# CHAPTER II

# LITERATURE REVIEW AND REVIEW OF RELATED STUDY

## A. Literature Review

### 1. Semantics

Semantics is the systemic study of meaning in human language. It is concerned with the linguistics meanings of words, phrases and sentences.[24] Beside it, semantics is the study of the meaning of words, phrases and sentences. In semantic analysis, there is always an attempt to focus on what the words conventionally mean, rather than on what an individual speaker might want them to mean on a particular occasion. This technical approach is concerned with objective or general meaning and avoids trying to account for subjective or local meaning. Linguistic semantics deals with the conventional meaning conveyed by the use words, phrases and sentences of a language.[25]

Based on statement above, that semantic most discusses the meaning of word, phrase and sentences. It can help the hearer or reader to understand the meaning of words, phrases, and sentences. In the writing texts are presents with the new meaning, meaning can create by the connection of words, phrase or sentences, and create by the culture of the writer surrounding and also her/his experiences. It is so hard to understand what meaning is, but in the

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[24]Annete Becker and Biswanger, Introduction to English Linguistics, (Germany: UTBasics, 2006), 137.

[25]George Yule, The Study of Language (3rd edition), (Cambridge New York: Cambridge University Press, 2006), 100.

semantics studied deeply the kind of the meaning and it discussion to help the reader/hearer understand the meaning.

2. Lexical Cohesion

Lexical cohesion refers to the relationship between and among words in a text. Lexical cohesion is primarily related to Field. We discover the field of a text through its content words.[26]

Lexical cohesion is concerned with the meaning of words and the meaning relationship among words, whereas sentential semantics (or phrasal semantics) deal with the meaning of syntactic units larger than words, i.e. phrases, clauses and sentences, and semantics relationship between them. Lexical cohesion has many types. In generally, they are Homonymy, Polisemy, Synonymy, opposites and etc.

3. Types of Lexical Cohesion

Many theories talking about lexical cohesion, but in this research the researcher will use the Saeed theory's that was write down on his book "Semantics: 2nd Edition".

In the Saeed I John theory's, they are eight categories:[27]

1) Homonyms are unrelated senses of the same phonological word. Some authors distinguish between homographs, senses of the same written

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[26]Linda Gerot and Peter Wignell, Making Sense of Functional Grammar, (Australia: Gerd Stabler, 1994), 177.

[27] John I Saeed, Semantics: Third Edition, (USA: Blackwell Publishing Ltd, 2010), 63.

word, and homophones, senses of the same spoken word. Here we will generally just use the term homonym.

Examples:

Lap "circuit of a course" and Lap "part of body when sitting down"

Ring and wring

The verb keep and the noun keep

Bank "a financial institution" and bank "the edge of stream"[28]

2) Polisemy

Polisemy is invoked if the senses are judged to be related.[29] When we encounter or more words with the same form and related meanings, we have what is technically known as polysemy. Polysemy can be defined as one form (written or spoken) having multiple meanings that are all related by extension. Example are the word head, used to refer to the object on top of your body, on top of a glass of beer, person at the top of a company or department, and many other things. Other examples of polysemy are foot (of person, of bed, of mountain) or run (person does, water does, colors do)[30].

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[28]Charles W. Kreidler, Introduction to Semantics, (London: Routledge, 1998), 52.
[29]John I. Saeed, Semantics: Third Edition, (USA: Blackweell Publishing Ltd, 2010), 65.
[30]George Yule, The Study of Language, (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2006), 107.

3) Synonymy

Synonyms are different phonological words which have the same or very similar meanings. Some example might be the pairs below:[31]

Couch/sofa    boy/land    lawyer/attorney    large/big

The other examples of synonymy are:[32]

Almost/nearly,    broad/wide,    buy/purchase,    freedom/liberty, car/automobile, cab/taxi and etc.

It can say those synonymies are two or more words that have very closely related meanings.

4) Opposites (Antonymy)

In traditional terminology, antonyms are words which are opposite in meaning it is useful, however, to identify several different types of relationship under a more general label of opposition.

