ANALYSIS OF IMPLICIT MEANINGS FOUND IN THE MOVIE SNOWPIERCER

A THESIS

Submitted to the Faculty of Cultural Sciences Hasanuddin
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BY

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THESIS

ANALYSIS OF IMPLICIT MEANINGS FOUND IN THE MOVIE

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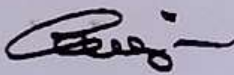
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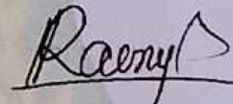and isdeclare to have fulfilled the requirements.

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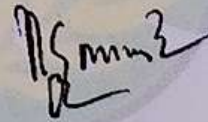
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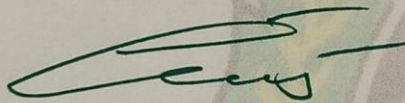
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With reference to the letter of the dean of Faculty of Cultural Sciences Hasanuddin University No. 2184/UN4.9.1/KEP/2021 regarding supervision, we hereby confirm to approve the undergraduate thesis draft by Agung Bamba Putra (F041171331) to be examined at the English Literature Study Program of Faculty of Cultural Sciences.
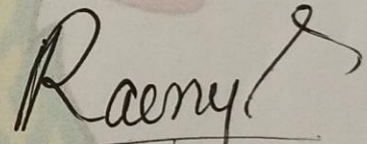
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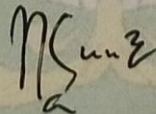First Supervisor

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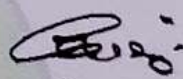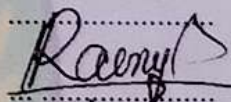
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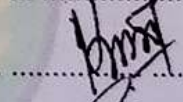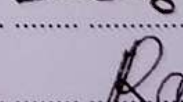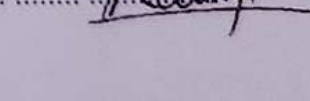
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AGREEMENT

On 02 Agustus , 2024, the Board of Thesis Examination has kindly approved a thesis by Agung Bamba Putra (F041171331) entitled "*Analysis Of Implicit Meanings Found In The Movie SNOWPIERCER*" submitted in fulfillment of one of the requirements to obtain Sarjana Degree in English Literature Study Program, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Hassanudin University.

Makassar, 02 Agustus , 2024

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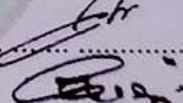
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Hereby, the writer declares that this thesis is written by himself. This thesis does not contain any materials which have been published by other people, and it does not cite other people's ideas except quotations and references.

Makassar, 2 Agustus 2024

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v

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Praise be to God Almighty for bestowing His mercy and guidance, so that the writer can complete this thesis entitled, " Analysis of Implicit Meanings Found in The Movie Snowpiercer " This thesis could not have been completed without the help and support of the good people who have always contributed to me. So, on this occasion, the writer would like to thank you from the bottom of my heart.

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ABSTRAK

Agung Bamba Putra, 2024, *Analysis of Implicit Meanings Found in The Movie Snowpiercer.* (Supervised by Abidin Pammu and Sitti Sahraeny)

Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengidentifikasi makna implisit dalam dialog film Snowpiercer. Jenis-jenis makna implisit dalam penelitian ini, yaitu: makna implisit referensial, makna implisit organisasional, dan makna implisit situasional. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian kuantitatif dengan teknik analisis deskriptif. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan mencatat dialog-dialog yang mengandung makna implisit kedalam catatan. Sedangkan analisis data menggunakan teori Larson dan Lyon yang terdiri dari penyajian data, analisis data dan pengambilan kesimpulan. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah seluruh karakter dalam film Snowpiercer.

Kata kunci: makna implisit, referensial, organisasional, situasional.

ABSTRACT

Agung Bamba Putra, 2024, *Analysis of Implicit Meanings Found in The Movie Snowpiercer.* (Supervised by Abidin Pammu and Sitti Sahraeny)

This study was conducted to identify the implicit meaning in the dialogue of the Snowpiercer film. The types of implicit meaning in this study are: referential implicit meaning, organizational implicit meaning, and situational implicit meaning. This study uses a quantitative research method with descriptive analysis techniques. Data collection is done by recording dialogues containing implicit meaning into notes. While data analysis uses Larson and Lyon's theory which consists of data presentation, data analysis and drawing conclusions. The population in this study is all characters in the Snowpiercer film.

