will analyze Donald Trump's speech. As it is relevant with (Kothari, 2004), this method is concerned with the subjective assessment of attitudes, opinions, and behavior. Furthermore, this research includes in qualitative research because it is concerned with qualitative phenomenon.

The research data was collected using the documentation method. These data are collected from the speech transcript itself. In applying the documentation method, finally the researcher looks for data about things or variables in the form of transcriptions, books, notes, magazines, newspapers, and others.

After the data were collected, they were analyzed. Firstly, the researcher reads the text of Donald Trump's speech and understands what he is saying. Secondly, the researcher marks each clause in each sentence in order to make it easier in analyzing. And the last step the researcher analyzes the pattern of interpersonal meaning, especially the types of mood, mood adjuncts in the clause.

**FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS**

**Findings**

Table 1 below shows the types of mood which are categorized into four types. They are Declarative, Polar Interrogative, WH- Interrogative, and Imperative. From the table also can be seen that the most frequent clause in the text is declarative mood type with 337 total clauses and the percentage is 94,92 percent.

*Table 1. Percentage of Mood Uses in Donald Trump Speech*

| No. | Mood Types | Σ | % |
|-----|------------|-----|-----|
| 1. | Declarative | 337 | 94.92 % |
| 2. | Polar interrogative | 4 | 1.12 % |
| 3. | WH- Interrogative | 4 | 1.12 % |
| 4. | Imperative | 10 | 2.25 % |
| **Total** | | **355** | **100 %** |

Table 2 below also shows mood adjunct types which are categorized into three types. They are modality, temporality and intensity. From the table also can be seen that the most frequent clause in the text is adjunct of intensity with 11 total clauses and the percentage is 57.89 percent.

*Table 2. Percentage of Mood Adjunct Uses in Donald Trump Speech*

| No. | Mood Adjunct Types | Σ | % |
|-----|--------------------|----|---------|
| 1. | Modality | 5 | 26.31 % |
| 2. | Temporality | 3 | 15.78 % |
| 3. | Intensity | 11 | 57.89 % |
| Total | | 19 | 100 % |

**Discussions**

This part reports the discussions concerning the findings of the research. The problems are the mood types found in Donald Trump's speech in the Arab Islamic American Summit. Then, mood adjuncts found in Donald Trump's speech in the Arab Islamic American Summit.

**1.** mood types are found in Donald Trump's speech in the Arab Islamic American Summit

***Declarative***

In Donald Trump's speech, the researcher founds 337 from 355 clauses with declarative types and the percentage is 94,92 percent. It means that this text is dominated by declarative clause. Trump used declarative to give information the reader about information, activity or plans which would be done. The example of declarative mood type in Donald Trump's speech in the Arab Islamic American Summit can be seen as follows:

1. *I want to thank King Salman for his extraordinary words, and the magnificent Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for hosting today's summit*

| I | want to thank | | King Salman for his extraordinary words, and the magnificent Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for hosting today's summit |
|---------|--------|-----------|------------|
| subject | Finite | Predicator | Complement |
| Mood | | Residue | |

Clause analysis above shows the mood types of the declarative clause. From the structure of that clause, the researcher concludes that clause as a declarative clause because the subject occurs before finite and this clause contains information as states by (David Butt, 1999) "Speakers and writers giving information most normally make statements. In clauses giving information, the subject precedes the finite and this configuration of the mood block is known as declarative mood." The clause "*I want to thank King Salman for his extraordinary words, and the magnificent Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for hosting today's summit*" shows that Trump expresses gratitude to King Salman.

2. *In my inaugural address to the American People, I pledged to strengthen America's oldest friendships, and to build new partnerships in pursuit of peace.*

| In my inaugural address to the American People | I | pledged to strengthen | | America's oldest friendships, and to build new partnerships in pursuit of peace. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Circ. Adjunct | subject | Finite | Predicator | Complement |
| | Mood | | | |
| | Residue | | | |

Then, the speech above shows us about the information that *"I"* which is Donald Trump who represents Americans inform about his pact on peace. This clause is also a declarative mood type because it contains information as states by (Eggins, 1993:121), "Declarative is the kind of grammatical structure we typically use for giving information".

3. *Later today, we will make history again with the opening of a new Global Center for Combating Extremist Ideology -- located right here, in this central part of the Islamic World.*

| Later today | we | will | make | again with the opening of a new Global Center for Combating Extremist Ideology | located right here, in this central part of the Islamic World. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Circ. Adjunct | subject | Finite | Predicator | Complement | Circ. Adjunct |
| | Mood | | Residue | | |

From analysis of clause above, the circumstantial adjunct *"Later today"* and *"located right here, in this central part of the Islamic World"* shows to inform the hearer that the opening of a new Global Center for Combating Extremist Ideology is located in central part of the Islamic World. This clause is also a declarative mood type.

4. *in just a few months, we have created almost a million new job*

| in just a few months | we | have | created | almost | a million new jobs |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Circ. adjunct | subject | Finite | Predicator | Mood Adjunct | Complement |
| | Mood | | | | |
| | Residue | | | | |

From analysis of clause above, can be seen that the speaker wants to inform that how great America. That clause explains that *"we"* (USA) can create jobs in

a fairly short time, it's not easy for a country to do it, it proved by circumstantial adjunct *"in just a few months"*. He means that USA can do it faster than the other country.

5. *But this future can only be achieved through defeating terrorism and the ideology that drives it.*

| But | this future | can | only | be achieved | through defeating terrorism and the ideology that drives it. |
|-----|-------------|-----|------|-------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
|     | Subject     | Finite | mood Adjunct | Predicator | Complement |
|     | Mood        |     |      | Residue     |                                                               |

Speaker said that the future will be achieved through defeating terrorism and the ideology. It can be seen from mood adjunct *"only"*, it tells us that it is the one way that can be done to achieve that future. On the other hand, he also expressed his opinion on terrorism, he considered terrorism as bad, as seen from the word *"defeating terrorism and the ideology that drives it."*

### *Polar Interrogative*

From the clause analysis above, there is 4 polar interrogative mood types, which dominated 1,12 percent from 355 clauses. Polar-interrogative's answer must be yes or no, true or false. That indicates something exactly really happen. Hence, there is no answer in grey area such as may be or might be, but it must be in yes or no side. For example, we can see a polar interrogative as follows:

1. *Will we be indifferent in the presence of evil?*

| Will | we | be | Indifferent in the presence of evil? |
|------|-----|-----|--------------------------------------|
| Finite | Subject | Predicator | Complement |
| Mood |  |  | Residue |

From the analysis clause, the speaker inquires about concern for the evil that is in sight. The speaker used finite *"will"* before the subject *"we"*. That is why it clause include in polar interrogative. Then the answer from that clause can *"I will"*, *"I will not"*, *"yes"* or *"no"*.

2. *Will we protect our citizens from its violent ideology?*

| Will | we | protect | our citizens from its violent ideology? |
|------|-----|---------|------------------------------------------|
| Finite | Subject | Predicator | Complement |
| Mood |  |  | Residue |

The speaker means to ask, can the leaders do one of their duties to protect their citizens from the violent ideology. This clause is also polar interrogative because the speaker used finite *"will"* before the subject *"we"*.

*3. Will we let its venom spread through our societies?*

| Will | we | let | its venom spread through our societies? |
|------|-----|-----------|------|
| Finite | Subject | Predicator | Complement |
| Mood | | | Residue |

This clause is also same with the clause before. Its polar interrogative because the speaker used finite *"will"* before the subject *"we"*.

*4. Will we let it destroy the most holy sites on earth?*

| Will | we | let | it destroy the most holy sites | on earth? |
|------|-----|-----------|------|------|
| Finite | Subject | Predicator | Complement | Circ. Adjunct |
| Mood | | | Residue | |

This clause is also same with the clause before. Its polar interrogative because the speaker used finite *"will"* before the subject *"we"*.

### WH-interrogative

This interrogative type has a WH-question word, such as who, what, when, where, why, and how. Stands for the missing piece of information that the speaker wants the listener to supply. It is different from polar interrogative, because it has Wh-element preceding the finite. The example of WH-interrogative clause described below:

*1. What the future will bring—more suffering and despair?*

| what | the future | will | bring | more suffering and despair? |
|------|-----|-----------|------|------|
| Complement | subject | finite | Predicator | Adjunct |
| | Mood | | | |
| | Residue | | | |

The clause above, including in WH–interrogative. There is *"what"* in the clause, which has function as question word. Trump used WH-interrogative for asking the audiences, in order to make a dialogue or trigger the audiences to respond his speech. There comparative word *"more"* and the subject *"the future"* it means that he compared the future with the present, does the future more suffering and despair than before?

*2. what it takes to destroy the terror that threatens the world?*

| what | it | takes to destroy | | the terror |
|------|-----|-------|-----------|------|
| Complement | subject | finite | Predicator | Complement |
| | Mood | | | |
| | Residue | | | |

That clause is also WH Interrogative because there is question word *"what"* that the speaker expect an answer which give information from the hearer/audiences. It engaged the audiences to express opinions about what needs to destroy the terror.

3. *what tomorrow could bring?*

| what | tomorrow | could | bring |
|---|---|---|---|
| Complement | subject | finite | Predicator |
| | Mood | | |
| | Residue | | |

Again and again, Trump used question word *"what"* to ask the audiences in order to make a dialogue or trigger the hearer to respond his speech.

4. *What will happen*

| what | will | happen |
|---|---|---|
| Complement | Finite | Predicator |
| | Mood | |
| | Residue | |

The last WH Interrogative which is spoken by him is same with the clause before. He keeps using *"what"* to ask something.

Imperative

There are 10 imperative which represent from 355 clauses. Imperative is a statement which contains a direction that the hearer or reader have to do something.

Imperative mood types are used for inviting the audiences for knowing the intention or inviting to do something. The features of Imperatives could be: Subject + Finite, Subject only, Finite only, or they may have no Mood element. As states by Wignel, et. al, (1995) In imperatives the mood element may consist of subject + finite, Subject only, Finite only or they may have no Mood element. There will always be a predicator. The percentage of this imperative clause is 2.81 percent because there are only 10 imperative clauses from 355 clauses found in Trump's speech. The example of imperative clause described below:

1. *Drive. Them. Out.*

| Drive | Them | Out |
|---|---|---|
| | Complement | |
| | Predicator | |
| Residue | | |

The analysis clause above is one of imperative mood types that Trump used in his speech. There are have no mood element as states by (Matthiessen M. H., 2014) imperative may has no Mood element, it consists of Residue (Predicator): the verb form is Predicator only, with no Finite in it. The other forms have a Mood element; this consists of Subject only, Finite only, or Finite followed by Subject. Any of these can be followed by a Mood tag. "Drive out" is a direction to the hearer to drive out terrorists.

2. *DRIVE THEM OUT of your places of worship.*

| Drive | Them | Out | of your places of worship |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Complement | | |
| | Predicator | | Circ. Adjunct |
| Residue | | | |

From the structural clause above can be seen that there is no mood found but residue as the features of Imperative. There is also adjunct *"of your places of worship"* in that clause, it shows a place which must be guarded from terrorists. So he told the hearer to drive terrorist out of places of worship.

3. *Deny it*

| deny | it |
|---|---|
| Predicator | Complement |
| Residue ||

Then, on the analysis clause above is one of imperative mood type that Trump used in his tweets too. We can see the direction '*'Deny''* that Trump asked the audience to deny something. "*it*" refers to terrorists, it means he told to deny terrorists because there are still many terrorists and still roam the world.

4. *Pray for the day*

| and | pray | for the day |
|---|---|---|
|  | Predicator | Complement |
|  | Residue ||

Not to forget he also asked the hearer to always pray in order to this world is safe from terrorists.

5. *Just imagine*

| just | imagine |
|---|---|
|  | Predicator |
|  | Residue |

Then, on the analysis clause above is one of imperative mood type that the speaker used in his speech too. We can see the direction *"imagine"* that Trump masked the audiences to imagine or think how the future will be. From this analysis, Trump used imperative mood type to encourage the audiences to know more about the current situation in the world.

## 2. Mood Adjuncts are found in Donald Trump's Speech in the Arab Islamic American Summit

Mood Adjuncts are closely associated with the meanings enacted by the mood system: modality and temporality, and also intensity. This means that their neutral position in the clause is next to the Finite verbal operator, either just before it or just after it. But there are two other possible locations: before the Subject.

### *Adjunct of modality*

Adjunct of modality are closely related to the system of modality construed by the finite operator. The important difference is, however, that whereas the system of modality through the finite is subjective, where it is "the speaker's own judgment on which the validity of the proposition is made to rest" (Matthiessen M. H., 2014) , Adjunct are construed as being objective and "represent different types of assessment of the proposition or proposal" (Matthiessen H. , 2014). The example of Adjunct of modality described below:

1. *And our first priority is always the safety and security of our citizens*

| and | our first priority | is | | always | the safety and security of our citizens |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | subject | Finite | Predicator | Mood Adjunct | Complement |
| Mood | | | | Residue | |

     *"Always"* included in the mood adjunct which explains *"usuality"* and it shows high modality (Matthiessen M. H., 2014). It expresses habits in a high frequency, where someone must live it or experience it in a certain period of time, such as every day, every discussion, and every meeting someone. *"Always",* in the above clause tells that American priority in every time is the safety and security of their citizens.

2. *I have always heard about the splendor of your country and the kindness of your citizens*

| I | have | always | heard | about the splendor of your country and the kindness of your citizens |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| subject | Finite | Mood Adjunct | Predicator | Complement |
| Mood | | | Residue | |

     According to (Matthiessen M. H., 2014) always is adverb serving as mood adjunct that has high usuality. That clause shows a mood adjunct, namely *"always". "Always"* above means that the speaker have heard about the splendor of King Salman's country and the kindness of his citizens on all occasions.

3. *The potential of this region has never been greater*

| The potential of this region | has | never | been greater |
|---|---|---|---|
| Subject | Finite | Mood Adjunct | Predicator |
| Mood | | | Residue |

     *"Never"* is Adverbs serving as high mood Adjuncts of modality (Matthiessen H. , 2014). *"Never"* above contains negative adjunct functions, *"never"* in that clause means that the potential of the region is not at any time greater. So*,* it's included in mood elements. As it says by (Matthiessen H. , 2014) if the agnate finite clause is negative, then the negative Adjunct functions as Mood element.

4. *Our friends will never question our support*

| Our friends | will | never | question | our support |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| subject | Finite | Mood Adjunct | Predicator | Complement |
| Mood | | | Residue | |

     There is modal finite *"will"* and followed by mood adjunct *"never"* which included usuality and means negative adjunct in that clause*. "never"* above means that their friends will not question about their support until whenever.

*5. and our enemies will never doubt our determination*

| Our enemies | will | never | doubt | our determination |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| subject | Finite | Mood Adjunct | Predicator | Complement |
| Mood | | | Residue | |

Mood Adjunct contained in the clause is also *"never"* a high mood Adjuncts of modality. *"never"* in that clause means that their enemies will not doubt their determination until whenever.

### *Adjunct of Temporality*

Based on (Matthiessen H. , 2014) Adjuncts of temporality relate to interpersonal (deictic) time. They relate either (i) to the time itself, which may be near or remote, past or future, relative to the speaker-now; or (ii) to an expectation, positive or negative, with regard to the time at issue (sooner or later than expected, as in Many have already achieved a degree of financial security. The example of Adjunct of Temporality described below:

*1. there is still much work to do*

| there | is | | still | much work to do |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| subject | Finite | Predicator | Mood Adjunct | Complement |
| Mood | | Residue | | |

*"Still"* is adjunct of temporality that refers to time as states by (Matthiessen M. H., 2014) Adjuncts of temporality relate to an expectation, positive or negative, with regard to the time at issue (sooner or later than expected). *"Still"* is positive mood Adjuncts of temporality. *"Still"* above means continuing to be done at that time, to do the work.