There are a number of relations which seem to involve words which are at the same time related in meaning yet incompatible or contrasting we list some of them below: [33]

a) Simple antonyms this is a relation between word such that the positive of on implies the negative of the other. The pairs are also sometimes

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[31]John I. Saeed, Semantics: Third Edition, (USA: Blackweell Publishing Ltd, 2010), 65.

[32] George Yule, The Study of Language, (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2006), 104.

[33]John I. Saeed, Semantics: Third Edition, (USA: Blackweell Publishing Ltd, 2010), 66-67.

called complementary pairs or binary pairs. Example, dead/alive (of e.g. animals), pass/fail (a test), hit/miss (a target).

b) Gradable antonyms this is a relationship between opposites, where the positive of one term does not necessarily imply the negative of the other, e.g. rich/poor, fast/slow, young/old, beautiful/ugly.

c) Reverses is relation between terms describing movement, where one term describes movement in one direction, and the other the same movement in the opposite direction; for example the terms push and pull on a swing door, which tell you in which direction to apply force. Other such pairs are come/go, go/return, ascend /descend.

d) Converses these are terms which describe a relation between two entities from alternative viewpoints, as in the pairs: own/belong to, above/below, employed/employee.

But in this research, researcher just uses the term antonymy or opposite although the words conclude in the types of antonymy.

5) Hyponymy

Hyponymy is a relation of inclusion. A hyponym includes the meaning of a more general word, e.g. dog and cat are hyponyms of animal, and sister and mother are hyponyms of woman.

6) Meronymy

Meronymy is a term used to describe a part whole relationship between lexical items. Thus cover and page are meronyms of books. We can identify this relationship by using frames like X is part of Y, or Y has X, as in A page is part of a book, or A book has pages.

7) Member-collection

This is a relationship between the word for a unit and the usual word for a collection of the units.

Examples include:

| | |
|---|---|
| Ship | Fleet |
| Tree | Forest |
| Fish | Shoal |
| Book | Library |

8) Portion-mass

This is relation between a mass noun and the usual unit of measurement or division. For example:

✓ Drop of liquid

✓ Grain of salt/sand/wheat

✓ Sheet of paper

✓ Lump of coal

✓ Strand of hair

4. Movie, Types of Movie and Scripting of Movie

    a. Movie

Actually, movie and film are almost equivalent. Film is often applied to a motion picture that is considered by critics and scholars to be more serious or challenging than the movie that entertain the masses as the multiplex. Film derives from the celluloid strip on which the images that make up motion pictures were originally captured, cut, and projected, while movie is simply short for motion picture.[34]

Movie is motion pictures. It is a motion picture show; the event of showing a motion picture. Or it can be said at the motion picture industry or medium, generally.

The great movie generally requires two key ingredients: a good script ad a director's inspiration, vision, intelligence, and supervision (but not necessarily control) of all aspect of the film's production.[35] Its mean, in the making of movie need more than one aspects, all of the aspects are having a relation to the other. So it can create the good movie.

In the movie making there are three basic phases: pre-production, production, and postproduction. Preproduction consist of planning and preparation. It takes as long as necessary to get the job done-on average, a year or two. Initially, filmmakers develop an idea or obtain a script they

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[34]Richard M. Barsam, Looking at Movies: Introduction to Film, 3rd ed, (USA: W.W. Norton & Company, Inc, 2010), 3.
[35]Ibid., 460.

wish to produce.[36] It can say that in the preproduction there is some of step to making a movie, one of it the movie cannot do without the script and the other elements. In this phases, the producer and her/his staff will prepare what they need in the making of their movie. In this step we can call the basic phases before the production is done.

The next phase is production, the actual shooting, cans last six weeks to several months or more. The director's principal activities during this period are conducting blocking and lighting rehearsals on the set with stand-ins, followed by rehearsals with cast; supervising the compilation of the records that indicate what is being shot each day and informing cast and crew members of their assignment; placing and, for each subsequent shot, replacing cameras, lights, microphones, and other equipment; shooting each shot as many times as necessary until the director is satisfied and calls "print"; reviewing the results of each day's shooting with key creative personnel and cast; and reshooting as necessary.[37] In the other word, in this process movie is making and it not only the preparation but also they act in the field to record/shoot the movie, so in this phase all of the equipment is required. Beside it, teamwork also need in this phase to make more successfully in the process of making movie. All of member has their own job and they must do seriously.

