

**AN ANALYSIS OF PHRASAL VERB IN MOVIE SCRIPT
“FOXTROT SIX” BY RANDY KOROMPIS**

**A Thesis
Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for S-1 Degree**

**By
DWIKI ADITIA
NPM. 1711040207**

Study Program: English Education



**TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY
ISLAMIC STATE UNIVERSITY OF RADEN INTAN
LAMPUNG
1444 H/2023 M**

**AN ANALYSIS OF PHRASAL VERB IN MOVIE SCRIPT
“FOXTROT SIX” BY RANDY KOROMPIS**

**A Thesis
Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for S-1 Degree**

**By
DWIKI ADITIA
NPM. 1711040207**

Study Program: English Education

**Advisor : Rohmatillah, M.Pd
Co-Advisor : Septa Aryanika, M.Pd**

**TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY
ISLAMIC STATE UNIVERSITY OF RADEN INTAN
LAMPUNG
1444 H/2023 M**

ABSTRACT

The objectives of this research were to find out the type of phrasal verb and find the implied meaning of the phrasal verb in the movie script *Foxtrot Six* by Randy Korompis. A phrasal verb is a verb formed from two (or sometimes three) parts: verb and particle or adverbial particle. Phrasal verbs also have a particular area of difficulty. Phrasal verbs are part of English materials, which learners of English should master. Translating phrasal verbs is essential because they are frequently use in daily communication.

The research used qualitative descriptive research design because it investigates the utterances of the phrasal verb used by Angga and Sari as the main character in the movie script *foxtrot six* by using a human as the instrument. In data analysis, the researcher watched the original movie, categorizing the movie script by the main characters Angga and Sari, identifying the movie which contains the type of phrasal verb, determining the implied meaning of the phrasal verb, categorizing the data to the next step—analyzing the data type of phrasal verb based on Larsen-Freeman and Celce-Murcia theory: literal phrasal verb, aspectual phrasal verb, and idiomatic phrasal verb, and implied meaning by Leech: Conceptual Meaning, Connotative meaning, Social Meaning, Affected Meaning, Reflected Meaning, Collocative Meaning, and Thematic Meaning.

From the data analysis, the result of this research types of phrasal verbs showed that: (1) there are two types of the phrasal verb used by Angga and Sari as the main character in Movie Script *Foxtrot Six* consists of a Literal and Aspectual phrasal verb (2) there are five implied meaning of phrasal verb used by Angga and Sari as the main character in Movie Script *Foxtrot Six* consisted Conceptual, Connotative, Social, and Affected.

Keywords: *Phrasal Verb, Movie Script, Qualitative Research, Foxtrot Six by Randy Korompis*

DECLARATION

I hereby state that this thesis entitled “An Analysis of Phrasal Verb in Movie Script Foxtrot Six by Randy Korompis” is completely my own work. I am fully aware that I have quoted some statements, references, and ideas from various sources and those are properly acknowledged in the text.

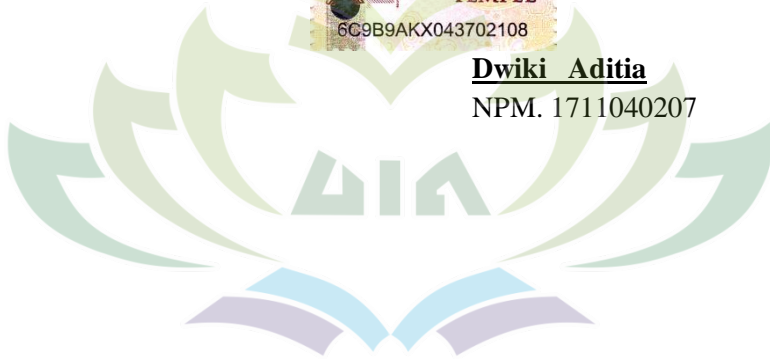
Bandar Lampung, 2023

Declared by



Dwiki Aditia

NPM. 1711040207





**KEMENTERIAN AGAMA
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI
RADEN INTAN LAMPUNG
FAKULTAS TARBİYAH DAN KEGURUAN**

Alamat : Jl. Lemp. Kol. H. Endro Suramin Sukarame 1 Bandar Lampung 35131 Telp.(0721)703260

APPROVAL

**Title : An Analysis of Phrasal Verb In Movie Script
"Foxtrot Six" By Randy Korompis**

Student's Name : Dwiki Aditia

Student's Number : 1711040207

Study Program : English Education

Faculty : Tarbiyah and Teacher Training

APPROVED

To be tested and defended in the examination session at Tarbiyah
and Teacher Training Faculty, the State Islamic University,
Raden Intan Lampung

Advisor,

Co-advisor,


Rohmatillah, M.Pd

NIP. 198105082007102001


Septa Aryanika, M.Pd

NIP. -

**The Chairperson of
English Educational Program**


Dr. Moh. Mahassin, M.Hum

NIP. 198005152003122004



**KEMENTERIAN AGAMA
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI
RADEN INTAN LAMPUNG
FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN**

Alamat : Jl. Let. Kol. H. Endro Suratmin Sukarame | Bandar Lampung 35131 Telp(0721)703260

ADMISSION

A thesis entitled: **An Analysis of Phrasal Verb in Movie Script “Foxtrot Six” by Randy Korompis**, by: **Dwiki Aditia, NPM: 1711040207**, Study Program: **English Education** was tested and defended in the examination session held on: **Friday, December 23th 2022.**

Board of Examiners:

The Chairperson

: Meisuri, M.Pd


(.....)

The Secretary

: Sri Suci Suryawati, M.Pd


(.....)

The Primary Examiner

: Dr. Nur Syamsiah, M.Pd


(.....)

The First Co- Examiner

: Rohmatillah, M.Pd


(.....)

The Second Co- Examiner : Septa Aryanika, M.Pd


(.....)

**The Dean of
Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty**



Prof. Dr. Hj. Nur Diana, M.Pd.

NIP. 196408281988032002

MOTTO

لَا يُكَلِّفُ اللَّهُ نَفْسًا إِلَّا وُسْعَهَا^ج

“Laa yukalliful-laahu nafsan illaa wus’ahaa”
Allah does not charge a soul except [with that within] its capacity.
(Q.S Al-Baqarah, 286)¹

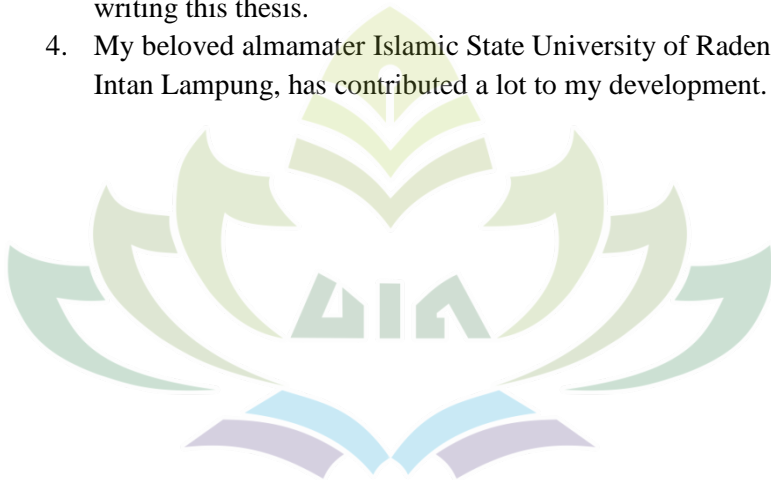


¹ <https://myislam.org/surah-baqarah/ayat-286/>

DEDICATION

With gratitude and loves, this thesis is dedicated to everyone who loves and cares me a lot. I would like to dedicate this thesis to:

1. My beloved parents, Mr. Zulkifli and Mrs. Holida Aryani S.Pd. Thanks for your patient, sacrifice, love and support endlessly, pray for my success, and advice you have put me through all of my life.
2. My beloved brothers, Ari Ramadhan and Dafli Triyoga. Thanks you for your help and support.
3. My supervisor, Mrs. Rohmatillah, M.Pd and Mrs. Septa Aryanika, M.Pd, guide me from the beginning to the end of writing this thesis.
4. My beloved almamater Islamic State University of Raden Intan Lampung, has contributed a lot to my development.



