The Content and Function Words Analysis of Climax Scene of The Movie Aladdin 2019

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Abstract: Language is one of the ways humans communicate. Language comes from a word then forms a sentence then finally becomes a paragraph. To understand another language, we can start with the first step, which is to study language within linguistics. The study of language is called linguistic. The meaning of linguistics is a science of language or science that makes language the object of its study or scientific study of human language. Linguistics can be divided into several objects: Phonetics and Phonology, Morphology, Syntax, and the last one is Semantics. In different objects, we will study linguistics in steps. In this research, the linguistic object that will be used is morphology. Morphology is a branch of linguistics that examines the intricacies of the form and formation of the words to the various functions of changing the form of the word to get different meanings. Morphology has several things that can be studied, one of them being content and function words. Content word is a word with lexical meaning, it means that we can find the meaning in the dictionary. In another hand, a function word is a word with grammatical meaning, it means that we can find the meaning in relation to another word or other words in a sentence. The type of content words is a noun, adverb, adjective, and verb. Meanwhile, the type of function words is a pronoun, conjunction, determiner, preposition, and modal verb. This research used a qualitative approach and coding technique. The process includes collecting data through online observation, employing coding techniques for data analysis, doing a synthesis in the result and discussion, drawing a conclusion, and providing suggestions. The synthesis in the results and discussion relates the findings of the analysis of content words and function words in this movie. The results of this study are expected to be able to provide a sufficient description of the content and function words of analysis in the movie Aladdin 2019. This journal contains the meaning of language, linguistics, and the analysis of content and function words of the climax scene from the Aladdin 2019 Movie. Aladdin 2019 is an American musical fantasy film directed by Guy Ritchie, who co-wrote this screenplay with John August. The movie is an adaptation of an animation movie with the same title "Aladdin". This movie gets $1 billion di all the world and makes this movie one of the five bestseller movies in 2019. Based on the result the researchers found 62% from the climax scene of the movie Aladdin 2019 are content words and 38% from the climax scene of the movie Aladdin 2019 are function words. The data collected are 100 data for the research. On content words, it was found that 26% Nouns, 14% Verbs, 14% Adjective, and 8% Adverb. On function words, it was found that 6% Pronouns, 6% Prepositions, 4% Conjunctions, 8% Modal verb, and 14% Determiner.

Keywords: aladdin 2019; content word; function word; language; linguistic; morphology.

RESEARCH BACKGROUND

Language is an ability possessed by humans to communicate with other humans. A language is a tool that humans use to communicate with one another and with other living things. Language is different from communication, but language is a part of communication. Language is part of semiotics. Semiotic is the study science sign or symbol. According to (Saussure, 2011) sign is arbitrary, which means that there is no relation between the word or sound with the thing it denotes. Moreover, according to (Saussure, 2011) there are two meanings in the sign system they are "Signified and Signifier". In human life, language plays an extremely important role because it is the primary means of communication. Language can take the form of movement or words and can be expressed through writing or verbally. According to (Chaer, 2008) language is something that is used to work together, communicate, and identify themselves by members of social groups, therefore language cannot be separated from human life. Then more than that, according to (Chaika, 1982) said that language is a picture that represents the deepest nature of knowledge in humans, and as a result, language is a mirror of society, and therefore, language is a reflection of society. The depiction of language is a reflection of a society that is relatively straightforward; an unstable society is very clearly reflected in the language that they employ.

Rather than being restricted to a single language, linguistics studies a variety of languages. This type of science is referred to as "general linguistics" in some circles. Linguistics is a branch of science that studies language as the object of its investigation. Linguistics comes from the Latin word *"lingua"* which is translated as "language". Furthermore, several other languages have the same meaning as the English language. For example, *"langue"* or *"langage"* is used in French, in Italian used *"lingua",* in Spanish used *"lengua"* and in English *"language"*. Furthermore, according to Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (KBBI) which literary translated as "the study of language", this is associated with the understanding of linguistics. Linguistics can be divided into several different objects. First and foremost, phonetics and phonology. Phonetics is a branch of study that discusses the speech proses, this study explains how sounds are produced both in terms of quality and quantity. On the other hand, phonology is the study of how to distinguish or identify sounds. It is phonemes that are the subject of phonological research. Language's phoneme is the sound produced by a word that can be used to distinguish the meaning of other words. In the next section, we have morphology, which is defined as the study of analyzing the structure, shape and shaping, and classification of words. Then there is syntax, which is the study of how words or other elements of a sentence are related to one another. Next object of linguistics study is semantics, which is the investigation of the meaning of language. Last final object of linguistics study is pragmatics which is the study of the relation between the context of the language deliver by the speaker through the situation.