[36]Richard M. Barsam, Looking at Movies: Introduction to Film, 3rd ed, (USA: W.W. Norton & Company, Inc, 2010)., 467-468

[37]Ibid,, 469.

The last phase is postproduction, it begin when the shot on a film has been complete. Postproduction consists of three phases: editing, preparing the final print, and bringing the film to the public (marketing and distribution).[38] When the movie have completed done, in the end of process are editing consist of assembling the visual images and sound effects, adding a special effect, assembling the soundtracks and etc. preparing the final print consists of timing color print, a process of inspecting each shot of a film and assigning color corrections and printer light values to maintain consistency of brightness and color from shot to shot; completing the first combined picture and sound print, in release form, of a finished film; possibly previewing the film; then possibly making changes in response to the comments of preview audiences. Bringing the film to public consists of determining the marketing and advertising strategies and budgets, setting the release date and number of theaters, finalizing distribution rights and ancillary rights, and finally exhibiting the film. It is about how the movie is present to the public.

Motion-picture technology-and the production systems it serves-has developed in a simple, straight line since the early 1890s until recently. The three stages in this technological development are film, video, and digital.

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[38] Richard M. Barsam, Looking at Movies: Introduction to Film, 3rd ed, (USA: W.W. Norton & Company, Inc, 2010)., 470.

Film technology its mean that film stock is the medium on which the image is recorded. Film is an analog medium in which the camera creates an image by recording through a camera lens the original light given off by the subject and (stores) this image on roll of negative film stock. That stock, coated with an emulsion which contains silver crystals, yields an image that closely resembles what the human eye sees. Analog mean the image is analogous, or proportional, to the input. Film involves a mechanical system that moves this film stock through several machines: a camera, a processor, and a projector. These three machines bring images to the screen in three distinct stages.

In the first stages, shooting, the camera exposes film to light, allowing that radiant energy to burn a negative image onto each frame. In the second stage, processing, the negative is developed into a positive print that the filmmaker can then screen in order to plan the editing, a process that produces the final print. In the third stage, projecting, the final print is run through a projector; which shoots through the film a beam of light intense enough to reverse the initial process and project a large image on the movie screen.

Video technology, the word video is used to describe the visual and audio components of television. The video image consists o pixels (short for "picture elements"), the small dots that make up the image on a video screen.

Digital technology involves an electronic process that creates its image through a numbered system of pixels. Unlike the analog image, these do not have a physical relationship to the original. Indeed, they are not exactly image, but, rather, thousand of digits stored on a flash card or a computer hard drive. These digits are reconstructed into visual images each time the movie is edited or shown and, unlike film stock, can be manipulated endlessly.

Furthermore, digital technology is easier to use than film technology. It uses less light than film technology, and, like video, there is no processing involved.

All of the technologies are important without the older technology there is never found the new and the easier technology. Now we life in the technology era, every times we cannot separated with technology. Now the technology more develops, so in this time we find many the good of movie.

b. Types of Movie

Three major types of movies:

1) Narrative movies are directed toward fiction, it's a formal aspects that distinguishes narrative films with other kinds of movie.

2) Documentary movie is more concerned with the recording of reality, the education of viewers, or the presentation of political or social analyses. In other word, if we think of a narrative movie as

fiction, the best way to understand documentary film is as nonfiction.

3) Experimental movie

Fred Camper offers six criteria that outline the basic characteristics the most experimental movie shares.

a) Experimental films are not commercial. It is made by single filmmaker for very long budgets and with no expectation of financial gain.

b) Experimental films are personal. It reflects the creative vision of a single artist who typically conceives, writes, directs, shoots, and edits the movie by his- or herself with minimal contribution by other filmmaker.

c) Experimental films do not confirm to conventional expectations of story and narrative cause and effect.

d) Experimental films exploit the possibilities of the cinema, it repeatedly remind the viewer of the fact.

e) Experimental films critique culture and media.

f) Experimental films invite individual interpretation.