CURRICULUM VITAE

The name of the researcher is Dwiki Aditia. He is called by Diki. He was born on Feb 09th 1999 in Baradatu, Lampung. He is the second son of Mr. Zulkifli and Mrs. Holida Aryani. He has one older brother and one younger brother, his name is Ari Ramadhan and Dafli Triyoga.

He accomplished his formal education at kindergarten TK Bhakti, Baradatu and finished in 2005. Then he entered Elementary School at SDN 01 Bhakti Negara in Bhakti Negara, Way Kanan and finished in 2011. Then he continued his Junior High School at SMPN 1 Baradatu, Way Kanan and finished in 2014. After that, he continued his Senior High School at SMAN 1 Baradatu, Way Kanan and finished in 2017. After he completed his study at Senior High School, he continued his study at Raden Intan State Islamic University Lampung. He was an active student in the organization at English Education Major named ESA (English Student Association).



ACKNOWLEDGMENT

First of all, Praise be to Allah Subhanahu Wata'ala the Almighty, the most Merciful, the Most Beneficent for His blessing and mercy given to the researcher during his study and completing this thesis. Then, the best best wishes and salutations be upon the great messenger prophet Muhammad peace be upon Him.

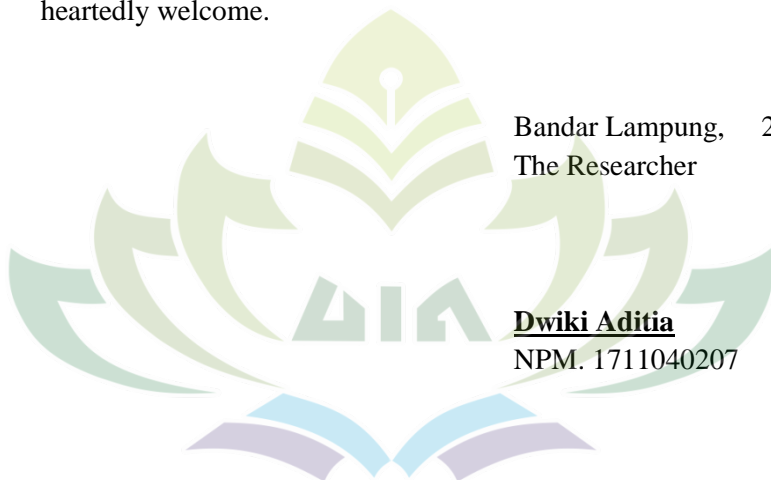
This thesis entitled “An Analysis of Phrasal Verb In Movie Script Foxtrot Six by Randy Korompis” is presented to the English Education Study Program of Raden Intan State Islamic University Lampung. The primary aim of writing this thesis is to fulfill students’ partial fulfillment of the requirement to obtain S1-degree.

This thesis could not be done well except with others’ support and guidance. Therefore, the researcher would like to give much thanks to the following people for their ideas, time, support, and guidance for this thesis:

1. Prof. Dr. Hj. Nirva Diana, M.Pd, the dean of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty, Raden Intan State Islamic University Lampung with all staff, who has given the researcher an opportunity to study until the end of this thesis composition.
2. Dr. Moh. Muhassin, M.Hum as the chairperson of English Education Study Program of Raden Intan State Islamic University Lampung.
3. Fithrah Auliya Ansar, M. Hum as the academic advisor, for her guidance help and countless time given to the researcher to finish this final project.
4. Rohmatillah, M.Pd as the first advisor, for her guidance help and countless time given to the researcher to finish this final project.
5. Septa Aryanika, M.Pd as the second advisor who has spent countless hours correcting this final project to be better.
6. M. Ridho Kholid, S.S, M.Pd. as a lecturer of English Study Program in Raden Intan State Islamic University Lampung, for his contribution as the validator in this thesis data analysis results.

7. All lecturers of English Department in Raden Intan State Islamic University Lampung, who have taught the researcher since the first year of his study.
8. My lovely friends, Shakila Visca Dewi, Olip, Geral, Al, Apip, who always supports me.
9. All friends of the English Department of Raden Intan State Islamic University Lampung, ESA, PMII, KKN and PPL 2020, and also for F class that can't be mentioned one by one, who always give suggestion and spirit in framework of writing this thesis.

Finally, none or nothing is perfect and neither in this thesis. Any correction and suggestion for this thesis are always open heartedly welcome.



Bandar Lampung, 2023
The Researcher

Dwiki Aditia
NPM. 1711040207

TABLE OF CONTENTS

COVER	i
ABSTRACT	ii
DECLARATION	iii
APPROVAL	iv
ADMISSION	v
MOTTO	vi
DEDICATION	vii
CURRICULUM VITAE	viii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	ix
TABLE OF CONTENTS	xi
LIST OF TABLES	xiii
LIST OF APPENDICES	xiv
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION	1
A. Title Confirmation.....	1
B. Background of the Problem.....	2
C. Focus and Sub-focus of the Research.....	5
D. Problem Formulation.....	5
E. The Objective of the Research.....	6
F. Significance of the Research.....	6
G. Relevance Researches.....	6
H. Research Methodology.....	8
1. Research Design.....	8
2. Data Source.....	9
3. Data Collecting Technique.....	9
4. Instrument of the Research.....	10
5. Data Analysis.....	10
6. Trustworthiness of the Data.....	12
I. Systematic of the Discussion.....	13
CHAPTER II FRAME OF THEORY, REVIEW LITERATURE	15
A. Concept of Linguistics.....	15
1. Definition of Linguistics.....	15
2. Types of Linguistics.....	17
a. Phonology.....	17
b. Phonetic.....	17

c.	Psycholinguistics	17
d.	Sociolinguistics.....	18
e.	Semantics.....	18
f.	Morphology	19
g.	Pragmatics	19
h.	Syntax.....	19
B.	Concept of Semantic.....	20
C.	Kinds of Part of Speech	21
D.	Concept of Verb	23
1.	Definition of Verb	23
2.	Types of Verbs.....	23
E.	Concept of Phrasal Verbs	27
1.	The Definition of Phrasal verb	27
2.	Types of Phrasal Verbs	29
3.	Types of Meaning in Phrasal Verbs	31
F.	Concept of Movie.....	33
1.	Definition of Movie.....	33
2.	Types of Movies.....	34
G.	Definition of Movie script	36
H.	Synopsis of Movie.....	36
I.	The Correlation Between Movie and Education	38
CHAPTER III DESCRIPTION OF RESEARCH OBJECT		39
A.	General Description Object.....	39
B.	Facts and Data Display	39
1.	Facts	39
2.	Data Display	40
CHAPTER IV RESEARCH ANALYSIS		43
A.	Data Analysis.....	43
B.	Research Findings	64
C.	Discussion.....	66
CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION		69
A.	Conclusions.....	69
B.	Suggestion.....	70
REFERENCES.....		71
APPENDICES		

