



MORPHEMICAL ANALYSIS IN SCRIPT FILM “MOANA” ANIMATION

A THESIS

*Submitted to the English Education Department of Padangsidimpuan State
Institute for Islamic Studies in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for the
Degree of Educational Scholar (S.Pd) in English*

By:

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STATE INSTITUTE FOR ISLAMIC STUDIES
PADANGSIDIMPUAN
2018



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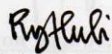
Assalamu 'alaikum wr.wb.

After reading, studying and giving advice for necessary revision on the thesis belongs to **Liza Mahrani**, entitled **"MORPHEMICAL ANALYSIS IN SCRIPT FILM "MOANA" ANIMATION**. We assumed that the thesis has been acceptable to complete the assignments and fulfill the requirements for graduate degree of Education (S.Pd) in English Education Department of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty in IAIN Padangsidempuan.

Therefore, we hope that the thesis will soon be examined by the Thesis examiner team of English Education Department of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty IAIN Padangsidempuan. Thank you.

Wassalam 'alaikumwr.wb.

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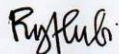
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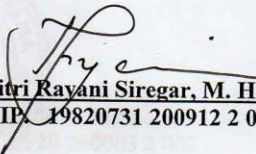


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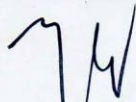
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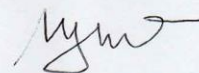
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ABSTRACT

To understand the word in film, people need to understand about morpheme. Film “Moana” animation is the source of analysis of this research. So, the researcher conducts the title “Morphemical Analysis in Script Film “Moana” Animation. This research has objectives as follows : (1) to find out the morphemes used in script film “Moana” animation, (2) to find out the dominant morpheme used in script film “Moana” animation, (3) to find out the reasons to the morpheme dominant used in script film “Moana” animation.

This research used qualitative descriptive as a research design by using content analysis approach. The data were originally taken from script film “Moana’ animation. Then, the data collection used document method.

The research findings for this research were two kinds of morphemes that had been occurred in script film “Moana” animation. They were derivational and inflectional morpheme. Nine words for derivational morpheme and 93 words for inflectional morpheme. Automatically the amount of the whole morphemes in script film ”Moana” animation were 102 words. It might be seen from the percentage for derivational morpheme there was 8, 82 % and for inflectional morpheme was 91,18 %. So, inflectional morpheme was the dominant morpheme in script film “Moana” animation.

Key words: Word, Film Animation, Moana.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of the Problem

People must understand structure of language and can use it as well as possible. Language is needed by people to interact with each other. It is seen, communication is very needed by all people because the first tool of interaction is language. In the world people need to interact with the other to cover the need. In addition, people can not life as individual in this world and must make interaction and communication each other.

In interaction and communication, people must use tool to understand each other. Language as a tool of communication. Communication can be created with any language and language can also be created due to support of every individual to communicate. Language is generally described as a symbolic system in which sounds and meanings are assigned to each other.

Furthermore, there is an arbitrary aspect of language with meaning assigned to word and sounds. As native speakers of language, people know that word are arbitrarily given meaning to express ideas. As a system, the language consists of components which are regularly arranged to certain patterns. The pattern or the theory of language and grammar is named linguistics.

Linguistic is science of language or the field of the study, where the subject of study is the language. It is a scientific knowledge which can be

applied to all language in the world. It does not belong to a certain language only. Linguistic covers several aspects which includes phonology, syntax, semantic, pragmatic, phonetic and morphology. Phonology is concerned with the functioning of sound-units within systems of individual language. Syntax is concerned about phrases and sentences and also the features of meaning which are associated with them. Semantic is concerned with meaning of language. Pragmatic is the study of the use of language. Deals with the intentions behind the utterances. Phonetic is concerned with the nature and typology of speech sounds in themselves. Morphology is a branch of linguistics which is concerned with study of morphemes and their different forms and the way how morphemes are constructed to form words. The researcher would like to describe one of the linguistic aspects, that is morphology.

Morphology is the study of words, how they are formed, and their relationship to other words in the same language. Morphology is also called the study of morpheme and their different forms and the way they combine in word formation. Morphology is about morpheme. Studying about Morphology is study about morpheme such in English. The smallest meaningful elements into which words can be analyzed are known as morpheme.

Morpheme are the smallest unit of language. Any linguistic form which can't be broken down into smaller part meaningful unit is called

morpheme. Thus, morpheme are the smallest individually, meaningful elements in an utterances of a language. There are two kinds of morphemes as follows : free morpheme and bound morpheme. But free morpheme is divided into lexical morpheme and functional morpheme. Bound morpheme divided into derivational morpheme and inflectional morpheme.

Knowing morpheme is very important for forming the words, the very important usage word and put word according to its place is morphology such morpheme. Morpheme also important to use language, to help understanding of each part of words, and morpheme can use in conversation and writing. In conversation, words are used to form sentences and speaking. The words use morpheme, it is very used as according to wanted word in conversation because each word which used in conversation of course there will be use morpheme as in radio, television, and also video.

In this moment, the researcher analyzed morpheme and kinds of morpheme in film. Morpheme are the parts of words, beside that morphemes also have meaning. Knowing the meaning is very important, because it will make people figure out the meaning or the words that the people don't know in film. Because sometime people do not know about the words in film. So, to understand the words someone has to have linguistics skill or specifically morphology skill.

In this case, the researcher analyzed morpheme and kinds of morpheme in script film "Moana" animation produced by OsnatShurer. The

researcher has to analyze morpheme and kinds of morpheme in film of “Moana” animation produced by Osnat Shurer. Why?

Firstly, the film is one of audiovisual media in learning English. There are so many kinds of film base on classification of age. There are films for children, adolescent, adult or general. So by film, it can be bridge for people to open their knowledge about morphemes easily.

Secondly, film can increase people’s critical understanding. In order to build critical understanding, they should understand the language in film. While watching the film scene by scene, they can understand the language because they know about morphemes. So, watching film is one of activity which fun to do and increase their knowledge about morphemes in film.

The last, the researcher analyze morphemes and kinds of morphemes because this film tells a story of Moana. The strong willed daughter of the chief of a Polynesian tribe, who is chosen by the ocean it self to reunite a mystical relic with a goddess. When a blight strikes her island, Moana sets sail in search Maui, a legendary demigod, in the hope of saving he people in the island. Moana’s trip full with obstacles that are dangerous and also risk her live. Moana’s story tells that proples never surrender to reach what they want although there are many obstacles. In this research, the researcher choose film “Moana” animation as the object of analysis to find morpheme. So, from explanation above the researcher conducts the title of the research

“MORPHEMICAL ANALYSIS IN SCRIPT FILM “MOANA” ANIMATION”.

B. The Focus of the Problem

Film is a motion picture or film produced for entertainment that tells a story. From this explanation, the researcher focused on analyzing the kinds of morphemes in script film “Moana” animation.

C. The Formulation of the Problem

Based on the background of the problem above, the problems can be formulated as follow:

1. What are the morphemes used in script film “Moana” animation?
2. What is the dominant morpheme used in script film “Moana” animation?
3. What are the reasons to the morpheme dominant used in script film “Moana” animation ?

D. The Aims of Research

The aims of this research are:

1. To find out the morphemes used in script film “Moana” animation.
2. To find out the dominant morpheme used in script film “Moana” animation.
3. To find out the reasons to the morpheme dominant used in script film “Moana” animation.

E. The Definition of Key Terms

Based on the background, the researcher focus on analyzed morphemes and kinds morphemes in script film “Moana” animation and the researcher have to make definition of key terms which are applied in this research.

1. Morphemical Analysis

Morpheme is the smallest difference in the shape of a word that correlates with the smallest difference in word.¹ It means that morpheme is the smallest meaningful part of the word. Through the morpheme definition derive that morphemical is a part of process in order to discover smaller meaningful part in a word. It means morphemical study about the smallest meaningful part of the word. Analysis means study or examines in order to learn about something. Hornby states that analysis is the study of something by examining its part of their relationship.² So, from definition above morphemical analysis is study to analyze the smallest meaningful part of the word.

2. Film Animation

¹Jack C. Richards & Richard Schmidt, *Longman dictionary of Language Teaching & Applied Linguistics*, (London :Pearson Education Limited, 2002), p. 341.

²AS. Hornby, *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary*, (New York : Oxford University Press, 1995), p. 38.

Film is one of the audiovisual media in learning English. Film is roll of thin plastic used in photography.³ A film also called a movie, motion picture, theatrical film, or photoplay. From the definitions above film is the picture, movie that used in photography.

Animation is movement of graphics or text. Animation also motion pictures showing movement of drawn objects. From definitions above researcher conclude that animation is movement pictures that show of drawn objects. So, from definitions above researcher conclude that film animation is roll of thin plastic used in photography and also show the movement of drawn objects.

3. Moana

This film tells a story of Moana. Moana is a 2106 American 3D computer animated musical adventure film produced by Osnatshurer and released by Walt Disney picture. Moana is a daughter of Motunui's chief Tui, chosen by the ocean to return the heart to Te Fiti. Moana sets sail on camaku found in the cavern. In the way of search the heart to Te Fiti, Moana found many problems. But Moana never give up to find the heart to Te Fiti. In the middle of journey Moana met with Te Ka, who stole the heart of Te Fiti. By the time Moana fight with Te Ka. Finally Moana can defeat Te Ka and get the heart of Te Fiti.

³Victoria Bull ,*Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary*,(New York : Oxford University Press, 2008), p. 165.

F. The Significances of the Research

The result of the research can be contribute some benefits. Here are the benefits :

1. English teacher

This research is useful for English teacher as source of teaching. The using of film “Moana”, it can be an alternative in teaching morphology in the classroom, so it would make the students interesting following the lesson.

2. For other researcher

To other researcher, it can be made as a reference to other researcher in the field of language and education of language.

G. The Outline of Thesis

The systematic of this research were divided into five chapters. Each chapter consists of many sub chapters with detail as follows :

1. The first chapter is containing of the background of the problem, the focus of the problem, the formulation of the problem, the aims of the research, the definition of key terms, the significaces of the research, and then the outline of the research.

2. The second chapter is containing the theoretical description which is explaining about theory of morphology, the theory of morpheme, the theory of kinds of morpheme, film animation, film “Moana” animation, the last is the review of related findings.
3. The third chapter is containing the research methodology which discusses the research design, the data sources, the instrument and the technique of collecting the data and the technique of data analysis.
4. The fourth chapter is containing the findings and discussion of the research.
5. The fifth chapter is about conclusions and suggestions made by researcher.

CHAPTER II

THEORITICAL DESCRIPTION

A. Theoretical Study

1. Morphology

Morphology is the study of morphemes and their arrangements in forming words. Matthews states that morphology is a branch of linguistics which concern with the forms of words in different uses and constructions.¹ Morphology is defined as the branch linguistics studying how words are structured and how they are put together from smaller parts. While Booij says that morphology is the sub disciplines of linguistics that deals with such pattern.² The existence of such pattern also implies that word have an internal constituent structure. It means, morphology is one of the studies of changes form of the word.

The term morphology comes from the Ancient Greek word *morphe* which means "form" and *logos* means "science".³ Morphology is called the study of morphemes and their different forms and the way they combine in word formation. In other word, Morphology concern about studying the structure of words.

¹P.H. Matthews, *An Introduction to the Theory of Word Structure*, (New York : Cambridge University Press, 1974), p. 1.

²Geert Booij, *The Grammar of Words*, (New York : Oxford University Press, 2005), p. 4.

³Robert Sibarani, *An Introduction to Morphology*, (Medan: Poda, 2006), p. 1.

From the definitions above the researcher can conclude that morphology is the study about word formation in forming sentence.

2. Morpheme

a. Definition of Morpheme

The word morpheme it self derives from “morph” meaning form “form” and suffix “eme” meaning “having meaning”. Robert sibarani says morpheme is the smallest meaningful unit into which words can be analyzed.⁴ For example, the word relationship can be divided into smaller units which each has a meaning such as *relat-ion-ship*. A morpheme cannot be divided without altering or destroying its meaning. For example, the English word *kind* is a morpheme. If the *d* is removed, it changes to *kin*, which has a different meaning. Some words consist of one morpheme, e.g. *kind*. But there is also the word more than one morpheme for example, the English word *unkindness* consist of three morphemes : the stem for *kind*, the negative prefix for *un* and the noun forming suffix for *ness*. Means that morphemes are the smallest individually, meaningful elements in an utterances of language.

⁴*Ibid*, p. 26.

Yule says that definition morpheme is a minimal unit of meaning or grammatical function.⁵ Units of grammatical function include forms used to indicate past tense or plural, for example. In the word *reopened* consists of three morphemes. One minimal unit of meaning is *open*, another minimal unit of meaning is *re-* (meaning “again”) and a minimal unit of grammatical function is *-ed* (indicating past tense). The word *tourists* also contains three morphemes. There is one minimal unit of meaning *tour* (meaning “trip”) another minimal unit of meaning *-ist* (marking “person who does something”) and a minimal unit of grammatical function *-s* (indicating plural). So, the words in English contain with one morpheme and more than one morpheme.

In addition Aronoff defines that morpheme as the smallest linguistic pieces with grammatical function.⁶ This definition is not meant to include all morphemes, but it is the usual one and good starting point. A morphemes may consist of a word, such as *hand*, or a meaningful piece of a word, such as the *-ed* of *looked*, that cannot be divided into smaller meaningful parts. Then Haspelmath states that morpheme is the smallest meaningful constituents of words that can be

⁵George Yule, *The Study of Language*, (New York : Cambridge University Press, 2012), p. 68.

⁶Mark Aronoff, *Morphology and Morphological Analysis*, (New York : Blackwell Company, 2012), p. 2.

identified.⁷ In the words *nuts*, *both nut* and *s* are morphemes. Other example of words that consisting of two morphemes would be *break-ing*, *hope-less*, *re-write*, *chese-board*. The last, other example of three morphemes are *re-writ-ing*, *hope-less-ness*, *ear-plug-s*, and so on. Usually the words in English consist of more than one morpheme as in the following list :

<i>True, bad, boy, desire</i>	:One morphemes
<i>Untrue, truly, boyish</i>	:Two morphemes
<i>Untruly, intolerable</i>	:Three morphemes
<i>Untruthful, gentlemanliness</i>	:Four morphemes
<i>Untruthfulness, ungentleannliness</i>	:Five morphemes ⁸

So, from the definitions above conclude that morpheme is the smallest morphological unit of language that cannot be further divided or analyzed. In other words, morpheme can be described as the minimal units of meaning.

b. Kinds of Morphemes

The linguists have different opinions about kinds of morphemes. All of linguists, the researcher decided the kinds of morphemes based on Yules's. There are two kinds of morphemes as follows : free morpheme and bound morpheme. But free morpheme is divided into

⁷Martin Haspelmath, *Understanding Morphology*, (London : Uk Company, 2010), p. 22.

⁸Victoria Fromkin, *An Introduction to Language*, (Australia : Learning Pty Limited, 2005), p.

lexical morpheme and functional morpheme. Bound morpheme divided into derivational morpheme and inflectional morpheme.

1) Free morpheme

Free morpheme is the morpheme that can stand alone in a sentence or a morpheme that carries the basic meaning of a word. Yule states free morpheme is a morpheme that can stand by themselves as single words.⁹ While Sibarani says free morpheme is linguistic forms which can be used on their own or which can exist as independent word.¹⁰ In addition, Fromkin says that some morphemes such as boy, desire, and gentle may constitute words by themselves.¹¹ So it can be conclude that free morpheme is the morpheme that can stand alone in a sentence or a morpheme that carries the basic meaning of a word.

Below are listed some examples of the free morphemes.

Number	Words
1	Happy
2	Legal
3	Polite
4	Regular
5	Agree

⁹George Yule, *The Study of*, p. 68.

¹⁰Robert Sibarani, *An Introduction to*, p. 26.

¹¹Victoria Fromkin, *An Introduction to*, p. 67.

6	Change
7	Bright

a) Lexical Morpheme

The category is that set of ordinary nouns, adjectives and verbs that we think of as the words that carry the “content” of the messages we convey. These are morphemes are called lexical morpheme.¹² Some examples of lexical morpheme are : girl, man, house, tiger, type, break, look, pick and strange. Lexical morphemes are treated as an “open” class of words. So lexical morpheme is about morphemes that carry the content or meaning.

b) Functional morpheme

The set consists largely of the functional words in the language such as conjunctions, preposition, articles and pronouns. These are morphemes called functional morpheme.¹³ Some examples of functional morpheme are : but, on, near, above, in, that, it. So functional morpheme is a morpheme do not carry the content of meaning of the messages, but rather help the grammar of the sentence function.

¹²George Yule, *The Study of Language*....., p.68.

¹³*Ibid*, p. 69.

2) Bound morpheme

Bound morpheme is the bound morpheme which cannot stand alone but is affixed to the free morpheme. Yule states that bound morpheme is forms of words that cannot normally stand alone and are typically attached to another form.¹⁴ Sibarani says that bound morpheme is linguistic forms which are never used alone but must be used with another morpheme.¹⁵ According to position above, bound morphemes can be at the beginning and at the end of the free morphemes. So bound morpheme is the forms of words that cannot stand alone and must attached to another morpheme.

Below are listed some examples of the bound morphemes.

Number	Words
1	Un-happy
2	Il-legal
3	Im-polite
4	Ir-regular
5	Agree-ment
6	Ix-change
7	Bright-en

¹⁴*Ibid*, p. 68.

¹⁵Robert Sibarani, *An Introduction to....*, p. 27.

a) Derivational morpheme

Derivational morpheme is morpheme that creating new words by changing either the meaning. Sibarani says that derivational morpheme is the morpheme that change meaning or the part of speech.¹⁶ For example, the addition of the derivational morpheme – ness change the adjective good to the noun goodness. The noun care can become the adjectives careful or careless by the addition of the derivational morphemes –ful or –less. So derivational morpheme is a morpheme create new words by changing the meaning or by changing the word class of the word. In English, the derivational morphemes are therefore either prefix or suffix.

Examples of derivational morpheme as follows :

-Writer	(write+-er)	(V+N=N)
-Organize	(Organ+ize)	(N+V=V)
-Write	(Write+en)	(V+Adj=Adj)
-Happiness	(Happy+ness)	(Adj+N=N)

b) Inflectional morpheme

Inflectional morpheme is a bound morpheme creating a different form of the same word by changing neither part of a speech nor meaning, but only refine and give grammatical

¹⁶*Ibid*, p. 43.

information about the already existing meaning of a word.¹⁷

Thus cat and cats are both nouns and have the same things it refer to something, but cats with plural morpheme-s contains the additional information that there are more than one these things. Other examples are collect and collected (both verbs). So an inflectional morpheme is used to create a variant form of a word in order to signal grammatical information without affection the word's meaning or class of word. The inflectional morphemes are all suffixes in English.

English has only eight inflectional morphemes, illustrated in the following table.

No	Base	Suffix	Function	Example
1.	Wait	-s	3 rd persons	She waits there at noon
2.	Wait	-ed	Past tense/past participle	She waited there yesterday.
3	Wait	-ing	Progressive	She is waiting there now
4	Eat	-en	Past Participle	Jack has eaten the apple
5	Chair	-s	Plural Marker	The chairs are set around the table
6	Chair	-s	Possessive	The chair's leg is broken
7	Fast	-er	Comparative	Rani runs faster than Rio
8	Fast	-est	Superlative	Rani is the fastest runner of all

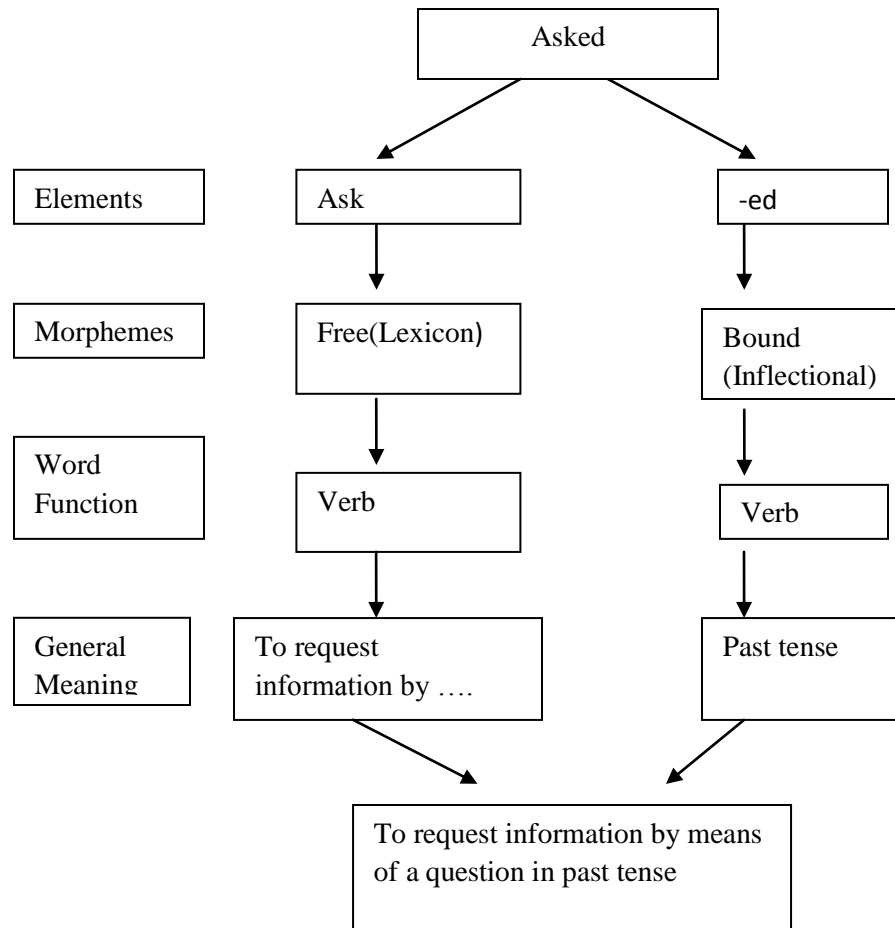
¹⁷*Ibid*, p. 45.

Based on table above inflectional morphemes is not change the meaning or part of speech. Typically indicate syntactic or semantic relations between different words in sentence.

Below the summarizes the differences between inflectional and derivational morphemes as follows:

<i>Inflectional</i>	<i>vs. Derivational</i>
1. It isn't change meaning or part of speech of stem.	Changes meaning or part of speech of stem.
2. indicates syntactic relation between words and function as grammatical markers.	indicates semantic relation within the word.
3. Typically apply to all nouns and verb agreement as a term of plural.	Typically apply only some Member of class of morphemes.
4. Occur in a word that plural or singular, past tense or not, and a comparative.	Occur in a word that a verb, noun, adjective, and adverb.

The classification of morpheme and describe the elements as a morpheme will explain below



Based on analysis above, to analyze the word start from elements, morphemes, word function and general meaning. The final word modification meaning of “ asked” is to request information by means of a question in past tense. The term of “asked” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

3. Film Animation

a. The Definition of Film

Film is audiovisual aids that can be used in learning English. Films and television programs have been used for language learning and teaching.¹⁸ Television programs, film, and computer can increase someone critical understanding. In order to build critical understanding, someone should understand the language in the film. So, by explanation above researcher conclude that film is audiovisual aids that can increase someone critical understanding.

b. The Definition of Animation

Animation is the rapid display of sequence of images to create an illusion movement. Sajid Musa states that animation is a form of pictorial presentation that become the most prominent feature of technology based learning environment.¹⁹ From definitions above researcher conclude that animation is a form of pictorial presentation to create the illusion movement.

¹⁸GD Picket, *The Use of the Media in English Language Teaching*, (London :Council Printing, 1979), p. 24.

¹⁹Sajid Musa, *Introduction to Computer Animation and its Possible Educational Applications*, (Turki : Faith Unersity, 2013), p. 1.

c. Kinds of Animation

1) Stop Motion Animation

Stop motion animation is used to animate things are smaller than life size. In this working technique have a hard level and need high patient.

2) Computer Animation

Computer animation is a kind of animation which refers to simulated motion pictures showing movement of drawn objects.