The linguistic term that appears in this journal is morphology. Morphology is a branch of linguistics that has identified the fundamental unit of language as grammatical units. Morphology is derived from the word "*morph*" and "*logy*" which both mean shape and science, respectively. As a result, morphology is defined as the science of shape. In linguistic, morphology refers to the branch of linguistics that studies the shape of words and the changes that occur as a result of these changes in the meaning and class of words. The internal structure of words, as well as the effect of structural changes on the meaning and classification of words, have been identified as morphology. Morphemes are the smallest grammatical units that make up a word's internal structure, and words themselves are the most important object of study in the field of morphology.

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The content and function words are the topics that are discussed. The Content word provides the primary lexical content or meaning, whereas the function word explains the grammatical meaning or structural meaning of a sentence or clause. The type of content word are nouns, adverbs, adjectives, and verbs. While the type of function word are pronoun, conjunction, determiner, preposition, and modal verb. The function of words is as follows; in our daily life, we always pronounce content and function words in the same way. The words that came out of our mouths on daily basis were words of content and function words. For humans, babies can respond and understand words as early as the age of 1-2 years, depending on the variety. Babies can also communicate at that age, albeit in limited terms. The average speaker of a language has been estimated to know from 45.000 to 60.000 words. It means that as speakers we must have stored these thousand words somewhere in our heads, it is called the mental lexicon, because we are all public speakers. It makes this topic so interested to get interesting to get raised, in our heads have been stored thousands of words without realizing it. Those thousand of words are subdivided into several different types of words. Furthermore, (Carstairs-McCarthy, 2002) described words into several different functions, (1) words as meaningful building blocks of language (2) words as types and words as tokens (3) words with predictable meaning, and the last one is (4) Non-words with unpredictable meanings. According to (Chaer, 2008) words are a form that is internalized and have a stable and unchanging phonological arrangement, while being externalized and having a possibility of mobility in a sentence. Furthermore, according to (Ba'dulu & Herman, 2010) the definition of general words as the meaning or even though does not help because of the concept's obscurity. Which is further supported by research.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

When we communicate with one another, we do so through the language of the other individual. By language, other people can understand what we mean. In addition, (Aslinda & Leni, 2010) said that language attitudes can also be related to a person's motivation to learn a language. An example of language attitude is a response to a situation that causes language attitudes to manifest themselves in mental and language behaviors. It is possible to observe attitudes toward language through spoken language and language behavior. Furthermore, (Aslinda & Leni, 2010) said that a person's attitude can also be discerned from his or her speech or language, whether someone is a polite person or vice versa. For example, someone who is polite will perceive as such. In the speaker's own words, language can also serve as a marker of the speaker's intention in expressing his or her attitude toward what he or she has spoken about. Along with the ability to express emotion through language, the speaker can also show his or her emotions while delivering his or her speech through the medium of language. It is also possible for the listener to determine whether the speaker is happy, angry, or sad (Chaer, 2008).

Throughout this universe, there are numerous languages spoken. More than 6000 languages are spoken throughout the world, with over 700 languages spoken within Indonesia's region and across the country as a whole. The study of language was necessary to comprehend another language. Language, according to (Yendra, 2016) through his book "Mengenal Ilmu Bahasa", is defined as a field of science that examines and studies everything about language, beginning with its form, function, meaning, value, and progressing to the scientifically studied aspects of language. There are many different names for the term "linguistic", which can be defined as "linguistic", "An introduction to the study of linguistic", "general linguistic", or it can also be defined as "general knowledge of linguistic". Furthermore, (Hornby, 1974)reveals that the

definition of linguistic as an adjective is the study of language, whereas the definition of linguistic as a noun is the study of method in studying and researching language. In other hand, through the linguistic dictionary (Kridalaksana, 2005), linguistics is the study of language or a method of learning languages.