*2. Many are already making significant contributions to regional security*

| Many | are | already | making | significant contributions to regional security |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| subject | Finite | Mood Adjunct | Predicator | Complement |
| Mood | | | Residue | |

There is Mood Adjunct *"already"* in that clause. *"Already"* is positive adjunct of temporality that relative to expectation (Matthiessen H. , 2014). *"Already"* above means many make significant contributions to regional security earlier than the time expected as stated by (Matthiessen H. , 2014) Adjuncts of temporality relate to an expectation, positive or negative, with regard to the time at issue (sooner or later than expected).

*3. in just a few months, we have created almost a million new jobs*

| in just a few months | we | have | created | almost | a million new jobs |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mood Adjunct | subject | Finite | Predicator | Mood Adjunct | Complement |
| Mood | | | Residue | | |

      *"just"* included non-future adjunct of temporality. "*Just*" above means that they created almost a million new jobs very soon or very short time which is a few months. This is related to (Matthiessen H. , 2014) Adjuncts of temporality relate to to the time itself, which may be near or remote, past or future, relative to the speaker-now.

### Adjunct of Intensity

Halliday & Matthiessen (2014: 188) argues that Adjuncts of intensity fall into two classes, of which again one relates to expectation. 1) Those of degree may be total, high degree or low degree … These Adjuncts (especially the 'total' ones) are typically associated with interpersonally loaded Processes or Attributes; the same adverbs also function regularly as Sub-modifiers within a nominal group. 2) Those of counter expectancy are either 'limiting' or 'exceeding' what is to be expected: the meaning is either 'nothing else than, went no further than' or 'including also, went as far as'.

      Adjuncts of intensity occur medially or finally in the clause, but seldom initially, they cannot be thematic (hence there is no occasion for those containing the feature 'negative' to cause inversion of Subject and Finite). The example of adjunct of intensity described below:

*1. But this future can only be achieved through defeating terrorism and the ideology that drives it.*

| But | this future | can | only | be achieved | through defeating terrorism and the ideology that drives it. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Subject | Finite | Mood Adjunct | Predicator | Complement |
| | Mood | | | Residue | |

      There is mood adjunct *"only"* in that clause. *"only"* is limiting counter expectancy (Matthiessen M. H., 2014). Only is used to show that there is a single one or very few something, or that there are no other. *"Only"* above means that there is no way to achieve the future except through defeating terrorism and the ideology that drives it.

2. *we see only that they were Children of God whose deaths are an insult to all that is holy.*

| we | see | |
|---|---|---|
| subject | Finite | Predicator |
| Mood | Residue | |

| only | that | they | were | | Children of God |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mood Adjunct | | subject | Finite | Predicator | Complement |
| Mood | | | | Residue | |

*"only"* is Mood Adjunct of intensity which included limiting counter expectancy. *"only"* above means nothing they saw about the death of the children of God, it's about they were Children of God whose deaths are an insult to all that is holy.

3. *Now, there is even more blessed news*

| Now | there | is | | even | more blessed news |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Circ. adjunct | subject | Finite | Predicator | Mood Adjunct | Complement |
| | Mood | | | | |
| | Residue | | | | |

There is mood adjunct of intensity *"even"* in that clause. *"even"* includes exceeding counter expectancy (Matthiessen M. H., 2014). *"even"* is used to show that something is surprising, unusual, unexpected, or extreme. *"even"* above means something unexpected which is there is more blessed news. In that clause is also there are comparative degree *"more"* and Circumstantial adjunct *"now"* which show the time. It means that the news is more blessed than before and it's unexpected something.

4. *Of course, there is still much work to do*

| Of course | there | is | | still | much work to do |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mood Adjunct | subject | Finite | Predicator | Mood Adjunct | Complement |
| Mood | | | Residue | | |

In that clause there are two Mood Adjunct, namely adjunct of obviousness *"of course"* and adjunct of temporality *"still"*. *"of course"* is used to show that a situation or a piece of information is not surprising. *"Of course"* above means that the speaker gives information that the people know and it's not surprising information which is there is still much work to do.

5. *I am speaking of course of Iran*

| I | am | speaking | of course | of Iran |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| subject | Finite | Predicator | Mood Adjunct | Complement |
| Mood | | Residue | | |

In that clause there is one Mood Adjunct of obviousness "*of course*". "*of course*" is also used to show that what you are saying is obvious or already known. "*Of course*" above means that the speaker confirms that he is speaking because of Iran.

## CONCLUSIONS

From typical mood analysis in each part of clauses in Donald Trump's Speech in Arab Islamic American Summit the researcher discovers the interpersonal meaning relation of a speaker which indicates the hearer. There are found 4 mood types in this speech, there are declarative, imperative, Polar Interrogative and WH Interrogative. The most frequent clause in the text is declarative mood types with 337 total clauses and the percentage is 94.92 percent. From the percentage can be seen that the dominant mood is declarative mood type which indicates the aim of the speaker is to inform the hearer.

Lastly, to realize the interpersonal meaning in the text, the researcher analyzes mood adjunct. 19 clauses of mood adjunct were collected from 355 clauses in the speech. It can be concluded that three types of mood adjunct, as they are; First, Adjunct of Modality is 26.31 %. Second, Adjunct of Temporality is the least percentage of types mood adjunct in Donald Trump's Speech is 15.78 %. The last, Adjunct of Intensity is the most dominant which is 57.89 % from all types mood adjunct in Donald Trump's speech. It expresses an expectation.

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# INDUSTRIALIZATION EFFECTS IN GEORGE ORWELL'S THE ROAD TO WIGAN PIER (1937)

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## ABSTRACT

To see industrialization effects in England, this research focused on a literary work of an essay. The book can describe and express what happened in the reality. This research focuses on the book to know Industrialization effects on George Orwell The *Road to Wigan Pier. The Road to Wigan Pier* written in 1937 tells the experience, notes and idea from George Orwell when he walked down the slums area in England. In order to reveal the ideology within the book, this research uses qualitative research to interpret the data. The data were collected through purposive sampling, namely focusing on the data that concerns the industrialization encountered in the elements of the book. As a result, George Orwell divided his work into two parts. First part content about George Orwell notes when he walked down the slums area in England. He describes slums condition, lodging that he occupies, the state of miners condition, poverty and unemployment. In the second part content about George Orwell idea and his critic to industrialization effects and the failure of socialism and his perspective to socialism, his opinion about socialism that the real socialist is people whose actively want to see tyranny is destroyed and not only imagine that matters only to want.

**Keywords**: *Industrialization; Industrialization effects; socialism*

## INTRODUCTION

The *Road Wigan Pier* written by George Orwell is a book that is rich in social critics. Industrialization as one of social phenomenon in the setting of the book can be seen the way a literary writer expresses how his perspective towards the real society. This research focuses on a literary work describe, especially in book, this matter because book can describe and express what happened in the reality, especially as the manifestation, in order to show the quality and quantity of the creator. According to Nyoman (2003: 197), a literary work able to reach supra-creative level is a literary work which describes the complications of social problems.

Accordingly, this research focuses on the analysis of the book to reveal the Industrialization on George Orwell The *Road to Wigan Pier* book. Eric Arthur Blair or his famous name George Orwell is a famous writer with his book *Animal Farm* and *1894*. Between the two books, George Orwell has work that are no less important, between *The Road to Wigan Pier.*

*The Road to Wigan Pier* is significant to be observed because this book is a reflection of the areas that is affected by industrialization in England. This book was written by George Orwell when he walked through the slums of England, he

wrote the conditions that occurred back then such as poverty, unemployment and many other things.

Previously, there are several researchers who conducted the research on this book or social critics in literary works. The research on this book was conducted by Schansberg (2018) who focuses the issues concerning Coal miners, class differences and the unpopularity of Isms. In another hand, ideology and social critics within a literary work can also be a significant literary analysis, such as the paper from Munawaroh and Paturohmah (2019) who analyses the equality of black woman within poems of Maya Angelou's. Therefore, it is researchable to reveal what ideas and critics within a book or essay worth as literary works such as *The Road to Wigan Pier.*

## LITERATURE REVIEW

A literary work is not only imaginative process of the writers but also literature work can describe social influence the writers on writing process (Coulmas, 2013). Relation between literary work and society can be used as basic foundation to analyze a reality and can be used as reference as reality perspective for writers. The perspective of reality includes a variety of relation, that relation of society, relation between society and individual or the background of the accident. This matter happened because a literary work present with background factor. Furthermore, various conditions surrounding them are related to a social factor which help the reader to understand the shape and content of the literary works. In addition, the social life of writer can also be factor in the process of writing a literary work.

Abrams (1981) is in line with Aristotle's idea that literary work is an imitation, or reflection, or representation of the world and human life, and the primary criterion applied to a work is the "truth" of its representation to the subject matter that it represents, or should represent. This mode of criticism, which first appeared in Plato and (in a qualified way) in Aristotle, remains characteristic of modern theories of literary realism (Abrams,1997: 51). Thus, literature as a form of arts is tightly bound to the situation of the real life during the time the literary works was created. The situation of the world and the spirit of the age can serve as inspiration, setting and background of the story. Furthermore, it can act as respond toward social and political issues during that era.

In the era from which the setting of the book was taken, industrial revolution started in England between 1750 until 1850 which changed the agriculture, manufacture, mining, transportation and technology. The changes made the big effects to social condition, economy and culture. The Industrial Revolution marked changes in every aspects especially in population growth matter and continuous average income, where transition occurs from using labor in England that use human labor and animal labor before, to using machine manufacturing-based.

Industrialization also made the big effects and the big benefit, but in the other side there are new problems, namely, capitalist industrial system which resulted in liberalism, pragmatism, individualistic, consumerism, hedonism, materialism and secularism and also made effect to the poorer workers. Class conflict happened increasingly and the population move massively from small town to big city, finally leading to the swelling of the population in big cities of England.

The most spreads capitalist industrial system provoked various problem solving from socialism ideology as reaction from social and economy changes that causes Industrial Revolution effects. Socialism means human stems from confidence giving faith that every pain and destitution can be faced and attempted to eliminate it. Socialism is not as political system or government system, but can understood as rules of life believed by a society.

## METHOD

This research used qualitative Approach in order to give clear description about the issues. Qualitative method is used to understand the phenomena experienced by the reader (Meleong, 2006: 6). The characteristics of this research are put upon its technique to describe the facts or problems, on the aspect that is studied, and also the content of this analysis as a rational interpretation to analyze. It is in line with Semi (1993: 27-28) stated that literary research will be more significant to use qualitative research in that literature is a creative work which needs interpretation. The qualitative research is tied not with the requirements of formal research. Therefore, in this analysis, a rational argumentative based on theory of ideology in a literary work employed by collecting data, and supporting the arguments which are in line. The techniques of analysis are based on multiple reference such as the book as the prime source and also some sources related to industrialization and setting of England in the particular era.

## FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

### *The Description of The Road to Wigan Pier*

*The Road to Wigan Pier* written in 1937 to be important because tell about experience, notes and idea from George Orwell when he walk down the slums area in England. He describe about poverty, slums city and the state of miners and unemployment after Industrial Revolution in England. Besides of that he also gave his idea about civilizations that switch to using machines, class differentiation and his critics about socialism.

In his work , George Orwell dividing his work into two parts. First part content about George Orwell notes when he walked down the slums area in England. He describes slums condition, lodging that he occupies, the state of miners condition, poverty and unemployment. In the second part content about George Orwell idea and his critic to Industrial Revolution effects and the failure of socialism and his perspective to socialism, his opinion about socialism that the real socialist is people whose actively want to see tyranny is destroyed and not only imagine that matters only to want.

*The Road to Wigan* Pier be important to research because this book is a reflection of the areas that is affected industrialization in England. This book wrote by George Orwell when he walked trough the slums of England, he wrote about the conditions that occurred such as poverty, unemployment and many other things.

From the excerpt from the contents of the story above, it can be seen that one of George Orwell's strengths is his unique story idea. Realistic and detailed stories about what he saw and expressed in his writing, both in the form of images and ideas.

### Industrialization in The Road to Wigan Pier

The genetic structuralism approach is the approach that believes that literary works are a structure consisting of a set of categories that are interconnected with each other so that the genetic structuralism of this category is a fact which means that the structure comes from all human activities or behavior, both verbal and physical. which seeks to understand by knowledge.

Hence, in this literary analysis the writer using genetic structuralism approach to find the industrialization describe on George Orwell's work entitled *The Road to Wigan Pier* through The author's world view. according to Goldmann in Ratna (2013: 105) stated that appropriate methods and theories to analyze a literary work is genetic structuralism, because genetic structuralism consider literature as a cultural phenomena in the real sense, the interrelationship which has homology quality and symmetry. Also, Genetic structuralism is not only beneficial to the research of literature, but also the human sciences in general, especially in relation by understanding of the world view (Ratna, 2013: 116).

In the story of *The Road to Wigan Pier* there are some quotation which describe about the daily life of character.

> Here am I sitting writing in front of my comfortable coal fire. It is April but I still need a fire. Once a fortnight the coal cart drives up to the door and men in leather jerkins carry the coal indoors in stout sacks smelling of tar and shoot it clanking into the coal-hole under the stairs.. (Orwell, 1937:29).

The citation above describe about the author as the first person perspective that is characterized by the use of the word "I" in this story. He was in the mining coal in Wigan.

In other side George Orwell added in his notes *that I connect this coal with that far-off labour in the mines. It is just 'coal'–something that I have got to have; black stuff that arrives mysteriously from nowhere in particular, like manna except that you have to pay for it. (p. 30)*

Then, it can be interpreted that Orwell has enthusiasm in writing, he makes his road in every place to be an essay. Goldmann (1980: 97) stated that the author as a collective subject creates literary work to express what they feel and they think about their social life. Through his ability, the author can explore the wealth of society, then he or she puts it to literary work and enjoyed by the readers. The wealth of literary work is; first, depending on the author's ability to describe the results of his experience. Second, depending on the reader's ability to understand a literary work itself.

> In Wigar I stayed for a while with a miner who was suffering from nystagmus. He could see across the room but not much further. He had been drawing compensation of twenty-nine shillings a week for the past nine months, but the colliery company were now talking of putting him on "partial compensation" of fourteen shillings a week. (p. 49)

The citation above is clarified about the condition of a poor lodging-house where he stayed in. Then, it is reflected in Orwell's history when he looked around in Wigan. According to Shalden (2010: 28) stated that Orwell found the plight of the unemployed especially bad in the town of Wigan, where families were living

in dirty trailers on a "miry canal." He considered the area worse than the slums he had seen in Burma. "Nothing in the East could ever be quite as bad," he wrote, "for in the East you haven't our clammy, penetrating cold to contend with, and the sun is a disinfectant."

So George Orwell clarified about the condition of slums area where he walk around in slums area in England, George Orwell talk that and this is where it all led to sickly, aging individuals sliding over and around them like blackbeetles to labyrinthine slums and gloomy back kitchens. Seeing and smelling those places once and again is a kind of obligation, particularly smelling them, lest you forget that they exist; but maybe it is best not to linger there for too long.

> and this is where it all led –to labyrinthine slums and dark back kitchens with sickly, ageing people creeping round and round them like blackbeetles. It is a kind of duty to see and smell such places now and again, especially smell them, lest you should forget that they exist; though perhaps it is better not to stay there too long. (p. 15)

In genetic structuralism theory, a literary work is basically the structural activity motivated by the presentation of the subject of literary work to achieve a balance with its social and natural environment (Faruk, 2010: 61). Then, the writer catches The data is appropriate with Orwell's history when he witnessed the circumstance of that manufacturing town.

Apart from that, in this work, it is also clearly described that there are many things that illustrate how unfortunate their fate (who are in the low-class stage) is really bad. living conditions that are so unlikely to be inhabited by many people. As described in this book.

*We lodgers were never given tripe to eat. At the time I imagined that this was because tripe was too expensive".*

*"..., a bed in the attic and meals chiefly of bread-and butter. One of them was of 'superior' type and was dying of some malignant disease—cancer, I believe".*

*"When you see the unemployment figures quoted at two millions, it is fatally easy to take this as meaning that two people are out of work…".*

From the above quotations, it is clear that the descriptions of the situation that existed at that time were experienced by the lower class British society. A bed is so narrow that George Orwell when he felt the agony could fall asleep with his head on his feet. Besides that, they also experienced an alarming situation in terms of food. In this book, it is illustrated that the food they consume is actually not suitable for consumption because it will make them sick. Orwell even argues that food will only make them suffer from cancer. Or most likely the food they eat leftovers, former people like homeless people. It's really an astonishing sight.