3) Computer Graphics 3D Animation

It is used to replace physical models than create realistic intermixed elements with live action. 3D animation is today's animation. By using some sophisticated software looking at the principles of traditional animation applied to 3D animation concept, animators are able to produce outstanding and aesthetic animation such as, Toy Story, Madagascar and Megamind.²⁰

Based on the kinds of animation above, the researcher used computer graphics 3D animation for this research, because "Moana" animation is the kind the animated adventure fantasy 3D computer musical comedy.

²⁰ *Ibid*, p. 9.

4. Film “Moana” Animation

a. The Review of Film “Moana” Animation

Moana is the animated adventure fantasy 3D computer musical comedy. The film produced by Osnat Shurer. The film tells the story of moana, the brave girl in a Polynesian village or Motunui island. When a blight strikes her island, Moana sets sail in search of Maui, a legendary demigod, in the hope returning the heart of Te Fiti and saving her people. In the middle of journey, Moana finally met with Te Ka, who stole the heart of Te Fiti. Moana fight with Teka. Finally Moana can defeat Te Ka and get the heart of Te Fiti. Moana bids farewell to Maui, returning home where she reunites with her parents and also her people in island. She finally as chief and leading her people in an island.

b. Characters of film “Moana”.

The film have some characters as follows :

- 1) Auli cravalvo as Moana or as the main character. the 16 year old daughter of village chief Tui and Sina, who is chosen by the ocean to restore the heart of Te Fiti.
- 2) Dwayne Johnson as Maui, a legendary shapeshifting demigod who sets off with Moana on her journey.
- 3) Rachel House as Tala, Moana’s good grandmother.
- 4) Temuera Morrison as Tui, Moana’s overprotective father

5) Nicole Scherzinger as Sina, Moana's mother.

6) Troy Polamalu as Villager.

c. Setting of film “Moana”.

The setting of film “Moana” animation was in Motunui island or in Polynesian village. The film released in the United States on November 2016.

d. Moral Lessons of Film “Moana”

There are some lessons of film “Moana” animation as follows :

1) If life knocks you down try again and again until you can stand tall.

Maui was certainly feeling defeated numerous times throughout the movie but he kept getting back up and eventually became the strongest and best demigod he has ever been.

2) Patience is virtue.

When Moana left her island nothing was easy for her, she have to find Maui, to search the heart of Te Fiti. Because of her patience she finally met with Maui and do the journey on voyaged.

3) When you make a mistakes, fix it.

Maui made the fatal mistake stealing the heart of Te Fiti because he thought that would make the humans happy. Instead, he ensured the destruction of the ocean and all of the islands that

inhabit it. Thankfully, Moana came along to teach Maui about the error of his ways and help him to fix the damage he has caused.

B. The Review of Related Findings

To support the research, the researcher needs some other researches that have been made by other researchers. The first research related to this research is by Nurul Endang S. The thesis concerns about the kinds of morphemes in lyric songs Adele albums. This research has objectives those are : (1) To find out the derivational and inflectional morpheme in lyric songs Adele album. The result of that research are there are 47 data of morphemes in lyric Adele album. For derivational morpheme there are 14 data and for inflectional morpheme 33. The most dominant morpheme that used in the lyric Adele album is inflectional morpheme.²¹

The second research related to this research is by Novie Andriani Kesuma. The thesis concerns about morphemes in the Novel of Beneath a Marble Sky by. This research has objectives those are : (1) To find out the morphemes used in the novel of Beneath a Marble Sky (2) To analyze morphemes shift in the novel of Beneath a Marble Sky 3) To find out the most dominant of morphemic shifts used in the novel of Beneath a Marble. The result of that research the use of prefixes un are 11 words, the

²¹Nurul Endang S, *The Analysis of Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes in Lyric Of Songs Adele Album*, (Surakarta : UMSU, 2014). Accessed from eprints.ums.ac.id on Thursday, 5th April 2018.

prefixes im are 3 words, the prefixes re are 5 words, the prefixes dis are 3 words, the prefixes under are 2 words, the prefixes out is 1 word, the prefixes a are 2 words, the prefixes extra is 1 word, the prefixes over is 1 word. So the total prefixes are 29 words. Then the use inflectional morpheme are 6 words, and the use of suffixes are 4 words. So the most dominant morpheme that used in the novel of Beneath a Marble Sky is prefixes.²²

The third research related to this research was conducted by Yupi Hanna Satrini student from University of North Sumatera. The thesis concerns about the types of morphemes in Kompas Selected Columns. This research has objectives those are : (1) To find out the types of loanwords in Kompas selected columns (2) To analyze morphemic process of loanwords in Kompas selected columns. The result of that research there are 215 of loanwords are found in Kompas Selected Columns.²³

From the review of related findings above, they analyzed about free and bound morphemes, affixation, prefixes and suffixes, derivational and inflectional morpheme. They do the research in Kompas selected columns, Adele album in the novel Marble sky. The researcher did not find the

²²Novie Andriani Kesuma, *The Morphemic shifts in Translation of Jhon Shors Beneath a Marble Sky into Taj Mahal by Methya rose*, (Medan :USU, 2009). Accessed from repository.usu.ac.id on Thursday, 5th April 2018.

²³Yupi Hanna Satrini, *Morphemic Analysis of Loanwords from Vocabularies in Kompas Selected Columns*, (Medan : USU, 2015). Accessed from repository.usu.ac.id on Thursday, 5th April 2018.

same research that is morphemical analysis in movie. So, the researcher do analysis about Morphology especially morphemes and kinds of morphemes in film script “Moana” animation.

CHAPTER III

THE RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. The Research Design

This research used qualitative descriptive. Gay & Airasian define that qualitative approach is based on the collecting and analysis of non numeric data such as observations, interviews, and other more discursive sources of information.¹ Mason states that qualitative research is aimed to produce rounded and contextual understanding in the basis of rich, nuanced and detailed data.² It means that qualitative research involves looking in-depth at non-numerical data such as observation, interview, and other more discursive sources of information which are to understanding the phenomenon.

B. Source of the Data

Data source are the subject where data is collected. It can be things, human being, place, events and etc. Jenifer states that the most commonly used data sources in qualitative research are people, organization, text, setting, environments, objects, media product such as movie, events and happening.³ In addition, Klaus says the most obvious sources of data appropriate for content analysis are texts to which meanings are

¹L.R. Gay and Peter Airasian, *Education Research: Competence for Analysis and Application*, (USA: Prectice Hall, 2000) , p. 8.

²Jenifer Mason, *Qualitative researching, Second Edition*, (London : Sage Publication Ltd, 2002), p. 1.

³*Ibid* p. 52.

conventionally attributed : verbal discourse, written documents and visual representations.⁴ The mass media have been the most prominent source and the literature is dominated by content analyses of newspaper, magazine, films, books, radio broadcasts, comics and television programming. In this research, the data source is movie script from “Moana” animation. Data source are divided into two parts the first primary data and the second secondary data.

1. Primary data

Primary data is the data sources of research which obtained directly from the original source in the form of interviews, polls of individuals or groups (people) as well as observations of an object, event or test results (object). The primary data for this research taken from script film “Moana” animation.

2. Secondary Data

Secondary data is the data source of research obtained through intermediate media or indirectly in the form of books, records, existing evidence. Secondary data is taken from others research, which has same cases. They are as follows:

- a. A Morphemically Based Spelling Program Effect on Spelling Skills and Spelling Performance of Seventh Grade Students.

⁴Klauss Krippendorff, *Content Analysis*, (New York : Cambridge University Press, 1989), p. 404.

- b. Effectiveness of Morphemic Analysis of Graeco- Latin Word Parts as a Vocabulary Learning Strategy among ESL Learners.

C. The Instrument and Technique of Collecting the Data

Instrument of Qualitative research is making a researcher as a primary instrument.⁵ The researcher as a main instrument is needed to collect the data. Collecting data is a way to collect the data of the research. Arikunto says that book, note, transcribe, newspaper, magazine, agenda, etc are documentation to collect the data.⁶ Researcher uses documentation method for collecting the data. Ary et al says that documents may be personal, such as autobiographies, diaries, and letter; official, such as files, reports, memoranda, or minutes; and documents of popular culture, such as books, films, and videos.⁷ So, the documents analysis is faces with the object of research that is a film as mass media products.

The data of this research are collected through script film “Moana” animation, to obtain the data, the researcher has several steps, as follows :

1. Documents, firstly researcher will look for a document, in this case is film.

⁵Jeniffer Mason, *Qualitative researching.....*, p. 195.

⁶Suharsimi Arikunto, *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktik*, (Jakarta: RinekaCipta, 2006, p. 129.

⁷Donald Ary, et. al, *Introduction to Research in Education* , (USA: Wadsworth, 2010), p. 442.

2. Watching, the researcher watch the film. It used to help researcher to be easier while deciding data will be analyzed.
3. Make the data into data analysis
4. Analyze the dominant morpheme used in film “Moana” animation.

D. The Technique of Data Analysis

Technique of data analysis in qualitative research is very important to describe and evaluate the data. In this research, the technique will be used for analyzing the data is content analysis method. Ary et al state content analysis focuses on analyzing and interpreting recorded material to learn about human behavior. the materials analyzes can be textbook, newspaper, web pages, speeches, television program, advertisements, musical compositions or any of a host of other types of documents.⁸ In this research, researcher uses content analysis method to analyze the specified characteristic in movie “Moana” animation.

Data analysis in qualitative research are preparing and organizing the data, then, reducing the data into themes through a process of coding and condensing the codes, and finally representing the data.⁹ Planning to analyze the data might have several components. Several generics process might be stated as follows.

⁸*Ibid*, p. 29.

⁹ Jhon. W.Cresswell, *Research Design Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches, Third Edition*, USA: Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data, 2008.

1. Organize and Prepare

Organize and prepare for analysis. This involves transcribing, sorting and arranging the data into different types depending on the sources of information. In analyzing morphemes in script film “Moana” animation to obtain the data, the researcher organizes and prepares by transcribing the data in fourth chapter.

2. Read Through All the Data

The step is to obtain a general sense of the information and to reflect on its overall meaning. Like as what general ideas are participants saying and the tone of the ideas, and what the use of information. In obtaining morphemes in script film ”Moana” animation, the researcher reads all the data.

3. Begin Detailed Analysis with a Coding

Coding process is a process organizing the material into chunks or segments of text before bringing meaning to information it involves taking text data or pictures gathered during data collection, segmenting sentences (or paragraphs) into categories and labeling those categories with a term, often a term based in the actual language of the participants.¹⁰ In analyzing morphemes in script film “Moana” animation, the researcher uses coding process. After knowing the classification every kinds of code morphemes in script “Moana”, the

¹⁰*Ibid*,p. 186.

researcher conducts percentage analysis to get the clear of number occurrences of morphemes in script “Moana” animation.

The formula as follows: $P = F/N \times 100\%$.¹¹ P is symbol of percentage, F is the frequency of occurrences of morphemes. N is the total number of morphemes that finds in the entire data

¹¹Suharsimi Arikunto, *Prosedur Penelitian*...., p. 230.

CHAPTER IV

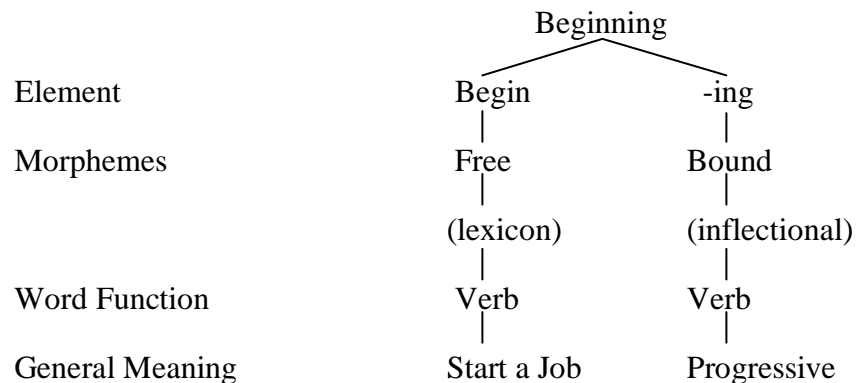
FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter contained of data findings and discussion. The researcher would provide the data findings of the research depended on technique of collecting the data and then, it was discussed by data analysis in the third chapter. The data findings are the script of film “Moana” with the times 30 minutes.

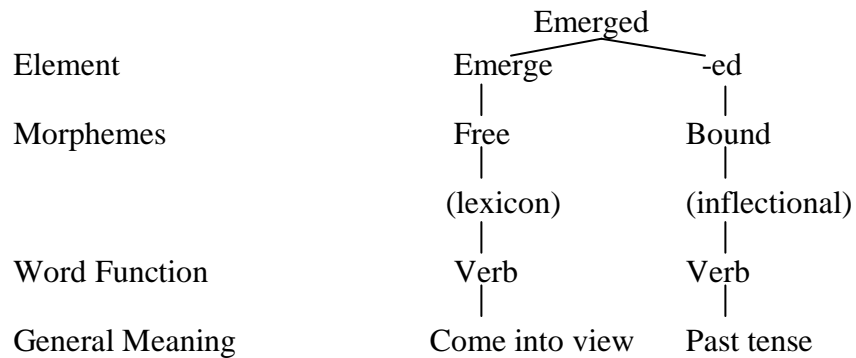
A. Findings

1. The Morphemes Used in Script Film “Moana” Animation.

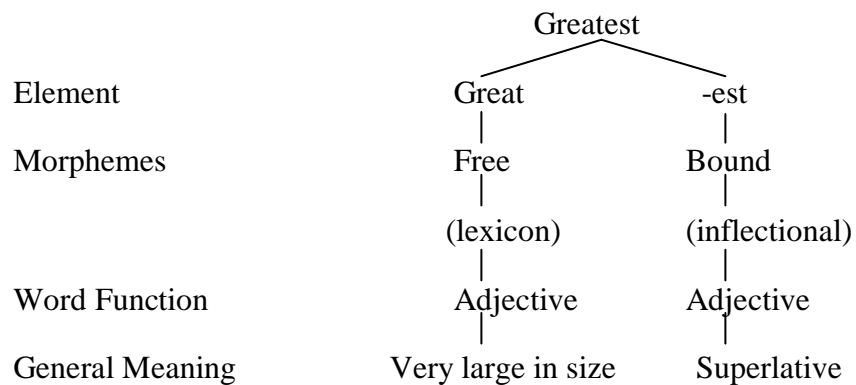
1). Beginning ⁽¹⁾



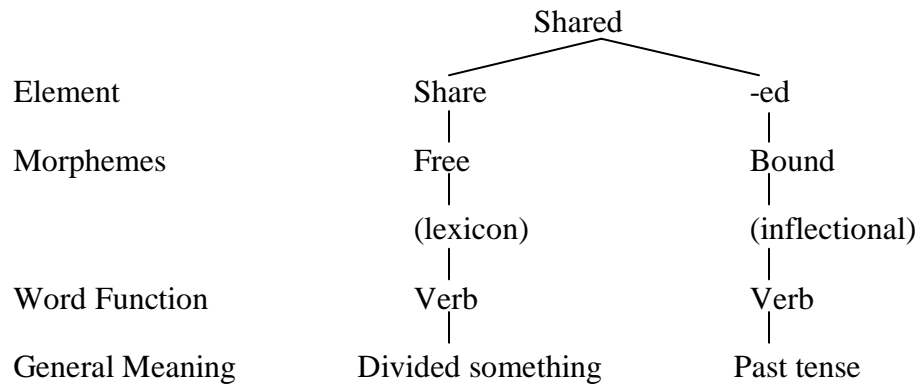
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of ”beginning” is start a job in progressive form. The term of “beginning” as inflectional morpheme does not change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

2). Emerged ⁽²⁾

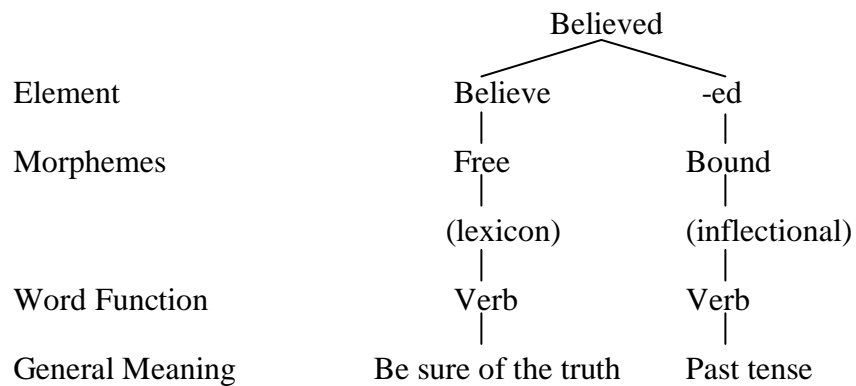
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of "emerged" is come into view in past tense. The term of "emerged" as inflectional morpheme does not change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

3). Greatest ⁽³⁾

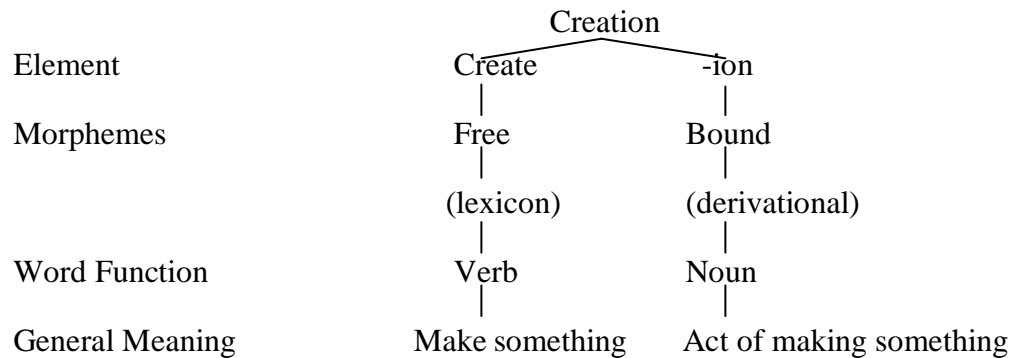
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of "greatest" is very large in size in superlative. The term of "greatest" as inflectional morpheme does not change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

4). Shared ⁽⁴⁾

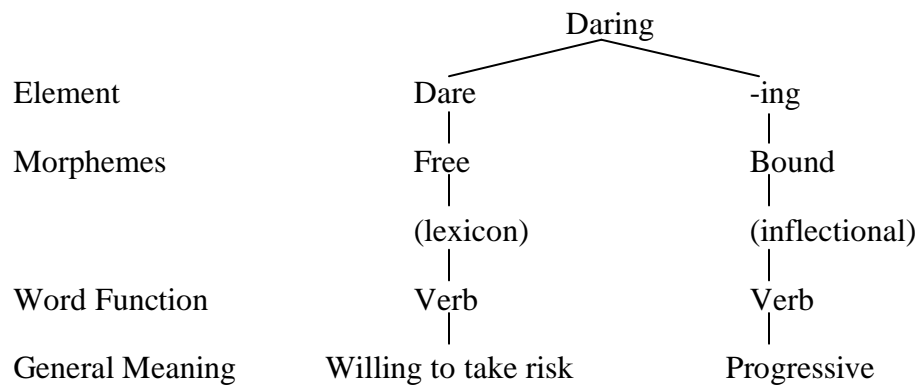
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of "shared" is divided something in past tense. The term of "shared" as inflectional morpheme does not change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

5). Believed ⁽⁵⁾

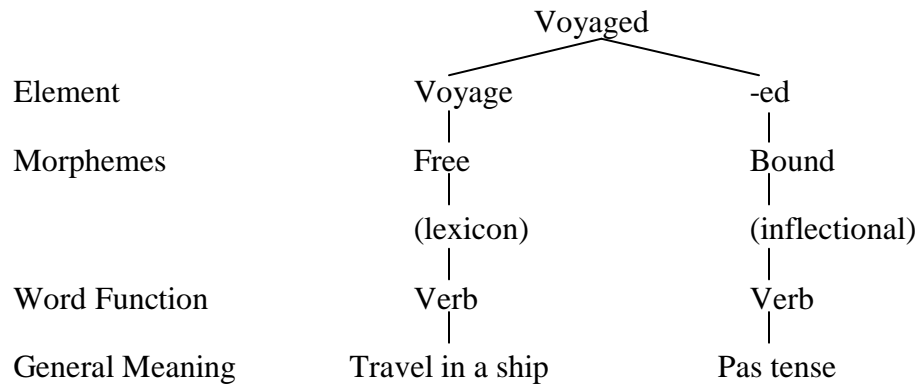
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of "shared" is be sure of the truth in past tense. The term of "believed" as inflectional morpheme does not change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

6). Creation ⁽⁶⁾

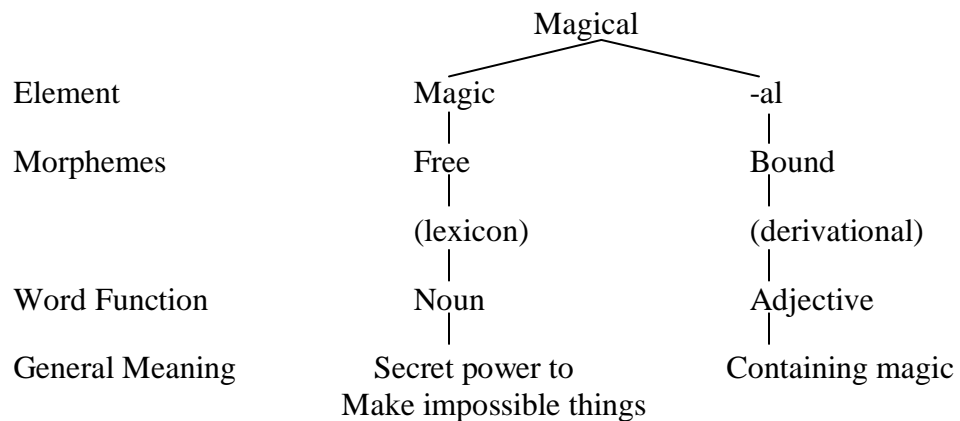
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of "creation" is act of making something. The term of "creation" as derivational morpheme change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

7). Daring ⁽⁷⁾

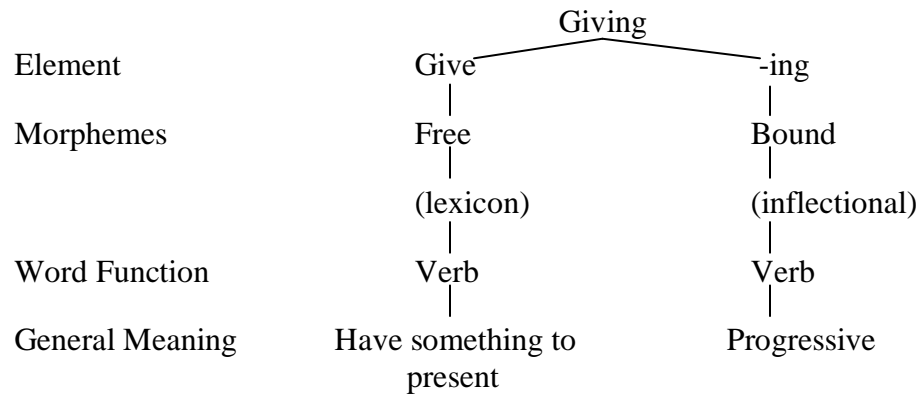
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of "daring" is willing to take risk in progressive form. The term of "daring" as inflectional morpheme does not change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

8). Voyaged ⁽⁸⁾

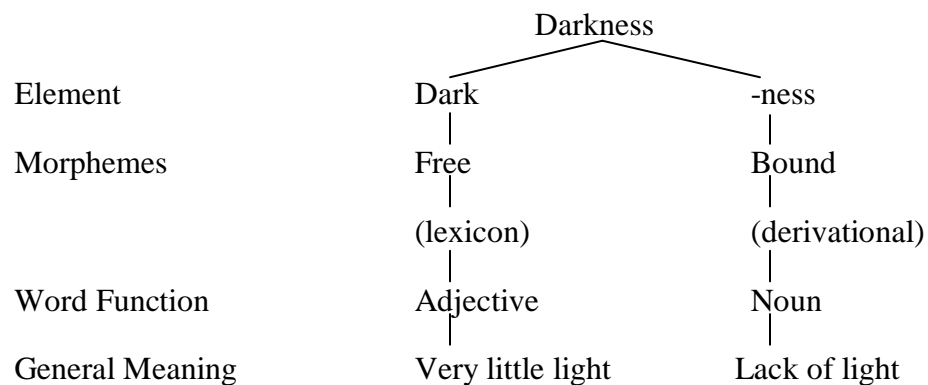
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of "voyaged" is travel in a ship in past tense form. The term of "voyaged" as inflectional morpheme does not change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