Because this research is concerned with content and function words, which are themselves a subset of morphology, morphology analysis was used in this research. When it comes to language, morphology is an arrangement of the smallest meaningful units. When humans communicate using sound, it is almost always the case that the sounds are combined with words and phrases, and that the sentences can be composed and understood by the other person listening in. The process of morphology is the creation of words from other units that serve as the basic structure. According to (Fromkin et al., 2017) morphology is the study of word structure. In general, morphological analysis is divided into three steps. The first is to break unfamiliar words down into their constituent parts: the root and affixes. The second is to break down the root and affixes further. The second step is to determine the significance of each of the parts in the sentence. The final step is to reassemble those components into a new set of meaning-laden phrases. In Indonesian, there are three morphological processes; the process of affixing, the process of affixation (bound morpheme), and the process of affixation (bound morpheme). The bound morpheme is a word that is unable to stand alone. Repetition (reduplication) in grammatical units is the process that follows after that point. Another is the compounding procedure. Combinations of basic words that have come together to form a single unit and have given rise to a new meaning are referred to as compound words. In linguistics, morphology refers to the mental system in word formation or a branch of linguistics which is deals with words, internal structure, and how they are formed (Aronoff & Fuderman, 2011).

RESEARCH METHOD

This research used a qualitative approach because the data of this research are words not in numbering. The method used for the analysis is linguistic which is morphology. This method is used to get a deep understanding, develop the theory, and describe the reality. The morphology linguistic analysis of the journal is an analysis of the content and function of words. The researchers in observation and obtaining is the main instrument. Qualitative research is research to understand the phenomena of the research subject (Meleong & Lexy, 2017). In addition, (Sugiyono, 2013) describe qualitative research is a research method established on the Postpositivism philosophy, used to examine the scientific condition in the researcher himself as the instrument, data collection techniques, and qualitative analysis emphasize or meaning.

The source of the data was collected from the movie Aladdin 2019 produced by Disney Picture. The data collected from the movie is from the climax scene of the movie Aladdin 2019. Furthermore, data was taken from after watching and reading the transcript of the movie. The next step is to record the existing data from the movie. The data taken are content and function words then divided into the types of words.

Types of words:
1. Noun

    Is a type of word that is to refer to an object or specific objects or visible objects or concrete and abstract noun. Nouns can act as subject, object, adverb and complement in a sentence. Examples of concrete noun: people (Teacher, Woman,

Man, or people names such as Mark, Fanny, etc.), place (University, School, or country such as South Korea, America, London, etc.), things (car, fork, book, glass, pen, chair, motorcycle, etc.). Example of Abstract noun: Ideas, Concepts, and Emotions (love, sad, rules, etc.).

2. Adjectives

   Is a type of word to describe nouns so can make the writing more descriptive. An adjective can clarify or change a noun or pronoun into more specific. In general, adjective acts to clarify the subject, predicate, and object. All adjectives are placed before the pronoun. There are many ways in English to use a different kind of adjective, but using an adjective has follow by this rule, beginning with the opinion – size – shape – age – color –temperature – observation – origins – material – purpose. An example of using an adjective: "It is a great big round old white cold broke Korean plastic coffee cup"

3. Adverb

   Is a type of word used to modify an adjective or a verb. Not all of them, but most of the adverbs end in –ly. An example of adverb ending in –ly: nicely, quickly, easily.

4. Verb

   Is a type of word used to interpret the action. In general, verbs act as a predicate in a sentence. Verb are distinguished into two types, namely transitive and intransitive, and distinguished into a regular and irregular verb. The example of the verb; (regular verb: abuse – abused – abusing, bark – barked – barking, climb – climbed – climbing, etc.) (irregular verb: see – saw –seen, come –came –come, know – knew – known, etc.).

5. Pronoun

   Is a type of word kind of noun and a type of word that replaces a noun. The example of pronouns: I, You, He, She, It, We, etc.

6. Conjunction

   Is a type of word used to connect two different clauses in a sentence. The example of conjunction: and, but, after, then, etc.

7. Preposition

   Is a type of word used in front of the noun, pronoun, verb, and other which is have related meaning. Prepositions indicate any kind relation between the word after or before the preposition. The example of prepositions: on, in, from, between, at, etc.
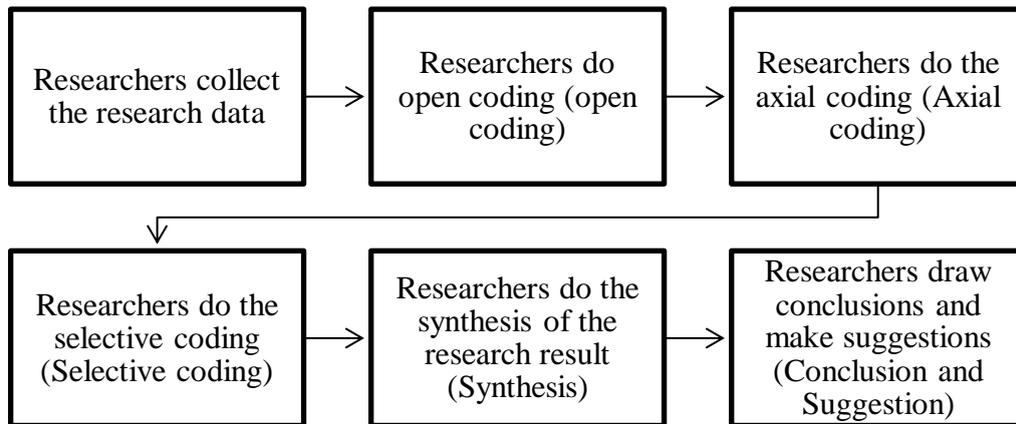
8. Modal verb