Industrialization on the background of the industrial revolution can be said as the base changing from an agrarian economic system to an industrial economic system. the prime use assign is using machines as production tools. England itself has natural wealth such as coal and iron ore. The wealth nature resource energy had to aid England in developing the industry because of coal and iron ore very necessary to do industry processes especially coal which constitute a roast matter for production machines. *The function of the machine is to save work. In a fully mechanized world all the dull drudgery will be done by machinery, leaving us free for more interesting pursuits. So expressed, this sounds splendid. (p.177)*

In his notes, George Orwell describes how the pictures of factories standing in industrial cities:

> you could see the factory chimneys sending out their plumes of smoke. The canal path was a mixture of cinders and frozen mud, criss-crossed by the imprints of innumerable clogs, and all round, as far as the slag-heaps in the distance, stretched the 'flashes'–pools of stagnant water that had seeped into the hollows caused by the subsidence of ancient pits. It was horribly cold. The 'flashes' were covered with ice the colour of raw umber, the bargemen were muffled to the eyes in sacks, the lock gates wore beards of ice. It seemed a world from which vegetation had been banished;nothing existed except smoke, shale, ice, mud, ashes,and foul water. (p.97)

The picture of Industrialization is not only seen from the development of machines and factories that are developing in England, but also the presence of industrialization that has brought direct changes to the city area and the place where the people live, also brings about changes in people's habits.

George Orwell also described how many areas in England are slowly starting to develop into industrial estates:

> In some towns building seems to be almost at a standstill, in others it is proceeding rapidly and the private landlord is being driven out of business. Liverpool, for instance, has been very largely rebuilt, mainly by the efforts of the Corporation. Sheffield, too, is being torn down and rebuilt pretty fast, though perhaps, considering the unparalleled beastliness of its slums, not quite fast enough. (p.59)

George Orwell view that construction appears to be almost at a standstill in some cities, it continues easily in others and the private landlord is forced out of business. Liverpool, for example, was restored to a very large degree, mostly by the company's efforts. Sheffield, too, is being torn down and reconstructed fairly rapidly, but probably, not quite fast enough, given the unimaginable beastliness of its slums.

For a social life, the industry tends to have a positive impact, but for the industrial environment, it has negative impacts such as air pollution, air pollution, and so on. Apart from those mentioned earlier, a social industrial environment usually receives social guidance. George Orwell described the incident as follows:

> for in the industrial areas one always feels that the smoke and filth must go on for ever and that no part of the earth's surface can escape them. In a crowded, dirty little country like ours one takes defilement almost for granted. Slag-heaps and chimneys seem a more normal, probable landscape than grass and trees, and even in the depths of the country when you drive your fork into the ground you half expect to lever up a broken bottle or a rusty can. But out here the snow was untrodden and lay so deep that only the tops of the stone boundary-walls were showing, winding over the hills like black paths. (p.16)

Furthermore, George Orwell explained the condition of the community in the industrial area, *They are liable to rheumatism and a man with defective lungs does not last long in that dust-impregnated air, but the most characteristic industrial disease is nystagmus. (p. 42)*

The citation above is clarified about the condition of conditions of cities and the communities of people in England where he stayed in. Then, it is reflected in Orwell's history when he looked around in Wigan. According to Shalden (2010: 28) stated that Orwell found the plight of the unemployed especially bad in the town of Wigan, where families were living in dirty trailers on a "miry canal." He considered the area worse than the slums he had seen in Burma."Nothing in the East could ever be quite as bad," he wrote, "for in the East you haven't our clammy, penetrating cold to contend with, and the sun is a disinfectant."

### *Industrialization Effects in The Road to Wigan Pier*
As all works of literature, literary works are a representation of the transition of reality and its human experience, either actual or merely fictional, which are cut-pieces and then reassembled by the author's creativity, understanding, and expertise and articulated through a script. After all the events that have happened in the inner human, which is also the focus of literature, one's relationship with God, the cosmos, culture, individuals, and himself is a result of (Satoto and Fananie, 2000: 251).

Therefore, literature often portrays life largely made up of social truth. Both economic, religious, political, and social issues, which are also a portrait of how people respond to their climate, social mechanisms, and the cultivation process that puts members of the group in their positions. One form of art that plays a critical role in the culture of a country is whether the actual work of literature is consciously or unconsciously.

The industrial revolution and industrialization in England brought about major changes to the style of economic actors, presenting a capitalist ideology that triggered the emergence of a social class between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. From class, consciousness emerged a political movement which was called socialism which was engaged in social equality.

### *Capitalism in The Road to Wigan Pier*
The existence of factory in the industrial society carries the changes for their activities. One of it is the change of the artisans and farmer activity to the laborer in the factory. Factory comes as the new industry where it required bodies of laborers working and building where the machines were placed. Because it requires collective of laborers working, it arouses the expansion of collective labor under control the capitalist. Then mode of production is known as the capitalist mode of production where it set by the capitalist.

With the development of England as an industrial country, it is necessary to expand the region. Capitalism became a growing economic patch so that trade expansion and ideology spread not only in the British region. George Orwell put it this way:

> Under the capitalist system, in order that England may live in comparative comfort, a hundred million Indians must live on the verge of starvation–an evil state of affairs, but you acquiesce in it every time you step into a taxi or eat a plate of strawberries and cream. The alternative is to throw the Empire overboard and reduce England to a cold and unimportant little island where we should all have to work very hard and live mainly on herrings and potatoes. (p. 144)

From the quote above, George Orwell describes that the capitalist system has been present in England, thus was born imperialism for the sake of continuity in a government with industrial activities. Imperialism is a system in the political world that aims to control other countries in obtaining power or benefits from the country under their control. Under the imperialist system, a hundred million Indians would survive on the brink of poverty in order for England to live in comparative luxury, an evil state of affairs, but you agree with it every time you walk into a taxi or consume a plate of strawberries and cream.

> The capitalist-imperialist governments, even though they themselves are about to be plundered, will not fight with any conviction against Fascism as such. Our rulers, those of them who understand the issue, would probably prefer to hand over every square inch of the British Empire to Italy, Germany, and Japan than to see Socialism triumphant. (p.195)

As previously explained, here George Orwell gives his view of capitalism and imperialism where the presence of capitalism-imperialism becomes a new system of government, and after all capitalist governments will not want themselves to be colonized even though they themselves are colonizers. From quotations above George Orwell means that The capitalist-imperialist regimes would not fight with much conviction against Fascism as such even though they themselves are about to be plundered. Our kings, those who recognize the problem, would actually prefer to give over to Italy, Germany and Japan every square inch of the British Empire than to see Socialism victorious.

The power of capitalist to take many profits because the capitalist has means of production. According Ayn Rand (1970: 19),
> capitalism is a social system based on the recognition of individual rights, including property rights, in which all property is privately owned. And from this capital owner appear capitalisme term that have meaning capital owner.

Capitalism is an economic ideology that holds that income (profit) can be increased by means of a large amount of capital, entrepreneurs in the production sector, raw material sources, distribution (marketing) and the latest technology. In this view the capitalists really want the widest possible freedom for each individual in their business, free competition without interference from the government, so that the prosperity of the nation and state can only be regulated through market mechanisms.
> How much real difference does it make? Obviously, living within the framework of capitalist society, he has got to go on earning his living, and one cannot blame him if he clings to his bourgeois economic status. But is there any change in his tastes, his habits, his manners, his imaginative background–his 'ideology (p.123)

From this quote, we can see that George Orwell sees that not all people who live in a capitalist framework feel prosperous, but people still have to keep trying to survive and improve their life status, other than that, George Orwell explained the background of life and ideology that influenced the fabric of society, including the process of imagination in writing literary works, including what was written by George Orwell.

George Orwell added and talk give his opinion about capitalism like this, *The capitalist cannot cooperate with the proletarian. The cat cannot cooperate with the mouse; and if the cat does suggest cooperation and the mouse is fool (p. 206).* George Orwell means Capitalism is reluctant to cooperate with the proletariat. If the cat suggests cooperation and the mouse is naive, the cat will not cooperate with the mouse.

### *Social Class in The Road to Wigan Pier*

Besides that, the industrial revolution that arose in England caused or the rapid development of the number of unemployed, because the presence of sophisticated machines whose working power could work several times as much as human power made human labor seem less necessary. So that the level or number of unemployment is far away. So it is only fitting that so many British people experience unemployment or do not work. The other is working, their income can only be used to get a place to rest. The rest, there are many other unfulfilled needs.

With the presence of a capitalist ideology that makes changes in terms of economic activity, the ideology of capitalism has in fact brought a new form in society, namely social class. According Marx (in Yaris, 2014: 14) notes that there are two sub classes in capitalist classes they are bourgeoisie class and proletariat class. Bourgeoisie class or is known as the capitalists are those who has control the world's nature, economic and human resources while proletariats are those who live in substandard conditions and usually is known as the working class such as the labor of the mining, the factory work, the ditch digging and the railroad building. They lack such the means of production, ownership or control, so that society is divided into two classes between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. George Orwell describes the views on class contention as follows:

> In order to symbolize the class war, there has been set up the more or less mythical figure of a 'proletarian', a muscular but downtrodden man in greasy overalls, in contradistinction to a 'capitalist', a fat, wicked man in a top hat and fur coat. It is tacitly assumed that there is no one in between; the truth being, of course, (p.205)

The more or less fictional figure of a 'proletarian,' a muscular but downtrodden man in greasy overalls, in comparison to a 'capitalist,' a fat, evil man in a top hat and fur coat, was set up in order to symbolize the class war. There is no one in between, it is tacitly presumed; the fact is, of course.

Base on the theory, the data above is evidence of the collapse political system in England. Capitalism was dominant in the Wigan, they never thought about the miner's destiny, how they get worthy of their life, how they get food. The capitalist only needs its energy to do all of their industry. The injustice and poverty here seen in the daily activity of Wigan society. As we know, laboring is a hard job, someone can not do it easily without any practice and habits. Incredibly, the miners have been trained in their work quickly and deftly. They trained with the heavy work from childhood rather they were trained by their compulsion to live in political injustice.

> They have done it since child-hood, they have the right muscles hardened, and they can move to and fro underground with a

> startling and rather horribly agility. A miner puts his head down
> and runs, with a long swinging stride, through places where I can
> only stagger. At the workings you see them on all fours, skipping
> round the pit props almost like dogs. (Orwell, 1937: 31)

The citation above explained that the miner has great power when they do the job. Orwell witnessed how they work, and finished them and it made Orwell horrible and surprise. They show how they do their horrible job in mining coal. Marx paid great attention to capitalism. According to him, the possibility of capitalist society tends towards monopoly capitalism, the division of capitalist society into two main classes, namely the bourgeoisie and the proletariat, the progressive impoverishment of the proletariat, and the movement of capitalism which cannot the bargain leads to catastrophic depression.

> shillings a shift, and one does a small multiplication sum and
> concludes that every miner is earning round about £3 a week or
> £150 a year. But the statement that a miner receives ten or eleven
> shillings a shift is very misleading. (p 41)

From the citation above, Orwell explained why most miners did not actually earn as much as they are sometimes believed to and also balance with their job. Working in the mining coal area for a day is difficult and dangerous. Therefore, after seeing Wigan society activities, Orwell wants to abolish the class system in England. Because he was afraid that if these pitiable conditions in England constantly continued to the future.

The working class is thus for Marx not what it is conventionally thought to be, namely manual factory workers, but all those whose conditions of life force them to sell their labor power, and who find themselves at work subject to constant pressure from an employer who seeks to extract the maximum of unpaid labor from them. What defined the working class is not sort of work they do, but their place in the relation of production. The capitalist class system is still very much in business. The main changes have been in the structure of the working class, accompanied buy a greater concentration of economic power caused by the development of first monopoly capital and now multinational capital. The working class is the overwhelming majority of the population of the advanced capitalist country.

> Probably we could do with a little less talk about' capitalist' and
> 'proletarian' and a little more about the robbers and the robbed. But
> at any rate we must drop that misleading habit of pretending that the
> only proletarians are manual labourers. It has got to be brought home
> to the clerk, the engineer, the commercial traveller, the middle-class
> man who has 'come down in the world', the village grocer, the
> lower-grade civil servant, and all other doubtful cases that they are
> the proletariat, (p.206)

From the above quotation George Orwell gives a view of the class conflict between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat, and George Orwell said that we should hopefully care a bit less about the bourgeoisie and the proletariat' and a little more about the thieves and the stolen. But the false practice of claiming that the only proletarians are manual laborers must be abandoned, at any cost. The clerk, the architect, the business traveler, the middle-class guy who has come down to the

world, the village grocer, the lower-grade civil servant, and all the other dubious instances of becoming the proletariat, have to be taken home.

> where the proletarian and the repentant bourgeois are supposed to fall upon one another's necks and be brothers for ever; and the bourgeois visitors come away saying how wonderful and inspiring it has all been (the proletarian ones come away saying something different). (p. 146)

As explained above by Karl Marx, the proletarian class is a society that does not have the means of production so that it must become a working class society. Working class people usually live in a level of life below the standard of living or in other words, people who live in poverty. George Orwell wrote down the conditions about working class or proletariats as follows:

> The thing is not so impossible as it sounds, because in working-class districts every family takes in a two penny weekly paper and changes it every few weeks; but I doubt whether anyone keeps a job of that kind long. (p. 9)

So to the bourgeoisie's shock-absorbers, such as myself, 'common citizens' always seemed cruel and repulsive. George Orwell seem to have spent half the time criticizing the patriarchal system, looking back on that era, and the other half raging about the insolence of bus drivers.

> So to the shock-absorbers of the bourgeoisie, such as myself, 'common people' still appeared brutal and repulsive. Looking back upon that period, I seem to have spent half the time in denouncing the capitalist system and the other half in raging over the insolence of bus-conductors (p. 128)

Further George Orwell around working class conditions, from quotes above George Orwell means The problem is not difficult, as it might seem, for every family takes two cents a weekly newspaper in a working-class district and replaces it every few weeks; but George Orwell wonder that anybody has held such a job that long.

> He had never been in the North before, and I think that till recently he had been in better employ and was used to staying in commercial hotels. This was his first glimpse of really low-class lodgings, the kind of place in which the poor tribe of touts and canvassers have to shelter upon their endless journeys. (p. 14)

George Orwell had never been to the North before and George Orwell believe he had been better working and accustomed to living in commercial hotels until recently. This was his first impression of very low-class lodgings, the sort of place where their relentless travels could be shielded by the wretched tribe of touts and canvassers. Further George Orwell described as follows:

> In a working-class home it is the man who is the master and not, as in a middle-class home, the woman or the baby. Practically never, for instance, in a working-class home, will you see the man doing a stroke of the housework. Unemployment has not changed this convention, which on the face of it seems a little unfair. (p.74)

It is the guy who is the boss and not, as in a middle-class household, the wife or the baby in a working-class home. Practically nowhere for example, can you see the man doing a stroke of housework in a working-class household? This convention has not been altered by the recession, which is a bit unreasonable on the face of it.

> What we have lost in food we have gained in electricity. Whole sections of the working class who have been plundered of all they really need are being compensated, in part, by cheap luxuries which mitigate the surface of life. (p 82)

George Orwell suppose that what we lost was the food we got from energy. In part, inexpensive luxuries that mitigate the surface of life repay whole parts of the working class that have been plundered of everything they really need.

The description of poverty and unemployment in industrial areas, especially in rural areas such as Mandalay and Wigan, is increasingly being written by George Orwell.