9). Magical ⁽⁹⁾

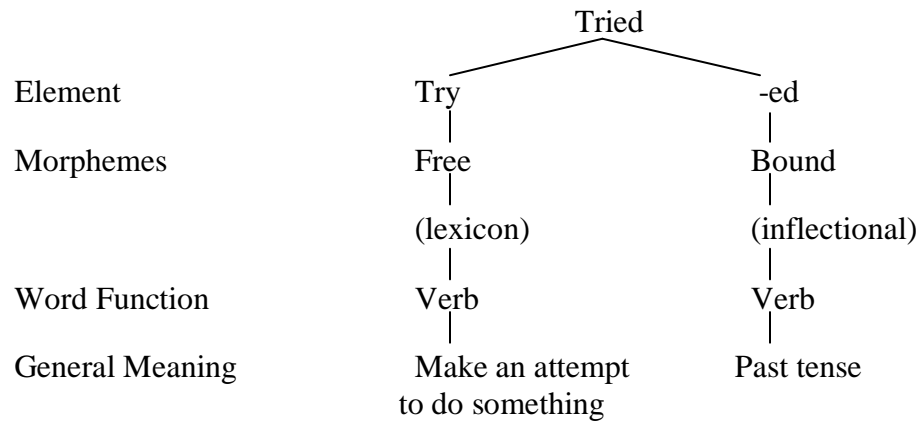
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of "magical" is containing magic to make impossible things. The term of "magical" as derivational morpheme change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

10). Giving ⁽¹⁰⁾

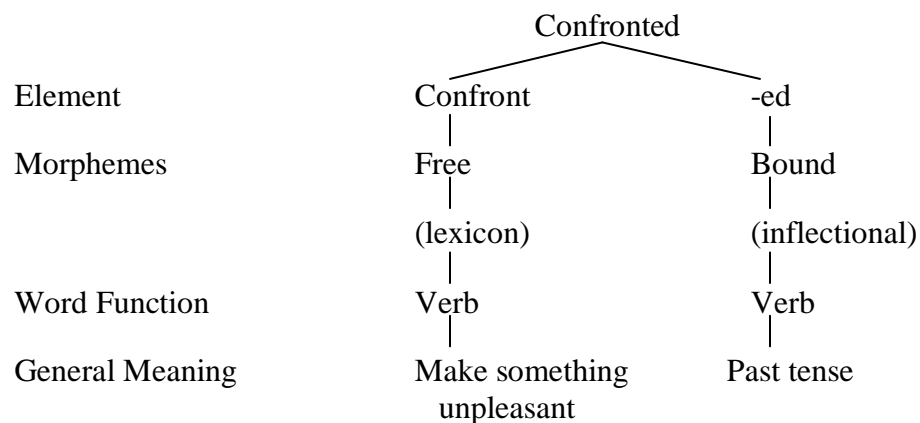
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of "daring" is have something to present in progressive form. The term of "daring" as inflectional morpheme does not change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

11). Darkness ⁽¹¹⁾

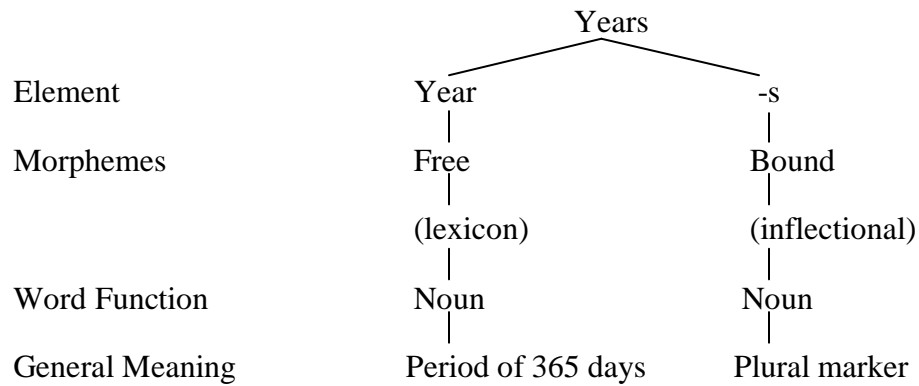
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of "darkness" is lack of light. The term of "darkness" as derivational morpheme change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

12). Tried ⁽¹²⁾

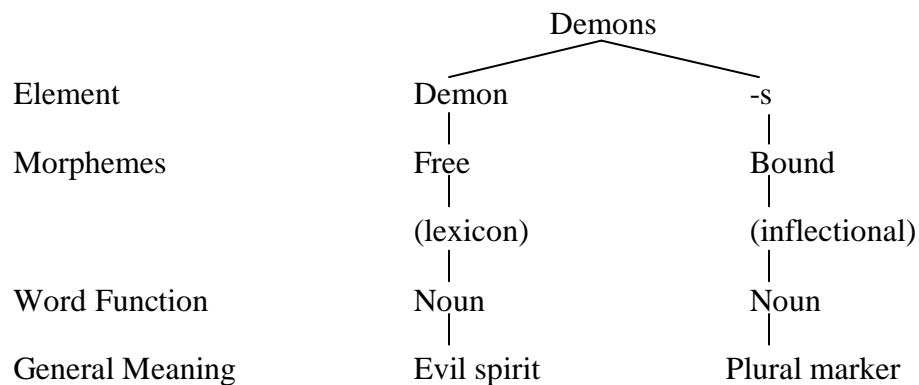
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of "tried" is make an attempt to do something in past tense form. The term of "tried" as inflectional morpheme does not change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

13). Confronted ⁽¹³⁾

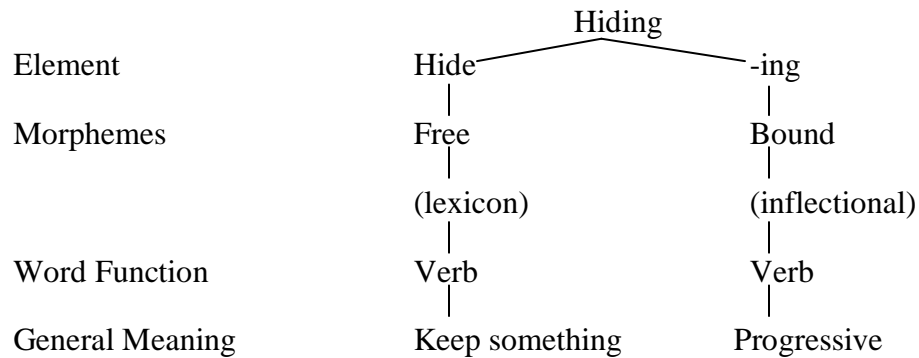
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of "confronted" is make something unpleasant in past tense form. The term of "confronted" as inflectional morpheme does not change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

14). Years ⁽¹⁴⁾

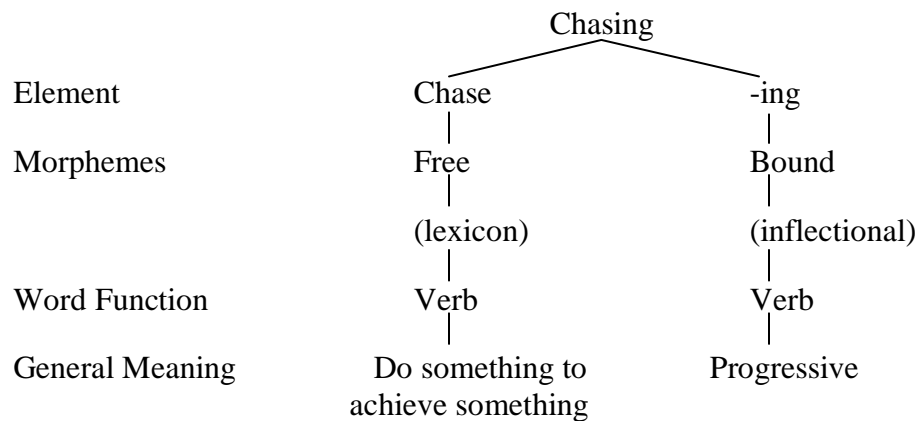
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of "years" is period of 365 days in plural marker. The term of "years" as inflectional morpheme does not change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

15). Demons ⁽¹⁵⁾

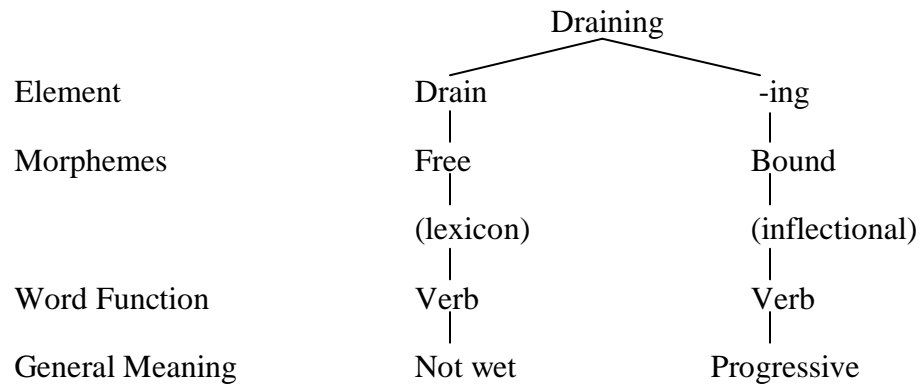
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of "demons" is evil spirit in plural marker. The term of "demons" as inflectional morpheme does not change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

16). Hiding ⁽¹⁶⁾

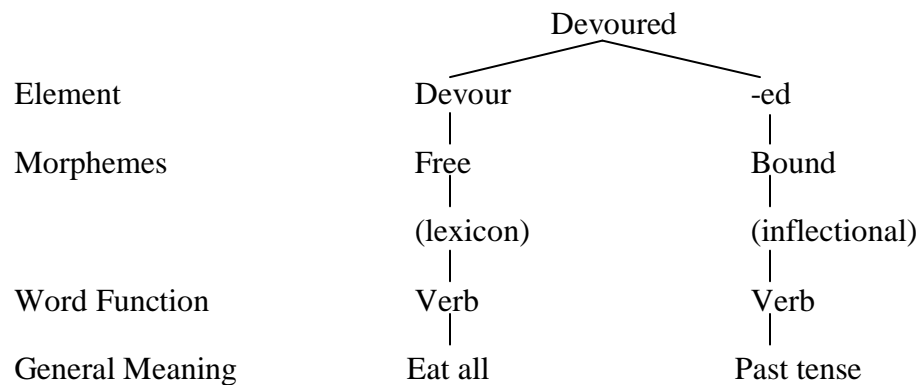
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of "hiding" is keep something in progressive form. The term of "hiding" as inflectional morpheme does not change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

17). Chasing ⁽¹⁷⁾

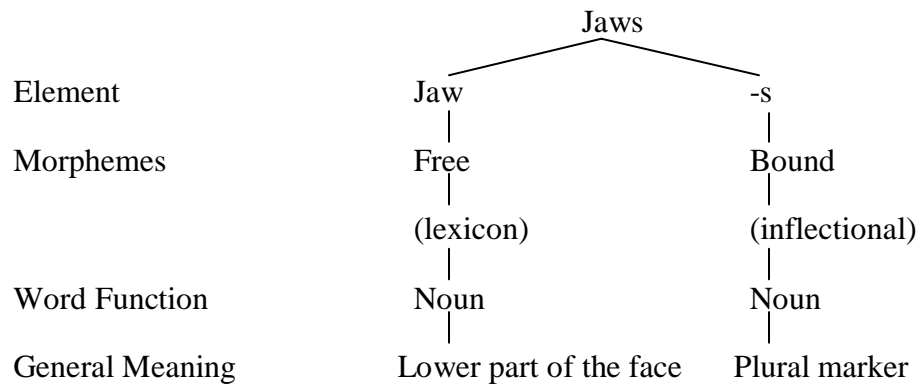
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of "chasing" is do something to achieve something in progressive form. The term of "chasing" as inflectional morpheme does not change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

18). Draining⁽¹⁸⁾

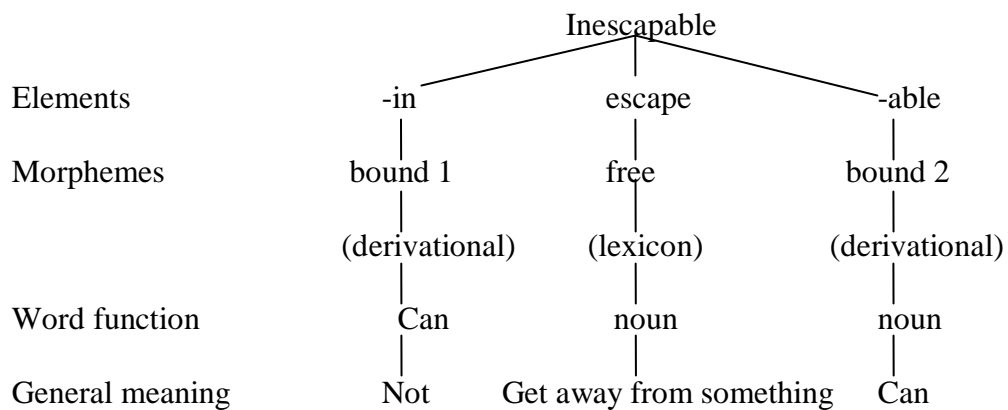
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of "draining" is not wet in progressive form. The term of "draining" as inflectional morpheme does not change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

19). Devoured⁽¹⁹⁾

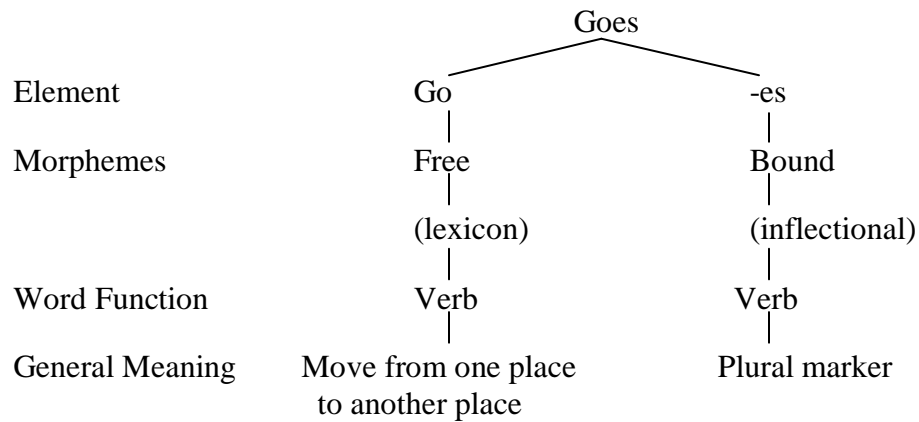
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of "devoured" is eat all in past tense. The term of "devoured" as inflectional morpheme does not change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

20). Jaws⁽²⁰⁾

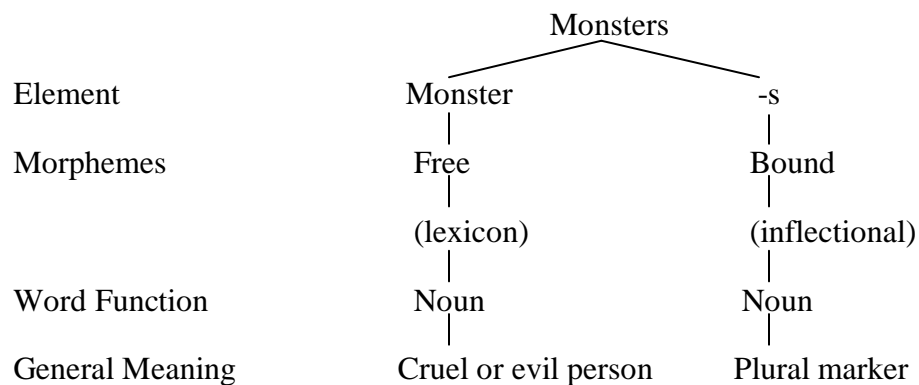
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of "jaws" is lower part of the face in plural marker. The term of "jaws" as inflectional morpheme does not change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

21). Inescapable⁽²¹⁾

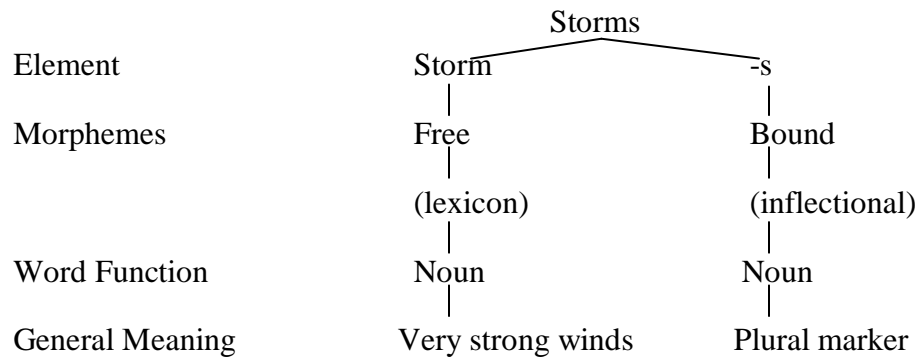
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of "inescapable" is can't get away from something. The term of "inescapable" as derivational morpheme change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

22). Goes ⁽²²⁾

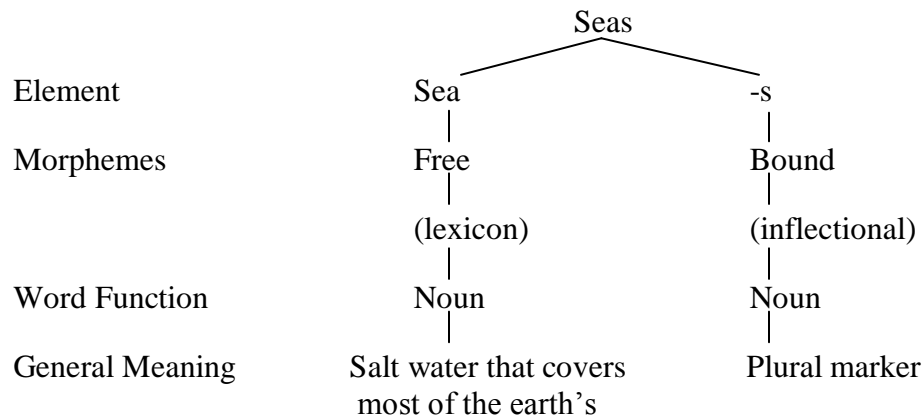
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of "goes" is move from one place to another place in plural marker. The term of "goes" as inflectional morpheme does not change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

23). Monsters ⁽²³⁾

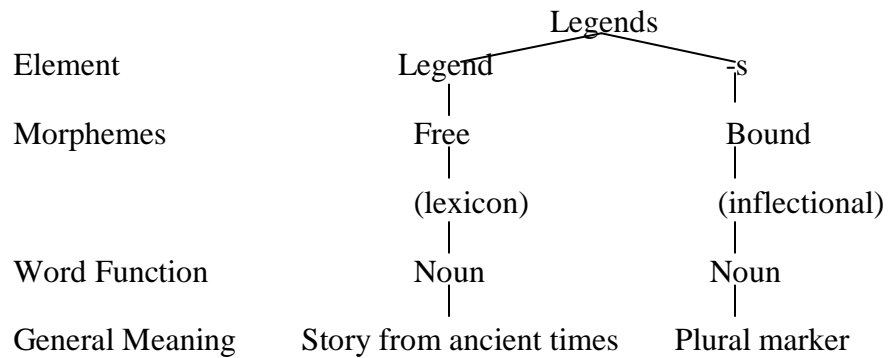
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of "monsters" is cruel or evil person in plural marker. The term of "monsters" as inflectional morpheme does not change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

24). Storms ⁽²⁴⁾

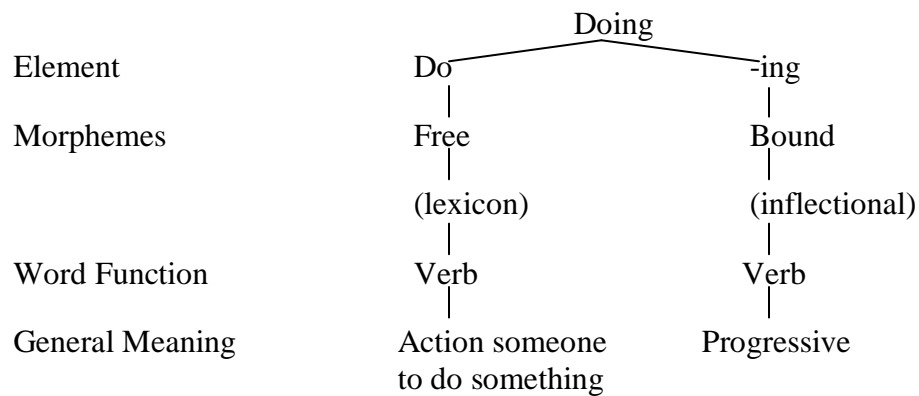
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of "storms" is very strong winds in plural marker. The term of "storms" as inflectional morpheme does not change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

25). Seas ⁽²⁵⁾

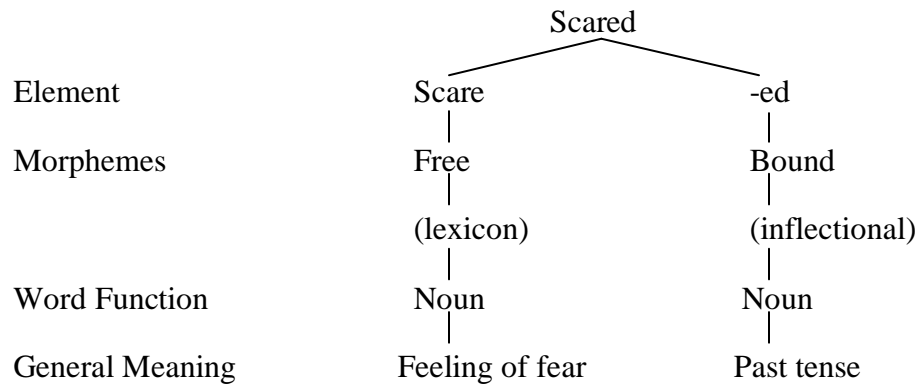
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of "seas" is salt water that covers most of the earth's in plural marker. The term of "seas" as inflectional morpheme does not change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

26). Legends ⁽²⁶⁾

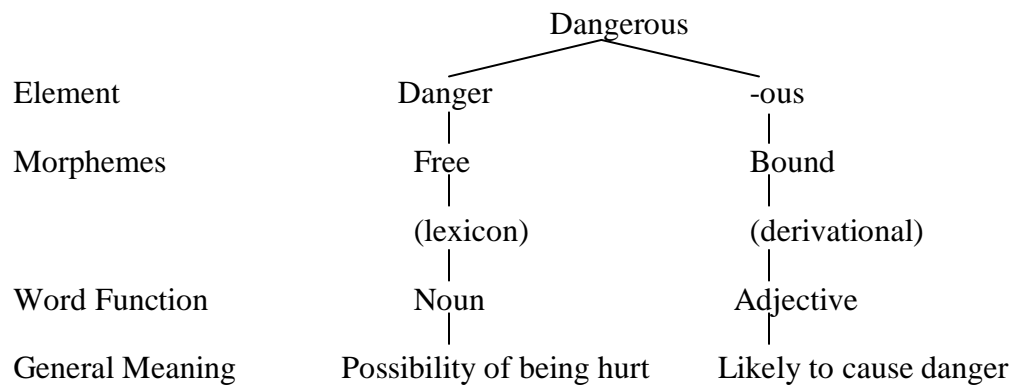
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of "legends" is story from ancient times in plural marker. The term of "legends" as inflectional morpheme does not change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