   Is a type of word that show possibility, ability, permission, advice, request, or command. The example of the modal verb: can, could, might, should, etc.

9. Determiner

   Is a type of word to introduce the nouns so this word is always in front of the noun in a sentence. Types of Determiner: Articles, Demonstrative, Possessive Adjectives, Qualifiers, Numbers, and Ordinals The example of determiner: the, an, A, this, that, my, your, some, any, one, two, first, second, etc.

The chart below is the summarized of the research:

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┌─────────────────┐     ┌─────────────────┐     ┌─────────────────┐
│ Researchers     │     │ Researchers do  │     │ Researchers do  │
│ collect the     │ ──▶ │ open coding     │ ──▶ │ the axial       │
│ research data   │     │ (open coding)   │     │ coding (Axial   │
│                 │     │                 │     │ coding)         │
└─────────────────┘     └─────────────────┘     └─────────────────┘
         │
         ▼
┌─────────────────┐     ┌─────────────────┐     ┌─────────────────┐
│ Researchers do  │     │ Researchers do  │     │ Researchers draw│
│ the selective   │ ──▶ │ the synthesis   │ ──▶ │ conclusions and │
│ coding          │     │ of the research │     │ make suggestions│
│ (Selective      │     │ result          │     │ (Conclusion and │
│ coding)         │     │ (Synthesis)     │     │ Suggestion)     │
└─────────────────┘     └─────────────────┘     └─────────────────┘
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The output of the research method is as follows: (1) obtain the open coding analysis with general research; (2) obtain data categories with axial coding; (3) obtain the main data in axial coding; (4) from the three steps coding analysis based on the results to get research synthesis; (5) made the conclusion and draw the suggestion. In this qualitative research involves; data identification, data presentation, data categorization, and the result used for the synthesis. The thoughts of this train in one line with the analysis techniques for qualitative research, which is the coding technique. The coding technique consists of three steps: open coding, axial coding, and selective coding (Jumanto, 2017). The conclusion of the research is directed to the following matters: (1) Knowing the content and function words (2) Knowing the types of words.

The example of the analysis

Content				
Noun	Adverb	Adjective	Verb	
	Not		Find	

Function				
Pronoun	Preposition	Conjunction	Modal verb	Determiner
You				

The Analysis above also used the other 50 data.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

After conducting qualitative research, the researchers used coding techniques. Observation and recording of data obtained through the movie Aladdin 2019 in the climax scene. The movie of Aladdin 2019 was watched on Disney+ hotstar. The step of the coding technique, first is open coding was carried out by watching the movie and identifying the climax scene of the movie.

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After the climax scene has identified next is the researchers write the transcript of the climax scene. The open coding work starts from January 7, 2022, to January 11, 2022. The data was collected from the transcript. In this section, the data chosen is the identical to the theme and the title of the movie, so the data chosen would be related to the research. The chosen data is content and function words.

The next step is axial coding, in this step, the researchers perform axial coding by techniques by grouping the result of the open coding analysis to the type of words. The axial coding work starts from January 14, 2022, to January 17, 2022. The result obtained is arranged in a table based on the content and function words. The data collected as many as 50 words from the climax scene. It was found that from the 50 data, 62% of the data are content words and 38% of the data are function words, with 31 words of content words and 19 words of function words. The result of the percentage can be seen in Table no 1.

The next category in this research, content and function words was analyzed into different "Types of Words", for the content words namely, 26% nouns, 14% verbs, 14% adjectives, and 8% adverbs. Meanwhile, for the function words namely, 6% pronouns, 6% prepositions, 4% conjunctions, 8% modal verb, and 14% determiner. The result of the percentage can be seen in Table no 2. This coding technique is sufficient to provide maximum results because the data that the researchers found, most of them contain content words.

