

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Research

Language is a written symbols which is used by human beings express their thought and feeling to each other. According to English (2010: 2) language is a system of communication consisting of a set of small parts and a set of rules which decide the ways in which these parts can be combined to produce messages that have meaning. Language is the most important means of human communication which use to communicate with the other.

Based on Golen (1995: 4) the meaning of communication is a complex two-way process that can involve several iterations before mutual understanding is achieved. Communication takes place in many ways. There are two types of communication; verbal and non verbal communication. Verbal communication consists of oral and written. For the non verbal communication consists of sign language, action language, and object language. Ciuffani (2017: 2) states verbal communication is communication using words and sounds. It plays a significant role in the daily interaction between individuals and groups. And in the verbal communication includes oral. Oral is the sending and receiving of messages using spoken, verbal words, such as in speeches or conversation.

Untari (2015: 1) said “Conversation is the way in which people socialize and develop and sustain their relationship with each other”. Conversation is between multiple people who consist of speaker(s) and hearer(s). The existence of

conversation made by human has a purpose to convey the message of the speaker to the hearer. The message can be accepted by the hearer in literal meaning which has the truth condition of the utterances but it can be implied meaning. The reason why it cannot be understood when the message is implied meaning because some words have various meanings depending on the context. So doing this research, it is closely related to the context on the text, so if it does not do, it will happen misunderstanding the meaning in conversation.

A phenomenon about conversation that is not regardless with the context has been researched by some previous experts such as Parveen (2016) in "*Meaning and External Context in Linguistics*", he found the difference between what a word inherently means and it can be used to mean in a particular context, the researcher got three theories; the first is force, tone, and sense, the second is the sentence could be assigned a value as true or false, the third is based on the reference, speakers and hearers. In addition, Shen (2012) in "*Context and Text*" he concentrated with the relations between context and text with the framework of the both traditional context and cognitive context by Sperber & Wilson. But the difference with the previous research, this research is about the types use in contextual meaning and understanding the meaning of utterance related to the context found in the movie "*The Lord of the Ring: The Return of the King (2003)*". This research is considered important to do because communication that is not understood by the context, it could not understand the meaning in conversation.

According to Lyons (1981: 143) contextual meaning is the meaning of a word according to the situations in which they are used; different situation might give a sentence in a different meaning. The phenomenon of contextual meaning found when the researcher watched the movie "*The Lord of the Rings: The Return of the King (2003)*". The situation in this conversation was on the mountain, when Frodo and Sam his friend woke up from their night sleep and also Smeagol was beside of them. They must continue their journey to come back the ring to the place for making the peace of Middle Earth. At the morning Frodo, Sam, and also Smeagol continued their journey but Frodo's stomach was caw because he was hungry then Sam just has some Lembas bread for this journey because Sam packed this bread to his bag. So, Sam gives the Lembas bread to Frodo because he knows Frodo was hungry. In their conversation, something that Sam gives to Frodo its Lembas bread.

Frodo : How about you?
Sam : Oh no, I am not hungry.
Frodo : Sam
Sam : All right. We don't have that much left.
We have to be careful or we're going to run out.
You go ahead and eat, Mr. Frodo? I have rationed it.

Actually, before seeing the situation in the conversation, it can be misunderstanding message that accepted by the hearer or the reader. Based on the conversation above, the utterance from Sam said "Here" it is something that he gives to Frodo is Lembas bread. And the utterance of Sam that he said "all right. We don't have that much left, we have to be careful or we're going to run out, you go ahead and eat, Mr. Frodo? I have rationed it", Sam and Frodo talk about Lembas bread that must be eat by Frodo. Because Sam was counts the Lembas

bread for them before they do the journey. So based on the phenomenon in their conversation Sam takes contextual meaning and Frodo understand it. Thus they don't get misunderstanding to get the message.

The next phenomenon, after Deagol fall into the lake he found the ring. And Deagol go out from the lake and he stand at the edge of the lake. Deagol see the ring in his hand, a few minutes ago Smeagol approached Deagol and stand behind Deagol. Smeagol see the ring in Deagol hand. Because of that Smeagol need the ring too. So Smeagol take the ring from the Deagol hand. And they are fight because Deagol does not give the ring. Something that Smeagol need from Deagol is a ring.

Deagol	: Smeagol. See
Smeagol	: Give it to me Deagol. Come on!

From the conversation and the utterance of Smeagol and Deagol, it is same from the first phenomenon. The utterance from Smeagol said “give it to me Deagol. Come on!” It is something that Smeagol need from Deagol is a ring. It is clear that Smeagol give the message from the situation that happened around them. Because Deagol know the message from his friend utterance; that his friend needs the ring too Deagol does not give the ring and then they are fight. Because of the responds, it describes that between Smeagol and Deagol understand the contextual meaning in their conversation so they do not misunderstand the message.

The other phenomenon, after Theoden King, Gandalf, Arragorn, Pippin, Meri, Legolas and the other were fight Saruman. They celebrate their victory in Rohan castle and they make a party. In the castle, Pippin and Meri were dancing

and drinking an alcohol or wine. But in the other corner, Arragorn and Gandalf were talking about Frodo. Gandalf was thinking about Frodo and how about Frodo condition. When Arragorn came he was asking to Gandalf about Frodo and his condition, May they are arrived to the Doom Mountain and throw the ring to the lava Doom Mountain. Gandalf just said “What?”