27). Doing ⁽²⁷⁾

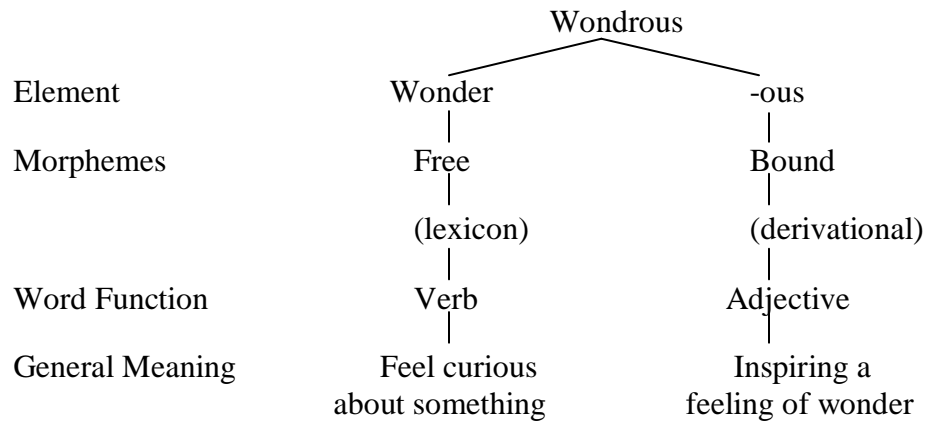
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of "doing" is action someone to do something in progressive form. The term of "doing" as inflectional morpheme does not change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

28). Scared ⁽²⁸⁾

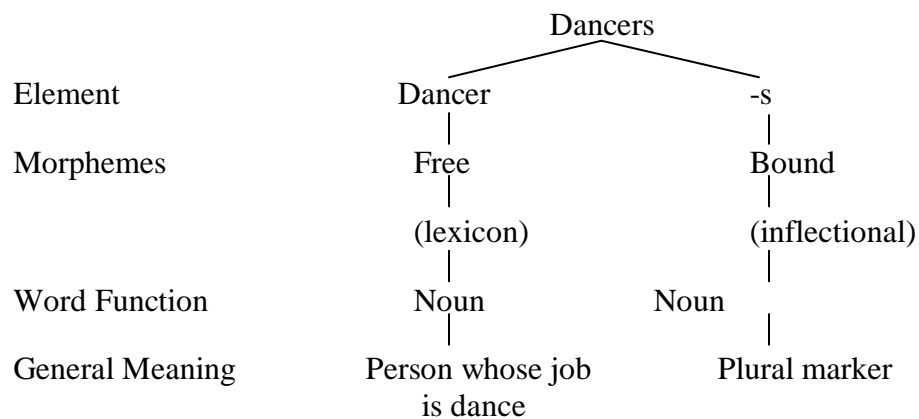
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of "scared" is feeling of fear in past tense form. The term of "scared" as inflectional morpheme does not change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

29). Dangerous ⁽²⁹⁾

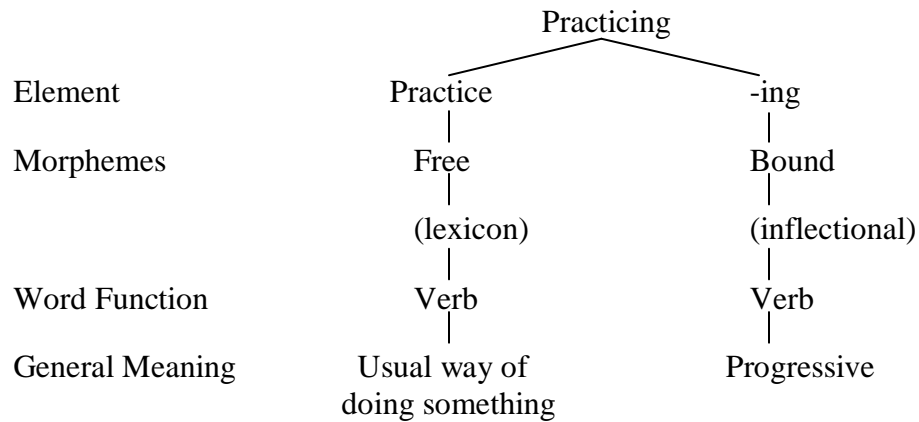
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of "dangerous" is possibility of being hurt. The term of "dangerous" as derivational morpheme change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

30). Wondrous⁽³⁰⁾

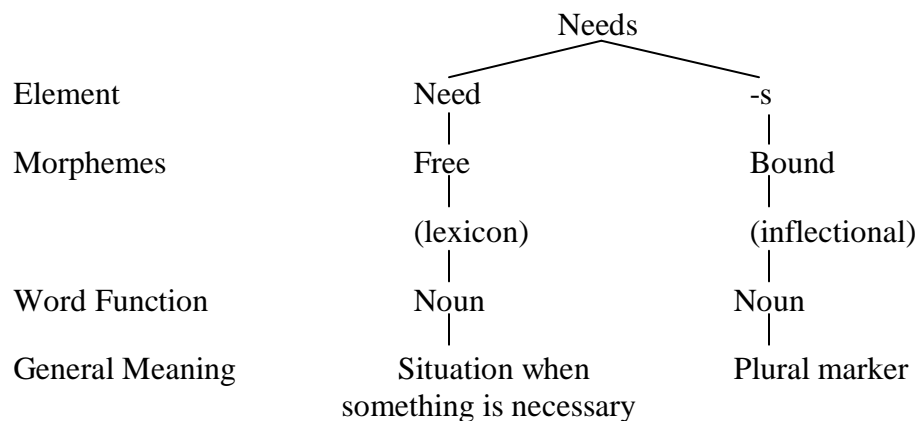
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of "wondrous" is feel curious about something. The term of "wondrous" as derivational morpheme change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

31). Dancers⁽³¹⁾

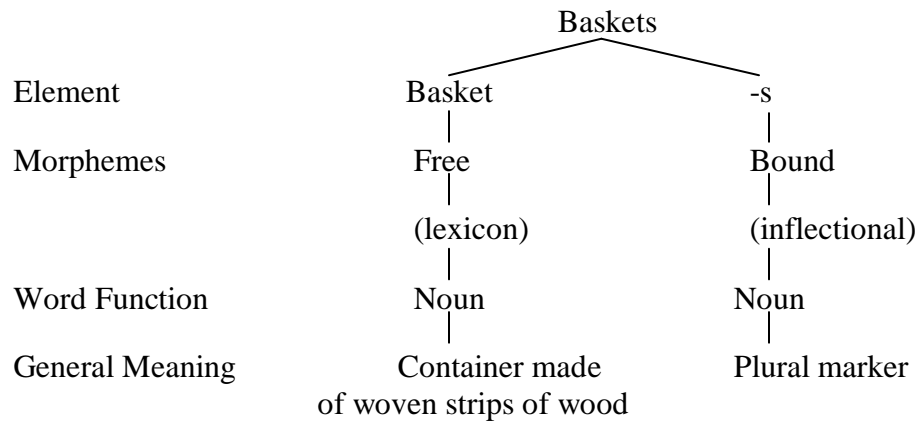
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of "dancers" is person whose job is dance in plural marker. The term of "dancers" as inflectional morpheme does not change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

32). Practicing⁽³²⁾

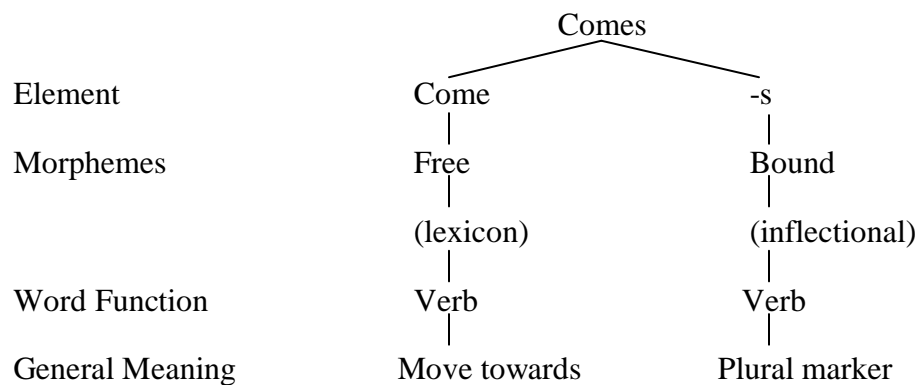
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of "practicing" is usual way of doing something in progressive form. The term of "practicing" as inflectional morpheme does not change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

33). Needs⁽³³⁾

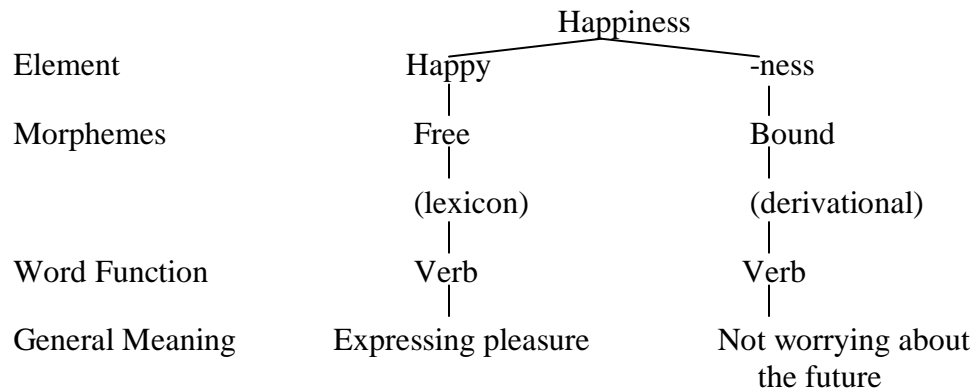
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of "needs" is situation when something is necessary in plural marker. The term of "needs" as inflectional morpheme does not change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

34). Baskets ⁽³⁴⁾

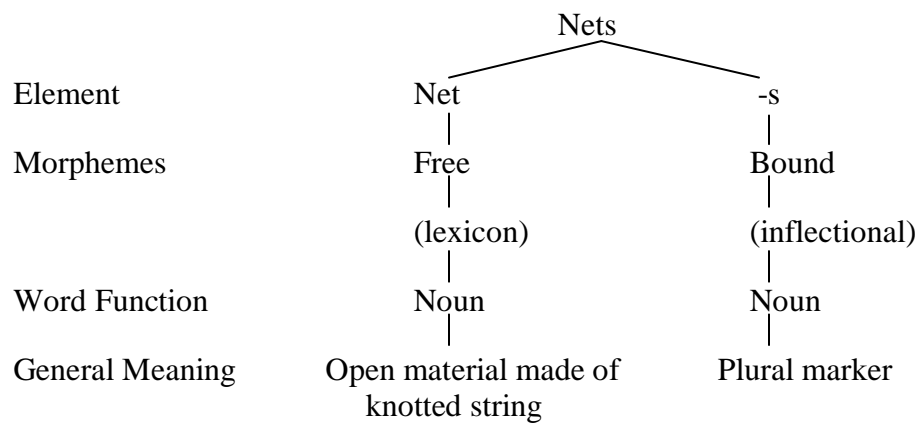
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of "baskets" is container made of woven strips of wood in plural marker. The term of "baskets" as inflectional morpheme does not change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

35). Comes ⁽³⁵⁾

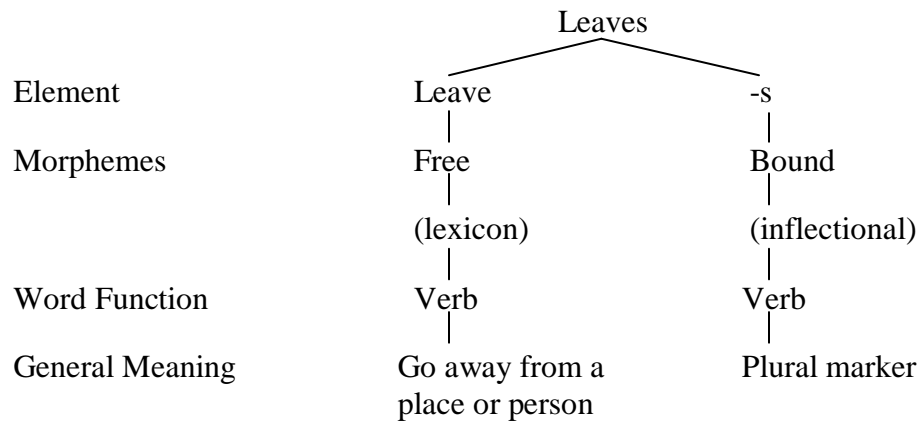
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of "comes" is move towards in plural marker. The term of "comes" as inflectional morpheme does not change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

36). Happiness⁽³⁶⁾

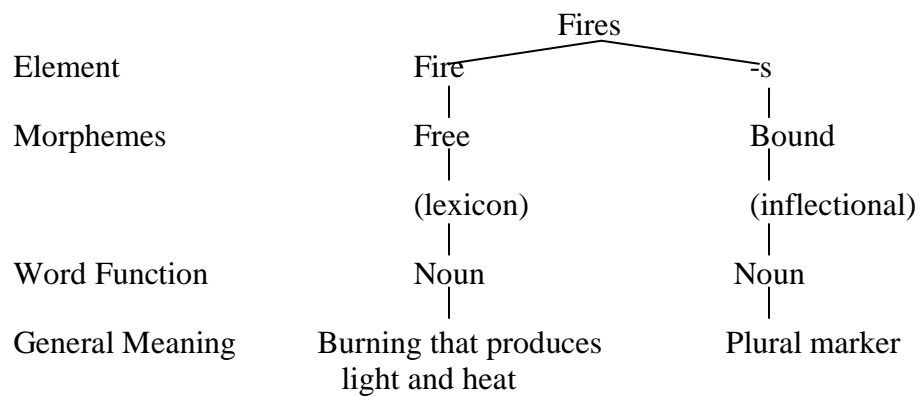
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of "happiness" is not worrying about the future. The term of "happiness" as derivational morpheme does not change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

37). Nets⁽³⁷⁾

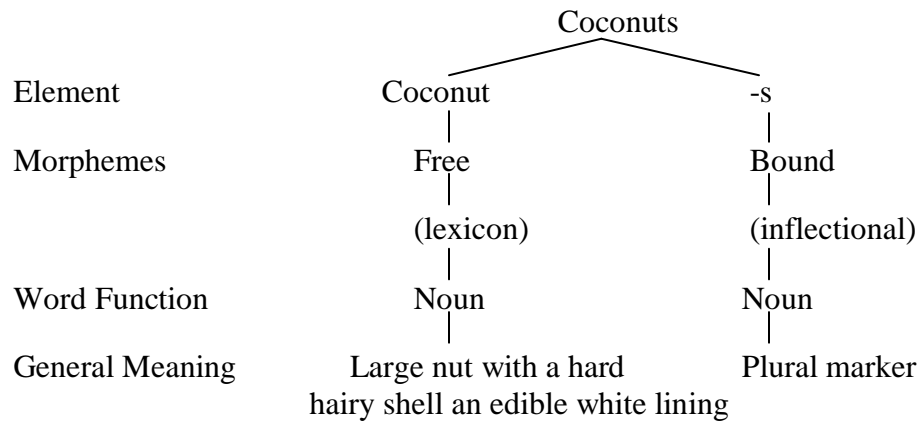
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of "nets" is open material made of knotted string in plural marker. The term of "nets" as inflectional morpheme does not change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

38). Leaves ⁽³⁸⁾

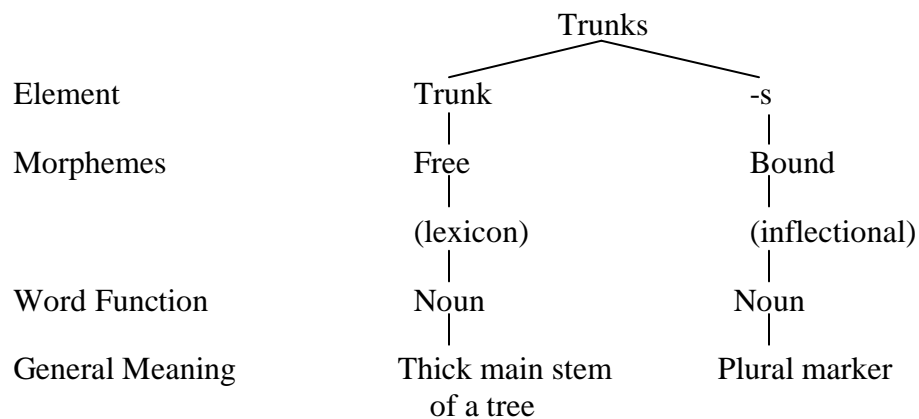
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of "leaves" is go away from a place or person in plural marker. The term of "leaves" as inflectional morpheme does not change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

39). Fires ⁽³⁹⁾

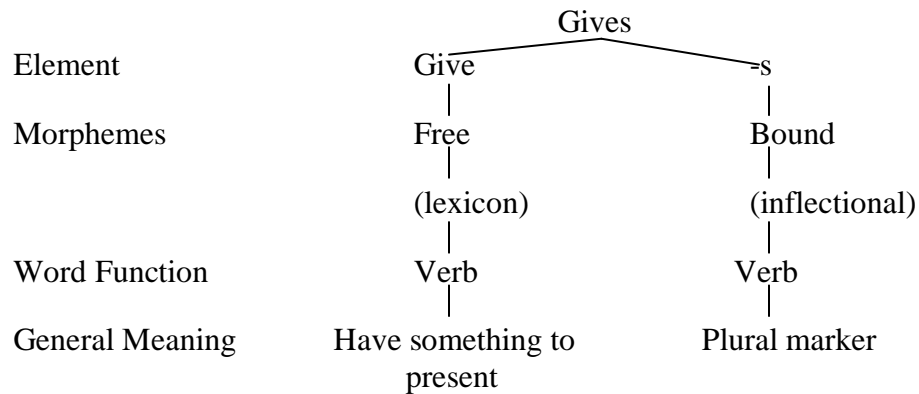
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of "fires" is burning that produces light and heat in plural marker. The term of "fires" as inflectional morpheme does not change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

40). Coconuts ⁽⁴⁰⁾

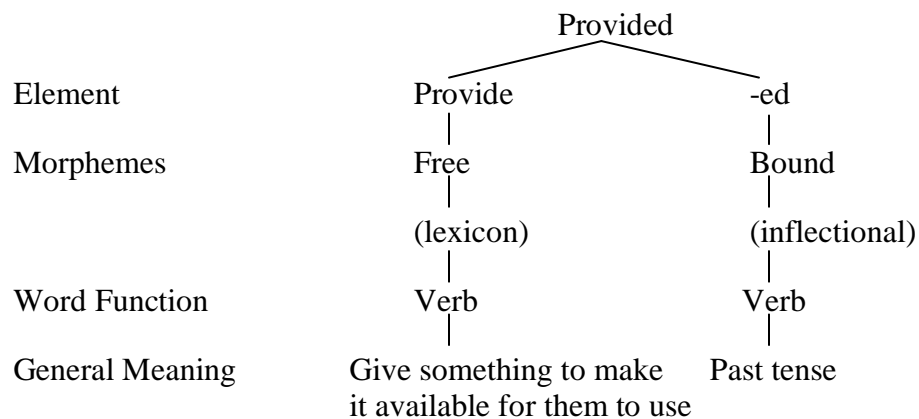
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of "coconuts" is large nut with a hard hairy shell an edible white lining in plural marker. The term of "coconuts" as inflectional morpheme does not change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

41). Trunks ⁽⁴¹⁾

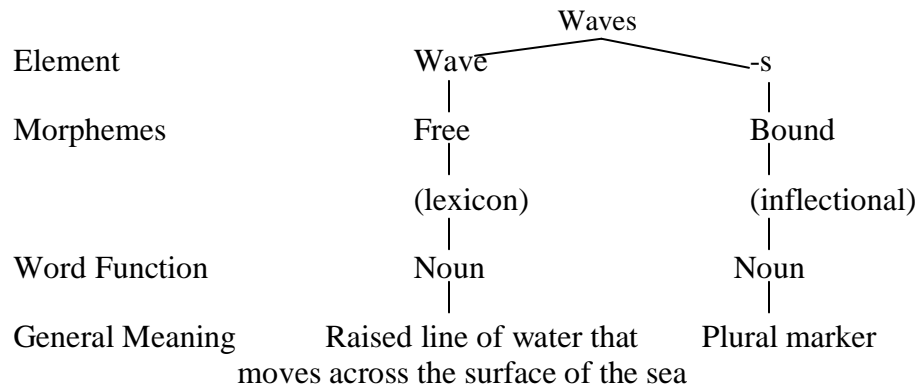
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of "trunks" is thick main stem of a tree in plural marker. The term of "trunks" as inflectional morpheme does not change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

42). Gives ⁽⁴²⁾

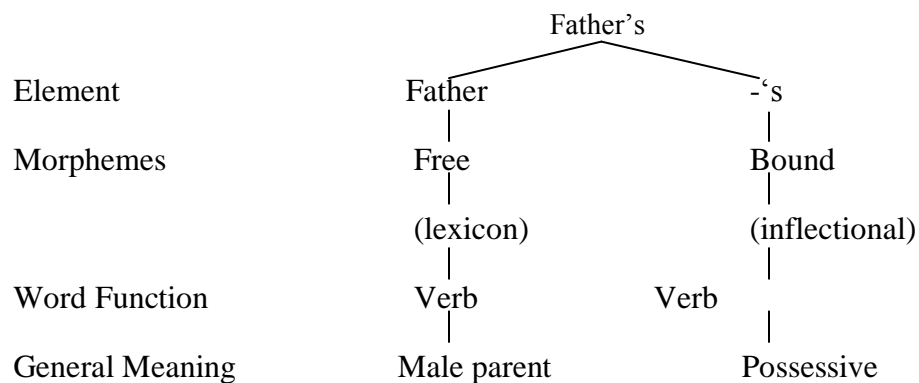
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of "gives" is have something to present in plural marker. The term of "gives" as inflectional morpheme does not change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

43). Provided ⁽⁴³⁾

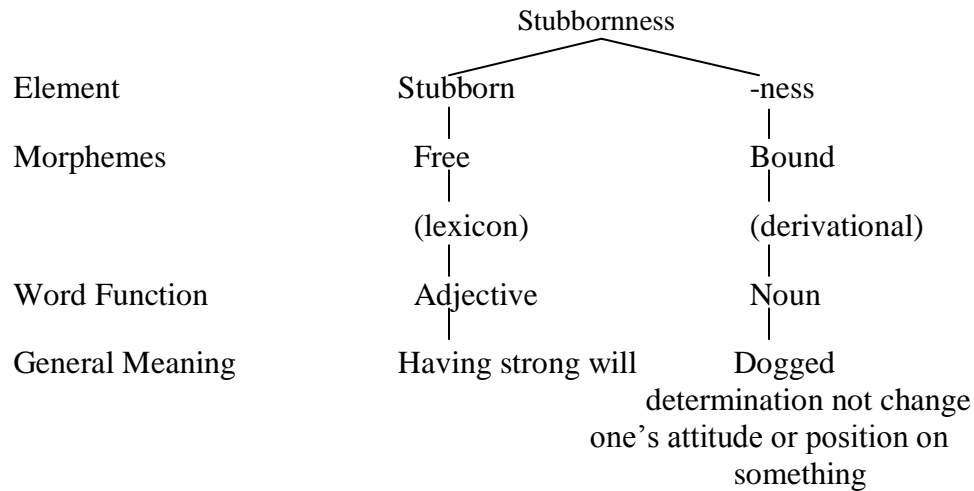
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of "provided" is give something to make it available for them to use in past tense form. The term of "provided" as inflectional morpheme does not change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

44). Waves ⁽⁴⁴⁾

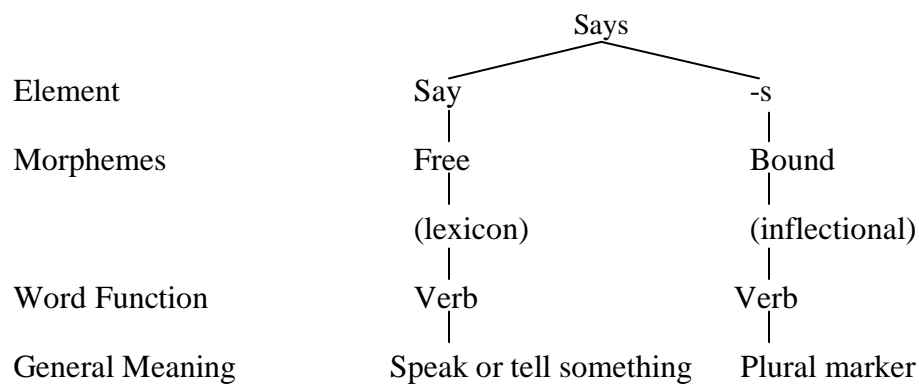
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of "waves" is Raised line of water that moves across the surface of the sea in plural marker. The term of "waves" as inflectional morpheme does not change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