The last coding step is selective coding, which is selecting the result of the axial coding analysis. A total of 50 have explained and provided an overview of the content and function words of the climax scene from the movie Aladdin 2019. From the result, it also obtained the nouns for the rarely occur and used in the dialog of the climax scene from the movie Aladdin 2019.

Table 1 Data of content and function words from the source

Type of word	Data	Percentage (%)
Content words	Find; Looking; Lamp; Tried; Failed; Sultan; Greatest; Sorcerer; World; Ever; Empire; History; Ignore; Destroy; Cities; Kingdoms; Made; There; Powerful; Servers; Wish; Genie; Never; Universe; Magic; Phenomenal; Cosmic; Master; Forget; Boy	60%
Function words	Not; You; Can; What; For; Ought to; In; That; I; And; But; Your; Than; Most; Either; More; Me; My; Will; Am	40%
Total of the data	50	

Table 1 in the result of this research shows the percentages of the content words and the function words of the 50 words under analysis. The percentage of 60% contains the content words, and that of 40% contains the function words.

Table 2 The result of axial coding on types of words of the content and function words

Type of words	Data	Percentage (%)
Noun	Lamp; Sultan; Sorcerer; World; Empire; History; Cities; Kingdoms; Genie; Universe; Magic; Master; Boy	26%
Verb	Find; Ignore; Destroy; Made; Serves; Wish; Forget	14%
Adjective	Looking; Tried; Failed; Greatest; Powerful; Cosmic; Phenomenal	14%
Adverb	Not; Ever; There; Never	8%
Pronoun	You; I; Me	6%
Preposition	For; In; Than	6%
Conjunction	And; But	4%
Modal verb	Can; Will; Am	8%
Determiner	What; That; Your; Most; Either; More; My	14%
Total of the data	50	

Table 2 in the result of this research shows the different percentages of the types of words of the 50 content words and function words under analysis. The percentage of 26% belongs to Noun, that of 14% to Verb, that of 14% to Adjective, 8% Adverb, 6% Pronoun, 6% Preposition, 4% Conjunction, 8% Modal Verb, and 14% Determiner. The discussions on the results of the research are conducted in the following section.

This journal discussed about "The Content and Function Words Analysis of The Movie Aladdin 2019", researchers used a qualitative approach because the data of this research are words not in numbering. This research focuses on analyzing the content and function words of the movie Aladdin 2019. The data collected from the movie is from the climax scene of the movie Aladdin 2019. This journal sources the data of 50 words from the Aladdin 2019 movie transcript. The 50 words were obtained from the researcher's understanding of content words and function words. Content words are words that have meaning can be compared to grammatical word which are structural usually nouns (person, place, or thing), verbs (action, state), adjectives (describe an object, person, place, or thing), and adverbs (where or when something happens). While function word is a word that expressed primarily a grammatical

relationship including determiner (a noun to specify quantity), preposition (show relation in time and space), modal verb (used to indicate modality), conjunction (words that connect), and pronouns (refer to other nouns).

Based on the result of the analyzing process, the percentage of the content words is 62% because there are words: Not; Find; Looking; Lamp; Tried; Failed; Sultan; Greatest; Sorcerer; World; Ever; Empire; History; Ignore; Destroy; Cities; Kingdoms; Made; There; Powerful; Servers; Wish; Genie; Never; Universe; Magic; Phenomenal; Cosmic; Master; Forget; Boy. While the percentage of the function words is 38% because there are words: You; Can; What; For; Ought to; In; That; I; And; But; Your; Than; Most; Either; More; Me; My; Will; Am. After dividing 50 words to content words and function words, the words are divided again into nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, pronouns, prepositions, conjunction, modal verb, and determiner. There are nouns with a percentage of 26% (Lamp; Sultan; Sorcerer; World; Empire; History; Cities; Kingdoms; Genie; Universe; Magic; Master; Boy), verbs with a percentage of 14% (Find; Ignore; Destroy; Made; Serves; Wish; Forget), adjective with percentage 14% (Looking; Tried; Failed; Greatest; Powerful; Cosmic; Phenomenal), adverbs with percentage 8% (Not; Ever; There; Never), pronoun with percentage 6% (You; I; Me), preposition with percentage 6% (For; In; Than), conjunction with percentage 4% (And; But), modal verb with percentage 8% (Can; Will; Am), and determiner with percentage 14% (What; That; Your; Most; Either; More; My).