> The road from Mandalay to Wigan is a long one and the reasons for taking it are not immediately clear. In the earlier chapters of this book I have given a rather fragmentary account of various things I saw in the coal areas of Lancashire and Yorkshire. I went there partly because I wanted to see what mass-unemployment is like at its worst, partly in order to see the most typical section of the English working class at close quarters. (p .109)

George Orwell means that the path is a long one from Mandalay to Wigan and the reasons for taking it are not instantly apparent. George Orwell gave a somewhat fragmentary account of different occurrences, he saw in the coal regions of Lancashire and Yorkshire in the earlier chapters of this book. I went there partly because I wanted to see what mass unemployment is like at its worst, partly to see close quarters of the most traditional segment of the English working class.

### Socialism as Political Movement in The Road to Wigan Pier

Politics is an activity that is directed to gain and maintain power in society. Politics also is all about the process of formulation and implementation of public policy. Sometimes people choose the wrong way to gain their aim that caused the detriment of society. Political realism is influential in literature because literature is produced a literary work that reflected the condition of the author's social reality.

In Orwell's work, the writer finds some quotations which described political elements. Absolutely, he always creat a book offends political problem. In the same book, he makes a very interesting confession which demonstrates better than anything else he wrote his distrust in the mere mechanics of social development (Atkins, 1971: 19).

> Most of the Socialists I have talked to denounce this movement as they denounce the project–it is always being talked about but it never comes to anything– to give the unemployed small-holdings. They say that the occupational centres are simply a device to keep the unemployed quiet and give them the illusion that something is being done for them. (p.75)

From quotation above George Orwell try to approaching the interpretation of socialism, in the first he talked As they oppose the initiative, most of the

Socialists George Orwell have spoken to denounce this movement-it is still spoken about but it never comes to anything-to offer the unemployed small-holdings. They argue that occupational centers are merely a system for keeping the unemployed quiet and giving them the feeling that they are doing something for them. Any of the Progressives Any of the Progressives George Orwell have spoken to condemn this campaign as they reject the initiative-it is always spoken of but it never comes to anything-to sell the unemployed small-holdings. They claim that occupational centers are simply a mechanism for keeping the unemployed quiet and giving them the idea that something is being done for them  have spoken to condemn this campaign as they reject the initiative-it is always spoken of but it never comes to anything-to sell the unemployed small-holdings. They claim that occupational centers are simply a mechanism for keeping the unemployed quiet and giving them the idea that something is being done for them.

Furthermore, in this section of the analysis, the writer used some findings data that are taken from the book. Especially for the political aspect, as quotation below:

> When you see the unemployment figures quoted at two millions,
> its fatally easy to take this as meaning that two million people
> are out of work and the rest of the population is comparatively
> comfortable. (p. 76)

From the qoutation above, explained about social reality occured in society that poverty was widespread and almost half the population of England at that time did not get a job. It can imagine two billion society in English were not working (unemployment). But that large number has been spelled out by the government, the only numbers that shown how many people are getting help (financial).

> I went there partly because I wanted to see what mass-
> unemployment is like at its worst, partly in order to see the most
> typical section of the English working class at close quarters. This
> was necessary to me as part of my approach to Socialism, for before
> you can be sure whether you are genuinely in favour of Socialism,
> you have got to decide whether things at present are tolerable or not
> tolerable, and you have got to take up (p. 109)

George Orwell went through some of the slums of England because he wanted to see what the worst mass unemployment looked like, partly to have a close look at the most characteristic parts of the British working class. As part of George Orwell 's approach to socialism, this is important for George Orwell and before he can be sure that he really supports socialism, it must be determined whether conditions are tolerable or intolerable at present, to accept them.

Capitalism, which presents a class conflict between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat, gives birth to new thoughts and movements, namely socialism. Socialism also exists to respond to the presence of machines. The presence of socialism was written by George Orwell in his writings as follows:

> The first thing to notice is that the idea of Socialism is bound up,
> more or less inextricably, with the idea of machine production.
> Socialism is essentially an urban creed. It grew up more or less
> concurrently with industrialism, it has always had its roots in the
> town proletariat and the town intellectual, and it is doubtful

whether it could ever have arisen in any but an industrial society. Granted industrialism, the idea of Socialism presents itself naturally, because private ownership is only tolerable when every individual (or family or other unit) is at least moderately self-supporting; but the effect of industrialism is to make it impossible for anyone to be self-supporting even for a moment. Industrialism, once it rises above a fairly low level, must lead to some form of collectivism. (p. 169)

George Orwell view that the first thing to note is that more or less inextricably, the concept of socialism is tied up with the idea of the creation of machines. Essentially, socialism is a metropolitan creed. It grew up more or less at the same time as industrialism, has always had its origins in the proletariat of the city and the intellectual of the city, and it is unlikely if it might ever have existed in any society other than an industrial one. The principle of socialism presents itself naturally, given industrialism, because private ownership is only tolerable when any person or family or another unit) is at least reasonably self-supporting; but the result of industrialism is to make it difficult for everyone, even for a moment, to be self-supporting. Industrialism must contribute to a sort of collectivism if it grows above a very low level.

Furthermore, George Orwell describes the socialism that is present as a critique of capitalism, industrialism and the presence of machines as follows:

Machine production suggests Socialism, but Socialism as a worldsystem implies machine-production, because it demands certain things not compatible with a primitive way of life. It demands, for instance, constant intercommunication and exchange of goods between all parts of the earth; it demands some degree of centralized control; it demands an approximately equal standard of life for all human beings and probably a certain uniformity of education. (p.170)

Socialism is implied by machine production, but socialism as a global order means machine production since it involves many aspects that are not consistent with a primitive way of life. For example, it requires continuous intercommunication and exchanging of goods between all areas of the world; it requires some degree of centralized control; it requires all human beings to have a roughly equal quality of living and potentially some uniformity of education.

And what are the essentials of Socialism? What is the mark of a real Socialist? I suggest that the real Socialist is one who wishes–not merely conceives it as desirable, but actively wishes–to see tyranny overthrown (p. 200)

From quotation above, in the first George Orwell try to understanding what is socialism, before he try to give some critical to socialism.

Socialism means the overthrow of tyranny, at home as well as abroad. So long as you keep that fact well to the front, you will never be in much doubt as to who are your real supporters. As for minor differences–and the profoundest philosophical difference is

unimportant compared with saving the twenty million Englishmen whose bones are rotting from malnutrition–the time to argue about them is afterwards. (p.201)

Socialism can means as ideology which wish for materialized a society which stacked in a collective manner in order to be happiness society. Because of that, socialism emphasize the struggle on society. Socialism born as reaction to liberalism in 19th century. Besides of that, socialism appear as practice capitalism industry effects that improve from liberalism ideas. Karl Heindrich Marx (1818-1883) one of the shape famous socialism said on his book:

This school of Socialism dissected with great acuteness the contradictions in the conditions of modern production. It laid bare the hypocritical apologies of economists. It proved, incontrovertibly, the disastrous effects of machinery and division of labour; the concentration of capital and land in a few hands; overproduction and crises; it pointed out the inevitable ruin of the petty bourgeois and peasant, the misery of the proletariat, the anarchy in production, the crying inequalities in the distribution of wealth, the industrial war of extermination between nations, the dissolution of old moral bonds, of the old family relations, of the old nationalities. (Marx and Angel: 29: 1975)

From what Karl Marx expressed, we can argue that socialism will emerge from the historical necessities of capitalism which are considered obsolete and unsustainable from the internal contradictions arising from the development of the productive forces and technology. It is advances in production combined with old social relations with capitalism which will produce contradictions, and then lead to working class consciousness.

Via Socialist politics you can get in touch with the working-class intelligentsia, but they are hardly more typical than tramps or burglars. For the rest you can only mingle with the working class by staying in their houses as a lodger, which always has a dangerous resemblance to 'slumming'. (p,140-141)

A division in social society between the lower and upper classes in Orwell's time inspired him to understand the creation of a society, which is like constructing a Utopian society. They, the working class in particular appear to have touched Orwell, a compromise that the lower class England workers make in doing constant jobs without an advantage that will make their life prosperous in order to be able to fulfill their living needs. He claims that one of the things that England should do to build a stable society or rise from adversity is to implement socialism by restoring the economic system. Orwell indicated that the England people follow a socialist philosophy, one of which is to compare fascism to attempt and demonstrate how many people choose to be leftists, that the government that controls them and establishes a structure of England society is their freedom.

Further George Orwell described as follows:

And all the while everyone who uses his brain knows that Socialism, as a world-system and wholeheartedly applied, is a

way out. It would at least ensure our getting enough to eat even if it deprived us of everything else. Indeed, from one point of view, Socialism is such elementary common sense that I am sometimes amazed that it has not established itself already. (p. 154)

And everyone who uses his brain knows that socialism, as a world structure and implemented wholeheartedly, is a way out of it. And if it robbed us of anything else, it would at least guarantee that we had plenty to eat. Indeed, Socialism is from one point of view, such an elementary common sense that I am often surprised that it has not already developed itself.

George Orwell believes that one way to do by the British to realize a prosperous society or rose from adversity, by improving the economic system that established socialism. It lines with Atkins's statement in George Orwell (1971:199) that Orwell believed that Socialism was the only political system based on hope. All others were movements of despair and derived from disillusion.

Socialism means the overthrow of tyranny, at home as well as abroad. So long as you keep that fact well to the front, you will never be in much doubt as to who are your real supporters. As for minor differences–and the profoundest philosophical difference is unimportant compared with saving the twenty million Englishmen whose bones are rotting from malnutrition–the time to argue about them is afterwards. (p.201)

Socialists only claim that they can make the world better, not perfect any thinking socialist will admit that when economic justice has been achieved there will still be a major problem to be solved, that of man's place in the universe. In some ways, Socialism was as much a religious theory as an economic. But the average man is not going to think about religious or metaphysical problems while he is hungry or oppressed. It is all summed up in Marx's saying that after Socialism has arrived human history can begin (Atkins, 1971: 199-200). Thereby, the economic injustice will stop as soon as possible.

It has got to be brought home to the clerk, the engineer, the commercial traveller, the middle-class man who has 'come down in the world', the village grocer, the lowergrade civil servant, and all other doubtful cases that they are the proletariat, and that Socialism means a fair deal for them as well as for the navvy and the factory-hand. They must not be allowed to think that the battle is between those who pronounce their aitches and those who don't; for if they think that, they will join in on the side of the aitches. (p. 206)

The accountant, the mechanic, the company traveler, the middle-class guy who has come down to the world, the village grocer, the lower-grade civil servant, and any such questionable cases ought to be taken home that they are the proletariat, and that socialism entails a good deal for them as well as for the navy and the factory-hand. They must not be permitted to assume that there is a war between those who pronounce their paychecks and those who do not; for if they think so, they will join in on the side of the aitches.

> Yet I believe there is some hope that when Socialism is a living issue, a thing that large numbers of Englishmen genuinely care about, the class-difficulty may solve itself more rapidly than now seems thinkable. (p. 210)

In this case, in dealing with this issue, one of which is by accepting socialist philosophy, we can see George Orwell proposing a near solution to the England government. And if the upper-class society are more dependent on the government, they are seen as having influence and one of them is that they can spend and help improve the country's economic conditions. In this scenario, Orwell looks at those in the lower class who only work hard every day without incentives that will help their lives.

## CONCLUSIONS

*The Road To Wigan Pier is* a book which presents the social and political issues. This book describes the historical values. It generally describes condition of England in industrialization era. Broadly speaking, what George Orwell describes is a picture of an industry in which the presence of industrialization is marked by the discovery of machines as a tool that simplifies human work, from machines to factories emerging because of the increasingly massive production process, with the presence of a machine that made England the beginning industrial cities.

It can be concluded that in *The Road To Wigan Pier* the presence of industrialization in England and capitalism emerged as an economic ideology where the presence of capitalism freed everyone to carry out economic activities, although, in the end, the presence of capitalism gave rise to a class order in social conditions between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie so that there were criticism and a political movement called socialism which offered a new thought.

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# SOCIAL DEIXIS ANALYSIS IN *THE FINAL INTERVIEW WITH THE OBAMAS*

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## ABSTRACT

The final interview with Obama, as one of influential persons in the world, attracted many media to broadcast. His interview showed real-life interaction of a representative figure so that the way he used language is also representative. Specifically, this study aims at finding out the kinds of social deixis and to describe the function of social deixis in The Final Interview with the Obamas. The data are analyzed in a qualitative descriptive method to point out the phenomena of social deixis in the news as a part of daily life and since the collection of the data are mostly analyzed by using description and explanation form which focus on the characteristics, types, and the reason why the usage of social deixis is the main issues to be investigated. Based on the analysis of The Final Interview with The Obamas from the PeopleTV YouTube channel, it can be concluded that all types of social deixis according to Levinson's theory are found in the object of research. There are relational which manifested by the speaker and referent, the speaker and addressee, the speaker and bystander, and the speaker and setting. There is also absolute social deixis which is manifested by the authorized speaker, and the authorized recipient absolute social deixis. In addition, the three functions of social deixis are also found in the utterances in The Final Interview with The Obamas. Those are the social status differentiation function, politeness function, and social identity function.

**Keywords**: *Social Deixis; Interview; Pragmatics*

## INTRODUCTION

The final interview with Obama, as one of influential persons in the world, attracted many media to broadcast. His interview showed real-life interaction of a representative figure so that the way he used language is also representative. The use of social deixis is being the main issue to be investigated in this study since social deixis is a language phenomenon that cannot be avoided in everyday life including for Obama. Social deixis has a close relationship with social status and familiarity, which consist of a special expression of respect in language. It shows manners related to social culture relationships. It can be said that social deixis is an accurate way to describe the relationship between language and its context in the language structure.

Social deixis is a particular expression of respect in language. Deixis itself is a word to point out a reference to a word that varies depending on who is the speaker and what it points out, something that refers to a place, time, and thing (Purwo, 1990, p. 1). Many people do not realize how important it is to use the term for respect, whether to someone we know or to a stranger. In social life, it is crucial to respect other people when we are in a speech event. We as social living need to

appreciate others in communicating to create a good relationship with the person. An honorific is a way to give an appreciation or respect to other people in communication. The way which is called social deixis is discussed in a branch of pragmatics, the honorific that is a part of deixis (Levinson, 1983, p. 89).

People who are not aware of social deixis may be confused and causes misunderstanding when interacting, especially with people who have different social backgrounds. Therefore, this research chooses the social deixis to make people aware of the existence of the social expression of respect.

This research focuses on the analyzes of social deixis included in pragmatics study about kind of social deixis and its function with "*The Final Interview With The Obamas (Full Interview)*" by People TV YouTube Channel as the object of research. This research chooses "The Final Interview with the Obamas (Full Interview)" as the object of research. This research chooses the interview as the object because it encompasses the real-life interaction included conversations, without any manipulations. This research aims to find out the kind of social deixis and to describe the function of social deixis found in The Final Interview with the Obamas.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

Deixis is how to refer to something by using language which is only able to be interpreted according to the meaning referred to by the speaker and influenced by the situation of the conversation (Cahyono, 1995, p. 217). The term "deixis" comes from ancient Greek, which means pointing out, indicating, and showing something. According to Wijana, deixis is a reference from an inconsistent word to its references and changes (Wijana, 1996, p. 6). Deixis refers to the particular way in which certain linguistic expressions are interpreted depending on the context in which that particular linguistics expression is produced or interpreted. It refers to the need for contextual information on the phenomenon of how to understand the meaning of certain words and phrases in utterances.

Levinson stated that deixis is a reference through an expression whose interpretation is relative to the context of the utterance (Levinson, 1983, p. 54). A word can only be said as deixis when its meaning or reference depends on the accompanying context. In daily interactions, speakers cannot avoid using deixis in their utterances. Deixis is a way to point out a reference to a deictic expression that varies depending on who is the speaker and what it points out, such as the time and place, and thing referred, for example, the deictic expression "here," "there," "now." The use of these words has its own purpose and meaning for the speaker, who can only be interpreted based on the context in the utterance. It can be said that context is crucial so that communication between speakers and the addressee will be clear. Therefore, something that refers to particular cases, whether a place, time, and the thing, are called deixis (Purwo, 1990, p. 1).