Keywords: implicit meaning, referential, organizational, situational.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background

Meaning is absolutely necessary for people to communicate with each other either directly or indirectly. It helps people understand each other better especially when they are conversing with each other. Another method where people can send their message is through movies where they incorporated the meaning in order to add more details to the movie storyline but also send message to the audiences who are watching the movie. One such meaning is often delivered implicitly in order to not impact the main story of the movie and for the audiences to interpreted it by themselves.

A quote from Samuel and Kiefer was used by Aminuddin (1985: 92) in Muhammad Fadlullah (2014), entitled Analysis of Implicit Referential Meaning in Stacy Schiff's Novel (Cleopatra A Life), to support his claim that there are two types of reading: reading between the lines, which is done to decipher implicit meaning, and reading between the lines, which is done to grasp the written word. As a result, the meaning of explicit and implicit meanings may be separated.

In order for respondents to arrive at a correct interpretation, Aminuddin (1985: 50) in Muhammad Fadlullah (2014), entitled Analysis of Implicit Referential Meaning in Stacy Schiff's Novel (Cleopatra A Life), states that in order to understand the meaning, they must be aware of its connections to the following issues.

1) Qualities or intrinsic components of language.

2) Foundational sociocultural framework.

3) Users said as replies or speakers did.

4) Characteristics of the speech being given and the type of information it contains.

Information that is plainly expressed by lexical items and grammatical forms is known as explicit meaning, according to Larson (1998). It is a component of the shape of surface structure. This implies that shared information serves as the foundation for all communication. It might include things like similar cultural norms, related linguistic patterns, earlier discussions, shared experiences, etc.

But not all of the meaning that is being sent is made clear in the forms of the source language text, claims Larson (1998). Respondents may have to work hard to correctly interpret the picture or interpretation in order to get the underlying message. Certain information, such as context, circumstance, and reference, is required of responders. Responders will be better able to understand the situation if they are aware of the background.

With time, movies begin to incorporate meanings or messages into their storylines to enrich the story and the plot which contribute to their increased popularity. One such meanings come in the form of implicit meaning. However, there are instances when the underlying meanings in the films are too subtle, leaving many spectators unable to grasp the message clearly.

Such subtle underlying message that may be difficult to be fully understood at first glance may be found in the movie SNOWPIERCER. The world of SNOWPIERCER movie is postapocalyptic, with an experiment underway to address the issue of global warming. However, the experiment was too successful, causing the earth's temperature to plummet to a point where it was no longer habitable for life. aboard an attempt to survive, the human race that survived chose to dwell aboard a train designed by someone who intended to live on a train forever. It just so happens that the train has the highest survival at the moment against the cold weather and is built to go around the world indefinitely without stopping.

B. Identification of the Problem

1. Many viewers would just focus to the action parts of the movies.

2. Movies adapted from novels often remove details resulting in the meaning become more difficult to perceive.

3. Viewers lack the knowledge to perceive such subtle meanings.

4. Viewers who lack the knowledge might misinterprets the meaning.

C. Scope of Problem

Based on the background and identification of the problem, this study aims to inform the readers about meaning and its kinds to help them understand the meaning more easily.

D. Research Questions

Based on the scope of the problem, the writer has several objectives in this research:

1. What are the implicit meanings found in the SNOWPIERCER movie?
2. What is the most frequent type of implicit meaning found in the SNOWPIERCER movie?

E. Objectives of study

The purpose of this study:

1. To identify the implicit meaning found in the SNOWPIERCER movie.
2. To identify the most frequent type of implicit meaning found in the SNOWPIERCER movie.

F. Significances of study

1. Theoretical Significant

The theoretical research can provide deep theoretical and descriptive clarity about the kinds of implicit meaning, so that it can be used to better interprets the meaning contained in movies.

2. Practical Significant

For readers, this research is a reference so that readers especially those who watch movies can perceive those meanings and interpret them better. For researchers,

analyzing the meanings contained in the movie Snowpiercer and one of the requirements to get a Bachelor of Literature degree at Hasanuddin University, Tamalanrea District, Makassar City, South Sulawesi.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Previous Researches

There are some past researches that the writer finds related to this research that might support the analysis and act as comparison this research.