After analyzing and dividing into the data from the script of the Aladdin 2019 movie, researchers make a table of the data. A total of 50 words data have been arranged into the data table. On the content words, it can be seen that the nouns are the words that often occur in the climax scene. In other hand, verbs and adjectives have the same percentage occur in the climax scene. Meanwhile, adverbs are the rarest occur in the climax scene. On function words, Determiner is the words that often occur in the climax scene. The second often occurs for the function in the climax scene are Modal verb. Pronouns and prepositions have the same percentage occur in the climax scene and Conjunctions are the rarest occur.

CONCLUSION

Morphology is a discipline of science that is concerned with the study of shapes and their relationships. Word morphology is a branch of linguistics that investigates the changes in the shape of words and the effects of these changes on the meaning and classification of words. It is one of the most widely studied disciplines in the world. The discipline of morphology was responsible for determining the internal structure of words, as well as the impact of structural alterations on the meaning and classification of words. Words are the most studied object in the subject of morphology because they carry the most information. The internal structure of a word is composed of the tiniest grammatical components known as morphemes, and words are the most studied object in the discipline of morphology.

In this publication, the issues of content and function words are discussed in further detail. Similarly, the content word describes the core lexical content or meaning of the phrase, whereas the function word clarifies the grammatical meaning or structural meaning of the sentence. Nouns, adverbs, adjectives, and verbs are examples of content words, as are a variety of other terms. Pronouns, conjunctions, determiners, prepositions, and modal verbs, to mention a few examples of function words, are included in this category. In our daily lives, it is normal for us to pronounce content and function words in the same way. Due to the fact that the data in this study is composed of words rather than numbers, the qualitative technique was used in

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this investigation. In this inquiry, the linguistic method of morphology was used to gather information.

In order to get a complete comprehension of the subject matter, build a hypothesis, and depict reality, this technique is employed. The morphological and linguistic analysis of the journal's content and function words are being investigated in this paper. According to the findings, 62% of content words were discovered, including words such as: Not; Find; Looking; Lamp; Tried; Failed; Sultan; Greatest; Sorcerer; World; Ever; Empire; History; Ignore; Destroy; Cities; Kingdoms; Made; There; Powerful; Servers; Wish; Genie; Never; Universe; Magic; Phenomenal; Cosmic; Master; Forget; Boy, among others. It is true that there are 38% of function words in the text, but this is due to the existence of words such as You; Can; What; For; Ought to; In; That; I; And; But; Your; Than; Most; Either; More; Me; My; Will; Am, among many others.

Following the division of 50 words into content and function words, the words are further separated into the following categories: noun, verb, adjective, adverb, pronoun, preposition, conjunction, modal verb, and determiner. The nouns (Lamp; Sultan; Sorcerer; World; Empire; History; Cities; Kingdoms; Genie; Universe; Magic; Master; Boy) have a percentage of 26%. A verb with a percentage of 14% (Find; Ignore; Destroy; Made; Serves; Wish; Forget), an adjective with a percentage of 14% (Looking; Tried; Failed; Greatest; Powerful; Cosmic; Phenomenal), adverb with a percentage of 8% (Not; Ever; There; Never), pronoun with a percentage of 6% (You; I; Me), preposition with a percentage of 6% (For; In; Than), conjunction with a percentage of 4% (And; But), modal verb with a percentage of 8% (Can; Will; Am). In this particular instance, the words are (What; That; Yours; Most; Either; More; and My) determiner. This section follows the analysis and presentation of the data in this research, and the researcher reaches a conclusion regarding the data, as well as making the following recommendations: Other researchers and individuals who are interested in furthering their understanding of English morphology, according to the researcher, will benefit from this investigation.

As a result, it is intended that this research would be beneficial to students in the English Department at Universitas Dian Nuswantoro in terms of enriching their study sources, which is vitally important in order to contribute to the growth of English references in Indonesia. Text comprehension through morphology is advantageous when the reader is required to interpret information or messages included within the text itself. Therefore, people will have an easier time deciphering what has been spoken. It will aid in the elimination of miscommunication between the reader and the author if the reader can comprehend what is being said. Communication regarding the film is in the best interests of both parties, and both sides benefit from sharing information about the film. This study has not yet been conducted in full. The authors anticipate that as a result of this, readers will conduct additional research on the subject of morphology. As a result of this growth, research in this field will become richer and more in-depth in the future.

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