Furthermore, Yule (Yule, 1996, p. 9) states, "They are among the first forms to be spoken by very young children and can be used to indicate people via person deixis ('me,' 'you'), or location via spatial deixis ('here' 'there') or time via temporal deixis ('now,' 'then')." All of the expressions depend on their interpretation and on the hearer and the speaker sharing the same context. Deixis, according to Levinson (Levinson, 1983, p. 62) is divided into five types; they are person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis. Person Deixis is the role of participants in the speech event in which utterance is delivered. It is divided into

three, the first person (*I*), the second person (*you*), and the third person (*She, He, It, and They*). Place deixis in English divided into the proximal terms (near from the speaker) are 'this,' 'here,' 'now', and the distal terms (away from the speaker) are 'that,' 'there,' 'then.

Deixis temporal or time deixis is usually encoded by the terms 'now,' 'then,' 'yesterday,' 'tomorrow' (Cummings, 2016, p. 154). Discourse deixis is able to be indicated by the usage of 'that' and 'this'.

### Social Deixis

Social deixis points out the social status gap between the speaker and the addressee. It concerns the utterance aspects as a reflection of certain reality about the social situation in a speech event. It encodes social relationships, whether direct or indirect references. Social deixis in pragmatics is a way to refer something concerning to a social situation, social identity, and social ranks influenced by the context in a speech event. According to Levinson, social deixis is related to the encoding of social differences relatives to a participant's role, especially social relationship aspects that occur between the speaker or addressee and several referents (Levinson, 1983, p. 63). Social deixis shows manners that relate to social culture. For this form of deixis, each selected morphemes would be associated with the social culture of the person participating in the speech event (Rachmanita, 2016, p. 22).

According to Levinson (Levinson, 1983, pp. 90-91) social deixis explains the relationship level between a person and the information with the two basic kinds of social deixis information, which are relational and absolute. Relational deixis refers to the deictic referent to some social referent characteristics apart from relative levels or deictic referent to the social relationship between speaker and addressee, for example, my wife, teacher, brother, father, etc. The relational deixis is manifested by these relationships:

1. Speaker and referent (referent honorific)

   Referent honorific concerns to point out the speaker's appreciation to the referent. It concerns giving honor to someone that is being talked about only by referring to the target of respect it can be expressed.

2. Speaker and addressee (addressee honorific)

   This form of social deixis is formed to be used to refer the differences towards the addressee by the speaker. It can be conveyed without any direct references. It is to give an honor or respect toward the addressee. It is directly conveyed without having to be referenced. For example, the use of *Mr., Mrs., Brother,* and *You* have also shown a sense of respect to the spokesperson despite the respect without referring to the name of the person (Levinson, 1983, p. 90).

3. Speaker and bystander (bystander or audience honorifics)

   The speaker and bystander form refer to the unaddressed participants. It is the form that is used by the speaker to show respect to the audience, including the participant who has a role as an audience and non-participant over hearers. It implies that although not involved directly in any speech event, someone or any certain group is greeted by the speaker. For instance, the usage of a certain language is called "father-in-law" or "sister-inlaw" found in the Australian Aboriginal language. It is a special 'avoidance' language register that is used in front of relatives.

4. Speaker and setting (formality levels or social activity) This kind of form is about a relation between the speaker and the speech event. In other words, the

speaker uses more formal language or adapts to the situation to create honorifics and respect for the addressee. The difference between social level and politeness in using language is the function of this form. Many European languages have distinct register informal occasions, for example, *eat* become *dine*, etc.

The other type of social deixis is absolute. Absolute social deixis describes the deixis reference, which is usually expressed in a certain form of address, which does not include any ranking comparison between the speaker and the addressee. Absolute deixis is a deixis form that is not related to the relationship but more absolute, such as "Your Majesty," "Mr. President," "Your Honor." This type of social deixis is divided into two forms, as follows:

1. Authorized Speaker

   According to Levinson, this kind of absolute social deixis is a form of honorific which is limited to the authorized speaker (Levinson, 1983, p. 91). For example, as a form of honorifics, which is reserved for a particular speaker where we are able to speak as an authorized speaker.

2. Authorized Recipient

   The authorized recipient is a form to give the honor to authorize the recipient by the speaker. Title or honorary degree is usually addressed to the authorized recipient to point out position, occupation, or profession. There are many languages reserved to the authorized recipient, such as *Your Majesty, Your Honor*, and so on.

   Moreover, according to Levinson (Levinson, 1983, pp. 91-92) social deixis shows manners and social status, which relate social deixis to the social culture; it is used differently in a formal setting in most languages. Levinson adds that formality can best be seen when viewed as involving relations between the participant's roles and situations. In a language with honorifics, honorifics concord is not always able to be used formally without referring to socially deictic values of particular morphemes. For this form of deixis, each selected morphemes would be associated with the social culture of the person participating in the speech event. Therefore, the social deixis is the usage of language relevant to the politeness, cultural ethic, and the norms prevailing in the society. The type of language chosen is in accordance with some aspect of the participant's socio-cultural aspect involved in the speech event. Furthermore, based on the explanation above, the functions of social deixis are as follows:

1. Social status differentiation

Social deixis as a status differentiation is to distinguish the social status of a participant. Formal language is usually used to encode a social status differentiation between people with different social ranks in a speech event. For example, when a student calls the teacher by deictic expression *Prof*, it encodes that the teacher has higher education by knowing title *Prof* is usually used to people who have higher education.

2. Politeness

The politeness function is usually used to respect participants. For instance, the teacher in a school is called Mr. or Miss to show respect and manners as politeness.

3.  Social identity

Social deixis, as a social identity, encodes the identification of the speaker or addressee. For example, when a speaker is addressing the phrase *young boy*, it indicates that the deictic expression refers to the younger person than the speaker.

**METHOD**

The data are analyzed in a qualitative descriptive method. According to Dane, "Descriptive research involves attempting to estimate the strength or intensity of a behavior or the relation between two behaviors." (Dane, 1990). Descriptive research involves a collection of techniques used to specify, delineate, or describe a naturally occurring phenomenon without experimental manipulation. The qualitative research is used with the aim to point out the phenomena of social deixis in the news as a part of daily life and since the collection of the data are mostly analyzed by using description and explanation form which focus on the characteristics, types, and the reason why the usage of social deixis is the main issues to be investigated.

The utterances from the object of research which consists of social deixis are purposively selected to be used as the research data. The technique of collecting data are download the video from PeopleTV YouTube Channel titled "The Final Interview with the Obamas (Full Interview)", watch the video, transcribe the data into written form, read the data carefully, and highlight the utterances that occur in the video that contains social deixis, then classified the data and applying theory related to the research's purpose. The technique of analyzing data are identifying and classifying the types and the function of social deixis found in the object.

**FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS**

*Relational Social Deixis*
The relational social deixis found in the object of research are analyzed as follow:

*1. Speaker and referent (referent honorific)*

Male interviewer : "This is it! the last time People magazine will sit down with President Barack Obama and First Lady
**Michelle Obama** at the White House."

The male interviewer opens the session of the interview. He says that this interview will be the last time they sit down with Obama and Michelle at the White House as the President and First Lady. The video shows behind the scene of the interview while the interviewer talks to the audience.

The social deixis expression "Michelle Obama" occurs in the utterance, which the interviewer utters. It refers to the addressee, who is the speaker talked to. The speaker greets Michelle by using "Michelle Obama", the name Obama itself is the last name of her husband's name, Barack Obama. In society, the usage of the husband's last name replaces the wife's previous surname is called a family name or surname which a woman adopts after her marriage. In this case, Obama's last name replaces Michelle's last name from "Michelle LaVaughn Robinson" to "Michelle Obama" which encodes that Michelle is Barack Obama's wife. He uses

the social deixis expression to respect and honor the referent that is being discussed (Levinson, 1983). Thus, the social deixis expression is included in the speaker and referent social deixis.

## 2. Speaker and addressee (addressee honorific)

Male interviewer : "Here it is. People at the White House with the
**Obamas**, the final interview."

The utterance is uttered by the male interviewer to the audience as a sign that the interview has begun. He says that this interview will be the final interview with the Obamas in the White House.

The word "Obamas" is uttered by the interviewer that is targeted to the interviewee. It is a pronoun of a family name by adding "s" without an apostrophe at the end of the name is indicated as a social deixis expression. The deictic expression "the Obamas" refers to Barack Obama's family or the interviewee of the interview. Therefore, it is included in speaker and addressee or addressee honorific relational social deixis because it points out respect from the speaker to the addressee. In line with Levinson who argues that speaker and addressee relational social deixis concerns to give honor toward the addressee without any direct references (Levinson, 1983).

## 3. Speaker and bystander (bystander or audience honorifics)

Michelle : "We survived, and **our kids**, we're here."

The utterance occurs in the first preview of the interview. It is the first utterance that Michelle uttered in the interview. Michelle and Barack Obama are sitting on a red couch.

The social deixis expression 'our kids' occurs in the utterance uttered by Michelle Obama. The phrase "our kids" refers to Michelle as the speaker and Obama's daughters who are not in the speech event. Therefore, the social deixis expression is included in the speaker and bystander relational social deixis because the speaker intended to honor someone who is not a participant in the interview (Levinson, 1983).

## 4. Speaker and setting (formality levels or social activity)

Michelle : "Yeah, I mean, you know, there are so many surreal powerful moments, you know, watching my mother transition into this house, knowing where she comes from a **working-class**, even poorer working-class, upbringing to seeing her standing on the Truman balcony and representing this country as the first grandmother."

The utterance occurred when Michelle Obama was talking about her mother. She told the audience how glad she was to see her mother, who does not come from the upper class, could be in the White House.

The phrase "working-class" refers to those engaged in waged or salaried labor. "Working class" is classified as Households with incomes between $10,000 and $20,000, and those with incomes under $20,000 are "poor" (B.Hill, 1987). This utterance is uttered by Michelle Obama, which refers to her mother. The phrase "working-class" is a social deixis expression used to adapt to the formal situation to create honorifics and respect. In Levinson, speaker and setting social deixis implies the relation of the participant with the speech event to create honorifics to the addressee (Levinson, 1983). Hence, this social deixis expression is included in the speaker and setting relational social deixis.

**Absolute Social Deixis**

The absolute social deixis found in the object of research are analyzed as follow:

1. *Authorized Speaker*

   Barack Obama : "I try to do my best as a **Dad** to have that intergenerational relationship for them to be with their grandma, the same way they were on 74th St. Euclid in the Southland South Shore neighborhood where her mom's house and where Michelle grew up."

   In the second interview, the male interviewer asked Obama about his mother-in-law, and he tried his best as a dad to have an intergenerational relationship for his daughters the same way they were in their previous environment where Michelle and her mother grew up.

   There is a social deixis expression uttered by Barack Obama as the speaker to interviewers as the addressee in the utterance. The social deixis "dad" is used as an intimate greeting given by children to their male parent to show their family relationship. The speaker uses the social deixis expression to target himself as a father of his daughters. Levinson states that an authorized speaker is a kind of social deixis that is absolute to limit to the authorized speaker (Levinson, 1983). Therefore, the social deixis expression is categorized as the authorized speaker absolute social deixis.

2. *Authorized Recipient*

   Male interviewer : "This is it! the last time People magazine will sit down with **President Barack Obama** and **First Lady Michelle Obama** at the White House."

   The male interviewer opens the session of the interview. He says that this interview will be the last time they sit down with Obama and Michelle at the White House as the President and First Lady. The video shows behind the scene of the interview while the interviewer talks to the audience.

   The social deixis expressions "President Barack Obama" and "First Lady Michelle" occurs in the utterance, which is uttered by the interviewer. Those refer to the addressee, who is the speaker talked to. The term 'President' is an honorary degree to point out a position, occupation, or profession that is given to a person

who is the elected head of a republic. Meanwhile, the term 'First Lady' is an honorary degree in society that is given to the wife of the president. In this case, the title "President" refers to Barack Obama, and "First lady" refers to Barack Obama's wife named Michelle. Thus, the social deixis expression is included in the authorized recipient absolute social deixis because it gives the honor to authorize the recipient by the speaker (Levinson, 1983).

### *Function of Social Deixis*

### 1. *Social status differentiation*
Seble : "Hi **President** Obama and Michelle, It's Seble from Brooklyn. Are you going to have a big party before you leave the office? If so, could I come?"

In this session of interview, Michelle and Obama are asked to answer a question from a video that was sent by a kid. Michelle and Obama watch the video from a kid named Seble from Brooklyn. She asks them about a big party that they might hold before they leave the office, and she also asks them permission whether she could come or not.

The speaker, Seble greets Obama with his title "President Obama." The social deixis expression "President Obama" has a function of social status differentiation. It refers to the addressee, who is the speaker talked to. Based on the context, even though Seble is just a little girl, she uses the title 'president' to Barack Obama because she wants to respect and encode a social status differentiation between them who has a different social rank as a citizen and a President (Levinson, 1983).

### 2. *Politeness*
Male interviewer      : "**Mrs. Obama**, you famously said last summer..."
Michelle      : "I wake up every morning in a house that was built by slaves."

The conversation happens at the beginning of the interview. The male interviewer opens the interview session by showing Michelle Obama's video giving a speech in front of the American people. She talks to the audience about how they are in the White House and how she wakes up every morning in a house built by slaves.

The Male interviewer greets Michelle with the social deixis expression "Mrs. Obama". He chooses the formal language to speak with the addressee by using the social deixis expression "Mrs. Obama" to respect the wife of Barack Obama named Michelle in the speech event. In society, the usage of the husband's last name replaces the wife's previous surname is called a family name or surname, which a woman adopts after her marriage. The expression shows respect and manners to greet a married woman. Thus, the social deixis expression has a function as politeness (Levinson, 1983).

*3. Social identity*

Female interviewer    : "They talked to us about everything from watching their girls grow up in that fishbowl but also the relationship that the president developed with his **mother-in-law**."

The interviewers are talking in turn about the summary of the interview and the guests, Barack Obama and Michelle, in the beginning session of the interview. The female interviewer herself talks to the audience that in the interview, Obama and Michelle talk about everything, especially their family, to the interviewers.

The social deixis expressions "their girls" and "his mother-in-law" occurs in the utterance, which has a function as social identity. The speaker uses the social deixis expression to identify the referent identity (Levinson, 1983). The word "girls" refers to Obama and Michelle's daughters, Sasha and Malia, and the word "mother-in-law" is a parent who has a legal affinity with another by being the parent of the other's spouse. In other words, the motherin-law is the mother of someone's husband or wife. In this case, the "motherin-law" refers to Michelle's mother named Marian Robinson.

## CONCLUSIONS

In this research, the data are categorized and described according to their respective kind of social deixis by using Levinson's theory, namely, relational and absolute social deixis. Based on the analysis of The Final Interview with The Obamas from the PeopleTV YouTube channel, it can be concluded that all types of social deixis according to Levinson's theory are found in the object of research. There are utterances that contain relational social deixis which manifested by the speaker and referent (referent honorifics), the speaker and addressee (addressee honorifics), the speaker and bystander (bystander honorifics), and the speaker and setting (formality levels or social activity). There are also found utterances that contain absolute social deixis which is manifested by the authorized speaker, and the authorized recipient absolute social deixis.

In addition, the three functions of social deixis are also found in the utterances in The Final Interview with The Obamas. Those are the social status differentiation function, politeness function, and social identity function.

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# STRUGGLE AGAINST HEGEMONY IN THE ADVENTURES OF HUCKLEBERRY FINN AND THE KITE RUNNER

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## ABSTRACT

Novels *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* written by Mark Twain and *The Kite Runner* written by Khaled Hosseini have similarities in describing struggle against hegemony. The term of "hegemony" is related to a domination of dominant group to subordinate group through agreement. In addition, this hegemony can also include physical violence to strengthen the domination. Meanwhile the term "Struggle" means that there are also resistances against the hegemony. These two novels were analyzed by comparative literature theory by Susan Basnett and Antoni Gramsci's theory about hegemony. Focus of this research is how the writers describe hegemony and counter hegemony in social environment through literary work. This research aims to describe hegemony from dominant group to subordinate group in several kinds such as culture, ideology, intellectual and moral leadership, and state. This research also describes about several resistances, such as active, passive, and humanistic resistance. The result of this research is that there are similarities and differences of hegemony and counter hegemony based on state of factor of American and Afghanistan. The similarities can be found in the struggle, such as passive and humanistic resistance. Meanwhile for the difference in hegemony, the novel The Kite Runner includes physical hegemony through war and assassination. For the difference in struggle, The Kite Runner provide an active resistance toward a dominant group.