45). Father's ⁽⁴⁵⁾

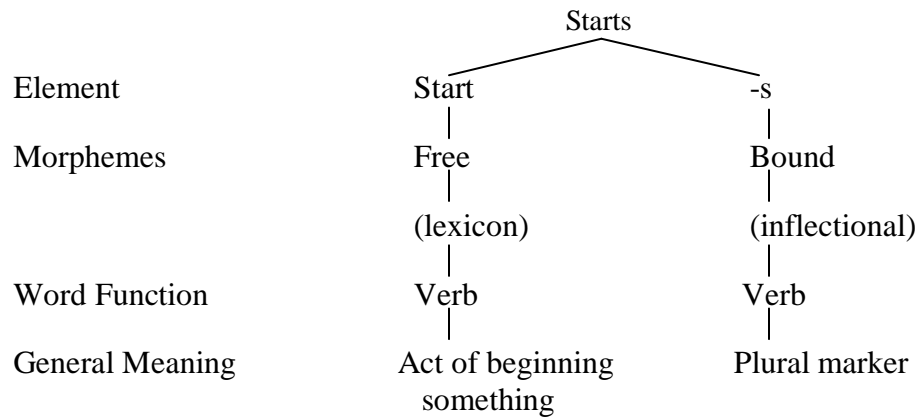
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of "father's" is male parent in possessive. The term of "father's" as inflectional morpheme does not change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

46). Stubbornness⁽⁴⁶⁾

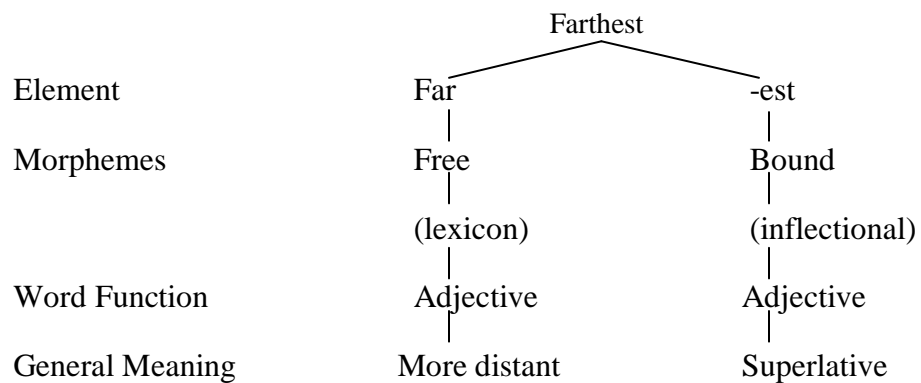
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of "stubbornness" is dogged determination not change one's attitude or position on something. The term of "stubbornness" as derivational morpheme change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

47). Says⁽⁴⁷⁾

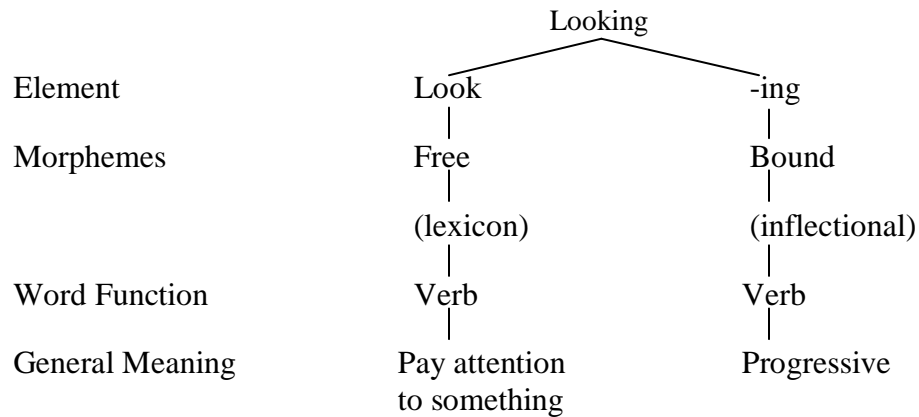
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of "says" is speak or tell something in plural marker. The term of "says" as inflectional morpheme does not change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

48). Starts ⁽⁴⁸⁾

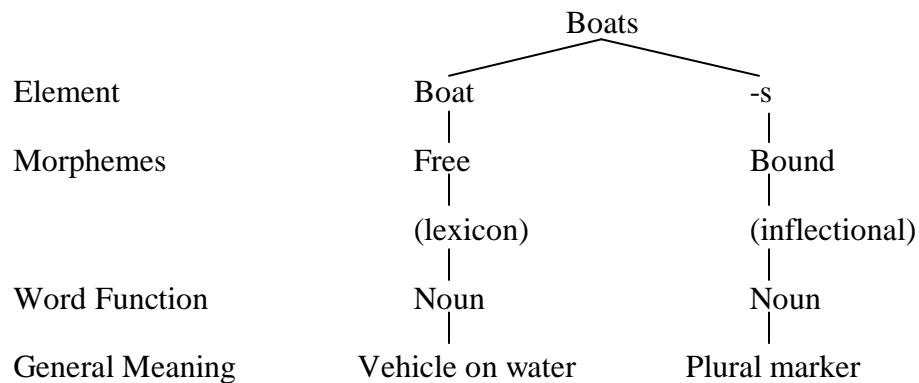
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of "starts" is act of beginning something. The term of "starts" as inflectional morpheme does not change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

49). Farthest ⁽⁴⁹⁾

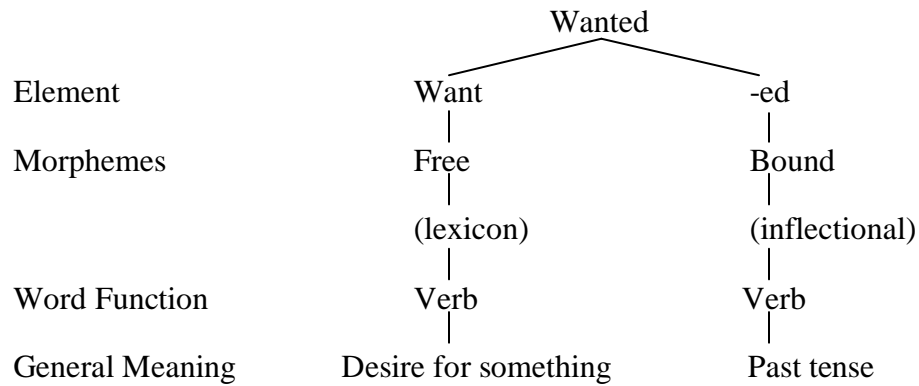
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of "farthest" is more distant in superlative. The term of "farthest" as inflectional morpheme does not change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

50). Looking ⁽⁵⁰⁾

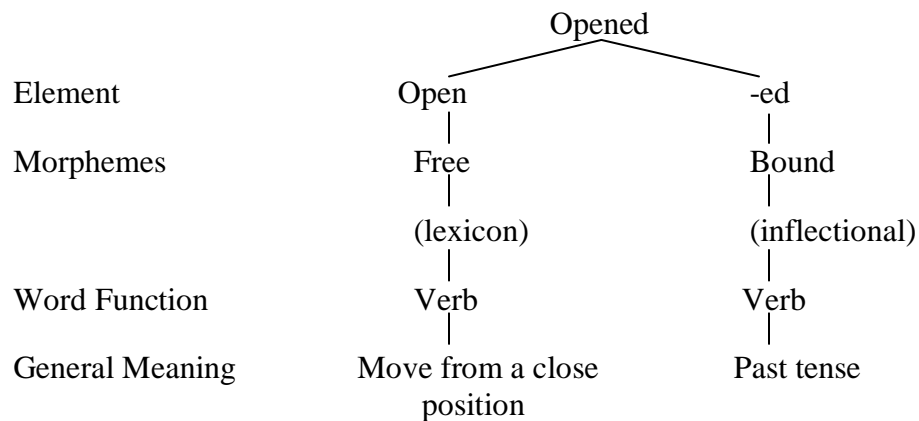
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of "looking" is pay attention to something in progressive form. The term of "looking" as inflectional morpheme does not change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

51). Boats ⁽⁵¹⁾

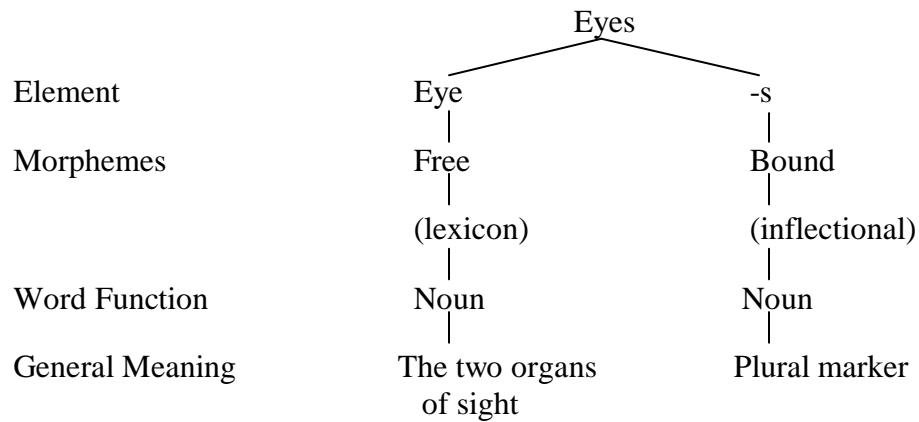
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of "boats" is vehicle on water in plural marker. The term of "boats" as inflectional morpheme does not change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

52). Wanted ⁽⁵²⁾

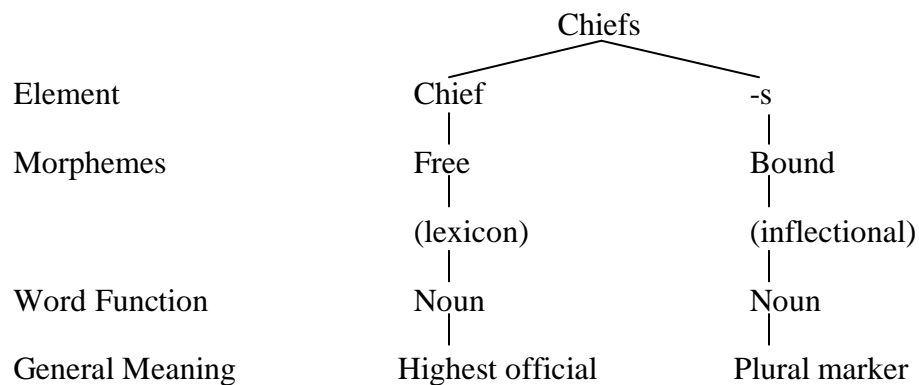
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of "wanted" is desire for something in past tense form. The term of "wanted" as inflectional morpheme does not change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

53). Opened ⁽⁵³⁾

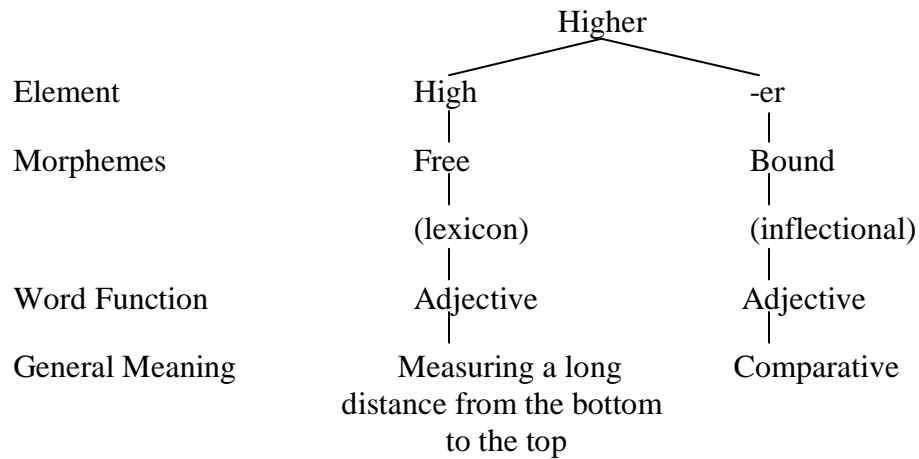
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of "open" is move from a close position in past tense form. The term of "open" as inflectional morpheme does not change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

54). Eyes ⁽⁵⁴⁾

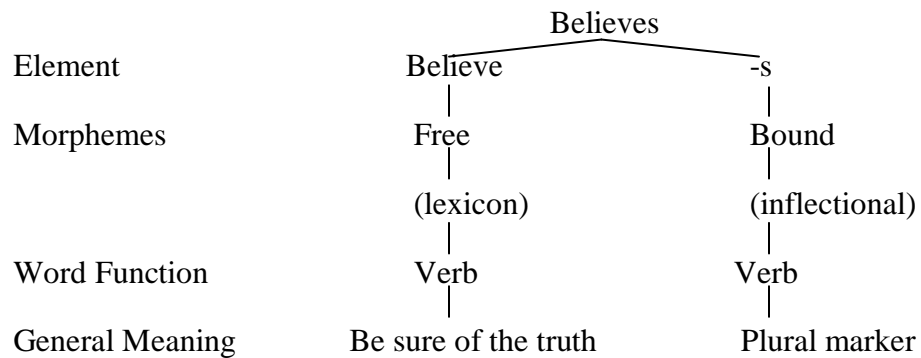
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of "eyes" is the two organs of sight in plural marker. The term of "eyes" as inflectional morpheme does not change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

55). Chiefs ⁽⁵⁵⁾

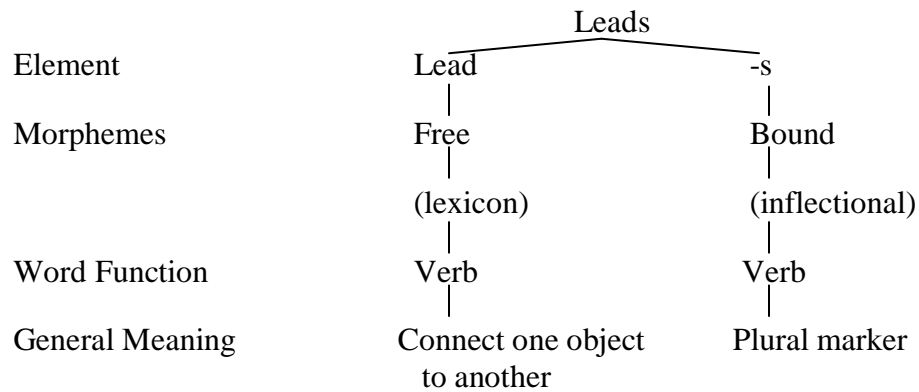
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of "eyes" is highest official in plural marker. The term of "eyes" as inflectional morpheme does not change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

56). Higher ⁽⁵⁶⁾

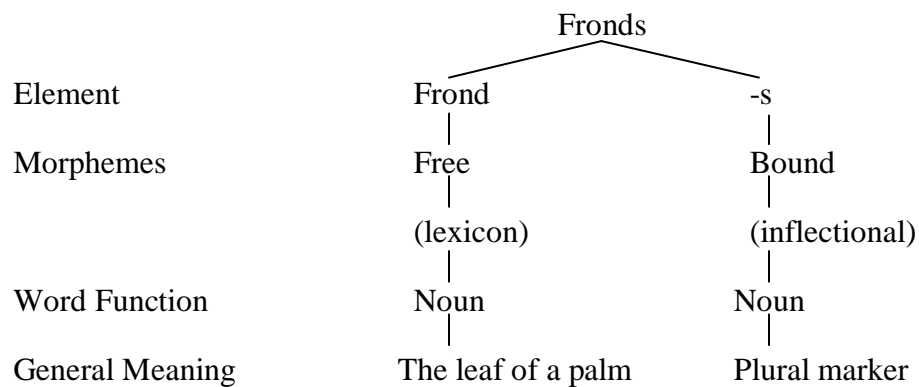
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of "higher" is measuring a long distance from the bottom to the top in comparative. The term of "higher" as inflectional morpheme does not change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

57). Believes ⁽⁵⁷⁾

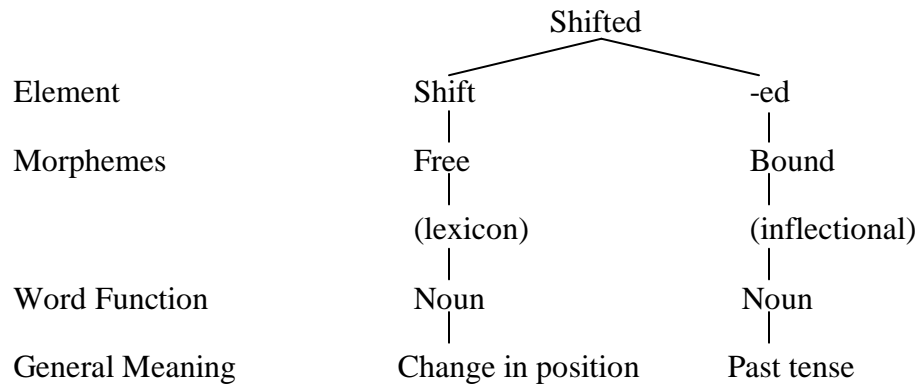
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of "believes" is be sure of the truth in plural marker. The term of "believes" as inflectional morpheme does not change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

58). Leads ⁽⁵⁸⁾

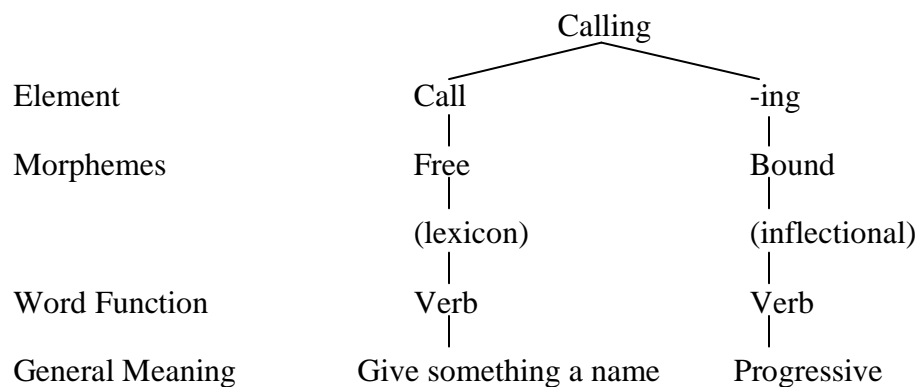
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of "leads" is connect one object to another in plural marker. The term of "leads" as inflectional morpheme does not change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

59). Fronds ⁽⁵⁹⁾

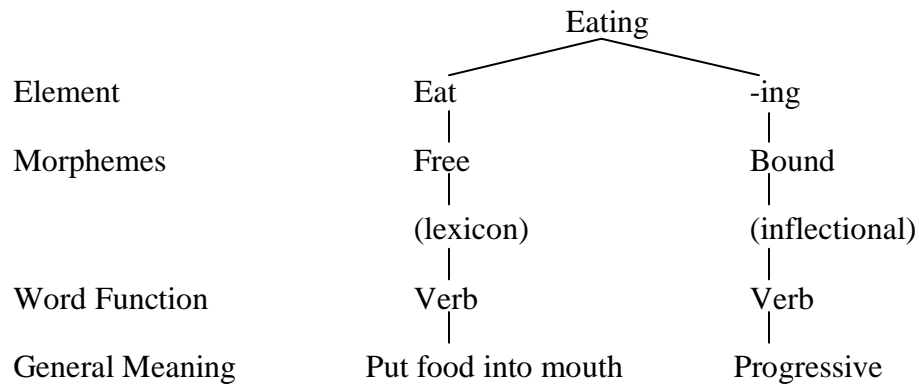
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of "fronds" is the leaf of a palm in plural marker. The term of "fronds" as inflectional morpheme does not change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

60). Shifted⁽⁶⁰⁾

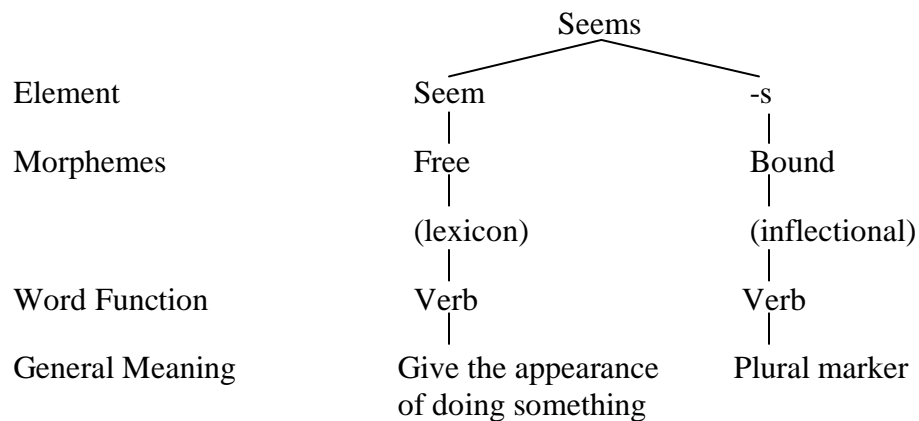
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of "shifted" is change in position in past tense form. The term of "shifted" as inflectional morpheme does not change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

61). Calling⁽⁶¹⁾

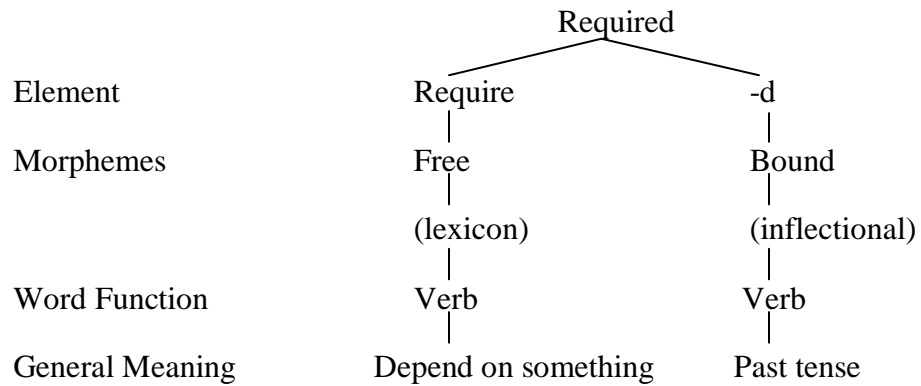
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of "calling" is give something a name in progressive. The term of "calling" as inflectional morpheme does not change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

62). Eating ⁽⁶²⁾

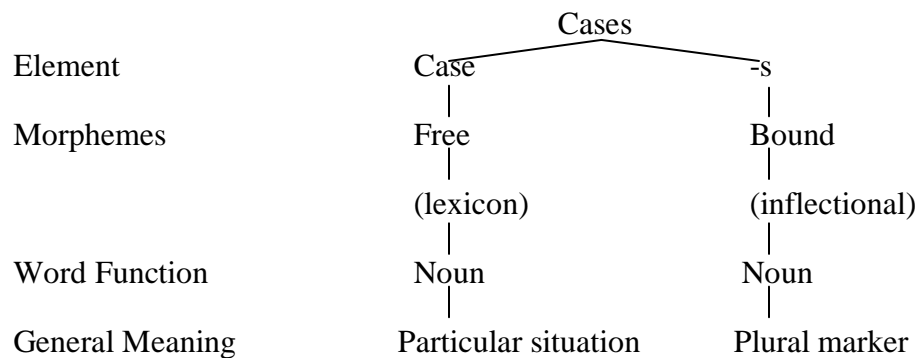
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of "eating" is put food into mouth in progressive form. The term of "eating" as inflectional morpheme does not change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