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1 Classification Type of Phrasal Verb	40
Table 2 Implied Meaning of Phrasal Verb.....	40
Table 3 Result of Types of Phrasal Verb	43
Table 4 Result of Implied Meaning of Phrasal Verb	55
Table 5 Types of Phrasal Verb Data Distribution.....	64
Table 6 Types of Implied Meaning Data Distribution	65



LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix I Movie Posters	76
Appendix II Movie Script.....	77
Appendix III.A Surat Permohonan Validasi Hasil Penelitian	90
Appendix III.B Surat Keterangan Validasi Hasil Penelitian	109



CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Title Confirmation

In this research, the researcher took the title AN ANALYSIS OF PHRASAL VERB IN MOVIE SCRIPT “FOXTROT SIX” BY RANDY KOROMPIS. Meanwhile, defining terminology in the title is essential to avoid misconceptions during research. As a result, below are some definitions for the terms used in the title:

An analysis is a thorough analysis of anything complicated to comprehend its nature or establish its essential characteristics.¹ An analysis is a process of sorting, parsing, distinguishing something to be classified and grouped according to specific criteria, and then looking for the estimated meaning and relation. An analysis of this research can help the researcher find and understand the phrasal verb.

The verb is a word or a collection of terms that express action, event, or state (for example, eat, exist).² The verb plays a significant function since it is employed to perform an action using a human, animal, or plant as the subject and a thing as the object. There are many verb types; one of them is the phrasal verb. In this research, the researcher only focuses on the phrasal verb.

The movie is one of the entertainments of this era. The movie is simply the motion of the picture.³ People enjoy watching movies to gain inspiration, knowledge, information, ideas, and new information. The movie used as media to analyze the phrasal verb in this research.

A movie script is a film script or document (regardless of the length) containing dialogue and directions the actor, designers,

¹ Mariam Webster.com. Analysis. Available in <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/analysis>

²Oxford Dictionary.com.Verb. Available in <https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/verb>

³Susanto, “An Analysis on Intrinsic Elements of Kungfu Panda 3 Movie” (Journal of English Language and Pedagogy, 2019), 156.Available on <https://doi.org/10.33503/journey.v2i2.513>.

directors, and producers use to make a film, called a screenplay.⁴ It means a movie script is a document that contains dialogue for directing the actor and is used by the director and producer to make a film.

Phrasal verbs are multi-word verbs that, like single-word verbs, convey the action of the body, mind, or occurrences. Phrasal verbs consist of a primary verb + another word or words, usually a preposition or adverb. Phrasal verbs can often have different meanings from the basic ones used.⁵

Foxtrot Six is an Indonesian movie that uses English as the primary language; the movie by Randy Korompis, released in 2019, is one of the Indonesian movies in English. This movie talks about the condition of Indonesia in the next 12 years. This movie tells the story of a former marine and his friends struggling to save Indonesia from poverty and the leadership of a violent rebel party.

B. Background of the Problem

Language is a tool for communicating with each other. People use language to express themselves and respond to others. People are unable to carry out their everyday activities without using language. English is spoken in all the world's countries, irrespective of their mother tongue. It clearly shows the remarkable success of English as the lingua franca of travel and tourism, business, and international relations.⁶

Language is crucial in our lives because everyone requires it as part of their conversation or interaction with other people. All actions are difficult to complete without the use of language. Language is quickly developing due to the globalization shift, often known as

⁴ Paul Kooperman, *Writing Short Film Scripts* (Australia: Insight Publications Pty Ltd, 2009), 1.

⁵ Jeff Heid, *Phrasal Verbs* (San José State University Writing Center, 2015), 1.

⁶ Parupalli Srinivas Rao, *The Role of English As A Global Language* (Research Journal of English Vol-4, Issue-1, 2019), 71-72. Available on https://www.researchgate.net/publication/334282978_THE_ROLE_OF_ENGLISH_AS_A_GLOBAL_LANGUAGE accessed on October 30th, 2021

Industry 4.0. In this era, English is the only language that has emphasized development. Because English is an art form and a product of the human mind, which includes thinking, emotion, intelligence, and action, it can be a center on development. As a result, English is the most significant language for conceiving and creating art and culture that may use as a benchmark in the development of Industry 4.0 in the language department and literature.

As we all know, the English language is separated into linguistic branches that construct the various features of the language. Phonology, semantics, syntax, and morphology are the four components. The study of syntax is the study of sentence structure or grammar. Semantics is the study of meaning in language. We know that language is used to express significances that others can understand.

At a high level, the definition of grammar is a system of rules that allow us to structure sentences. It includes several aspects of the English language, like parts of speech, clauses, and punctuation. The verb is one of the parts of speech in aspects of the English Language. The thing often encountered when communicating in English is the use of verbs. Verbs are the action words in a sentence that describe what the subject is doing. There are various kinds of verbs, including the phrasal verb.

In Indonesia, when communicating using English, we often have problems because people do not master the English vocabulary, especially phrasal verbs that are often used, making the conversation less effective. Meanwhile, several English movies can be helpful in processing and mastering English vocabulary in Indonesia.

A phrasal verb is a verb formed from two (or sometimes three) parts: verb and particle or adverbial particle.⁷ Phrasal verbs also have a specific area of difficulty. Phrasal verbs are part of English materials, which learners of English should master. Translating phrasal verbs is very important because they are frequently used in daily communication. Besides, many media, such as text books,

⁷ Thomas P. Klammer, et.al. *Analyzing English Grammar Third Edition* (London: Allyn & Bacon. A Pearson Education, 2000), 401.

novels, movies, newspapers, magazines, etc., use phrasal verbs. Good mastery of phrasal verbs is beneficial for students to get the message the material conveys. On the contrary, poor skills on them can cause a hindrance for students from getting the message of the given material. In other words, it is essential for students to master the knowledge of phrasal verbs because they are widely used in everyday communication.

Phrasal verbs express specific phrasal and are used when people want to show action or discuss someone doing something. They describe things that occur when the state of something is. Larsen-Freeman and Celce-Murcia clearly distinguish types of phrasal verbs into three according to their semantic features: literal, aspectual, and idiomatic phrasal.

Then, phrasal verbs are often found in daily communication and media, such as audio, visual, and visual media. A movie is a work of cultural art, a social institution, and mass communication media based on cinematographic rules with sound and can be performed. Therefore, in this research, the researcher used the movie script *Foxtrot Six* By Randy Korompis.

Foxtrot Six by Randy Korompis is one of 7 Indonesian movies that use English as the primary language. The movie aired in 2019 and became the first to use complete CGI. Then this movie is the latest movie from Indonesia in the action genre. Based on the phenomenon above, the movie *Foxtrot Six* by Randy Korompis is an Indonesian movie in full English. Therefore, this movie is suitable for analyzing its phrasal verb. Thus, the phrasal verb can be used in daily English communication.

The researcher used the movie script *Foxtrot Six* By Randy Korompis because there are phrasal verbs in this movie. Thus, phrasal verbs can be found in everyday life. Therefore, the researcher used *Foxtrot Six* by Randy Korompis because this movie is one of the few Indonesian movies in English. Meanwhile, many people still have not mastered and recognized the verb itself. Therefore, the researcher examined the phrasal verb type and implied meaning of phrasal verbs used in the movie script *Foxtrot Six* by Randy Korompis.