**Keywords**: *Hegemony; Counter Hegemony; Comparative Literature*

## INTRODUCTION

This topic of this paper about struggle against hegemony is described in two novels, namely, novel *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* and *The Kite Runner*. Novel *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* (1884) is an American literary work which presents a portrayal of boyhood and social condition in America (Britannica, 2019). Social condition in America portrays about domination of white people toward black people. It is written by Mark Twain and published for the first time in 1884s in England and then in 1885s in America. Meanwhile novel *The Kite Runner* (2003) is written by Khaled Hosseini which is published in 2003s, America. It portrays about domination of Pashtun towards Haza. From those two works can also be figured out a same portrayal of socail condition such as hegemony and counter hegemony. In the message which is conveyed by the writers, those two novels are written in style of adventure and struggle for life based on children friendship.

Furthermore, hegemony is a type of leadership after domination. Hegemony is caused by the effort from the ruler to enlarge his authority and domination through society. This is happened because domination only creates a stability and

safety above people's suffering. Then, domination can't occur continuously because ordinary people can't make any resistance for it because of lack of the power. And hegemony as a second type of supremacy leads a group not only for domination or oppression but also moral and intellectual leadership (Hendarto, 1993). Because this leadership type creates such a negotiation that make an intellectual and moral approval on social and political order. Consensus is an important part of hegemony because it is an alternative for dominating and controlling, instead of oppressing other social class. Gramsci added in (Suyitno, 2014), hegemony is a construct for domination where a ruler class use its social and leadership authority against lower class with a combination between unaware and aware consensus. For example, hegemony directly or indirectly goes into the cognitive structures of the society. So, hegemony drives people to view and value social problems in the determined framework.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

Literature is a media for the writer to express his experience and view about social condition through language. It means that the writer creates a literary work based on a social condition and represent it with a new world. The writer tries to describe a reality by his creative idea on works as the view of some problems happened in the time and place, he lived. A relationship between literary work and reality comes because literary work was born from the idea owned by writer when he has encountered phenomena or realities (Abrams, 1976). For instance, the social problem manifested in conflict, racism, and slavery is caused by hegemony of social group. Thus, the hegemony problem itself have to be solved around the social community in order to make a good social order and remove discrimination between people.

The story from people presents an actual condition after colonialism phase. The creation of new state or country cannot be separated by leadership and authorization to make the rule and also social arrangement. Then, some problems come from them who want to take that position as a leader and make them as a high social class. The effect from this is the existence of subordinate class who have a discomfort of their life. Injustice becomes clear when the ruler class make the regulation which don't appropriate a multi ethnic or race environment.

Besides that, this power become stronger when the ruler class imply the purpose of their power by leadership through a hegemony. So, if the colonialism gets their leadership by many oppressions or violence to dominate people, hegemony has reached a schematic version of the domination. The power of leadership goes through in social aspects such as culture, ideology, intellectual and moral. Even though there is still a practice that is supported by state law and enforcement. There are some novels portray about this condition especially in a dilemmatic version of the writer to respond about the actual condition around his life. The description of the struggle as an opposition to a conservative view often emerges in literary work. The idea conveyed in literature provides some ways to get a human's freedom inside the injustice through the hegemony in social reality.

The concept of hegemony is subdivided to four elements (Yusuf, 2017):
1. Culture, means a material power that has a significant effect for society.
2. Ideology, means an idea system that is based on the way of human's life in a particular period and place.

3. Intellectual moral and leadership, means those who organize the community in the social environment.
4. State, means the integration between civil society and political society.

To resist that hegemony, two writers show the struggle against hegemony. It means that the struggle refers to how the people deny all kinds of hegemony that happens around them. This struggle includes the opposite idea towards dominant idea that is supported by society's approval. Besides that, the struggle needs a support from other institutions inside society to create and maintain alliance system in the political and ideological contest. To bring out this counter, the people should use their consciousness of their subordination. According to Patria in (Wiharjo, 2018), Gramsci states that consciousness is an important thing to arise struggle against dominant class. In order to make revolution existed, the society should take an action. But before that happen, they should know about the essence and situation of their existence in the system that is being lived.

In the literary work, the struggle can be manifested in various ways based on the historical context of behavioral, background, and the motive of characters. That struggle may be appropriated with the consciousness from each character that they should encounter the dominant class. According to (Wiharjo, 2018) There are three types of this struggle;

1. Active resistance, means the resistance is related to the act of resistance with a confrontation towards the ruling class and an attitude or action that is not appropriated with the ruling class' desire.
2. Passive resistance, means not to do the mainstream's desire or do a negative thing which can be a self-harm as a form of protest against that mainstream domination of hegemony.
3. Humanistic Resistance, an alternative contemplation for people to value whether the hegemony is right or wrong.

**METHOD**

According to (Creswell, 2014),research design gives a specific direction for the researchers in the process of inquiry in quantitative, qualitative, and mixed methods. Then, this research is a qualitative research which uses descriptive analysis method. It means that the researcher will use this qualitative method to describe the facts of the data and analyze them (Ratna, 2006). In other hands, this research will not use the form of numerical figures, but the form of descriptions. Cresswell continued in , (Azizah, 2019) qualitative methods relate to certain process of studying and understanding a social and humanity problem, based on words conducted in a natural setting that can make a picture and detailed views that are conveyed by informants. This research uses a source of main data from the first novel book entitled *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* which is published by Gramedia Pustaka Utama in Jakarta, in 2018. This book of novel contains 434 pages in 43 chapters. Then, the second book novel is entitled *The Kite Runner* which is published by Bloomsbury Publishing in London in 2007. This book contains 324 pages with 25 chapters. The primary data of this research is element of hegemony includes culture, ideology, intellectual and moral leadership, and state. Beside that the researcher also take the kind of counter hegemony such as

active, passive, and humanistic resistance as primary data. Furthermore, other informations from web, article, and news are used as secondary data.

With that method, the researcher intends to find the historical contexts of each novel based on some expressions or dialogues from characters that lead to the main topic. So, it can be figured out the influence of literary work which can be a media for society for conveying their ideas about social problem. Especially in the place, where the domination will be larger if hegemony is carried out by ruler. And in this case, literature can be a new idea or a counter of hegemony which protects the rights of subaltern.

## FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

There are similarities and differences in the novel *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* and *The Kite Runner* related to the main topic of hegemony and counter hegemony.

### Similarities Hegemony between the novel The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn and The Kite Runner.

In this discussion, the researcher will explain about the similarities of hegemony in the two novels. This hegemony becomes the main discussion because the two novels discuss the history of their social environment. The writer's awareness of social phenomena is presented in both two works. Hegemony is the domination of a dominant group over a subordinate. In this discussion of hegemony, the two writer describe social phenomena with their creative ideas. However, there is a relationship that influences the creation of literary works in the discussion of this hegemony.

*Religion as a Cultural Hegemony*

The first aspect that will be discussed is about the similarities in the novels *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* and *The Kite Runner*. Culture becomes an important part in explaining hegemony in these two novels. And the most important aspect is religion. In *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*, Huck Finn is a child who is taught about belief in God and the rules he must follow. In addition, Khaled Hosseini also portrays religion as a main factor of cultural hegemony in *The Kite Runner*. Through the main character Amir, is someone who also knows about religion and its rules through his teacher. Through this religious role, Huck Fin and Amir came to know that a person has principles in his life. But in practice, these two novels explain that religion is a tool for the domination of the dominant class. Slavery in America and the massacre of the Hazara in Afghanistan are caused by wrong religious interpretation among the social system. Religion is a system of rules that should be the basis of humanity. But in both novels, religion supports the domination which can emerge an inhumane systems and rules.

In the novel *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*, Huck Finn becomes the main character who must struggle in his consciousness and way of thinking. His decision to free Jim from slavery was in contrast to the Christian teachings he received. So he had to think of himself as a despicable and sinful Abolitionist. Likewise with Amir in the novel The Kite Runner, when he intend to free and adopt Sohrab, Hassan's son, people who take the Sunni Islam consider Amir an

despicable person because he went from America to Afghanistan only to free Hazara who is a Shi'a Muslim.

In South American society, religious rules are very important to strengthen the superstructure in the social environment. And one of the things that maintain it is religion. In the novel The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn society is forbidden to steal other people's property. That is right, but the meant of "property" there is including slaves. So, this makes Huck Finn guilty because he has decided to help Jim when he meets Jim on Jackson Island. Whereas at the beginning of the story, it is stated that Jim is Miss Watson's slave. From here, it indicates that Jim is considered as a property byher. Meanwhile, Miss Watson is the one who educates Huck Finn to be a good and moral human being. So, Huck's decision violates the moral rule because Huck repays Miss Watson's kindness with a bad deed. As in the quote:

> The more I studied about this the more my conscience went to grinding me, and the more wicked and low-down and ornery I got to feeling. And at last, when it hit me all of a sudden that there was the plain hand of Providence slapping me in the face and letting me know my wickedness was being watched all the time from up there in heaven, whilst I was stealing a poor old woman's nigger that hadn't ever done me no harm (Twain, p. 318).

From this quote, it shows that Huck Finn feels guilty because he has violated religious rules. This guilt then arises along the way. Huck often thinks that he should return Jim to his owner. But on the other hand, Huck also thinks that Jim should be free because he was mistreated by his master. So this caused a conflict in Jim's mind, and he almost wanted to return Jim to Miss Watson with a letter. But finally he was able to endure it all and freed Jim.

This cultural hegemony in form of religion can also be found in the novel The Kite Runner. In this novel, Khaled Hosseini shows that religion is a determinant of one social class. The Pashtuns who are the dominant group believe in Sunni Islam and the Hazaras as subordinates believe in Shia Islam. So here, religion is the separator between the two. Amir, one of the Pashtuns, thought that he could not be a Hassan's friend because he was part of the Hazara. This happens because of the cultural system of the people who are proud of Pashtuns, so that, other groups have different class in the social environment.

Pashtuns have honor in society because they are the majority in Afghanistan and Hazaras do not have that because they are a minority. This honor can be seen from Amir's luxurious life while Hassan is a poor person. In addition, history shows that Pashtuns are Sunni Muslims while the Hazaras are Shi'a Muslims. So that, the dominance of Sunni Islam over Shi'a continues in Amir and Hassan life. As in the following quote:

> The book said part of the reason Pashtuns had oppressed the Hazaras was that Pashtuns were Sunni Muslims, while Hazaras were Shi'a. (Hosseini, p. 8)

> Then it is strengthened by the following quote:
> Never mind any of those things. Because history isn't easy to overcome. Neither is religion. In the end, I was a Pashtun and he was Hazara, I was Sunni and he was Shi'a, and nothing was ever going to change that. Nothing. (Hosseini, p. 22)

*Racism and Racial Prejudice as an Ideological Hegemony*

Then, the second similarity in hegemony is in ideologi. This ideology is in the form of racial prejudice. In the novel The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn, racial prejudicism becomes the ideology of white people in South America. They assumed that every black person was a slave. Black people are often considered to commit bad deeds such as stealing. As in the following quote, where Pap thinks that freeing black people is a mistake because they will have a chance to steal:

> Here's a govment that calls itself a govment, and let's on to be a govment, and thinks it is a govment, and yet's got to set stock-still for six whole months before it can take a hold of a prowling, thieving, infernal, white-shirted free nigger, and-". (Twain, p. 50)

Furthermore, another quote shows that black people can be scapegoated in murder cases because society believe that black people are murderers. As in the following quote:

> "Most everyone thought it at first. He'll never know how night he came to getting lynched. But before night they changed around and judged it was done by runaway nigger named Jim." (Twain, p. 93)

This quote is taken from Huck Finn assasination mistery which left everyone confused. They assume that Huck's father was the one who killed him. But then, because Jim ran away when Huck Finn was killed, people changed their minds and thought that Jim had killed Huck Finn. Even though the public has not found any evidence to make Jim as a suspect.

In the novel The Kite Runner, Khaled Hosseini describes that Hazara are a not accepted by Pashtun society because they are trying to steal Pashtun dominance in Afghanistan itself. Beside that, they think that Hazara are not part of the original Afghanistan's society and even they are garbage. As in the following quote:

> "Like pride in your people, your customs, your language. Afghanistan is like a beautiful mansion littered with garbage, and someone has to take out the garbage. (Hosseini, p. 249)

*Intellectual and Moral Leadership*

Then, the third is intellectual and moral leadership. Hegemony is an act of domination supported by the role of intellectual and moral leaders in society. Both of these novels portrays intellectual and moral roles both through school and parents. In the novel The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn, Huck Finn becomes an intellectual when he is under the care of Miss Watson and Widow Douglas. As in the following quote:

> I had been to school most all the time and could spell and read and write just a little, and could say the multiplication table up to six times seven is thirty-five, and I don't reckon I could ever get any further than that if I was to live forever. (Twain, p. 32)

It is the same with Amir, as Pashtun, he has the opportunity to go to school, in contrast to Hassan. As in the following quote:

When I was in fifth grade, we had a mullah who taught us about Islam. His name was Mullah Fatiullah Khan, a short, stubby man with a face full of acne scars and a gruff voice. He lectured us about the virtues of zakat and the duty of hadj; he taught us the intricacies of performing the five daily namaz prayers, and made us memorize verses from the Koran-and though he never translated the words for us, he did stress, sometimes with the help of a stripped willow branch, that we had to pronounce the Arabic words correctly so God would hear us better. (Hosseini, p. 14)

### *Differences Hegemony between the novel The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn and The Kite Runner*

Besides the similarity, the researcher also find the differences of hegemony. This difference is portrayed on the background of state from two novels. Where the novel *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* portrays South American Society meanwhile *The Kite Runner* portrays about Afghanistan society.

*State of South America and The Legality of Slavery*

One of the main things that Mark Twain shows in the novel The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn is about slavery in South America. Slavery is considered legal and justified by society. The legality is described by Mark Twain through the documents that must be owned by an owner in order to get an ownership rights. As in the following quote:

Maybe you can get him to believe that Jim is your nigger-some idiots don't require documents-leastways I've heard there's such down South here. (Twain, p. 325)

This slavery was practiced by white Americans who had plantations for production to African-American ethnics. The physical characteristic of these people is having black skin. These black people were transported by the British colonies to America several hundred years before this novel was created. This slavery emerged in 1619 and referred to the "New World" in the history of slavery in the United States. At the time, British ships stopped in Virginia were carrying about 20 slaves to British colonial territory on the land of America. The slaves were then exchanged for food by local entrepreneurs who had settled in America (Nugraha, 2020).

Then, slavery became a normal thing in South America, especially for entrepreneurs or nobles who wanted workers with minimal wages. There were nobles or rich people who owned a lot of farmland and slaves, they were the Grangerford and Silas Phelps families. As in the quote showing slavery on the Grangerford estate

The old gentlemen owned a lot of farms and over a hundred niggers. (Twain, p. 165)

Of course, as an aristocrat he had a lot of land and money. Therefore he had many slaves to work on his land. Even those slaves were distributed to their children, like Buck. The slave was worked to serve them. As in the following quote: "Each person had their own nigger to wait on them-Buck too" (Twain, p. 165).