63). Seems ⁽⁶³⁾

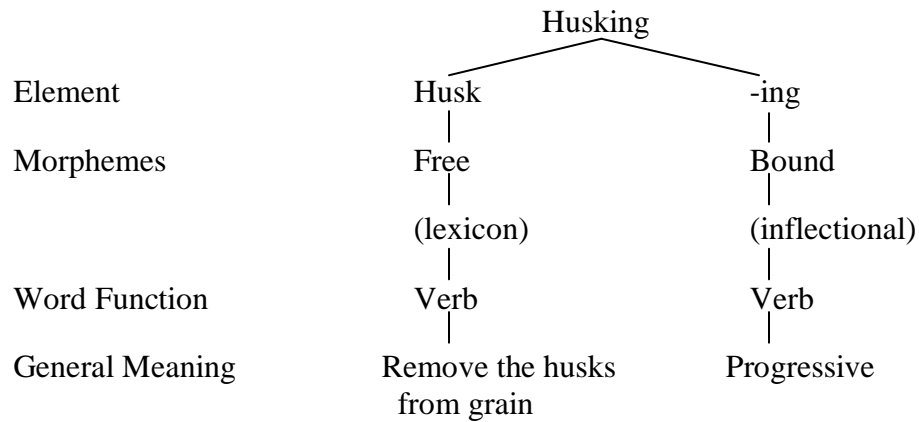
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of "seems" is give the appearance of doing something in plural marker. The term of "seems" as inflectional morpheme does not change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

64). Required ⁽⁶⁴⁾

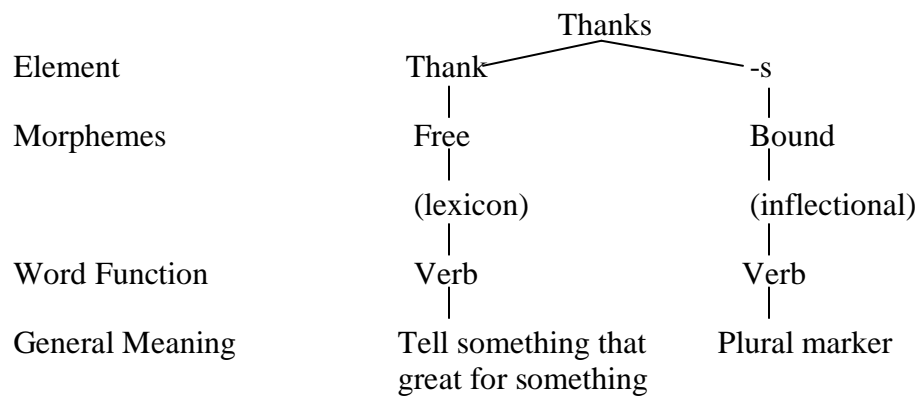
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of "required" is depend of something in past tense form. The term of "required" as inflectional morpheme does not change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

65). Cases ⁽⁶⁵⁾

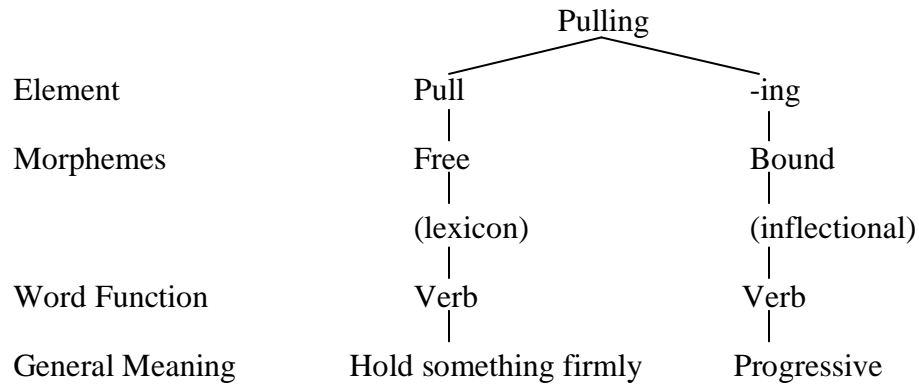
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of "cases" is depend of something in plural marker. The term of "cases" as inflectional morpheme does not change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

66). Husking ⁽⁶⁶⁾

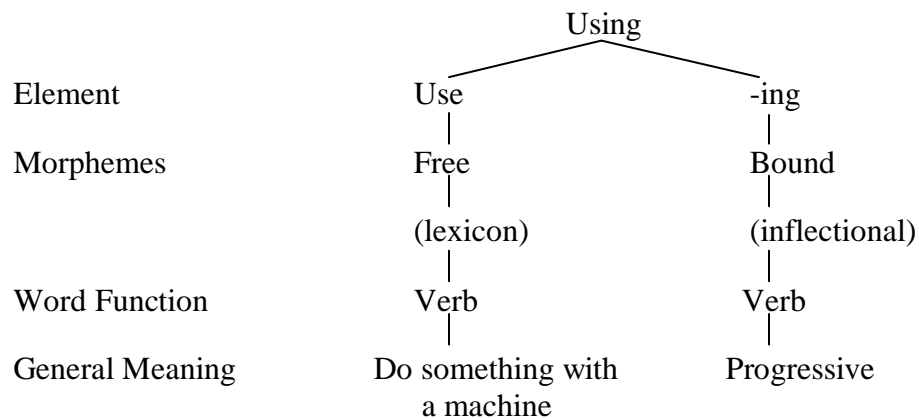
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of "husking" is remove the husks from grain in progressive form. The term of "husking" as inflectional morpheme does not change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

67).Thanks ⁽⁶⁷⁾

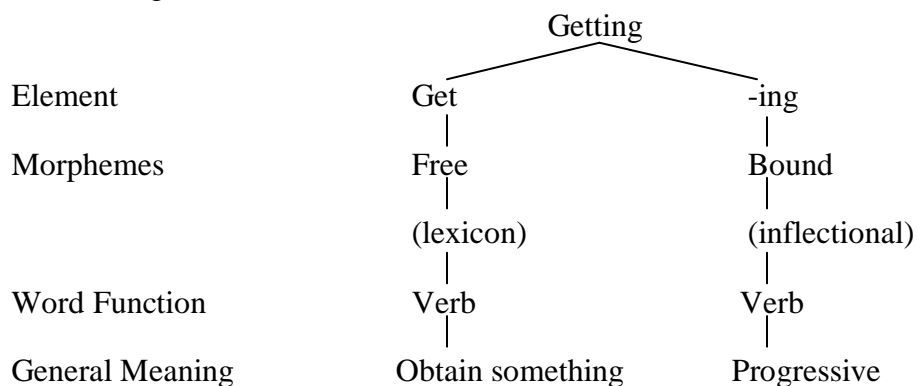
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of "thanks" is tell something that great for something in plural marker. The term of "thanks" as inflectional morpheme does not change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

68). Pulling ⁽⁶⁸⁾

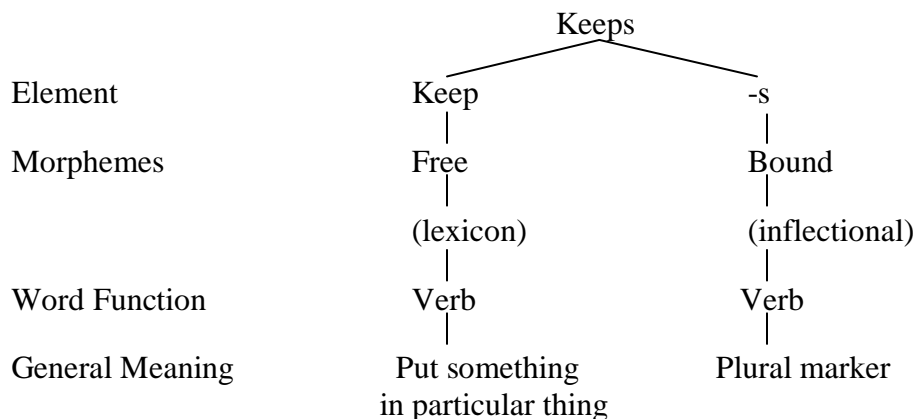
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of "pulling" is hold something firmly in progressive form. The term of "pulling" as inflectional morpheme does not change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

69). Using ⁽⁶⁹⁾

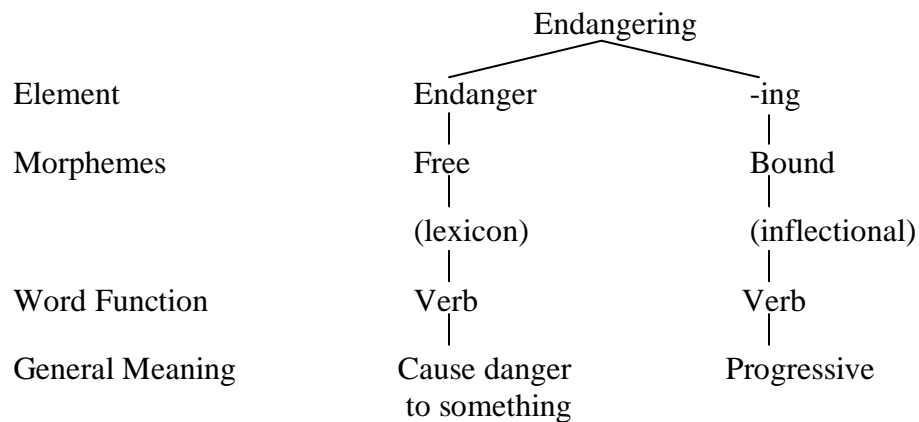
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of "using" is do something with a machine in progressive form. The term of "using" as inflectional morpheme does not change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

70). Getting ⁽⁷⁰⁾

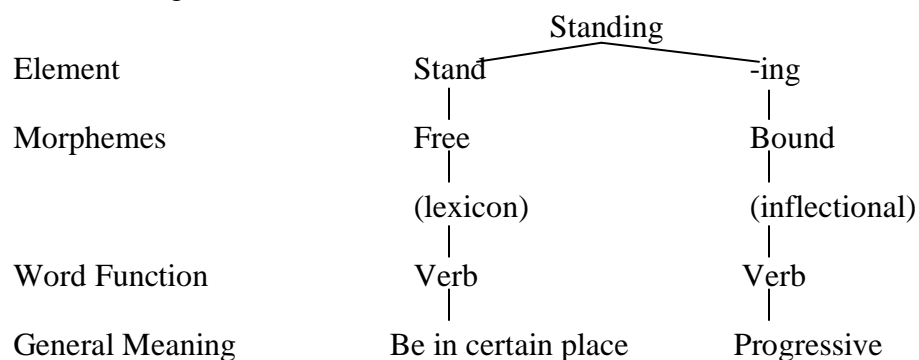
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of "getting" is obtain something in progressive form. The term of "getting" as inflectional morpheme does not change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

71). Keeps ⁽⁷¹⁾

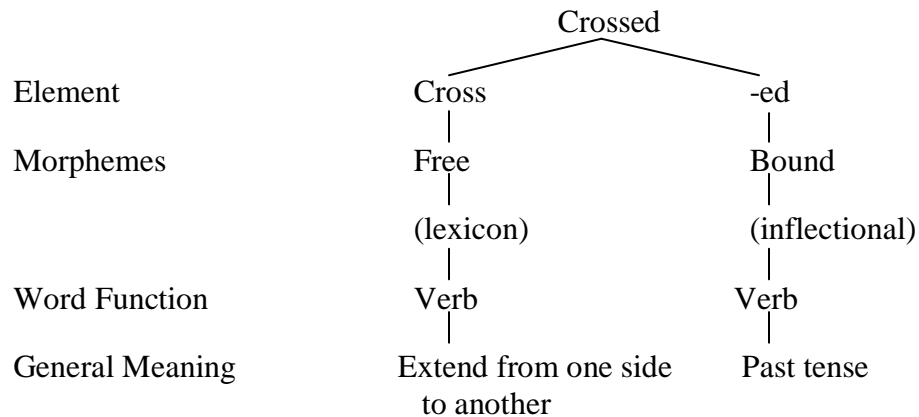
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of "keeps" is put something in particular place in plural marker. The term of "keeps" as inflectional morpheme does not change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

72). Endangering ⁽⁷²⁾

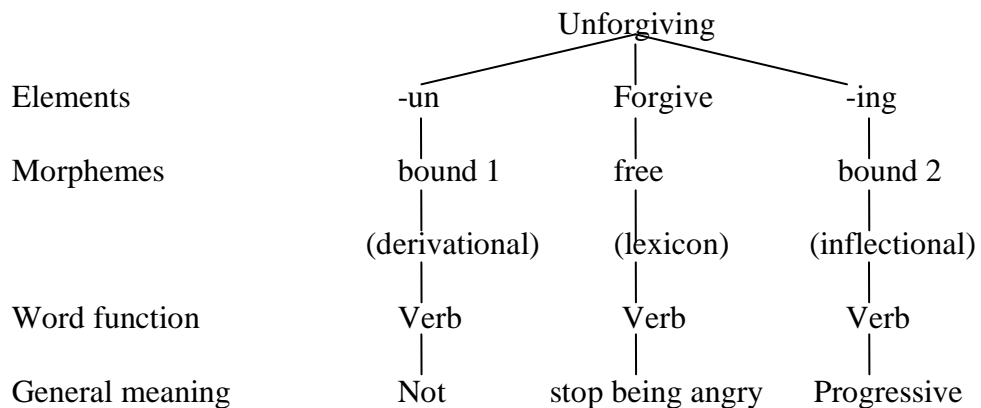
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of "endangering" is cause danger to something in progressive. The term of "endangering" as inflectional morpheme does not change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

73). Standing ⁽⁷³⁾

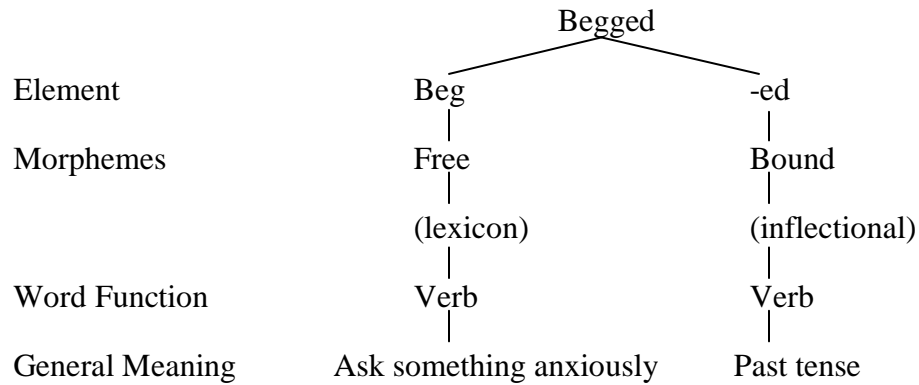
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of "standing" is be in certain place in progressive. The term of "standing" as inflectional morpheme does not change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

74). Crossed ⁽⁷⁴⁾

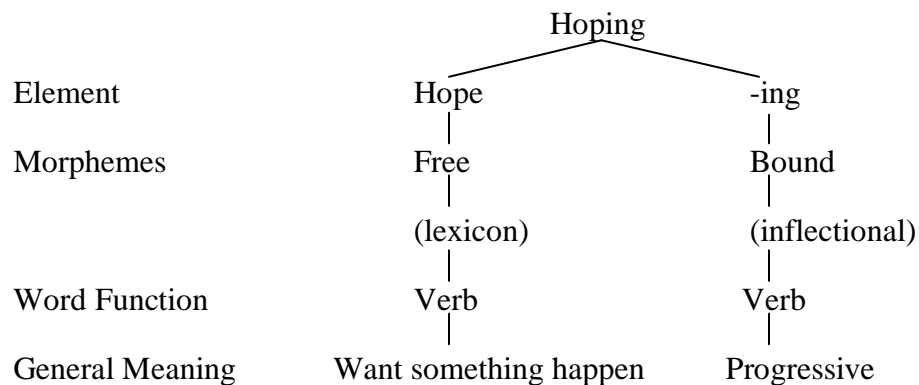
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of "crossed" is extend from one side to another in past tense form. The term of "crossed" as inflectional morpheme does not change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

75). Unforgiving ⁽⁷⁵⁾

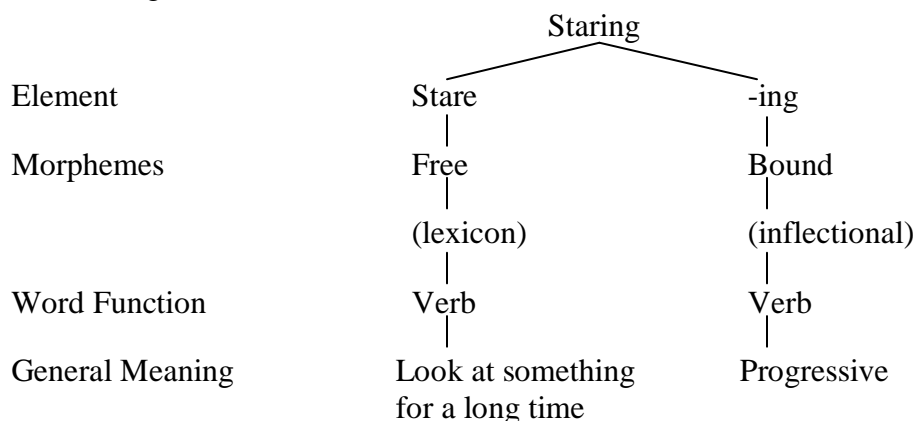
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of "unforgiving" is not stop being angry in progressive form. The term of "unforgiving" as derivational morpheme change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

76). Begged ⁽⁷⁶⁾

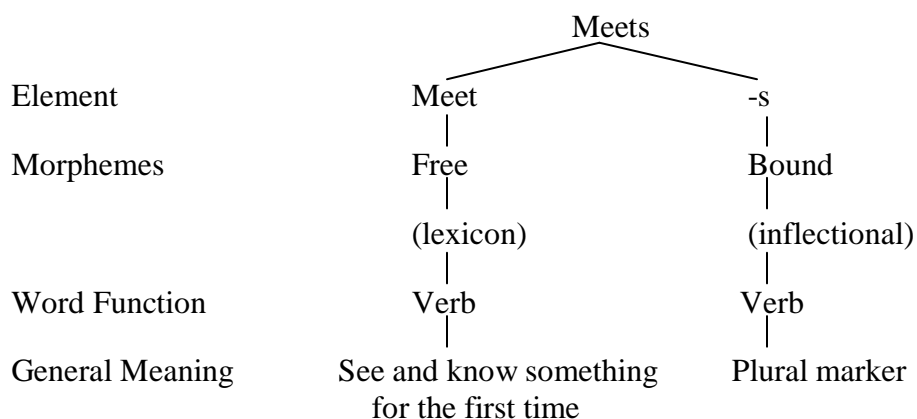
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of "begged" is ask something anxiously in past tense. The term of "begged" as inflectional morpheme does not change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

77). Hoping ⁽⁷⁷⁾

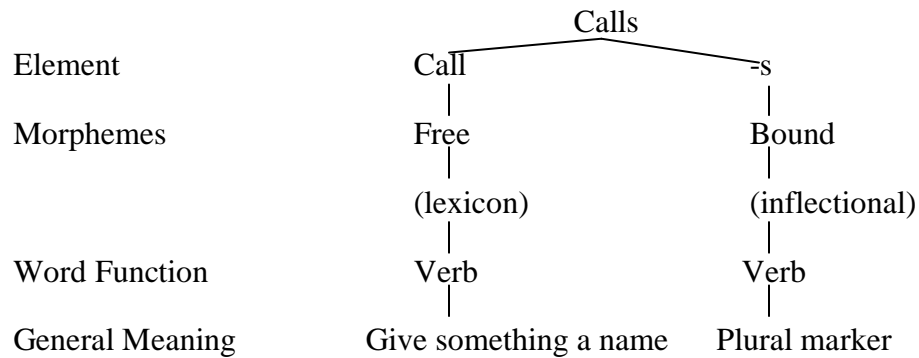
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of "hoping" is want something happen in progressive form. The term of "hoping" as inflectional morpheme does not change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

78). Staring ⁽⁷⁸⁾

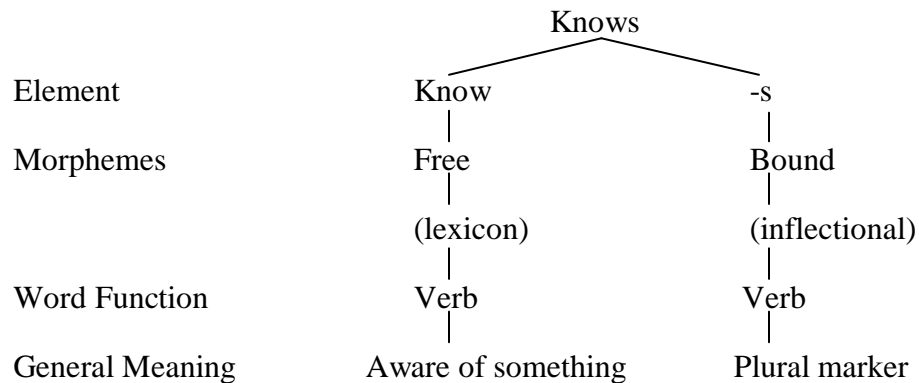
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of "staring" is look at something for a long time in progressive form. The term of "staring" as inflectional morpheme does not change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

79). Meets ⁽⁷⁹⁾

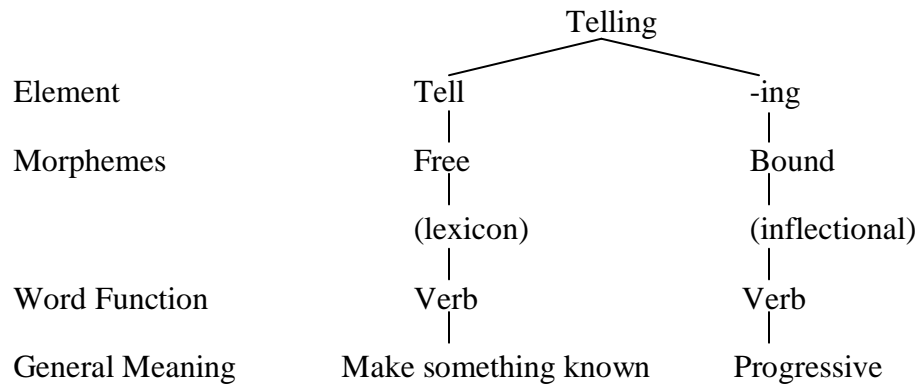
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of "meets" is see and know something for the first time in plural marker. The term of "meets" as inflectional morpheme does not change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

80). Calls ⁽⁸⁰⁾

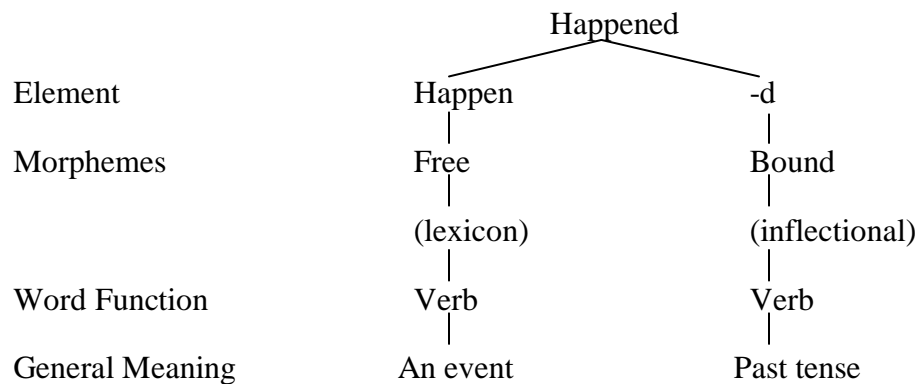
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of "calls" is give something a name in plural marker. The term of "calls" as inflectional morpheme does not change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