This research aims to enrich verbs in English, especially phrasal verbs. As we know, in today's era, English has become the most widely used language in the world. Therefore, students need to enrich verbs in English, especially phrasal verbs. By mastering phrasal verbs in English, students can communicate fluently in English. The phrasal verb plays an essential role in forming a sentence in English because a subject in a sentence has no meaning without a phrasal verb.

Based on the statement above, the researcher examined the type of phrasal verb using the movie Script *Foxtrot Six* by Randy Korompis. Then, the researcher found the implied meaning of the phrasal verb in the movie script *Foxtrot Six* by Randy Korompis. Based on this description, the researcher conducted research on **"An Analysis of Phrasal Verb in Movie Script *Foxtrot Six* by Randy Korompis."**

C. Focus and Sub-focus of the Research

1. Focus

In this research, the researcher focus is on Phrasal Verb in movie script *Foxtrot Six* by Randy Korompis.

2. Sub-Focus

This research focused on analyze types of phrasal verbs based on Larsen and Freeman's theory. To find out the implied meaning the researcher used Leech's theory. The researcher is interested in analyzing Angga and Sari utterances because they are the main character and state many utterances containing a phrasal verb.

D. Problem Formulation

Based on the background and focus, and sub-focus above, the research questions are as follows:

1. What types of phrasal verbs are used in the movie script "Foxtrot Six" by Randy Korompis?
2. What are the implied meanings of phrasal verbs used in the movie script "Foxtrot Six" by Randy Korompis?

E. The Objective of the Research

The objectives of this research are as follows:

1. To know the type of phrasal verbs used in the movie script “Foxtrot Six” by Randy Korompis.
2. To know the implied meaning of phrasal verbs used in the movie script “Foxtrot Six” by Randy Korompis.

F. Significance of the Research

1) Theoretically

This research added information about linguistics, semantics, and verb, especially phrasal verbs. Thus, the resulting theory from this research developed verb knowledge, especially phrasal verbs.

2) Practically

a. For English Teacher Educators

This research contributed to English teacher educators the linguistic, semantic, and verb, especially phrasal verb. By knowing the phrasal verb in the movie, English teacher educators can develop students' knowledge.

b. For Students

This research contributed to a better understanding of the phrasal verb. Students will understand the phrasal verb and various types in the movie script, thus motivating students in language learning.

c. For Other Researchers

This research was sourced as a reference for research carried out by researchers who will examine the verb, especially the phrasal verb.

G. Relevance Researches

Some researchers have relevance for this research, especially in analyzing the points that focus on, inform the design, and find the conclusion of the previous research, as follows:

First, research the journal entitled “An Analysis of Phrasal Verbs in Movie “Pride and Prejudice” by Lusken Pradesy Manik and Sudarsono. This research aims to find out the kinds of phrasal verbs encountered in the movie “Pride and Prejudice” and the meanings of those phrasal verbs. The object of this research was the movie “Pride and Prejudice” 2005 version. This research was a descriptive study. The data were collected from the conversation of the characters in the movie. There were 89 parts of the conversation. The data consist of 94 phrasal verbs encountered in the movie. The 94 phrasal verbs involve 68 verbs and 20 particles. Fifty-three phrasal verbs have more than one meaning, and three phrasal verbs do not have a literal meaning that suits the context. One verb can have different meanings when combined with other particles, and so does the particle.⁸

Second, the journal entitled “An Analysis of English Phrasal Verb in Abandon Novel and Its Translation” by Ratna Wulandari. Through this research, the researcher finds an English Phrasal Verb in a novel translated into Indonesian. In this research, the writer focused on what kind of English phrasal verbs occur in the Abandon novel and the meanings of their translation. The purposes of this research are to find out the difficulties encountered by the researcher in the translation of English phrasal verbs and to solve the challenges faced by the researcher in translating English phrasal verbs in the Abandon Novel by Meg Cabot. This research employs descriptive qualitative research. The data of this research are some of the phrasal verbs Taken from Cabot’s Abandon and its translation by Lucia Aryani. From the novel, the researcher randomly took thirty sentences containing English phrasal verbs from the first 65 pages. The result of the study showed that from 30 data, 21 data belong to level shift that consists of the phrasal verb into a verb, and the researcher found 9 data belong to equivalence translation that consists of formal equivalence and dynamic equivalence.⁹

⁸ Lusken Pradesy Manik & Sudarsono, *An Analysis of Phrasal Verbs in Movie “Pride and Prejudice”* (Journal English Education Study Program, Teacher Training and Education Faculty of Tanjung pura University, Pontianak), 1.

⁹ Ratna Wulandari, *An Analysis of English Phrasal Verb in Abandon Novel and Its Translation* (Journal Of Language And Literature Vol 3 No. 2, 2015), 109.

Last, the thesis entitled “The Phrasal Verbs Analysis in Some Selected Children Stories” by Fitriya Elina. The field of this paper is literature. The approach used in this paper is library research. The analysis of phrasal verbs in the three books, namely, “The Hotel Mystery” books and “The Diamond Mystery” books by Martin Widmark, and “Peebee Has A wish” by Rudy Current, is the construction and the function of phrasal verbs. This paper aims to analyze and know the structure and function of phrasal verbs of books that were chosen. The writer uses library research to analyze children’s books phrasal verbs and their contents. The writer uses library research, source relevant to the title, and kinds of grammar books to complete her research.¹⁰

Based on the relevant research above, the similarities with this research are that the researcher analyzed the verb, especially the phrasal verb. Thus, the difference between this research and the other research above is that this researcher analyzed the type of phrasal verb and the implied meaning, which consists of seven meanings. Thus, this research used the movie as an object to find the type of phrasal verbs and analyze the implied meaning of phrasal verbs.

H. Research Methodology

1. Research Design

Research is a scientific approach to gathering data with a specific objective and utility.¹¹ It signifies that research is a method or a means of obtaining data useful for particular goals. The method used is descriptive-qualitative.

According to Miles and Huberman, qualitative research is undertaken in a naturalistic context with participants to examine the ordinary and extraordinary lives of individuals, groups, societies, and organizations. In a descriptive form, the qualitative technique offers the interpretation of data. This research used the

¹⁰ Fitriya Elina, *The Phrasal Verbs Analysis in Some Selected Children Stories* (thesis English Education Department of Tarbiyah Faculty Of Syekh Nurjati State Institute For Islamic Studies Of Iain Syekh Nurjati Cirebon), 2.

¹¹ Sugiyono, *Memahami Penelitian Kualitatif* (Bandung: Alfabeta), 2.

descriptive approach to describe the type of phrasal verb and the implied meaning used in the movie script *Foxtrot Six by Randy Korompis*. Descriptive qualitative research is a study that explains to understand the phenomenon of the subject of research, behavior, perception, motivation, action, etc., holistically, and the way of describing the result in the form of words and sentences.¹² Numbers are frequently overlooked in qualitative research. Qualitative research distinguishes itself by going beyond how much there is something to say about its core aspects.

2. Data Source

The data source is the source which data are taken from; It is the crucial thing in this research. In this research, the researcher used use primary and secondary data. First, the primary data is the original data. The data was taken from the movie script *Foxtrot Six by Randy Korompis* and used the utterances of Angga and Sari as the main characters. Second, the secondary data is the existing data. The data can be from books, journals, and previous studies relating to the research.