MUHAMMAD FADLULLAH (2014), the research entitled "Analysis of Implicit Referential Meaning in Stacy Schiff's Novel (Cleopatra A Life)". The purpose of this research is to study the translation of implicit meanings from the source language into the target language. The results of this research show that: (1) Implicit referential meaning contained in the novel Cleopatra: A Life by Stacy Schiff there are there: (a) persona referent = it, Cleopatra's, they, his she, her, he, (b) demonstrative referent = this, that, the, (c) comparative referent = so, as, other, more, another. But implicit referential meaning more the persona referents. (2) An implicit referential meaning contained in a sentence or phrase, a meaningful refers in a word contained at the beginning of a sentence or phrase, also implicit referential meaning it clear, and does not cause ambiguity in it.

R. TOPAN HARIBAWA DWI O.P (2012), the research entitled "The Translation of Implicit Meaning in Novel Harry Potter And The Prisoner Of Azkaban by J. K. Rowling". The purpose of this research is to study the translation of implicit meanings from the source language into the target language. The objects of the

analyses are sentences containing implicit meanings in the novel previously mentioned. The sentences with implicit meanings are taken as data, and analyzed using descriptive and comparative methods. The novel Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban is written by J.K. Rowling and translated into Indonesian by Listiana Srisanti entitled Harry Potter Dan Tawanan Azkaban. The results of this research found that Referential implicit meaning has 47.41%, organizational implicit meaning has 28.89%, and situational implicit meaning has 23.70% of the whole sentences that analyzed by the writer. It shows that from the whole sentences, the writer found many sentences which have implicit meaning which caused by some factors. It also shows that an implicit meaning should be explicitly translated if the system of the target language requires it, on the other hand an implicit meaning can be explicitly translated if the system of the target language allows it and an implicit meaning should be explicitly translated if the meaning causes ambiguity or vagueness in the target language.

CRISTINE FALENTINA (2015), the research entitled "The Translation of Implicit Meaning In Eldest Novel". This thesis analyzes about the implicit meaning that found in the source text entitled Eldest in English version and the translation in target text entitled Eldest in Indonesian version. The methodological research applied in this thesis is descriptive qualitative method. The steps of research are reading the novel, finding the data, classifying the data, analyzing the data and drawing conclusion. From the analyzed data, it can be concluded that there are three kinds of implicit meaning found in the source text. And also, there are two ways the translation

of the implicit meaning in target text, they are translated as explicitly and some are translated still implicit.

Based on previous researches above, it can be seen that the first one discuss only the implicit referential meanings while the other two discuss the translation from source language to target language. However, what distinguishes this study from other studies is that this study wants to identify all kinds of implicit meanings from a movie. Movies often remove some details that can be easily found in novels text which result in the implicit meanings become harder to be noticed at a glance.

B. Meaning

Meaning, according to Lyons (1981), is a notion that may be communicated from one mind to another by being expressed as though they were in the form of a language.

Cruse (2000) State that meaning makes little sense except in the context of communication: the notion of communication therefore provides as good a place as any to start an exploration of meaning.

According to Jaszczolt (2016), Meaning is not static and does not stem from static words and their static composition rules; it is co-constructed in discourse and it stems from the intention to express and negotiate one's views and attitudes.

According to Kroeger (2019), An approach which has proven useful for the linguistic analysis of meaning is to focus on how speakers use language to talk about the world. Kroeger also stated that there are three levels of meaning which are:

1. Word meaning
2. Sentence meaning
3. Utterance meaning

Kridalaksana (1993) in Muhammad Fadlullah (2014), entitled Analysis of Implicit Referential Meaning in Stacy Schiff's Novel (Cleopatra A Life), defines meaning as the intended speaker, the way language units influence how people perceive or understand human behavior or human groups, the degree to which natural language and outside language or speech and everything designated are equivalent or not, and the manner in which one uses symbol language.

According to Hurford (1983) in Muhammad Fadlullah (2014), entitled Analysis of Implicit Referential Meaning in Stacy Schiff's Novel (Cleopatra A Life), were more likely to interpret the meaning of the speakers intent manifested in the words or phrase that differently. For that defines the meaning Hurford into two parts:

1) Speaker meaning, is the meaning of the desired speaker (or to be conveyed by the speakers).
2) Sentence meaning / word meaning is the meaning contained in the sentence (or word).