81). Knows ⁽⁸¹⁾

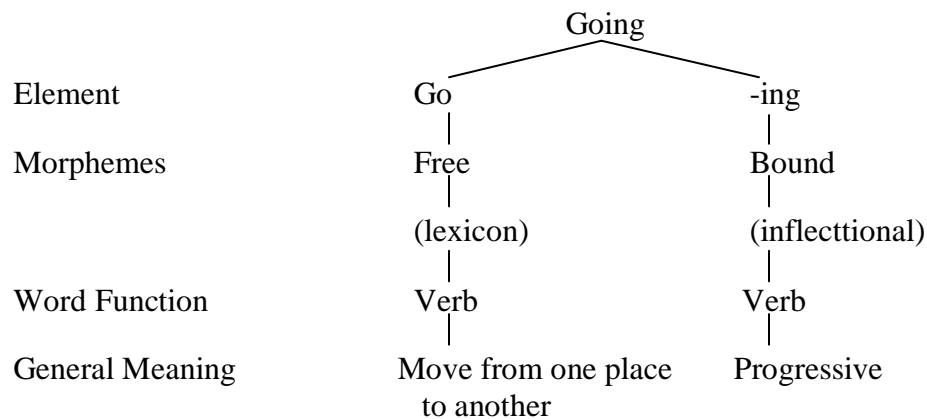
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of "knows" is aware of something in plural marker. The term of "knows" as inflectional morpheme does not change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

82). Telling⁽⁸²⁾

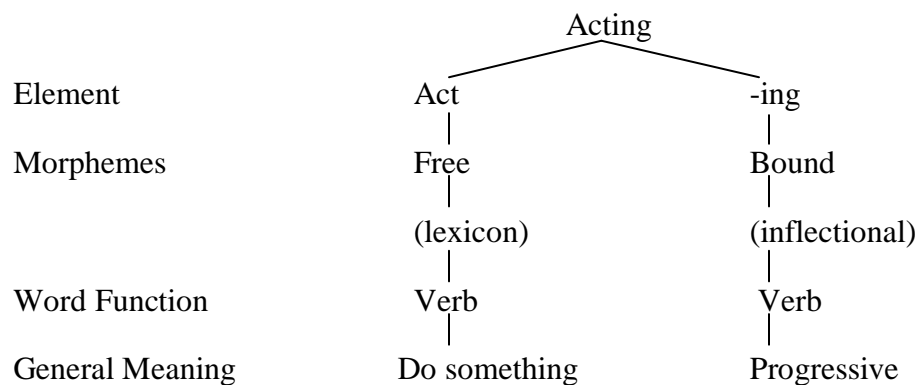
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of "telling" is make something known in progressive form. The term of "telling" as inflectional morpheme does not change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

83). Happened⁽⁸³⁾

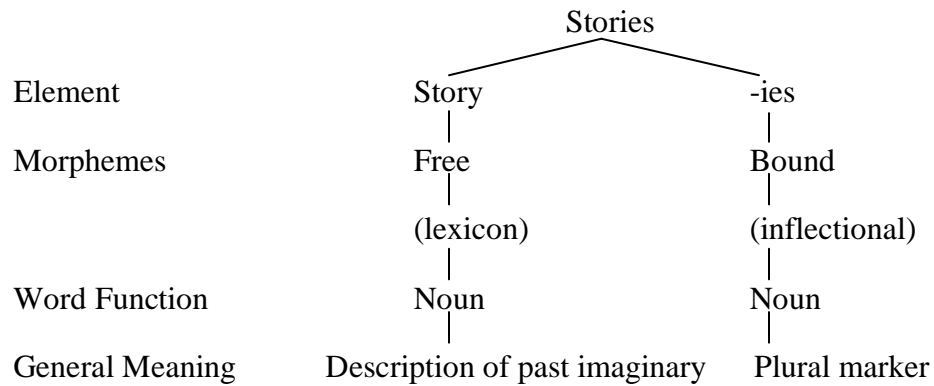
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of "happened" an event in past tense form. The term of "happened" as inflectional morpheme does not change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

84). Going ⁽⁸⁴⁾

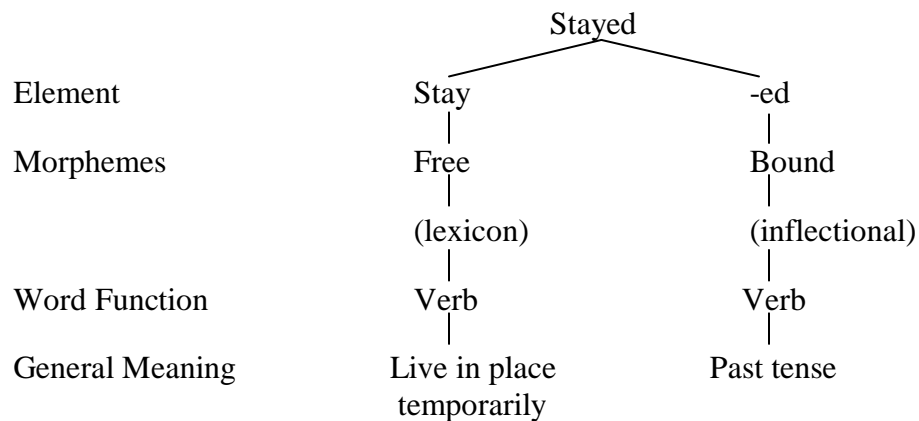
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of "going" is move from one place to another in progressive form. The term of "going" as inflectional morpheme does not change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

85). Acting ⁽⁸⁵⁾

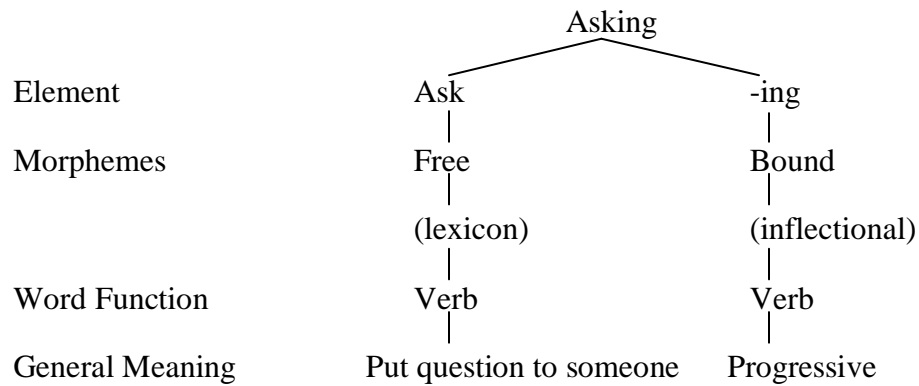
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of "acting" is do something in progressive form. The term of "calls" as inflectional morpheme does not change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

86). Stories ⁽⁸⁶⁾

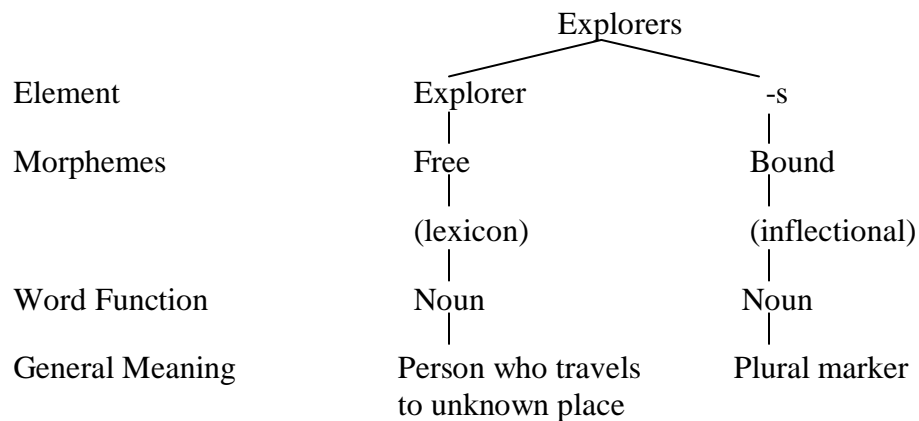
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of "stories" is description of past imaginary in plural marker. The term of "stories" as inflectional morpheme does not change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

87). Stayed ⁽⁸⁷⁾

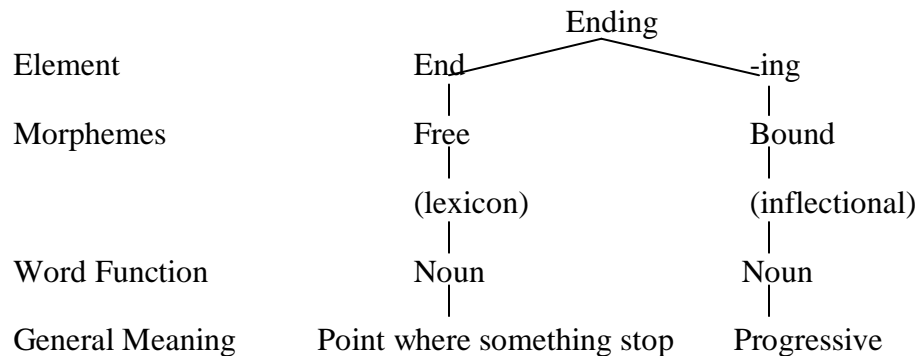
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of "stayed" is live in place temporarily in past tense form. The term of "stayed" as inflectional morpheme does not change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

88). Asking ⁽⁸⁸⁾

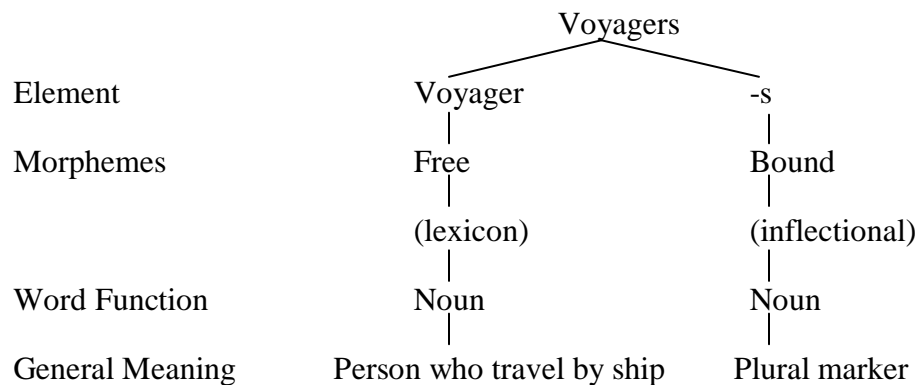
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of "asking" is put a question to someone in progressive form. The term of "asking" as inflectional morpheme does not change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

89). Explorers ⁽⁸⁹⁾

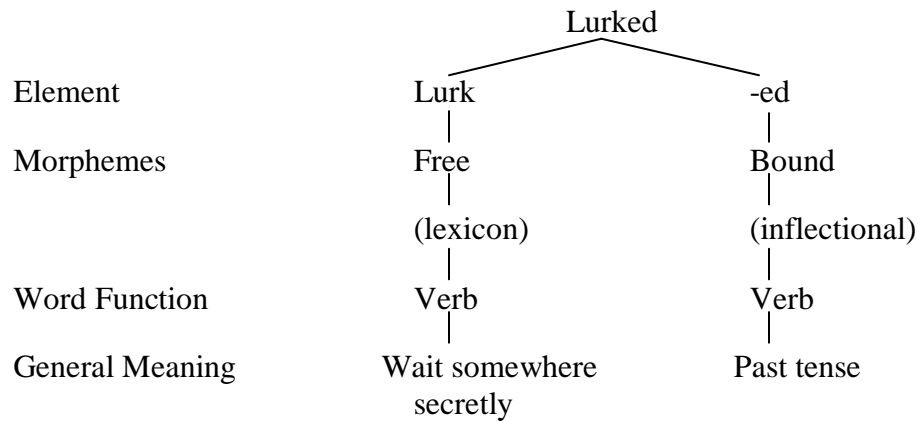
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of "explorers" is person who travels to unknown place in plural marker. The term of "explorers" as inflectional morpheme does not change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

90). Ending ⁽⁹⁰⁾

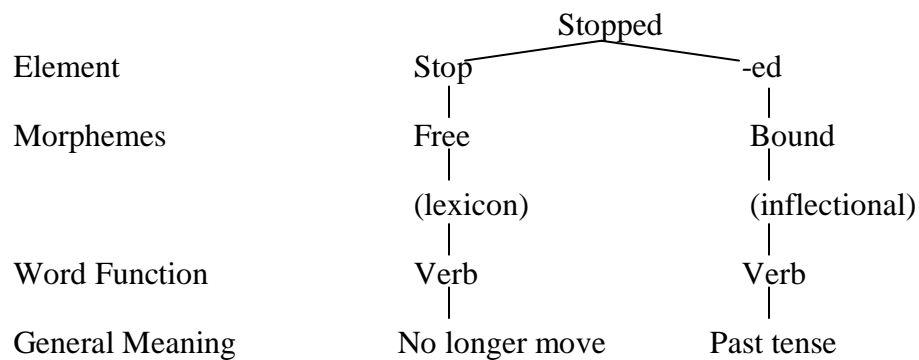
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of "ending" is point where something stop in progressive. The term of "ending" as inflectional morpheme does not change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

91). Voyagers ⁽⁹¹⁾

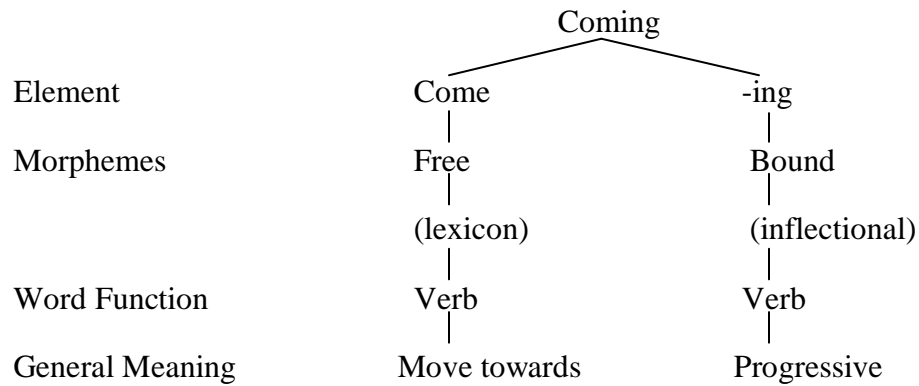
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of "voyagers" is person who travel by ship in plural marker. The term of "voyagers" as inflectional morpheme does not change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

92). Lurked ⁽⁹²⁾

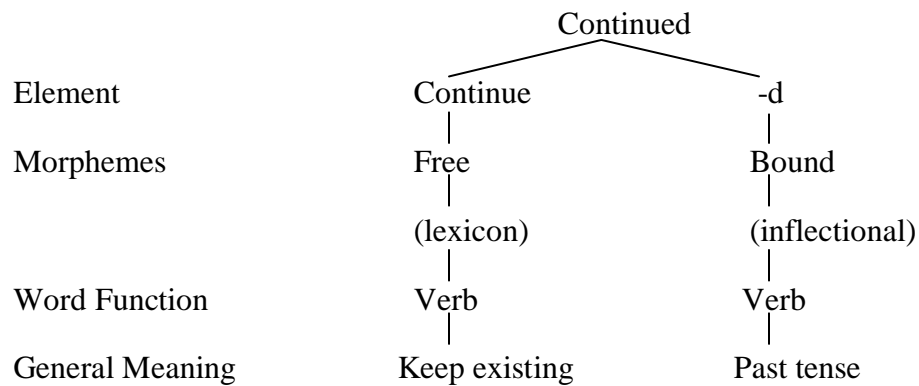
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of "lurked" is wait somewhere secretly in past tense form. The term of "lurked" as inflectional morpheme does not change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

93). Stopped ⁽⁹³⁾

Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of "stopped" is no longer move in past tense form. The term of "stopped" as inflectional morpheme does not change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

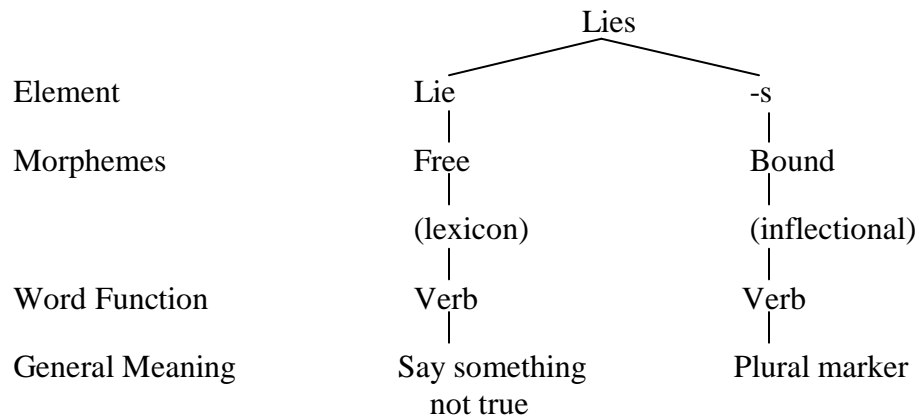
94). Coming ⁽⁹⁴⁾

Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of "coming" is move towards in progressive form. The term of "coming" as inflectional morpheme does not change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

95). Continued ⁽⁹⁵⁾

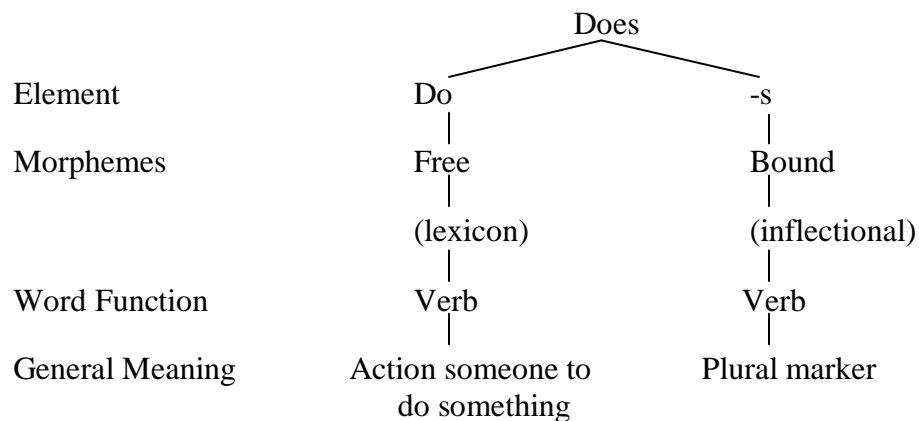
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of "continued" is keep existing in past tense form. The term of "continued" as inflectional morpheme does not change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

96). Lies ⁽⁹⁶⁾

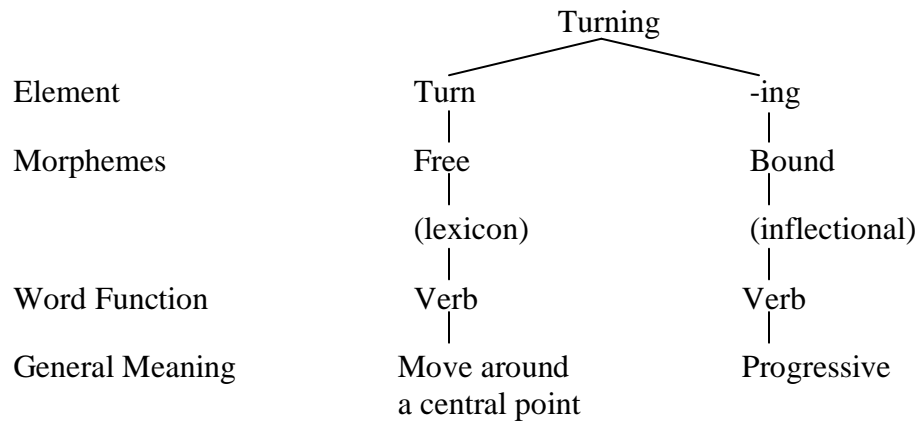


Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of "lies" is say something not true in plural marker. The term of "lies" as inflectional morpheme does not change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

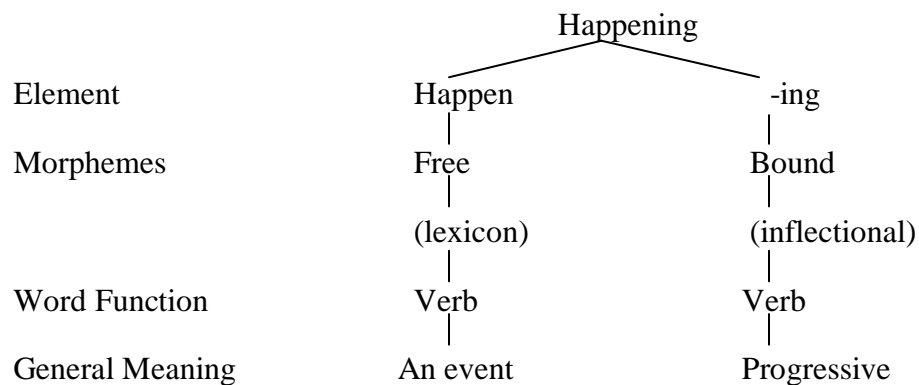
97). Does ⁽⁹⁷⁾



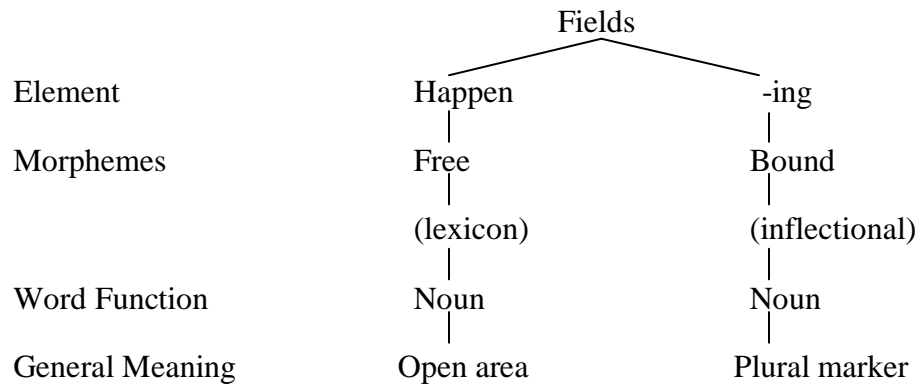
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of "does" is action someone to do something in plural marker. The term of "does" as inflectional morpheme does not change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

98). Turning ⁽⁹⁸⁾

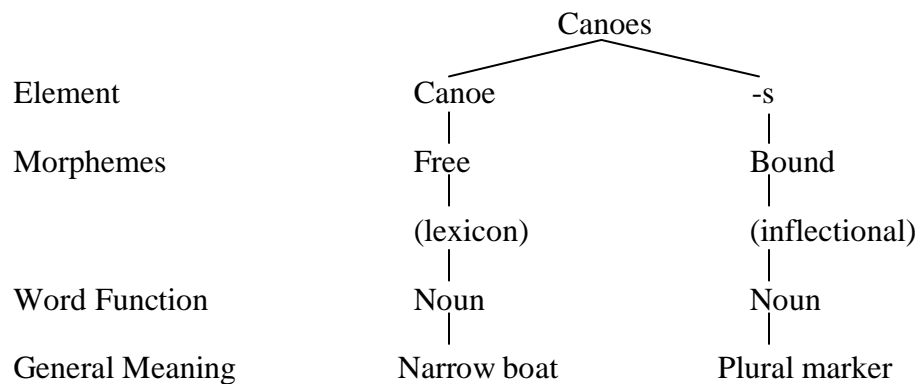
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of "turning" is move around a central point in progressive form. The term of "turning" as inflectional morpheme does not change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

99). Happening ⁽⁹⁹⁾

Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of "happening" is an event in progressive form. The term of "happening" as inflectional morpheme does not change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

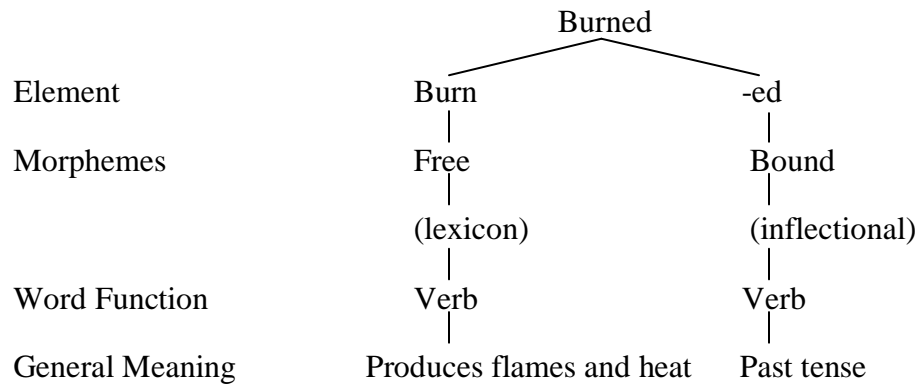
100). Fields ⁽¹⁰⁰⁾

Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of "fields" is open area in plural marker. The term of "fields" as inflectional morpheme does not change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

101). Canoes ⁽¹⁰¹⁾

Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of "fields" is narrow boat in plural marker. The term of "canoes" as inflectional morpheme does not change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

102). Burned ⁽¹⁰²⁾



Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of "burned" is produce flames and heat in past tense form. The term of "burned" as inflectional morpheme does not change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

Based on the analysis findings above, the researcher has find there were 102 morphemes in script film "Moana" animation in times 30 minutes .It divided into derivational and inflectional morpheme. For derivational morpheme there were 9 morphemes. For inflectional morpheme there were 93 morphemes.