3. Data Collecting Technique

Data collection is essential to determine the result of the research. The data-collecting technique is the primary step of research because the research aims to collect data.¹³ The data of this research used the documentation method based on a movie script by the main character in *Foxtrot Six by Randy Korompis*. To obtain the data, several steps are as follows:

- a. Watch the original movie of *Foxtrot Six by Randy Korompis*;
- b. Categorizing the movie script; by the main characters, Angga and Sari
- c. Identifying the movie script by Angga and Sari, which

¹² Moleong, L. J., *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif* (Bandung: Remaja Rosda karya, 2010), 6.

¹³ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif and R&D* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2012), 208.

- contains the type of phrasal verb;
- d. Identifying the implied meaning of the phrasal verb in movie script by Angga and Sari;
- e. Categorizing the data to the next step, analysis.

4. Instrument of the Research

According to Miles and Huberman, qualitative research instrument validity and reliability issues ride mainly on the researcher's skills. The researcher is essentially the main instrument in the study.¹⁴ The researcher used himself as the instrument to conduct the research.

5. Data Analysis

Data analysis is organizing data to achieve the regularity of patterns in the research form. According to Miles and Huberman, data analysis has three major phases: data condensation, data display, and drawing and verifying conclusions.¹⁵ The component of data analysis by Miles and Huberman is represented in the figure below:

a. Data Condensation

Data condensation is selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and altering the data found in the whole corpus (body) of written-up field notes, interview transcripts, documents, and other empirical materials are preferred. We strengthen data by condensing it. Data condensation is a form of analysis that sharpens, sorts, focuses, discards, and organizes data so that "final" conclusions can be drawn and verified.¹⁶ In this case, the researcher has chosen the data derived from documentation from the movie script *Foxtrot Six* by Randy Korompis.

¹⁴Ibid.

¹⁵ Matthew B. Miles and A. Michael Huberman, *Qualitative Data Analysis* (Thousand Oaks: Sage Publication, 2014), 12.

¹⁶Ibid.

b. Data Display

The data display discussed and illustrated includes many matrices, graphs, charts, and networks. All are designed to organize information into an immediately accessible, compact form so that the analyst can see what is happening, draw justified conclusions, or move on to the next step of analysis that the display suggests may be helpful. As with data condensation, the creation and use of shows are not separate from the analysis; it is a part of the analysis.¹⁷ After the data condensation, the subsequent data analysis step is data display. Data displays with matrices, graphs, charts, and networks. The data is organized in the relationship pattern; thus, it will be more understood.

This activity in analyzing data done by the researcher in data display is when the researcher analyses the phrasal verb in the movie script *Foxtrot Six by Randy Korompis*. Thus, in this step, the research is conducted to know the types of phrasal verbs and the implied meaning of phrasal verbs. The researcher got the conclusion from displaying the data to answer the research question.

c. Drawing and Verifying Conclusion

The drawing and verification of conclusions is the third stream of analysis activity. The qualitative analyst evaluates what things mean from the beginning of data collection by noticing patterns, explanations, causal flows, and assertions. Depending on the corpus of field notes, the coding, storage, and retrieval methods employed, the researchers' expertise, and any necessary deadlines, "final" findings may not appear until data collecting is complete.¹⁸ In this step, the researcher concluded and verified the answer to the research question in display data by documentation. Thus, the researcher concluded that the type and implied meaning of the phrasal verb in the movie script *Foxtrot Six by Randy Korompis*.

¹⁷*Ibid.*, 13.

¹⁸*Ibid.*

6. Trustworthiness of the Data

According to Lincoln and Guba, the trustworthiness of a research study is critical in determining its worth. Lincoln and Guba explain that trustworthiness involves establishing the following:

a. Credibility

Credibility is similar to internal validity in positivist research, confidence in the 'truth' of the findings.

b. Transferability

Transferability shows that the findings have applicability in other contexts. Transferability is in preference to external validity/generalizability in the positivist paradigm.

c. Dependability

It is in preference to reliability in the positivist approach, showing the findings are consistent and could be repeated.

d. Confirmability

Confirmability is in preference to objectivity. Confirmability can be seen as the degree of neutrality or the extent to which the respondents shape the findings of a study, not researcher bias, motivation, or interest.¹⁹

The trustworthiness of the data analysis result is necessary to reduce the researcher's biases and prejudices. In this study, the researcher used triangulation to check the trustworthiness of the data analysis. Triangulation is the process of strengthening the findings by cross-checking information. Miles and Huberman explain that triangulation identifies several types, including (1) triangulation of data sources, (2) investigator triangulation, (3) theory triangulation, and (4) methodological triangulation.²⁰ In this research, the researcher used investigator triangulation. The investigator in this research is a lecturer in English Education at

¹⁹Satyendra, "Establishing Reliability and Validity in Qualitative Inquiry: A Critical Examination (Establishing-Reliability-and-Validity-in-Qualitative-Inquiry-A-Critical-Examination, Vol. 12 No. 1, 2014), 5746.

²⁰Miles and Huberman, *Qualitative Data Analysis (second edition)*, 267.

the State Islamic University of Raden Intan Lampung. Thus, the data triangulation for the research was done by analyzing the phrasal verb in the movie *Foxtrot Six* movie by *Randy Korompis*.

I. Systematic of the Discussion

The researcher discussed the research into the structure below:

Chapter I presented the introduction, which consists of title confirmation, the background of the Problem, focus and Sub-focus of the research, problem formulation, objective of the research, significance of the research, relevance of research, research method, and systematics of the discussion.

Chapter II presented the theories of linguistics consisting of definitions and types, theories of verbs consisting of definitions and types, theories of phrasal verbs consisting of definition, structure, types, and implied meaning, theories of literature, theories of media consisting definition and types, theories of the movie consisting definition and types, and synopsis of the movie.

Chapter III presented the description of object research in general and the presentation of research facts and data phrasal verbs in the movie script *Foxtrot Six* by *Randy Korompis*.

Chapter IV presented a research analysis consisting of research data and findings.

Chapter V presented the conclusion and recommendation of the research.



CHAPTER II

FRAME OF THEORY, REVIEW LITERATURE

A. Concept of Linguistics

1. Definition of Linguistics

In English, linguistics is an important part. Linguistics is defined as the scientific study of language. It is the systematic study of the elements of language and the principles governing their combination and organization. Linguistics provides for rigorous experimentation with the components or aspects of language that are actually in use by the speech community. It is based on observation and the data collected from the language users; the investigator makes a scientific analysis. Ultimately, he comes out with a satisfactory explanation of his field of study. This systematic study of language has rendered the traditional language study method out of the model or unfit for theorization.¹ Studying linguistics expands our insight into one of the most central parts of being a human: By studying linguistics, one will know how language operates, how language is employed, and how language is changed and preserved.²

Linguistics is knowledge that can be quickly learned and commonly used daily in society. Linguistics is concerned with the nature of language. It is the scientific study of natural language acquired and used by humans. The structure of human language is highly complex, a fact that is not always apparent to speakers because of the ease with which it is learned and used in daily communication.³

Lim defines linguistics as the scientific study of language. Linguistics also has a framework or theoretical methods that could be categorized as the scientific method; in this case scientific

¹Sri Sreekumar. P., *Language & Linguistics*, S.V. College of Advanced Studies (Cheruvannur: Farook College, 2011), 20.

²Saiful Akmal and Rahmat Yusny, *Introduction to Linguistics for English Language Teaching* (Banda Aceh: Ar-Raniry State Islamic University), 9.

³Jimmi, *Slang Expressions Analysis in Grown Ups 2 Movie* (Journal ABA BSI: Jakarta, 2014), 42.

method for human and social studies. Language analysis is done systematically within some general theory of language structure.⁴ It concludes that linguistics is the scientific study of language. It is a systematic study of language elements and principles. Linguistics provides for rigorous experimentation with elements or aspects of language. Thus, linguistics studies scientific methods, including human and social life.