From those statements, the researcher concludes that the Maleficent movie that is going to be analyzed is a narrative movie, because it conveys fictional or fictionalized story that has narrative structural aspect; exposition, rising action, climax, falling

action, and denouement. Maleficent movie also has narrator through.

Narrator for creating the story in a movie adapted from another format such as a short story or novel and etc. In the Maleficent movie the story is adapted from "Sleeping Beauty".

c. Scripting of Movie

Script is defines as written text of film, play, broadcast, talk and etc.[39] Movie script is written text of film/movie that used to presented the dialogue of the movie actor.

A screenplay or script is a written work by screenwriters for a film, video game, or television program. These scripts (screenplays) can be original works or adaptations from existing pieces of writing. In them, the movement, actions, expressions, and dialogue of the characters are also narrated.[40] It is a draft what have the actor must do in a shooting of the movie.

The format is structured in a way that one page usually equates to one minute of screen time. In a "shooting script", each scene is numbered, and technical direction may be given. In a "spec" or a "draft" in various stages of development, the scenes are not numbered, and technical direction is at a minimum. The standard font for a screenplay is 12point, 10 pitch

[39] A S Hornby, *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English. 5*[th] Ed., (New York: Oxford University Press), 1995, 1055.

[40] https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/screenplay? Accessed 5th May 2017.

Courier Typeface. Because of that when we write down the screenplay/script it is not only just write but also we know the standard font and it rules how to write the screenplay or script.

Shooting script is the version of a screenplay used during the production of a motion picture, shooting scripts are distinct from spec scripts in that they make use of scene numbers (along with certain other formatting conventions described below), and they follow well defined set of procedures specifying how script revisions should be implemented and circulated.

The major components are action and dialogue. The "action" is written in the present tense. The "dialogues" are the lines the characters speak. Unique to the screenplay (as opposed to a stage play) is the use of slug lines. There are two major component, first is action, one of it is action fiction, is the literary genre that includes spy novels, adventures stories, tales of terror and intrigue and mysteries. This kind of story utilizes suspense, the tension that is built up when the reader wishes to know how the conflict between the protagonist and antagonist is going t be resolved or what the solution to the puzzle of a thriller is. It's mean that in action present what must do among the actor. In a genre fiction, action fiction is a form of genre fiction whose subject matter is characterized by emphasis on exciting action sequences. This does not always mean they exclude character development or storytelling. Action fiction, is related to other

forms of fiction, including action films, action games and analogous media in other formats such as manga and anime. It includes martial arts action, extreme sports action, car chases and vehicles, suspense action, and action comedy, with each focusing in more detail on its own type and flavor of action. It is usually possible to tell from the creative style of an action sequence, the emphasis of an entire work, so that, for example, the style of a combat sequence will indicate whether the entire work can be classified as action adventure, or a martial work. Action is mainly defined by a central focus on any kind of existing movement. Second, dialogue (sometimes spelled dialog in U.S. English) is a written or spoken conversation exchange between two or more people, and a literary and theatrical form that depicts such an exchange. It can be said the dialog is happen between two people to interact with other using conversation, so it's a part of the major of script. So the researcher is interest to learn more the dialog in a script that was use in a Maleficent movie.

A slug line, also called a master scene heading, occurs at the start every scene, and is usually made up of three parts. Part one states whether the scene is set inside (Interior), outside (exterior), or both. Part two, states location of the scene. Part three, separated from part two by a hyphen, refers to the time of the scene. Each slug line begins a new scene. In a shooting script, the slug lines are numbered consecutively. These scene

numbers serve as mile-post markers in a script. This allows any part of the script to be referred to by scene number.

The format consists of three aspects they are:

1) The interplay between typeface/font, from which the concept of one page of text per one minute of screen time is derived, but is in practice only used as ball park estimation, and often bears little resemblance to the running time of the final movie. In the United States letter size paper and Courier 12 point are mandatory; Europe uniformly uses A4 as the standard paper size format using 12 point 10 pitches Courier as per the US. It includes the way or rules of writing script.