Keraf (1990) in Muhammad Fadlullah (2014), entitled Analysis of Implicit Referential Meaning in Stacy Schiff's Novel (Cleopatra A Life), states that the meaning of the vocabulary units of a language contains two aspects, namely the content or meaning and aspects of form or expression. Aspect is the form that can be absorbed in terms of the senses, that is to hear or see. While in terms of content or meaning is in terms that cause reactions in the listener or reader mind because the stimulus aspects of earlier forms.

Aminuddin (1985) in Muhammad Fadlullah (2014), entitled Analysis of Implicit Referential Meaning in Stacy Schiff's Novel (Cleopatra A Life), also explains that meanings contained in words appeared to have a close relationship with:

1) Socio-cultural systems and outer reality referred.

2) User and speakers.

3) Situational social context of use.

In order for respondents to arrive at a correct interpretation, Aminuddin (1985) in Muhammad Fadlullah (2014), entitled Analysis of Implicit Referential Meaning in Stacy Schiff's Novel (Cleopatra A Life), states that in order to understand the meaning, they must be aware of its connections to the following issues.

1) Qualities or intrinsic components of language.

2) Foundational sociocultural framework.

3) Users said as replies or speakers did.

4) Characteristics of the speech being given and the type of information it contains.

According to (Larson, 1998), there are two types of meaning, that is meaning which is expressed explicitly and there is meaning which is left implicit.

1.   Explicit Meaning

Information that is plainly expressed by lexical items and grammatical forms is known as explicit meaning, according to Larson (1998). It is a component of the shape of surface structure. This implies that shared information serves as the foundation for all communication. It might include things like similar cultural norms, related linguistic patterns, earlier discussions, shared experiences, etc.

2. Implicit Meaning

Larson, (1998) asserts that not all meaning is expressed explicitly in the forms found in the original language text. Respondents may need to make a concerted effort to correctly interpret the imagery or interpretation in order to fully get the underlying message. Respondents must be aware of certain details, such as context, circumstance, and reference. Responders will be able to understand information correctly if they are aware of the context.

The concepts of "reading between the lines" and "reading the line" should be upheld in an effort to comprehend and convey the intended meaning of a source language work. To read a line is to read with the intention of understanding its stated

meaning; to read between lines is to read with the intention of understanding its implicit meaning.

A quote from Samuel and Kiefer was used by Aminuddin (1985) in Muhammad Fadlullah (2014), entitled Analysis of Implicit Referential Meaning in Stacy Schiff's Novel (Cleopatra A Life), to support his claim that there are two types of reading: reading between the lines, which is done to decipher implicit meaning, and reading between the lines, which is done to grasp the written word. As a result, the meaning of explicit and implicit meanings may be separated.

According to (Larson, 1998), implicit meaning can be distinguished into three kinds of meaning.

a. **Implicit Referential Meaning**

Larson (1998) said that referential meaning means the kind of meaning when the word refers to a certain thing, event, attribution or relation which a person can perceive or imagine. A sentence has meaning because it refers to something that happens or may happen or is imagined as happening. Referential meaning is what the communication is about. It is the information content. The referential meaning is organized into a semantic structure. The information bits are "packaged" that is, they are put together and expressed by a variety of combinations.

Kridalaksana (1993) in Muhammad Fadlullah (2014), entitled Analysis of Implicit Referential Meaning in Stacy Schiff's Novel (Cleopatra A Life), says that the referent is

beyond language elements designated by the elements of the language. The meaning of language elements here includes the word or sentence.

Kridalaksana (1993) in Muhammad Fadlullah (2014), entitled Analysis of Implicit Referential Meaning in Stacy Schiff's Novel (Cleopatra A Life), said that the referential meaning is the meaning of the language elements very close relationship with the world outside of language (objects or ideas), and which can be explained by the component analysis. In other words, it refers directly to the meaning of objects, events, attributes, or a particular relationship that can be seen or imagined which is the content of the information communicated or something.

According to Halliday and Hasan (1976), a text's referent can be endoforik—that is, referring to something that is within this context—or eksoforik, which refers to something that is out of context. Referents endoforik are separated into two categories: forik, which refers to the context that follows, and anaforik, which relates to the referents that have been mentioned. Next, referents are divided into three categories by Halliday and Hasan, which are as follows:

1) Referent Persona

Halliday and Hasan (1976) claim that the term "persona" is a little ambiguous because it refers to both the object and human references that are contained in the referent persona.