According to Meyer, linguistics is engaged in the scientific study of language, the approach language ‘dispassionately,’ preferring to describe it in an unbiased and objective manner. However, linguistics has its biases too. The following section explores the ideological basis of language, the idea that all views of language are grounded in beliefs about how language should be valued.⁵ In other words, Linguistics is an impartial science of language in exploring language ideology.

Lee defines linguistic features as a lexical choice that covers condensed words and vernacular or colloquial language, as well as the syntactic structure and semantic representation.⁶ It means language that includes terms commonly used daily.

Linguistics encompasses several sub-fields. An essential topical division is between language structure (grammar) and the study of meaning (semantics and pragmatics). Grammar contains morphology (the formation and composition of words), syntax (the rules that determine how words combine into phrases and sentences), and phonology (the study of sound systems and abstract sound units).

From the theories and definitions above, the researcher concludes that linguistic studies are often used in daily activities and generally used as scientific studies in the study of languages and impartiality in describing language itself, and is based on beliefs about how language is valued.

⁴KiatBoey Lim, *An Introduction to Linguistics for the Language Teacher* (Singapore: Singapore University Press, 1975), 3.

⁵Jimmi, *Slang Expressions Analysis in Grown Ups 2 Movie*, 42.

⁶DwiIndarti, *Directive Speech Acts in Different Social Classes* (Journal BinaSarana Informatics University Vol. 11 No. 2, 2019), 121.

2. Types of Linguistics

In simple terms, linguistics can be referred to as the scientific study of language. It involves the analysis of the many different aspects such as the meaning, form, and context of language. Studying linguistics will familiarize you with the different components of a language. Here are the major branches of linguistics:

a. Phonology

Phonology studies the systems of sounds and sound combinations in a language. It is concerned with how these sounds are systematically organized in a language, how they are combined to form words, and how they are categorized by and interpreted in speakers' minds (the word phonology itself comes from the Greek word phone, which means “voiced”). Thus, phonology studies a language's sound system, how the particular sounds used in each language form an integrated system for encoding information, and how such procedures differ from one language to another.⁷

b. Phonetic

Phonetics is a physical manifestation of language in sound waves, how sounds are articulated, and how sounds are perceived. Phonetics perceives Language as independent of the study of all sounds. Phonetics is concerned with the physical properties of speech sounds. The elements of phonetics are vowel, short vowel and long vowel, diphthong, trip thong, consonant, syllable, length, stress, tones, intonation, vocal tract articulation, place of articulation, and manner of articulation.⁸

c. Psycholinguistics

Psycholinguistics, which means psychology of language, is the study of the psychological and neurological factors that enable

⁷Hamka, *Phonetics and Phonology in Teaching English as the Theory of Language Production* (Proceedings of the Fourth International Seminar on English Language and Teaching (ISELT-4), 360.

⁸*Ibid.*, 357.

humans to acquire, use, comprehend and produce language.⁹ Due mainly to a lack of cohesive data on how the human brain functions, modern research makes use of biology (natural science concerned with the study of life and living organism), neuroscience (the scientific study of how information concerning faculties such as perception, language, reasoning, and emotion is represented and transformed in a human or other animal nervous system or machinery, linguistics and information theory (a branch of applied mathematics and electrical engineering involving the quantification of information).¹⁰

d. Sociolinguistics

A term sociolinguistics is a derivational word. Two words that form it are sociology and linguistics. Sociology refers to a science of society; and linguistics refers to a science of language. Sociolinguistics is defined as: The study that is concerned with the relationship between language and the context in which it is used. In other words, it studies the relationship between language and society.¹¹

e. Semantics

Semantics is the study of meanings. As an empirical study of word meaning in an existing language, semantics is a branch of linguistics” It is evident that meaning plays a very important role in any situation of speech acts. Without meaning, all the utterances of a language are useless or without meaning there will be no language, or if a language is not intended to communicate meaning, there will be no interaction of thought as we do in daily life.¹²

⁹HojatJodai, *An Introduction to Psycholinguistics* (The University of Guilan, 2011), 3.

¹⁰*Ibid.*,

¹¹FatchulMu’in, *Sociolinguistics: A Language Study in Sociocultural Perspectives* (Banjarmasin: Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Lambung Mangkurat University, 2019), 4.

¹²HilamPardede, *Semantics: A View To Logic of Language* (FKIP UHN PematangSiantar, 2014), 11.

f. Morphology

Morphology is the study of the internal structure of words. Somewhat paradoxically, morphology is both the oldest and one of the youngest sub-disciplines of grammar. It is the oldest because, as far as we know, the first linguists were primarily morphologists.¹³ Thus, morphology could be defined as Morphology, the study of the combination of morphemes to yield words.

g. Pragmatics

According to Leech, pragmatics is a branch of linguistics and is increasingly known today, although linguists rarely or rarely mentioned it about two decades ago. Leech also defines pragmatics as the study of meaning related to the verbal context.¹⁴ In this case, Leech says various aspects of the speech situation, including: (1) who is greeting (greeting), who is greeting (greeting), (2) the context of the speech, (3) the purpose of the speech, (4) Speech as the wrong one form of action or speech act activity (5) utterance caused by speech acts.¹⁵

h. Syntax

Chaer conveys that syntax includes the problem of syntactic structure. The syntactic structure of syntax contains three forms, namely 1) function, category, and role, 2) syntax units of words, phrases, clauses, sentences, and discourses; and 3) other matters of syntax such as mood, aspect, etc.¹⁶ Then, Richard et al. were concerned that syntax is the study of how words are combined to form sentences and the rules which govern the formation of sentences. Syntax has a behavior that describes the functions of a noun, a verb, an adjective, an adverb, a preposition phrase, and

¹³Thorkild Jacobsen, *Studies in the history of linguistics: traditions and paradigms* (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1974), 1.

¹⁴Geoffrey N. Leech, *The Principles of Pragmatics* (Oxford: Longman Group Limited, 1983), 1.

¹⁵*Ibid.*, 19-20.

¹⁶Idawati Garima and Jasmianti Garing, *Morphology and Syntax of Tae' Language* (The 1st International Conference on Education, Science, Art and Technology, Makassar State University, 2017), 90.

adjectives clauses. Furthermore, syntax also has a category or part of speech consisting of a noun, a pronoun, a verb, an adjective, an adverb, a preposition, a conjunction, an interjection, and a determiner. Besides the functions and categories of syntax, there are also syntactic elements, i.e., a word, a phrase, a clause, and a sentence.¹⁷

B. Concept of Semantic

Semantics is the study of meaning in language. We know that language is used to express meanings that others can understand. But meanings exist in our minds, and we can tell what is in our minds through the spoken and written forms of language (as well as through gestures, actions, etc.). Sound patterns of speech are studied at the level of phonology, and organization of words and sentences is reviewed at the level of morphology and syntax. These are, in turn, organized so we can convey meaningful messages or receive and understand messages. “How is language organized to be meaningful?” This is the question we ask and attempt to answer at the level of semantics. Semantics is that level of linguistic analysis where meaning is analyzed. It is the most abstract level of linguistic analysis since we cannot see or observe meaning as we can observe and record sounds. Meaning is closely related to the human capacity to think logically and understand. So, when we analyze meaning, we explore our capacity to think and appreciate our ability to create sense. Semantics concerns itself with “giving a systematic account of the nature of meaning.”