Beside Grangerford family, there is also Silas Phelps who owns a cotton farm. As in the following quote: "Phelps' was one of these little one-horse cotton plantation, and they all look alike." (Twain, p. 326)

On the Phelps estate, Huck describes the existence of slavery and the differences between the lives of white and black people. As in the following quote:

> big double log-house for the white folks-hewed logs, with the chinks stopped up with mud or mortar, and these mud-stripes been whitewashed some time or another; round-log kitchen, with a big broad, open but roofed passage joining it to the house; log smoke-house back of the kitchen there little log nigger-cabbins in a row t'other side the smoke-house. (Twain, p. 327)

Then, the slaves were employed and not paid by them. And sometimes, the slaves get bad treatment from their owner. Of course, this creates class dominance in society which shows the supremacy of white people over other ethnic or race around them

*Taliban's domination in Afghanistan*

The Taliban domination in Afghanistan did not make things any better after conflicts happened in the previous years. Precisely with their presence in the leadership, they strengthen their power by practicing hegemony. The hegemony that is carried out is in the state order. In the concept of hegemony, the state includes two things, the first is civil society and the second is political society. On the other hand, civil society condition in Afghanistan is getting worse. Social problems such as poverty, sexual assaut, and murder happen again. In fact, the establishment of the Taliban was based on efforts to stop the conflicts and apply Islamic rules. But in reality, civil society often suffers, especially for the Hazaras.

The majority of Taliban is Pashtun. Therefore, they slowly strengthened their power through the killing of ethnic Hazara which is named as "ethnic cleansing". One quote shows: "And two years later, in 1998, they massacred the Hazaras in Mazar-i-Sharif." (Hosseini, p. 187)

Killing was done by Taliban soldiers, is a reflection of political society. Then, that act had frightened civil society. The practice of murder occurs everywhere and innocent people become victims. As Rahim Khan described it when he told Amir:

> Alas the Afghanistan of our youth is long dead. Kindness is gone from the land and you cannot escape the killings. Always the killings. In Kabul, fear is everywhere, in the streets, in the stadium, in the markets, it is a part of our lives here, Amir agha. (Hosseini, p. 189)

Then, the political society is portrayed in Assef character. Since childhood, Assef was proud of Hitler and he wanted to be an influential person in Afghanistan. The reason Assef admire Hitler was because he could make Germany clear from Jews ethnic. In this context, he thinks that the Pashtuns should be able to control Afghanistan. Assef considers Afghanistan to be the land only for the Pashtuns and the Hazaras are just the group that pollutes Afghanistan. As in the following quote:

> I am going to have a little chat with him, man to man, mard to mard. Tell him what I told my mother. About Hitler. Now, there was a leader. A great leader. A man with vision. I'll tell Daoud Khan to remember that if they had let Hitler finish what he had started, the world be a better place now. (Hosseini, p. 35)

The quote ilustrates that since childhood, Assef had admired Hitler because he could lead and make his country better. Unlike in Afghanistan, which has experienced many conflicts as if there is not a leader.

And when Assef grew up, he decided to join Taliban. He made that decision because he wanted to revenge Hazaras. He considers that the pain he got when the communist invasion is a bad memory. Because, the invasion was supported by the Pharcami group, which was mostly ethnic Uzbek and Hazara. As in the following quote:

> Every night the commandant, a half-Hazara, half-Uzbek thing who smelled like a rotting donkey, would have one of the prisoners dragged out of the cell and he'd beat him until sweat poured from his fat face. (Hosseini, p. 247)

The Pharcami is a socialist group trying to abolish the capitalists. It means, that group is trying to eliminate rich people who are mostly Pashtuns, such as the Assef family. Many Pashtuns were kidnapped and get jailed. Assef explains in a quote:

> Not that it was a mystery; everyone knew the communist had no class. They came from poor families with no name. The same dogs who weren't fit to lick my shoes before the Shorawi came were now ordering me at gunpoint, Parchami flag on their lapels, making their little point about the fall of bourgeoisie and acting like they were the ones with class. It was happening all over: Round up the rich, throw them in jail, make an example for the comrades. (Hosseini, p. 247)

That is a portrayal of Afghanistan when it was ruled by the Communists in 1980s. To prevent this, Assef as a Taliban soldier thought that they were garbage that made the land of Afghanistan dirty. For that reason, whoever Pashtun who feels he was born in Afghanistan must defend his country from these criminals. As in the following quote:

> "Like pride in your people, your customs, your language. Afghanistan is like a beautiful mansion littered with garbage, and someone has to take out the garbage. (Hosseini, p. 249)

### *Similarities Struggle between the novel The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn and The Kite Runner*

Counter hegemony is an effort to resist the hegemony of the dominant class. From these two novels, the writers show their ideas to resist hegemony in social evironment. The main character of two novels, Huck and Amir struggle for their social change in their environment. In this case, Huck struggle to save Jim from slavery and Amir try to save Hassan's family from violence. So, there are two kinds of counter hegemony that are similar between one to another novel.

#### *Passive Resistance*

In the first novel, Huck Finn rescues Jim into free state. This was done, because Huck don't want Jim to get inhumane treatment from the owner. The resistance was done by escaping on a raft floating down the Mississippi River. In this adventure, Huck and Jim gain freedom through life on a raft. Even though Jim was arrested again at Phelps' farm, Huck was able to save Jim again until he was finally free. So through this event, Mark Twain only shows passive resistance from Huck

Finn and Jim because both of them don't want to hurt themselves from the domination of Huck's guardians and Jim's owner. As in the following quote:

> I laid there in the grass and the cool shade thinking about things, and feeling rested and ruther comfortable and satisfied. (Twain, p. 64)

This is similar to novel *The Kite Runner*. What Amir did to Hassan in flying a kite is a passive counter hegemony. In this kite fighting culture, Amir and Hassan can play together regardless of ethnicity or religion issue. Because after Afghanistan was controlled by the Taliban, the kite culture was abolished because it was not in appropriated with Islamic culture. But it is a way of Taliban to maintain its power through Islamic law. As in the following quote:

> I had never seen so many people on our street. Kids were flinging snowballs, squabbling, chasing one another, giggling. Kite fighters were huddling with their spool holders, making lastminute preparations. From adjacent streets, I could hear laughter and chatter. Already, rooftops were jammed with spectators reclining in lawn chairs, hot tea steaming from thermoses, and the music of Ahmad Zahir blaring from cassette players. The immensely popular Ahmad Zahir had revolutionized Afghan music and outraged the purists by adding electric guitars, drums, and horns to the traditional tabla and harmonium; on stage or at parties, he shirked the austere and nearly morose stance of older singers and actually smiled when he sang--sometimes even at women. (Hosseini, p. 53)

*Humanistic Resistance*
Humanistic resistance is also found on both two novels. The humanist resistance is in form of friendship between the people from different classs. In the first novel, Huck saves Jim because he feels sorry if Jim gets bad treatment from his owner. Besides, Huck thinks that Jim is a good and smart black person. This portrays that Huck disagrees with the South American view that black people are bad people. In addition, in his adventures with Jim, Huck once lost Jim. From that, Huck felt that he had lost someone precious. As in the following quote:

> Jim was gone! I set up a shout-and then another-and then another one; and run this way and that in the woods, whooping and screeching; but it warn't no use-old Jim was gone. Then I set down I cried; I couldn't help it. (Twain, p. 315)

That Huck's intention to save Jim was genuine. He wanted to give Jim freedom because Huck knew how it felt when he was dominated by his guardians.

It is the same with the novel The Kite Runner where Amir wants to play with Hassan both when flying kite or making a good stories. From this event, Amir thought that Hassan, as Hazara, was a smart and talented child. On several occasions, Amir also often assumed that Hassan could show his loyalty. Because Hassan ever protect him from Assef. Amir and Hassan's friendship then continued when Hassan died. Because fter Amir knew that Hassan had died, he wanted to save his son, Sohrab. This save is based on Amir's guilt that he couldn't protect Hassan. Even though Amir knew that Sohrab was a Hazara and a Shi'a Muslim, he still helped him because he was the son of his old friend. After he got Sohrab from

Assef, he intended to adopt him even though he knew that the Pashtun family did not accept descendants from other ethnicities. As in the following quote:

> "I'm not coming home alone. I'm bringing a little boy with me." I paused. "I want us to adopt him." (Hosseini, p. 283)

Amir knows that Pasthun have a highest social status in society. Therefore, Pashtuns are not able to adopt children because they are afraid that the adopted child does not have Pashtun blood. As in the following quote:

> Blood is powerful thing, backem, and when you adopt, you don't know whose blood you're bringing into your house. (Hosseini, p. 164)

This is similar to Huck, when he decided to make Jim free. He wants Jim to be free from the social system that hurts black people. Because black people are used as property and used as trade. Just as Amir released Sohrab because he knew that he would be treated badly when he was in Afghanistan. One of the bad treatments was Sohrab was forced to be a servant and entertainer by Assef. This happens after Assef bought him from the orphanage.

### The Difference of Struggle between the novel The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn and The Kite Runner

An active resistance toward hegemony is only found in the novel *The Kite Runner* when Amir fights Assef. Amir does an active resistance against Assef while trying to free Sohrab. From this event, Amir does not approve what Assef did when he made a Hazara like Sohrab a servant and entertainer. As a result of the resistance, Amir and Assef were seriously injured. In the end, Sohrab was able to get out because he was able to save himself with Amir when Assef was in pain. As in the following quote:

> The slingshot made a thwiiiiit sound when Sohrab released the cup. Then Assef was screaming. He put his hand where his left eye had been just a moment ago. Blood oozed between his fingers. Blood and something else, something white and gel-like. That's called vitreous fluid, I thought with clarity. I've read that somewhere. Vitreous fluid. (Hosseini, p. 254)

## CONCLUSIONS

This research aims to compare two literary works in the form of a novel. The theme of comparison is about struggle against hegemony from the dominant group described in the novel. This research uses the theory of comparative literature from Susan Basnett and hegemony theory from Antonio Gramsci. The two literary works are *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* by Mark Twain and *The Kite Runner* by Khaled Hosseini. Both literary works describes the hegemony and counter hegemony by the historical stories. Then, in these two works, the researcher finds similarities and differences in their literary works.

Those two novels can be compared because they have similarities. The similarities are in the element of hegemony, such as culture, ideology, and intellectual and moral leadership. Besides that, the similarities can be found on the struggle, such as passive and humanistic resistance. Meanwhile for the difference of hegemony, this research found that the state of two novels are different because

in the novel *The Kite Runner* include physical hegemony through war and assasination. And the difference of struggle, this research find that *The Kite Runner* provide an active resistance toward a dominant group.


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# FLOUTING MAXIM OF QUANTITY IN THE CHARACTERS' DIALOGUES IN "DETECTIVE PIKACHU" MOVIE

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## ABSTRACT

Detective Pikachu movie, a family genre movie, has universal cultural identity across countries even continents which is representative to internationally accepted movies through all ages and culture. Communication between speakers and listener should fulfill maxims in order to have an effective communication and to avoid misunderstanding. The research uses Grice's theory of the Cooperative Principle in order to describe the communication that happens among the characters in the movie. The purpose of this research is: to find out maxim of quantity flouted in the characters' dialogue in Detective Pikachu movie and to find out the other characters involved in the dialogue respond to this flouting maxim of quantity. The obtained data were analyzed with descriptive qualitative method. As the findings, there are 30 data flouting maxims of quantity has flouted in the characters dialogue in Detective Pikachu movie. Almost all of the characters in the movie flouted the maxim of quantity. The characters are said to be flouting the maxim of quantity because they are in the dialogue that occurs. They are too much or too little in providing information. When viewed from the comparison of the dialogue in the movie, giving too much information is more often done by the characters than giving too little information. the other hearer responds to the speaker who flouted the maxim of quantity is not to be bothered by this because it is helped by the implicature, insights and experiences of the characters so that the dialogue can still work well.

**Keywords**: *Pragmatics; Cooperative Principle; Flouting Maxim*

## INTRODUCTION

Detective Pikachu movie, a family genre movie, has universal cultural identity across countries even continents which is representative to internationally accepted movies through all ages and culture. This movie is easy watching so that the use of language that usually should be understood by many people with different ages and cultural backgrounds. Therefore, this movie as the object of research of how the people use language for interaction is suitable since the movie should reach all kinds of viewers (universal).

In terms of the interaction, as human beings we need to interact socially or communication with other human beings. The communication process can be done in writing or verbally. There is a difference between the use of written language and oral language. When someone uses written language, the language used is in formal format and pay attention to the grammar used, whereas when the oral

language is used, the speaker tends to pay more attention to how so that the contents of the dialogues are conveyed well rather than pay attention to the grammar of the resulting dialogue.

In a communication, the speaker will deliver a certain message that delivered through language and the hearer will try to capture the meaning of the message delivered. So, to create a good communication, then between the speaker and the hearer must understand each other well. One basic of the communication is conversational. In a conversational, there are two essential roles taking part. They are speaker and hearer exchange their roles.

According to Levinson (1983) a conversation as a familiar predominant kind of talk where two or more people freely alternate in speaking that commonly occurs outside some institutional settings like religious service, law courts, classroom, etc. Therefore, in order to achieve a successful communication, especially in the verbal section or conversation, participants are expected to be able to cooperative.

A successful and good conversation can happen if the speaker and the hearer can understand each other's dialogue. According to (Grice H. , 1989), there is an agreement between the speaker and hearer to have a successful conversation, namely Cooperative Principle, which says: "Make your conversational contribution such as is required, at the stage at which you are engaged" (Grice H. , 1989). One of the most basic assumptions people must make for successful communication to take place is that both people in a conversation are cooperating. This is called the Cooperative Principle. Basically, the Cooperative Principle explain that in conversation every participant must give contribution well.

In this principle, there are four maxims that must be applied for creating a good communication. Conversational Maxims proposed by Grice (1989), they are; maxim of quantity, maxim of quality, maxim of relevance, and maxim of manner. In order to obey the Maxim of Quality, the speaker should make true contribution. The speaker is considered to fulfill the Maxim of Quantity if he or she makes a contribution as informative as it is required. The speaker can fulfill Maxim of Relation if his/her contribution is relevant. If the speaker wants to follow the Maxim of Manner, he or she should be perspicuous.

In fact, the four maxims in conversational are not always obeyed by the participants. When the maxim is not followed or obeyed in a conversational, then this is called Flouting Maxim. According to Thomas (1995) when flouting a maxim, the speaker does not intend to mislead the hearer but wants the hearer to look for the conversational implicature, that is, the meaning of the utterance not directly stated in the words uttered. Therefore, when the speaker intentionally fails to observe a maxim the purpose may be to effectively communicate a message.

From that stated, it can be concluded that when the participants flouting the maxim in conversation, he hopes that the hearer can capture the meaning of the words where the message he wants convey it cannot be stated explicity. In this case

the phenomenon of flouting maxim can be seen not only in real life but also in movies.

Movies are type of visual communication which use moving picture and sound to tell stories or teach people something. Thompson (1997) states that movies are equal with buildings, books, and symphonies. It is an artifact that is made by humans for human's purposes. Movies have some aspects which can reflect the phenomena clearer than other media. In movies, unlike in novels, the phenomena are depicted clearer through the context, setting, facial expression, and the like.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

Cooperative principle, the umbrella encompassing the theory of maxims quantity, is needed to be present in a communication, in a particular situation with a certain condition or context involved, a speaker might intentionally flout it (Grice, 1989). The reason as to why someone would violate a maxim may vary, ranging from a possibility that they may wanted to hide the truth, to save face, they feel jealous, to satisfy or cheer the hearer, to avoid hurting the hearer, or to simply convince the hearer.

### *Flouting of Maxims*

Flouting of maxims is an act of violation committed by a speaker in a conversation that deviates from the principle of cooperation or the rules of language use. Flouting of maxims often occurs in everyday conversation. Speakers sometimes deliberately do flouting of maxims, because speakers have goals and objectives to be achieved and expect their interlocutors to understand what the speaker means. Cutting (2008: 36) suggests that the flouting maxim is unostentatiously. The speaker deliberately supplies insufficient information, says something that is insincere, irrelevant or ambiguous and the hearer wrongly assumes that they are cooperating. The following are examples of flouting of each maxim:

1. Flouting maxim of Quantity

Grice (1989) stated that the flouting of the maxim of quantity may happen if the speaker intentionally gives more or less information than what is really needed. Look at the example below:

> *Boy: What are you going to buy?*
> *Mat: Well, I'm gonna buy some vegetables at the supermarket with my mom's*
> *new car.*

The example above shows that Mat already giving too much information than what is asked for by Boy. The required information is "*I'm gonna buy some vegetables at the supermarket.*" However, the speaker adds an unwanted information by saying "*using my mom's new car"*.