2. The Dominant Morpheme Used in Script Film “Moana” Animation.

After analyzing the morphemes researcher found there were 102 of morphemes. It divided into two kinds of morphemes. The first is derivational morpheme and the second is inflectional morpheme. After analyzing the morphemes researcher found for derivational morpheme there were nine words and for inflectional morpheme there were 93 words.

Table 1
Total of morphemes in script film “Moana” animation.

NO	Kinds of morpheme	Amount of Words
1	Derivational morpheme	9
2	Inflectional morpheme	93
Total		102

For explanation more clearly, the researcher made a percentage that contained of the kinds of morphemes. It could be seen on the following:

$$\text{Derivational morpheme} = \frac{9}{102} \times 100 = 8,82 \%$$

$$\text{Inflectional morpheme} = \frac{93}{102} \times 100 = 91,18 \%$$

From the percentage above it could be seen for derivational morpheme were 8,82 % and for inflectional morpheme were 91,18 %. So, the dominant morpheme used in script film “Moana” animation was inflectional morpheme there were 93 words with the percentage 91,18 %.

3. The Reasons to the Morpheme Dominant Used in Script Film “Moana” Animation.

The reason of inflectional morpheme was the dominant morpheme in script film “Moana” animation . In English especially in morphology there are eight kinds of inflectional morpheme. It functions such as to show the past tense, progressive form, past participle, plural marker, possessive, comparative and superlative form. All this function used in script film “Moana” animation. This film told us about the story of Moana, she chosen by the ocean to return the heart of Te Fiti, because the film was story about journey there are many kinds words that show inflectional morpheme.

The characters of this film many used inflectional morpheme, because the words that used in the film many show about all the function of inflectional morpheme especially to show past tense, progressive and plural marker. It is used to explain or clarify the words and the sentences in film. The result of total inflectional morpheme, researcher found there were 93 words that occurred in script film “Moana” animation, it is show with the percentage there were 91, 18 % of inflectional morpheme. So, it is the reason inflectional morpheme was the dominant morpheme in script film “Moana” animation.

B. Discussion

The morphemes used in script film “Moana” animation in data findings were 102 words. It was divided into two kinds of morphemes, they are derivational and inflectional morpheme. There were nine words derivational morphemes and there were 93 words inflectional morphemes. It might be seen from the percentage, for derivational morphemes was 8,82 % and inflectional morpheme was 91,18 %. From the explanation, the kind of morpheme that occurred dominantly was inflectional morpheme. The reason inflectional morpheme was the dominant because the film tell about the journey, the characters of the film many used the function of inflectional morpheme especially in progressive, past tense and plural marker.

Based on the related findings, the researcher discussed the result of the research and compared with another research. Based on the analysis above, the researcher found 102 words morphemes. From the review of related findings, the researcher found some differences in analysis and the result of research with the previous research. The previous researcher had done about the research of morphemes

The first researcher is Nurul Endang , she found 47 morphemes in data Adele Album. For derivational morpheme she found about 14 morpheme and inflectional morpheme she found 33 morpheme. With percentage derivational morpheme there were 30 % and inflectional morpheme there were 70 %. For this research the most dominant morpheme as inflectional morpheme.

The second researcher is Novie Andriani Kesuma, she found the use of prefixes un are 11 words, the prefixes im are 3 words, the prefixes re are 5 words, the prefixes dis are 3 words, the prefixes under are 2 words, the prefixes out is 1 word, the prefixes a are 2 words, the prefixes extra is 1 word, the prefixes over is 1 word. So the total prefixes are 29 words. Then the use inflectional morpheme are 6 words, and the use of suffixes are 4 words. For

this research the most dominant morpheme that used in the novel of *Beneath a Marble Sky* is prefixes.

The third researcher is Yupi Hanna Sartini, in her research she found there were 215 occurrences of loan words, which is commonly used in Bahasa Indonesia. In every related findings, the analysis and total of research are different. It is also different with this research. In this research the most dominant morpheme was inflectional morpheme.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions

Referring to the findings presented on the previous chapter the conclusion can be drawn as follows:

1. The occurrences of morphemes in data findings were 102 morphemes in times 30 minutes. It fragmented to be two kinds of morphemes, derivational and inflectional morpheme. For derivational morpheme there were nine morphemes and for inflectional morpheme there were 93 morphemes.
2. Inflectional morpheme was the dominant morpheme in script film “Moana” animation in times 30 minutes. It might be seen from the percentage the percentage for derivational morpheme there was 8, 82 % and for inflectional morpheme was 91,18 %.
3. The reason of inflectional morpheme was the dominant morpheme is because the film told about the journey, the characters of the film many used the function of inflectional morpheme especially in progressive, past tense and plural marker.

B. Suggestions

After this study is fulfilled, the researcher implies some suggestions, as follows:

1. Suggestion For English Students

The morphemes is study about forming the words. So, the English students should be opened mind and must know more about morphology aspect mainly in morphemical in order to make their knowledge about English getting better, consequently it can facilitate them in improving their knowledge.

2. Suggestion for Future Researchers

The researcher hopes that future researchers should have more complete research about morpheme and they can develop this research by including all related aspects of morpheme. In addition, the researcher hopes for future researcher to find the other factors of morpheme as a title of research, because still many aspect of morpheme that was interesting to be a research.

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Appendix I

Moana's Script

Gramma Tala: In the beginning ⁽¹⁾, there was only ocean until the mother island emerged ⁽²⁾: Te Fiti. Her heart held the greatest ⁽³⁾ power ever known. It could create life itself. And Te Fiti shared ⁽⁴⁾ it with the world. But in time, some begin to seek Te Fiti's heart. They believed ⁽⁵⁾ that they could possess it, the great power of creation ⁽⁶⁾ would be their. And one day, the most daring ⁽⁷⁾ of them all voyaged ⁽⁸⁾ across the vast ocean to take it. He was a Demigod of the wind and sea. He was a warrior. A shapeshifter who could change form with the power of his magical ⁽⁹⁾ fish hook. And his name was Maui. But without her heart, Te Fiti began to crumble, giving ⁽¹⁰⁾ birth to a terrible darkness ⁽¹¹⁾. Maui tried ⁽¹²⁾ to escape, but was confronted ⁽¹³⁾ by another who sought the heart: Te Kā, a demon of earth and fire. Maui was struck from the sky, never to be seen again. And his magical fish hook and the heart of Te Fiti, were lost to the sea. Where even now, 1000 years ⁽¹⁴⁾ later, Te Kā and the demons ⁽¹⁵⁾ of the deep still hunt for the heart, hiding ⁽¹⁶⁾ in the darkness that will continue to spread, chasing ⁽¹⁷⁾ away our fish, draining ⁽¹⁸⁾ the life from island after island until every one of us is devoured ⁽¹⁹⁾ by the bloodthirsty jaws ⁽²⁰⁾ of inescapable ⁽²¹⁾ death! But one day, the heart will be found by someone who would journey beyond the reef, find Maui, deliver him across the great ocean to restore Te Fiti's heart and save us all.

Chief Tui: Thank you, Mother, that's enough.

Moana: Papa!

Chief Tui: No one goes ⁽²²⁾ outside the reef. We're safe here. There is no darkness. There are no monsters ⁽²³⁾.

(Children screaming)

Chief Tui: There is nothing beyond that reef but storms ⁽²⁴⁾ and rough seas ⁽²⁵⁾. As long as we stay on our very safe island, we'll be fine.

Gramma Tala: The legends ⁽²⁶⁾ are true. Someone will have to go.

Chief Tui: Mother, Motunui is paradise. Who would want to go anywhere else?

Chief Tui: Moana! Oh, there you are. Moana, what are you doing ⁽²⁷⁾? You scared ⁽²⁸⁾ me.

Moana: Fun, I want to go back.

Chief Tui: I know, I know, but you don't go out there. It's dangerous ⁽²⁹⁾. Moana, come on... Let's go back to the village. You are the next great chief of our people.

Sina: And you'll do wondrous ⁽³⁰⁾ thing, my little minnow.

Chief Tui: Oh yes, but first, you must learn where you're meant to be.

Chief Tui: 🎵 Moana, make way, make way / Moana, it's time you knew / The village of Motunui is all you need / The dancers ⁽³¹⁾ are practicing ⁽³²⁾ / They dance to an ancient song / (Who needs ⁽³³⁾ a new song? This old one's all we need) / This tradition is our mission / And Moana, there's so much to do (Make way) / Don't trip on the taro root, that's all you need / We share everything we make (We make) / We joke and we weave our baskets ⁽³⁴⁾ ((Aha!) / The fishermen come back from the sea 🎵

Moana: 🎵 I wanna see 🎵

Chief Tui: 🎵 Don't walk away / Moana, stay on the ground now / Our people will need a chief and there you are 🎵

Chief Tui and Sina: 🎵 There comes ⁽³⁵⁾ a day / When you're gonna look around / And realize happiness ⁽³⁶⁾ is where you are 🎵

Chief Tui: 🎵 Consider the coconut (the what?) / Consider its tree / We use each part of the coconut, that's all we need 🎵

Sina: 🎵 We make our nets ⁽³⁷⁾ from the fiber / The water sweet inside / We use the leaves ⁽³⁸⁾ to build fires ⁽³⁹⁾ / We cook up the meat inside 🎵

Chief Tui: 🎵 Consider the coconuts ⁽⁴⁰⁾ / The trunks ⁽⁴¹⁾ and the leaves / The island gives ⁽⁴²⁾ us what we need 🎵

Moana: 🎵 And no one leaves 🎵

Chief Tui: 🎵 That's right, we stay / We're safe and we're well provided ⁽⁴³⁾ / And when we look to the future / There you are / You'll be okay / In time you'll learn just as I did 🎵

Chief Tui and Sina: 🎵 You must find happiness right where you are 🎵

Gramma Tala: 🎵 I like to dance with the water / The undertow and the waves ⁽⁴⁴⁾ / The water is mischievous, ha! / I like how it misbehaves / The village may think I'm crazy / Or say that I drift too far / But once you know what you like, well, there you are /

You are your father's ⁽⁴⁵⁾ daughter / Stubbornness ⁽⁴⁶⁾ and pride / Mind what he says ⁽⁴⁷⁾ but remember / You may hear a voice inside / And if the voice starts ⁽⁴⁸⁾ to whisper / To follow the farthest ⁽⁴⁹⁾ star / Moana, that voice inside is who you are 🎵

Moana: Dad! I was only looking ⁽⁵⁰⁾ at the boats ⁽⁵¹⁾. I wasn't go get on them.

Chief Tui: Come on. There's something I need to show you. I've wanted ⁽⁵²⁾ to bring you here from the moment you opened ⁽⁵³⁾ your eyes ⁽⁵⁴⁾. This is a sacred place. The place of chiefs ⁽⁵⁵⁾. There would come a time when you will stand on this peak and place a stone on this mountain. Like I did. Like my father did. And his father and every chief there has ever been. And on that day, when you place your stone, you will

raise this whole island higher ⁽⁵⁶⁾. You are the future of our people, Moana. They are not out there. There are right here. It's time to be who they need you to be.

Villagers: 🎵 We make our nets from the fiber (We weave our nets from the fiber) / The water sweet inside (And we'll taste the sweet inside) / We use the leaves to build fires (We sing these song in our choir) / We cook up the meat inside (beat inside) 🎵

Chief Tui: 🎵 The village believes ⁽⁵⁷⁾ in us (Ha! That's right!) / The village believes (Ha!) / The island gives us what we need / And no one leaves 🎵

Moana: 🎵 So here I'll stay / My home, my people beside me / And when I think of tomorrow

Villagers: 🎵 There we are 🎵

Moana: 🎵 I'll lead the way / I'll have my people to guide me / We'll build our future together 🎵

Villagers: 🎵 Where we are 🎵

Moana: 🎵 'Cause every path leads ⁽⁵⁸⁾ you back to 🎵

Villagers: 🎵 Where you are 🎵

Moana: 🎵 You can find happiness right 🎵

Villagers: 🎵 Where you are / Where you are 🎵

Villager: Every storm, this roof leak no matter how many fronds ⁽⁵⁹⁾ I add.

Moana: Not the fronds, wind shifted ⁽⁶⁰⁾ the post. Mmm... That's good pork. Oh, I mean... No, I wasn't... What? They calling ⁽⁶¹⁾ me, so I gotta... Bye!

Moana: You're doing great.

Villager: Is it done yet?

Moana: So close.

Villager: I'm curious about that chicken eating ⁽⁶²⁾ the rock. He seems ⁽⁶³⁾ to lack the basic intelligence required ⁽⁶⁴⁾ for pretty much everything. Should we maybe just cook him?

Moana: Sometimes our strength lie beneath the surface. Far beneath in some cases ⁽⁶⁵⁾. But I'm sure there's more to Heihei than meet the eye.

Villager: It's the harvest. This morning I was husking ⁽⁶⁶⁾ the coconuts and...

Moana: Well... We should clear the diseased trees. And we will start a new grove there.

Villager: Thanks ⁽⁶⁷⁾ , Moana. She's doing great.

Chief Tui: This suit you.

Villager: Chief! There's something you need to see. Our trap in the east lagoon. They're pulling ⁽⁶⁸⁾ out less and less fish.

Moana: Then we'll rotate the fish ground.

Villager: We have, there's no fish.

Moana: Oh... Then we'll fish far side of the island.

Villager: We tried.

Moana: The windward side.

Villager: And the leeward side. We tried the whole lagoon. They're just... gone.

Villagers: -What you have tried using ⁽⁶⁹⁾ for the bait?

Villager : -I don't use it as a bait.

Villagers : There's no fish, it seems like it's getting ⁽⁷⁰⁾ worse and worse.

Chief Tui :I would talk to the counselor.
-I'm sure we'll...

Moana: What if... we fish beyond the reef?

Chief Tui: No one goes beyond the reef.

Moana: I know. But if there are no fish in the lagoon...

Chief Tui: Moana...

Moana: And there's a whole ocean...

Chief Tui: We have one rule.

Moana: An older rule, when there were fish.

Chief Tui: A rule that keeps ⁽⁷¹⁾ us safe!

Moana: But Dad!

Chief Tui: Instead of endangering ⁽⁷²⁾ our people so you can run right back to the water! Every time I think you're past this. No one goes beyond the reef!

Sina: Well, it's like what you said in front of your dad standing ⁽⁷³⁾ on a boat.

Moana: I didn't say go beyond the reef because I want to be on the ocean.

Sina: But you still do. He's hard on you, because...

Moana: Because he doesn't get me.

Sina: Because he was you. Drawn to the ocean. Down by the shore. He took a canoe, Moana. He crossed ⁽⁷⁴⁾ the reef and found an unforgiving ⁽⁷⁵⁾ sea. Waves like mountain. His best friend begged ⁽⁷⁶⁾ to be on that boat. He couldn't save him. He's

hoping ⁽⁷⁷⁾ he can save you. Sometimes, who we wish we were, what we wish what we can do is just not meant to be.

Moana: 🎵 I've been staring ⁽⁷⁸⁾ at the edge of the water / Long as I can remember, never really know why / I wish I could be the perfect daughter / But I come back to the water, no matter how hard I try / Every turn I take, every trail I track / Every path I make, every road leads back / To the place I know, where I can't go, where I long to be / See the line where the sky meets ⁽⁷⁹⁾ the sea? It calls ⁽⁸⁰⁾ me / And no one knows ⁽⁸¹⁾, how far it goes / If the wind in my sail on the sea stay behind me / One day I'll know, if I go there's just no telling ⁽⁸²⁾ how far I'll go / I know everybody on this island seems so happy on this island / Everything is by design / I know everybody on this island has a role on this island / So maybe I can roll with mine / I can lead with pride, I can make us strong / I'll be satisfy if I play along / But the voice inside sing a different song / What is wrong with me? / See the light as it shines on the sea? It's blind / But no one know, how deep it goes / And it seems like it's calling out to me, so come find me / And let me know, what's beyond that line, will I cross that line? / See the line where the sky meets the sea? It calls me / And no one know, how far it goes / If the wind in my sail on the sea stay behind me / One day I'll know, how far I'll go 🎵

Moana: I can do this. There's more fish beyond the reef. There's more beyond the reef. Not so bad. Pua!

(Gasping for air)

Gramma Tala: What ever just happened ⁽⁸³⁾, blame it on the pig.

Moana: Grandma... Are you gonna tell dad?

Gramma Tala: I'm his mom. I don't have to tell him anything.

Moana: He was right. About going ⁽⁸⁴⁾ out there. It's time to put my stone on the mountain.

Gramma Tala: Okay. Well, then head on back. Put that stone up there.

Moana: Why aren't you try to talk me out of it?

Gramma Tala: You said that's what you wanted.

Moana: It is.

Gramma Tala: When I die, I'm going to come back this one of these. Or I chose the wrong tattoo.

Moana: Why are you acting ⁽⁸⁵⁾ weird?

Gramma Tala: I'm the village crazy lady. That's my job.

Moana: If there's something you want to tell me, just tell me. Is there something you want to tell me?

Gramma Tala: Is there something you want to hear? You've been told all our people stories ⁽⁸⁶⁾ but one.

Moana: What is this place?

Gramma Tala: Do you really think our ancestor stayed ⁽⁸⁷⁾ within the reef?

Moana: What's in there?

Gramma Tala: The answer to the question you keep asking ⁽⁸⁸⁾ yourself. Who are you meant to be? Go inside, bang the drum, and find out.

Moana: Bang the drum.

Matai: 🎵 Tatou o tagata folau vala'auina / Le atua o le sami tele e o mai / O ava'e le lu'itau e lelei / Tapenapena 🎵

Voyagers: 🎵 Aue, aue / Nuku i mua / Te manulele e tataki e / Aue, aue / Te fenua te malie / Nae ko hakilia kaiga e / We read the wind and the sky when the sun is high / We sail the length of the seas on the ocean breeze / At night, we name every star / We know where we are / We know who we are, who we are / Aue, aue / We set a course to find / A brand new island everywhere we roam / Aue, aue / We keep our island in our mind / And when it's time to find home / We know the way / Aue, aue, / We are explorers ⁽⁸⁹⁾ read every sign / We tell the stories of our elder in a never-ending ⁽⁹⁰⁾ chain / Aue, aue, / Te fenua, te malie / Nae ko hakilia / We know the way

Moana: We were voyagers ⁽⁹¹⁾. We were voyagers! We were voyagers! We were voyagers! We were voyagers! Why'd we stop?

Gramma Tala: Maui. When he stole from the Mother Island, darkness fell. Te Ka awoke. Monsters lurked ⁽⁹²⁾ and boats stopped ⁽⁹³⁾ coming ⁽⁹⁴⁾ back. To protect our people, the ancient chiefs forbid voyage. And now we have forgot who we are. And the darkness has continued ⁽⁹⁵⁾ to spread, chasing away our fish, draining the life from island after island.

Moana: Our island?

Gramma Tala: But one day, someone will journey beyond our reef, find Maui, deliver him across the great ocean to restore the heart of Te Fiti. I was there that day. The ocean chose you.

Moana: I thought it was a dream.

Gramma Tala: Nope! Our ancestor believed Maui lies ⁽⁹⁶⁾ there at the bottom of his hook. Follow it and you will find him.

Moana: But... Why'd it choose me? I don't even know how to make it past the reef. But I know who does ⁽⁹⁷⁾.

Villagers: -The coconuts are turning ⁽⁹⁸⁾ black.

-What about the fish?

-It happening ⁽⁹⁹⁾ all over the island.

Chief Tui: Please. please. Settle down.

Villagers:

-What are you going to do?

-Who will dig new fields ⁽¹⁰⁰⁾?

Chief Tui: We'll find a way... We...

Moana: ... Can stop the darkness. Save our island. This cave has boats. Huge canoes ⁽¹⁰¹⁾. We can take them to find Maui. Make him restore the heart. We were voyagers. We can voyage again. You told me to help our people. This is how we can help our people. Dad. What are you doing?

Chief Tui: I should've burned ⁽¹⁰²⁾ those boats a long time ago.

Moana: No! Don't! We have to find Maui. We have to restore the heart. There is no heart. This...this is just a rock. No!

Villager: Chief! It's your mother!

Chief Tui: Mother.

Villagers:

-What can be done?

Gramma Tala: Go.

Moana: Gramma.

Gramma Tala: Go.

Moana: Not now. I can't.

Gramma Tala: You must. The ocean chose you. Follow the fish hook.

Moana: Grandma.

Gramma Tala: And when you find Maui, you grab him by the ear. You say... I am Moana of Motunui. You will board my boat, sail across the sea, and restore the heart of Te Fiti.

Moana: I... I can't leave you.

Gramma Tala: There is nowhere you could go that I won't be with you. Go.

Moana: 🎵 There's a line where the sky meets the sea and it calls me / But no one knows how far it goes / All the time wondering where I need to be is behind me / I'm on my own, to worlds unknown / Every turn I take, every trail I track / Is a choice I make, now I can't turn back / From the great unknown, where I go alone, where I long to be / See her light up the night in the sea, she calls me / And yes, I know, that I can go / There's a moon in the sky and the wind is behind me / Soon I'll know, how far I'll go 🎵

Appendix II

Biography of Osnat Shurer

Osnat Shurer was born in Israel on 1970. Osnat Shurer is animation producer of film “Moana” animation. She is also the head of pixar animation studios’ short film output. She was a consultant involved in developing original feature films in both animation and live-action, working in particular with Pixar’s much-older sister company, walt disney animation studios as vp development she was born to a Jewish family and raised in Israel where she served in an Israel Defense Forces intelligence unit, and studied cinema In New York.

By the time she was eight, she knew she wanted to become an animator. In high school, she was a cartoonist for the special paper. After her graduation in 1974, she headed to California to pursue her dream of working for Disney studios. Her initial interview with Disney was met with rejection, so she enrolled with a partial scholarship to California Institute of the art to perfect her craft. Completion of her first year of study at Calarts included a summer internship at Disney, the way so impressed with her work for them that they offered her a full work time job as an animator. Osnat turned it down, opting instead to return for his second year of training.

She finally began her career at Disney in 1977. Osnat shurer has been made many films such as : exploring the reef(2003). Boundin (2003), Jack-

Jack attack (2005), lifted (2006), frozen (2013), big hero (2014), zootopia (2016) and the last moana (2016). Moana film released on 23 November 2016.



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Sifat : Biasa
Lampiran : -
Hal : Pengesahan Judul dan Pembimbing Skripsi

Kepada Yth. Bapak/Ibu

1. Rayendriani Fahmei Lubis, M.Ag (Pembimbing I)
2. Hamka, M.Hum (Pembimbing II)

Di -

Padangsidempuan

Assalamu 'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Dengan hormat, sehubungan dengan hasil sidang bersama tim pengkajian judul skripsi Jurusan Tadris Bahasa Inggris (TBI) Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan IAIN Padangsidempuan, maka dengan ini kami mohon kepada Bapak/Ibu agar dapat menjadi Pembimbing Skripsi dan melakukan penyempurnaan judul bilamana perlu untuk mahasiswa dibawah ini dengan data sebagai berikut:

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Demikian surat ini disampaikan, atas perhatian dan kesediaan Bapak/Ibu kami ucapkan terimakasih.

Ketua Jurusan TBI

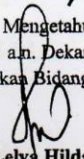

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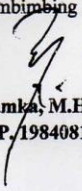

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