Semantics is central to the study of communication; as communication becomes more and more a crucial factor in social organization, they need to understand it becomes more and more pressing. Semantics is also at the center of the study of the human mind – thought processes, cognition, conceptualization – all these are intricately bound up with how we classify and convey our experience of the world through language. Geoffrey Leech stated about semantics

¹⁷John Richard, *Longman Dictionary of Applied Linguistics* (Hongkong: Longman, 1985), 284.

that he emphasized its rule in a broader sense – communication in social organization and our knowledge of the world conveyed through thought processes and the like. From Leech's point of view, understanding language means understanding meaning. Thus, the importance would be the starting point in communication.

C. Kinds of Part of Speech

They are eight categories of words defined in terms of their purpose, place, meaning, and use within sentences. The categories are nouns, pronouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions, and interjections.¹⁸

1. Noun

A noun is a word for a person, place, thing, or idea. Nouns are often used with an article (the, a, an), but not always. Proper nouns always start with a capital letter; common nouns do not. Nouns can be singular or plural, concrete or abstract. Nouns show possession by adding 's. Nouns can function in different roles within a sentence; for example, a noun can be a subject, direct object, indirect object, subject complement, or object of a preposition. The young girl brought me a very long letter from the teacher, and then she quickly disappeared. Oh my! See the TIP Sheet on "Nouns" for further information.

2. Pronoun

A pronoun is a word used in place of a noun. A pronoun is usually substituted for a specific noun, which is called its antecedent. The antecedent for the pronoun she is the girl in the sentence above. Pronouns are further defined by type: personal pronouns refer to specific persons or things; possessive pronouns indicate ownership; reflexive pronouns are used to emphasize another noun or pronoun; relative pronouns introduce a

¹⁸ Nanik Mariani and Fatchul Mu'in, *An Introduction To Linguistic* (Jurusan PBS FKIP Universitas Lambung Mangkurat Banjarmasin: Kalimantan Selatan, 2019)

subordinate clause; and demonstrative pronouns identify, point to, or refer to nouns.

3. Verb

The verb in a sentence expresses action or being. There is a main verb and sometimes one or more helping verbs. ("She can sing." Sing is the main verb; can is the helping verb.) A verb must agree with its subject in number (both are singular or both are plural). Verbs also take different forms to express tense.

4. Adjective

An adjective is a word used to modify or describe a noun or a pronoun. It usually answers the question of which one, what kind, or how many. (Articles [a, an, the] are generally classified as adjectives.)

5. Adverb

An adverb describes or modifies a verb, an adjective, or another adverb, but never a noun. It usually answers the questions of when, where, how, why, under what conditions, or to what degree. Adverbs often end in -ly.

6. Preposition

A preposition is a word placed before a noun or pronoun to form a phrase modifying another term in the sentence. Therefore, a preposition is always part of a prepositional phrase. The prepositional phrase almost always functions as an adjective or as an adverb.

7. Conjunction

A conjunction joins words, phrases, or clauses and indicates the relationship between the elements entered. Coordinating conjunctions connect grammatically equal components: and, but, or, nor, for, so, yet. Subordinating conjunctions connect clauses that are not equal: because, although, while, since, etc. There are other types of meetings as well.

8. Interjection

An interjection is a word used to express emotion. It is often followed by an exclamation point such as Oh!... Wow!... Oops!

D. Concept of Verb

1. Definition of Verb

The verb is part of speech that explains the people or the subject to do the action. The verb has an essential role because it is used as an action to do something, which issue is human, animal, or plant, and the object is the thing. The verb is the most complex part of speech. Its varying arrangements with nouns determine the different kinds of sentence statements, questions, commands, and exclamations.¹⁹ The verb functions as the grammatical center for the prediction about the subject. It may be the most potent predicting word in the central core of the sentence.

Some of the verbs are also done as the expression is action essentially. The form of the verb varies based on the context of the grammar. It is because; the verb is a part of speech complexly in English. The verb is so essential that other functions (subject, object, complement) are determined by it.²⁰ Verbs are the dynamic element in sentences and clauses. They provide the movement or action or a sense of what is happening.²¹ It means that verb is the central part of a sentence to express the prediction of the subject.

Verbs have words that describe actions or activities, statements, events, and processes that are either concrete or abstract. Verbs are words that indicate our efforts or work or express something. For example: write, run, eat, drink, catch, clean, speak, laugh, and weep are some verbs.

2. Types of Verbs

Types and forms of the verb in English have many types. Based on the grammar in the book of Grammar for Dumess 2nd edition, the verbs there are various verbs, namely:

¹⁹ Marcella Frank, *Modern English: A Practical Reference Guide* (New York: Prentice Hall, Inc. Englewood Cliffs, 1971), 47.

²⁰*Ibid*, 51-52

²¹ Peter Knapp and Megan Watkins, *Genre, Text, Grammar, Technologies for Teaching and Assessing Writing* (Australia: A UNSW Press, 2005), 68.

a. Transitive and intransitive verb

The Transitive Verb is the verb that is followed by an object. For example, we watch the festival. The sentence is incomplete if the thing “the festival” is eliminated. So, “watch” needs an object so the sentence can be understood. The intransitive verb is a verb that does not require an object as a complement sentence. For example, Kley is walking on Lembah Island. “Walking” is the verb with no object. This phrase is “in the Lembah Island” is not an object but an adverb of place.

b. Action and Non-Action Verb

1) Action Verb

Action verbs express specific actions and can be used or discussed with someone doing something. For instance, sit, eat, cycle, etc. They describe things and actions that occur, then the state of something. An action verb is generally applied in a progressive aspect and is commonly used for all activities in progress. Action verbs can be characterized as follows:

- a) Activities are verbs that show an activity performed by the subject. Some examples of action verbs include: (play, study, walk, run, etc.).
- b) The process is a verb that shows a method of the subject. Some examples of action verbs include: (change, melt, grow, etc.).
- c) Momentary is a verb that indicates an event that lasts only briefly and is usually unplanned. Some examples of action verbs include: (knock, hit, jump, etc.).

2) Non-Action Verb

Non- action verb is called a stative verb. A stative verb defines a situation or state rather than an action. They naturally relate to thoughts, emotions, relationships,

senses, states of being, and measurements. A stative verb describes a state of being in contrast. Non-action verbs or stative verbs can be characterized as follows:

- a) Emotions are verbs that show the emotion of the subject. Examples of emotions include: (Love, Like, Dislike, Hate, etc.). Example of sentences: My father likes apples.
- b) Mental State is a verb that shows what is thought by the subject. Examples of mental states include: (Agree, Remember, Know, Think, etc.). Example of sentences: I know your decision.
- c) Senses or Appearance is the work done by the subject through the five senses. Examples of Senses or Appearance include: (See, Hear, Smell, Sound, Taste, etc.). Example of sentences: I can't taste your chocolate.
- d) Need and Preference is a verb showing a desire or need for the subject. Examples of stative verbs are: (Want, Need, Wish, Desire, etc.). Example of sentences: I wish to get a dress.
- e) Possession is a verb that shows ownership of a subject to an object. Some Example stative verbs are: (Have, Own, Possess, etc.). Example of sentences: Khuldi and Ujang have some apples in the bag.
- f) Measurement is a verb that indicates a size or something that can be counted. Examples of stative verbs are: (bowing, cost, weight, etc.). Example of sentences: She owes me five thousand rupiahs.

c. Phrasal Verb

A phrasal verb consists of a verb and a preposition or adverb that modifies or changes the meaning; 'give up' is a phrasal Verb that means 'stop doing' something, which is very different from 'give' The word or words that modify a

verb in this manner can also go under the name participle. Phrasal verbs can be divided into groups, namely transitive and intransitive.

d. Finite and Non-Finite

1) Finite

A finite verb is a verb that agrees with a given subject in a sentence. It is usually marked for tense. The sample verb appears, promise, enjoy, love, and hate.