2) Demonstrative Referent

As demonstrated by Halliday and Hasan (1976), demonstrative reference is simply a kind of appointment in which speakers identify the referent explicitly by placing it on the distance scale. The following are further divided into referents nominal demonstrative (this, these, that, those, and the) and demonstrative reference, which are referents of demonstrative adverbial (state), which cover here, there, now, and then (Halliday and Hasan, 1976). While demonstrative adverbial referents relate to the context of a process in space or time, the nominal demonstrative referent relates to the locations of the things—people or objects—that are participating in this process.

3) Comparative Referent

Relatives are those who are similar. An item ought to express "something like" rather than "similar". Consequently, one form of the referent is a comparison of two related entities. Comparative referents are the name given to referent. Halliday and Hasan (1976) further the issue of comparison referents by classifying them into two categories:

a) General Comparative, is referent used to describe how similar two items are to one another. There are three possible object states: same, similar, and different.

b) Specific Comparative, is the ratio of items when variations in quantity or quality are taken into consideration.

b. Implicit Organizational Meaning

According to Larson (1998) organizational meaning means certain information that may be old information, some new; certain information may be the topic (what is being talked about) of the discourse, other information commenting on the topic; and some information may be more central to the message; that is, more important or more prominent. It is the organizational meaning that puts the referential information together into a coherent text. Organizational meaning is signaled by deictics, repetition, groupings and by many other features in the grammatical structure of a text.

In many languages, leaving some information implicit is one feature used to signal organizational meaning. Part of the information which occurs in the semantic structure is left implicit in the grammar in order to indicate old information, in order to add cohesion and in some cases even to mark theme or focus.

According to Larson (1984) in Muhammad Fadlullah (2014), entitled Analysis of Implicit Referential Meaning in Stacy Schiff's Novel (Cleopatra A Life), implicit meanings organizational can be realized into three formation sentences, namely: the ellipsis sentence, passive voice and use the word in a sentence substitution. Ellipsis is the removal of the element of the sentence; however, ellipsis clauses call structure still meet the applicable rules of sentence patterns. In the passive voice is often the perpetrators of the sentence into implicitly, this is due to the actors in the passive voice is not the point. The use of the word in a sentence is usually due to substitution to avoid repetition. This constituted the third cause implicit organizational meaning. Although the structure of the sentence is not complete yet brought understanding remains intact.

Substitution, Halliday and Hasan (1976) defined substitution as the act of substituting something else for a linguistic situation, such as words or sentences. Next, Halliday and Hasan added to their explanation by saying that the substitution also has stronger ties to grammatical elements, allowing it to replace grammatically translated terms. A word replacement in English can be used as a verbal, nominal, or clause.

Ellipsis sentence, according to Chalker (984) in Muhammad Fadlullah (2014), entitled Analysis of Implicit Referential Meaning in Stacy Schiff's Novel (Cleopatra A Life), defines ellipsis as a formal grammar that is used to help avoid repetition, it also illustrates the ellipsis as substitution with empty elements. In line with Chalker, the ellipsis is gone and something is spoken, according to Halliday and Hasan (1976), however this does not imply that anything is taken out of the text or that it creates ambiguity. It is possible to comprehend ellipsis and the knowledge acquired in an unspoken manner. It is clear from these justifications that ellipsis does not make a text elusive in addition to being utilized to prevent repetition. To put it another way, the text's integrity is preserved.

Passive sentences, according to Allen (1987) in Muhammad Fadlullah (2014), entitled Analysis of Implicit Referential Meaning in Stacy Schiff's Novel (Cleopatra A Life), states that the general principles of the use of the passive voice when the focus of the speaker is located on the activity or the work being done is not on the subject that does the job. In the sentences "people speak English all over the world" give more weight to the subject people. As our main focus is speaking English, then the sentence should be changed to passive sentences and be "English is spoken all over the world".

Information on the subject in the passive voice is often not necessary to its existence is often omitted.

c. Implicit Situational Meaning

Situational meaning is a message that produced in a given communication situation. Larson (1998) states that the relationship between the writer or speaker and the addressee will affect the communication. Where the communication takes place, when it takes place, the age, sex, and social status of the speaker and hearer, the relationship between them, the presuppositions that each brings to the communication, the cultural background of the speaker and the addressee, and many other situational matters result in situational meaning.

A text may be completely unintelligible to someone who does not know the culture in which the language is spoken because there is so much situational meaning. When translating into another language, the original situational meaning may need to be included in a more overt form if the same total meaning is to be communicated to the readers.