Arragorn	: No news?
Gandalf	: For what?
Arragorn	: No news of Frodo?
Gandalf	: No word. Nothing

From the conversation above, the utterance from Arragorn and Gandalf when Arragorn said “No news?” and Gandalf said “For what?” In here this conversation was given misunderstanding meaning to Gandalf as the hearer because Gandalf does not know what context they are talking about, it show when Arragorn gave the question to Gandalf, Gandalf properly gave his answer but he makes the question too. It’s because Gandalf does not know the intent of Arragorn’s question. Actually, Arragorn asked about Frodo. So Arragorn replays his question and add the information that he asks it’s about Frodo and Arragorn asked “No news of Frodo?” because Gandalf know what is the intent of Arragorn’s question, Gandalf said “No word. Nothing” it means that no information about Frodo.

From these are three phenomenon, there are have different problem. For the first and the second phenomenon they take the context in their utterance and the hearer understand the meaning of utterance related to the context. But in third phenomenon the hearer get misunderstanding of meaning because he does not know the intent of their conversation. Because the hearer does not know the intent

of utterance, the influence of context accepted to listener it can be making misunderstanding meaning and also get the different answer or do not right answer.

The other problem it gets types of the context use in the conversation, first phenomenon the utterance of Frodo and Sam, from the situation that described above they were talking about thing; it was Lembas bread. Second phenomenon, the utterance of Deagol and Smeagol with their situation happened. They were talking about thing; it was a ring. From the phenomenon, when the speaker and the hearer give the object that is surrounding the communication, the type of context is physical context.

The researcher need to describe this problem when the context takes in this conversation, when the hearer must understand the intents of the speaker, how the listener answer the speaker when the speaker makes context in their conversation, how is the influence of the speaker to the listener who does not understand the aim of the conversation and also the other problem that the researcher takes from the conversation.

Thus, it can be concluded from phenomenon the reseacher interested in the problems of the types of context used in the movie and understanding the meaning of utterance related to the context in the movie are important thing to be researched. Based on it, the researcher is needed to do research more about contextual meaning.

1.2 Identification of the Problem

These are kind of problems can be takes from the background of the research, and they are:

1. The types of context use in movie “*The Lord of The Ring: The Return of The King (2003)*”
2. The misunderstanding of meaning heard by the hearer find in the movie “*The Lord of The Ring: The Return of The King (2003)*”
3. The influence of the context accepted to listener in the movie “*The Lord of The Ring: The Return of The King (2003)*”
4. Understanding the meaning of utterance related to the context in the movie “*The Lord of The Ring: The Return of The King (2003)*”

1.3 Limitation of the Problem

These are much kind of problems from the identification that find in them, but due to of the limited time, knowledge, facilities, opportunity and so on the researcher would take some of the problem above to limit the cases. They are:

1. The types of context use in movie “*The Lord of The Ring: The Return of The King (2003)*”
2. Understanding the meaning of utterance related to the context in the movie “*The Lord of The Ring: The Return of The King (2003)*”

1.4 Formulation of the Problem

In the order to make the researcher take an easier, the researcher will classify the formulation into two questions, they are:

1. What are the types of context use in movie "*The Lord of the Ring: the Return of the King (2003)*"?
2. How does context influence the meaning of utterance in the movie "*The Lord of the Ring: the Return of the King (2003)*"?

1.5 Objective of the Research

Through this research, the researcher wants to find out according with the research question which stated above.

1. To find out the types of context use in the movie "*The Lord of the Ring: the Return of the King (2003)*"
2. To find out of the hearer understanding of the meaning related to the context in the movie "*The Lord of the Ring: the Return of the King (2003)*"

1.6 Significant of the Problem

The significance of this research divided into two parts theoretically and practically, they are:

Theoretical, in the presence of this research, the benefits of existing research theoretically is as a guide or teaching materials for people who are conducting research or teaching, as an additional reference for subsequent researchers who conduct research in the field of pragmatics, especially in the discussion of the contextual meaning in the movie.

Practically, this research can also be applied directly by the community while understanding the meaning of contextual sentences in the conversation, especially in the film.

1.7 Definition of Key Term

In order to avoid misunderstanding on the terms used in this study, the researcher gives the definition of the following key terms:

1. Contextual Meaning: The meaning of a word according to the situations in which they are used; different situation might give a sentence in a different meaning. Lyons (1981: 143)
2. Movie: Also known as *films* are a type of visual communication which uses moving pictures and sound to tell stories or inform (help people to learn). Simple English Wikipedia.org
3. The Lord of the Rings: The Return of the King (2003): A 2003 epic high fantasy adventure film produced, written, and directed by Peter Jackson based on the second and third volumes of J. R. R. Tolkien's *The Lord of the Rings*. It is the third and final installment in *The Lord of the Rings* trilogy, following *The Fellowship of the Ring* (2001) and *The Two Towers* (2002), preceding *The Hobbit* film trilogy (2012–14).
4. Pragmatics: One of those words (*societal* and *cognitive* are others) that give the impression that something quite specific and technical is being talked about when often in fact it has no clear meaning. Levinson (1983: 6)
- 5 Physical Context Physical context is objects that are surrounding the communication, place and time of the communication, what is going on around, etc. physical context refers to the setting of conversation, such as library,

football field, or bedroom and pointing something.