2.   Flouting Maxim of Quality

Going by the definition of the maxim itself, it means that the speaker intentionally did not tell the truth, or simply refuse to say the truth. For instance; Bob had a 50 score on his last exam, and when he got home, his mother asked him about his score.

> *Mom: How many you got on the last exam, Bob?*
> *Bob: Well, not really bad, Mom.*

From the above, Bob intentionally hides the fact that he got 50 on his exam by saying "not really that bad". Therefore, Bob had flouted the maxim of quality.

3.   Flouting Maxim of Relation

Flouting on the maxim of relation will show that the second speaker did not give a relevant answer to the first speaker. For instance: Both Mary and John needed topresent their assignment to the teacher today.

> *Mary: Have you finish your assignment for today, John?*
> *John: I have just came back from my mother las night and did not get enough sleep.*

From the excerpt above, John had flouted the maxim of relation, because Mary asked whether he had completed the assignment or not, and the answer that he must give was either a yes or no. However, John answered her question irrelevantly by stating "*I have just came back from my mother las night and did not get enough sleep.*", which will raise a possible implication that John had not finish his assignment yet, albeit he did not answer it directly to her.

4.   Flouting Maxim of Manner

On the case of the maxim of manner, a flouting may occur if the second speaker answer a question in an ambiguous way and uttered a sentence or a word not in a common way than how it is actually said. As an example: John had taken his girlfriend on a date last night, and Jenny ask where they went.

> *Jenny: Where do you take your girlfriend last night?*
> *John:  Oh, we went to a very beautiful and calm place, where we can sit down and watch the stars on the night sky together while being surrounded by the verdant trees.*

In the above conversation, John had flouted the maxim of manner because he did not specifically mention where he and his girlfriend went last night. Instead of mentioning a specific location of where they went, he instead give a vague description of the place where he went.

### *Implicature*

According to Brown and Yule (1983: 27), implicature is the elements outside of the text. If it is returned to the initial concept, it can be understood that the relationship between the two prepositions, speech and the implication is not an absolute consequence (Parker, 1986: 21). With something like that can really connect the action of the conversation so that the conversation can run effectively.

Based on the concepts described previously, implicatures can be defined with the following characteristics: 1. Implications are not stated directly, 2. There is no absolute relationship with the embodied speech, 3. Includes extralinguistic elements, 4. Open interpretation, and 5. Occurs due to obedience or disobedience to the principle of cooperation in conversation.

Levinson (1983: 97-100) argues that implicature has four basic concepts, namely:

1.  Implicature stands as a paradigmatic example of the nature and power of pragmatic explanations of linguistic phenomena.
2.  The important contribution made by the notion of implicature is that it provides some explicit account of how it is possible to mean more than what is actually said".
3.  The notion of implicature seems likely to effect substantial simplifications in both the structure and the content of semantic descriptions.
4.  Implicature, or at least some closely related concept, seems to be simply essential if various basic facts about language are to be accounted for properly.

## METHOD

This research used descriptive qualitative approach since it emphasizes on the use of language phenomena in the context by interpreting data. In qualitative method, the data obtained can be in the form of interviews, observations, documents and audiovisual data, then in qualitative methods, the statistical analysis can be in the form of text and image analysis, and also statistical interpretation can be in the form of themes and patterns interpretation (Creswell, 2014, p.45).

The data source that will be used in this research is Detective Pikachu movie. The data in this study are oral data obtained from movie script. All conversations in the movie was listened to by the researcher to see which utterances or conversations contained the flouting maxim of quantity and how the other hearer responded.

## FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

The results of the research are divided into two sections. The first section presents and describe maxim of quantity flouted in the characters dialogue in Detective Pikachu Movie and in the second section presents the other characters involved in the dialogue respond to this flouting maxim of quantity.

### *The Maxim of Quantity Flouted in The Characters' Dialogue in Detective Pikachu Movie*
The researcher has classified the data and found 30 data flouting maxim of quantity in the characters' dialogue, as follow:

**Table 1.** The data findings The Maxim of Quantity Flouted in The Characters'
Dialogue in Detective Pikachu Movie

| No | Character | Utterances | Timestamp | Implicature |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Jack | Have you heard that? | 00:03:12 - 00:03:14 | Tim is actually confused by what he heard. |
| | TIm | **Something's close.** | | |
| 2 | Jack | I'm worried about you. | 00:06:08 - 00:06:16 | Jack worries that Tim is friendless and lonely. |
| | Tim | This again? **Ok listen, everyone we know has left town and now i'm leaving too.** | | |
| 3 | Jack | What's the promotion for an insurance appraiser? Senior insurance appraiser? | 00:06:22 - 00:06:32 | Tim is a bit confused and only sought a defense with that answer. |
| | Tim | **No actually that's two steps up above where i'm at right now.** | | |
| 4 | Yoshida | If you don't mind me asking, how come you don't have a Pokemon? I thought I remember Harry saying you wanted to be a Pokemon Trainer when you were young. | 00:11:29 - 00:11:34 | Tim is do not like when someone asks him about Pokemon friends. |
| 5 | Tim | Wait, what? | 00:15:01 - 00:15:11 | Lucy is trying to find information about Harry. |
| | Lucy | **Harry was onto something big. Real big. And then all of a sudden, his car crashes over a bridge. I think not. Something's rotten, and I'm gonna get to the bottom of it.** | | |

### The Other Hearer Responds to The Speaker Who Flouted the Maxim of Quantity

The researcher has found the data from the other hearer respond to the speaker who flouted the maxim of quantity, as follow:

**Table 2.** The Data Findings the Other Hearer Responds to The Speaker Who Flouted The Maxim of Quantity

| No | Character | Utterances | Timestamp |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Jack | See, this is what i'm talking about. My heart is pounding. Get down, get down. | 00:03:12 - 00:03:14 |
| 2 | Tim | Yeah but that's ok, you gotta do what's best for you with the time that you got. That's what i'm doing. You know i'm crushing it at work. Gonna get that promotion real soon. | 00:06:08 - 00:06:16 |
| 3 | Jack | You are gonna make me throw up. That's not a real thing. | 00:06:22 - 00:06:32 |
| 4 | Yoshida | I understand.<br><br>But, Tim, please don't put this all on yourself. No one should go through this type of thing alone. If you are anything like your dad... | 00:11:29 - 00:11:34 |
| 5 | Tim | Hey, look, I barely know the guy. I haven't seen him in years. | 00:15:01 - 00:15:11 |

00:03:12 - 00:03:14

| Jack | : | Have you heard that? |
|---|---|---|
| Tim | : | **Something's close.** |
| Jack | : | See, this is what I'm talking about. My heart is pounding. Get down, get down. |

*Analysis*

From the conversation above, Tim did a flouting maxim of quantity because Tim gave too many answers. Jack asked "have you heard that?", Tim simply replied "Yes, I heard or no, I did not hear". He didn't need to answer "something close". Tim is said to be doing the flouting maxim of quantity because it does not follow the principles of cooperation. According to Yule (1996: 37) the maxim of quantity is the speaker should make the contribution more informative than is required. The speaker only provides information that the speaker knows and needs by the listener, the speaker need not give too little or too much information to the listener. Tim carried out the flouting maxim of quantity in accordance with what was described by Levinson (1983:110) flouting maxim of quantity is the simple and repeat the

similar utterance without giving require information, it is absolutely no communicative import because the hearer does not get anything about the information.

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that the implicature behind Tim's words is that both he and Jack are confused by what they heard. However, they both seemed to know that what they heard was the voice of a pokemon.

Here, Tim did the flouting maxim of quantity because he was confused and didn't know for sure what he heard. Or maybe Tim wants to give an explanation about something he heard but he is not sure about. However, Jack looks like he understands what Tim means even though Tim has done the flouting maxim of quantity. And it doesn't seem to be a problem for Jack when they're having a conversation.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 00:06:08 - 00:06:16 | | |
| Jack | : | I'm worried about you. |
| Tim | : | This again? |
| Jack | : | **Ok listen, everyone we know has left town and now i'm leaving too.** |
| Tim | : | Yeah but that's ok, you gotta do what's best for you with the time that you got. That's what i'm doing. You know i'm crushing it at work. Gonna get that promotion real soon. |

*Analysis*

From the conversation above, Jack did flouting maxim of quantity because there Jack gave too many answers. Tim asked "this again?", Jack actually simply answered "Yes or No". He doesn't need to answer "Ok listen, everyone we know has left town and now i'm leaving too." Jack is said to be doing the flouting maxim of quantity because he does not follow the principles of cooperation. According to Yule (1996: 37) the maxim of quantity is the speaker should make the contribution more informative than is required. The speaker only provides information that the speaker knows and needs by the listener, the speaker need not give too little or too much information to the listener. Jack did the flouting maxim of quantity as described by Levinson (1983:110) flouting maxim of quantity is the simple and repeat the similar utterance without giving require information, it is absolutely no communicative import because the hearer does not get anything about the information.

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that the implicature of Jack's words is that he is very worried about Tim's loneliness which will make Tim lonely or have no friends.

Here Jack does a flouting maxim of quantity trying to explain his worries about Tim. Tim who is one who doesn't have Pokemon or can't say Tim really doesn't have the desire to have Pokemon friends and that's what worries Jack. Jack will

leave town and is very worried about Tim who will be alone without Jack and without pokemon friends. However, Tim still understands what Jack meant. And that was not a problem in their conversation. Even though Jack did the flouting maxim of quantity, when seen from Tim's response to Jack's words. Tim understands what Jack explained, although Jack's concern makes Tim feel a little annoyed. But that was not a problem in their conversation.

> 00:06:22 - 00:06:32
>
> | Jack | : | What's the promotion for an insurance appraiser? Senior insurance appraiser? |
> | Tim | : | **No actually that's two steps up above where i'm at right now.** |
> | Jack | : | You are gonna make me throw up. That's not a real thing. |

*Analysis*

From the conversation above, Tim did a flouting maxim of quantity because Tim gave too many answers. Jack asked, "What's the promotion for an insurance appraiser? Senior insurance appraiser? "Tim actually had to answer" what position will he get ". He doesn't need to answer "No actually that's two steps up above where I'm at right now." Tim is said to be doing the flouting maxim of quantity because it does not follow the principles of cooperation. According to Yule (1996: 37) the maxim of quantity is the speaker should make the contribution more productive than is required. The speaker only provides information that the speaker knows and needs by the listener, the speaker need not give too little or too much information to the listener. Tim carried out the flouting maxim of quantity in accordance with what was described by Levinson (1983:110) flouting maxim of quantity is the simple and repeat the similar utterance without giving require information, it is absolutely no communicative import because the hearer does not get anything about the information.

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that the implicature of Tim's words is that he is confused about answering Jack's question where Tim already knows that his answer will not make Jack satisfied.

Here Tim does the flouting maxim because he feels confused about Jack's question, because there Jack seems to want clarity from Tim about the work that Tim always uses as his shield when people ask him about Pokemon. Even though Jack did a flouting maxim of quantity, if seen from Jack's response to Tim's words, Jack understood what Tim explained even though it did not make him satisfied nor the answer he wanted and it was not a problem in their conversation.

00:11:29 - 00:11:34

Yoshida      :      If you don't mind me asking, how come you don't have a Pokemon?

I thought I remember Harry saying you wanted to be a Pokemon Trainer when you were young.

Tim      :      **Yeah, that didn't really work out. Uh, I work in insurance now, so...**

Yoshida      :      I understand.

But, Tim, please don't put this all on yourself. No one should go through this type of thing alone. If you are anything like your dad...

*Analysis*

From the above conversation, Tim did a flouting maxim of quantity because Tim gave too many answers. Yoshida asked "If you don't mind me asking, how come you don't have a Pokemon? I thought I remember Harry saying you wanted to be a Pokemon Trainer when you were young. "Tim should have replied," Yeah, that didn't really work out. ". He doesn't have to answer, "Yeah, that didn't really work out. Uh, I work in insurance now, so ... ". Tim is said to be doing the flouting maxim of quantity because it does not follow the principles of cooperation. According to Yule (1996: 37) the maxim of quantity is the speaker should make the contribution more informative than is required. The speaker only provides information that the speaker knows and needs by the listener. The speaker need not give too little or too much information to the listener. Tim does the flouting maxim of quantity as described by Levinson (1983: 110) flouting maxim of quantity is the simple and repeat the similar utterance without giving require information, it is absolutely no communicative import because the hearer does not get anything about the information.

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that the implicature of Tim's words was that he didn't want anyone to discuss it even though it was Yoshida. Tim always feels uncomfortable when someone asks about their Pokemon friends.

Here Tim does the flouting maxim because in fact he really doesn't want to explain further what happened to him so he doesn't have any pokemon friends. The team also seemed to feel a does not like when someone asked about their Pokemon friends and always explained about their work in order to avoid questions about Pokemon friends that they didn't have. Even though Tim did a flouting maxim of quantity when viewed from Yoshida's response to Tim's answer, it showed that Yoshida understood Tim's intentions so Yoshida tried to give a little advice to the Team. However, that was not a problem in their conversation.

00:15:01 – 00:15:11

| Tim | : | Wait, what? |
|---|---|---|
| Lucy | : | **Harry was onto something big. Real big. And then all of a sudden, his car crashes over a bridge. I think not. Something's rotten, and I'm gonna get to the bottom of it.** |
| Tim | : | Hey, look, I barely know the guy. I haven't seen him in years. |

*Analysis*

From the conversation above Lucy did flouting maxim of quantity because Lucy gave too many answers. Tim asked "Wait, what?", Lucy should just have answered "Harry was onto something big". She doesn't need to answer "Harry was onto something big. Real big. And then all of a sudden, his car crashes over a bridge. I think not. Something's rotten, and I'm gonna get to the bottom of it ". Lucy is said to be doing the flouting maxim of quantity because she doesn't follow the principles of cooperation. According to Yule (1996: 37) the maxim of quantity is the speaker should make the contribution more informative than is required. The speaker only provides information that the speaker knows and needs by the listener, the speaker need not give too little or too much information to the listener. Lucy does the flouting maxim of quantity as described by Levinson (1983: 110) flouting maxim of quantity is the simple and repeat the similar utterance without giving require information, it is absolutely no communicative import because the hearer does not get anything about the information.

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that the implicature of Lucy's words is that she is very aware of the news about Harry and is trying to get further information about Harry.

Here Lucy is doing flouting maxim of quantity because basically she is an intern reporter at one of the big companies in ryme city. She does have quite a lot of information about Harry that Tim does not know as his son. When Lucy did the flouting maxim of quantity, Tim seemed a little confused by the meaning of Lucy's words. Though Lucy meant for Tim to provide information to him about Harry's disappearance. But even if it's like that, it becomes a problem in their conversation.

**CONCLUSIONS**

By thorough observation and analysis, Detective Pikachu Movie has 30 data in the form of dialogues that contained the flouting maxim of quantity carried out by the characters in Detective Pikachu Movie. Of the 30 data that have been found, the author has analyzed them to find answers to two research questions that discuss the flouting maxim of quantity and the response from the listener.

From those 30 data about the flouting maxim of quantity from Detective Pikachu Movie, there are many cooperative principles that have been flouted by

the characters. Almost all of the characters in the movie flouted the maxim of quantity. The characters are said to be flouting the maxim of quantity because they are in the dialogue that occurs. They are too much or too little in providing information. When viewed from the comparison of the dialogue in the movie, giving too much information is more often done by the characters than giving too little information.

From the 30 data that contain the flouting maxim of quantity, it can be seen how the listener responds when a speaker does a flouting maxim of quantity. Almost all listeners are not bothered by the presence of a speaker flouting the maxim of quantity in their dialogue. Although there are some who feel confused by this, it does not make their dialogue not work well. Listeners can still respond well when there are speakers who do the flouting maxim of quantity.

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