2) The tab setting of the scenes elements (dialogue, scenes heading, transitions, parenthetical, etc.), which constitute the screenplay's layout. In the second there are rules of the tab between elements with the other.

3) The dialogue must be centered and the names must be capitalized. A script usually begins with "FADE IN:", followed by the first scene description.

The style of consists of a grammar that is specific to screenplays. This grammar also consists of two aspects:

1) A prose that is manifestation-oriented i.e. focuses largely on what is visible on screen. This prose may only supply interpretations and explanation (deviate from the manifestation-oriented prose) if clarity would otherwise be adversely affected.

2) Codified notation of certain technical or dramatic elements, such as scenes transition, changes in narrative perspective, sound effects, emphasis of dramatically relevant objects and characters speaking from outside a scene.

The physical format of screenplay, America screenplays are printed single-sided on three-hole-punched paper using the standard American letter size (8,5 x 11 inch). They are then held together with two brass brads in the top and bottom hole. The middle hole is left empty as it would otherwise make it harder to quickly read the script.

In the United Kingdom, double-hole-punched A4 paper is normally used, which is slightly taller and narrower than US letter size. Some UK writers format the scripts for use in the US letter size, especially when their scripts are to be read by American producers, since the pages would otherwise be cropped when printed on US paper. Because each country's standard paper size id difficult to obtain in the country, British writers

often send an electronic copy to American producers, or crop the A4 size to US letter.

A British script may be bound by a single brad at the top of left hand side of the page, making flicking through the paper easier during script meetings. Screenplays are usually bound with a light card stock over and back page, often showing the logo of the Production Company or agency submitting the script, covers are there to protect the script during handling which can reduce the strength of the paper. This is especially important if the script is likely pass through the hands of several people or through the post. So it can be said that it is important to know the producer that we will send our writing, to know what script must we make using British rule or American rules.

Increasingly, reading copies of screenplays (that is, those distributed by producers and agencies in the hope of attracting finance or talent) are distributed printed on both sides of the paper (often professionally bound) to reduce paper waste. Occasionally they are reduced to half-size to make a small book which is convenient to read or put in a pocket; this is generally for use by the director or production crew during shooting.

Although most writing contracts continue to stipulate physical delivery of three or more copies of a finished script, it is common for scripts to be delivered electronically via email. Although most production companies can handle scripts in most formats, it is better practice to supply scripts as

a PDF file where possible. This is because it gives the writer final control over the layout of the script, which may otherwise vary depending on what fonts and/or paper size the recipient uses to print the script.

Because of that statement above, the researcher tried to do analyze the dialog script of Maleficent movie, the script of the movie was fulfill the script rules/step/type.

Maleficent movie script adopted from the "Beauty Sleep" that written by Linda Woolverton and produced by Robert Stomberg. It is using the American rules in using a space, font and it format.

**B. Previous Study**

There is previous study that is found by researcher. This research was presented by Sutadi (in his graduating paper from Faculty of Adab and Cultural Sciences State Islamic University Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta, 2013) under the title "An Analysis of Lexical Relation in Abdullah Yusuf Ali's Translation of Surah Ya-Sin of the Holy Qur'an". In that research, he analyzed sentences used in "Abdullah Yusuf Ali's Translation of Surah Ya-Sin of the Holy Qur'an". He found there are many lexical cohesion types in the translation, as follow: 217 of antonymy, 212 of synonymy, 86 of homonymy, 10 of member collection, 9 of meronymy, 9 of polisemy, 1 of portion mass and 0 of hyponymy.

The other previous study is presented by Nurlaila Ridwan (in her graduating paper from English Letters Department, Faculty of Adab and Humanities, State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah, Jakarta, 2015) under the title "An

Analysis to Diction and Lexical Relation Toward Editorial in Jakarta Globe". In that research, she found some kinds of lexical cohesion there are, 8 of synonyms, 1 of antonyms, 1 of hyponyms, 1 of meronyms, and 3 of retronyms and the most dominant type of lexical cohesion is synonyms.