2) Non-Finite

The non-finite verb is a verb that has no distinction in different tenses. It cannot be used as the main verb in a given question or sentence. Sample words such as expand, leave, and smile.

e. Lexical Verb

In English grammar, a lexical verb is a verb that is not an auxiliary or helping verb. It is also called the principal verb or a complete verb. Lexical verbs include arrive, see, walk, copula be, transitive do, etc. They carry real meaning and are not dependent on another verb. In addition to a lexical verb, the VP (verb phrase) may contain auxiliaries. In the following, the lexical verbs are in [italics], and the auxiliary verbs are in bold.

f. Linking Verb

According to Wish and Burks, in the journal English education, a linking verb is a verb that connects a subject of the verb. The most familiar linking verb is to be (is, am, are, was, and were). The purpose of the linking verb is to provide a means by which something can be said about the subject. Some verbs do not talk about action but link the subject to an adjective (or other word or phrase), which gives us more information about the subject. This verb is called a linking

verb. These three verbs are always linking verbs in English, such as be, seem, and become. This verb can be used as linking verbs, but sometimes they are normal verbs. Here are some examples of them being used as linking verbs.

- 1) Act: He acted happy, but actually, he was unfortunate.
- 2) Appear: She appeared cold, so we took her inside.
- 3) Feel: I feel terrible today!
- 4) Get: It's getting warm. Spring is coming!
- 5) Go: The food went wrong because I forgot to put it in the fridge.

g. Auxiliary Verb

Auxiliary verbs are also admitted as helping verbs and are used together with a main verb to show the verb's tense or to form a question or negative. The verb can come before the main verb in a verb phrase. The sample verbs in this case as Be (be, to be, been, am, are, is, was, were, wasn't, was aren't, are not, weren't, and were not.), shall, may, could have (has, have, having, had, and hadn't or had not), do (to do, do, does, done, did and didn't, doesn't or did not).²²

E. Concept of Phrasal Verbs

1. The Definition of Phrasal verb

Phrasal verbs are combinations of verbs plus particles that regularly occur together and usually have a meaning of their own different from that of either component's parts.²³ It means one of the characteristics of most English verbs is that they can be combined with a preposition or an adverbial particle to generate a new meaning. The common name for such combinations is phrasal verbs, although English grammarians often give different names and definitions of such combinations. Thomson and

²²Geraldine Woods, *English Grammar for Dummies 2nd Edition* (New York: Wiley Publishing, Inc., 2010)

²³George E. Wishon and Julia M. Burks, *Let's write English* (New York: American Book Company, 1980), 319.

Martinet state that in modern English, it is very usual to place prepositions or adverbs after certain verbs to obtain a variety of meanings.²⁴ It means the students can use the phrasal verb in daily communication. Phrasal verbs make conversation sounds exciting and convenient to use. Without good achievement of phrasal verbs, one will find difficulties in speaking English smoothly and fluently.

A preposition may combine with a verb to form a new vocabulary item. This verb preposition combination goes by several names: two-part, composite, and phrasal. The preposition adverb (or prepositional adverbs) or by the more general term “particle.” The verbs in such situations are primarily one-syllable words; the most common preposition is those denoting places –in, of, out, off, over, up, down, away, though, et. Heather Marie Kosur states that phrasal verbs are verb forms unique to Germanic languages like English that are created by a verb and one or more prepositions.²⁵ English phrasal verbs may be intransitive, non-separable transitive, optionally separable transitive, or obligatory separable transitive.

The verbs in such situations are primarily one-syllable words; the most common preposition is those denoting places –in, of, out, off, over, up, down, away, though, etc. We need not try to decide whether the combinations are verb + preposition or verb + adverb, but we should consider the expression as a whole. The meaning of a phrasal verb can sometimes be explained with one-word verb. However, phrasal verbs are frequently used in informal spoken English, and if there is a one-word verb equivalent, it is usually much more formal in style.

Based on the definitions above, the writer can conclude that the phrasal verb is two or sometimes three words, in which the first word is a verb, and it is very usual to place prepositions or

²⁴ Thompson Martinet, *A Practical English Grammar* (London: Oxford University Press, 1986), 315.

²⁵ Heather Marie Kosur. 2012. Brighthubeducation.com/teaching-tips-foreignlanguages-phrasal-verbs-for-esl-students

adverbs or both of them after it; it can be transitive, intransitive, separable and non-separable. And it has a meaning which is different from the original verb.

2. Types of Phrasal Verbs

The two most common types of phrasal verbs are *transitive* and *intransitive*. There are:

a. Transitive Phrasal Verbs

Transitive phrasal verbs are used with a direct object (a word or part of a sentence that is affected by the action of a verb) and “are evenly spread across written and spoken registers,” meaning they are relatively common in regular conversation and written texts.²⁶ Examples of this type of phrasal verb are presented below.

- 1) Verb + preposition
He put out his hand to take the knife.
(He moved out his hand)
- 2) Verb + adverb particle
She has to pay back her loan.
(She has to return what has been borrowed)
- 3) Verb + adverb particle + preposition
You have to cut down on your weight.
(Reduce one’s consumption of fat)

b. Intransitive Phrasal Verb

Intransitive phrasal verbs are verbs not followed by an object. They refer to an action complete without relying on an object, as a transitive verb does.²⁷ Examples of this type of phrasal verb are presented below.

- 1) Verb + preposition
We get up at five o’clock every morning.
(We rise from bed)

²⁶ Owen G Mordaunt, *Phrasal Verbs for English Language Learners* (Cambridge Scholars Publishing: UK, 2020), 3.

²⁷ *Ibid.*

2) Verb + adverb particle

Did the monster get away?

(The monster escaped)

3) Verb + adverb particle + preposition

These scissors had been kept away from his children.

(These scissors had been avoided coming or going near)

Thus, Larsen-Freeman and Celce-Murcia clearly distinguish types of phrasal verbs into three according to their semantic features: literal, aspectual, and idiomatic phrasal verbs.²⁸

1. Literal Phrasal Verb

A literal Phrasal verb combines a verb and a directional preposition. Since the particle retains its prepositional meaning, the result is a phrasal verb whose meaning is fully compositional. Literal means original, and literal phrasal verbs mean that the phrasal verbs can be clearly understood as the particle retains its prepositional meaning, and the combination is fully compositional. Literal phrasal verbs, including sit down, stand up, take down, climb up, and fall, should not be difficult for learners to comprehend and produce.

2. Aspectual Phrasal verb

An aspectual phrasal verb is where the meaning is not as transparent, but it is not completely idiomatic either. This type sees particle contribution and divides the phrasal verbs into sub-classes based on semantic features, namely inceptive, which gives a signal of a beginning state (i.e., set up, startup), continuative that shows continuing action (in this sub-class, the use of particles is divided into four and one of them are along and on such as in keep on, come along, etc.), iterative that shows repetition (i.e. write over, think over,

²⁸ Larsen-Freeman, D., & Celce-Murcia, M., *The Grammar Book: Form, Meaning and Use for English Language Teachers* (Boston, MA: National Geographic Learning, 2015), 448.

etc.), and lastly completive that shows the activity is complete (i.e. burn down, clean up, check over, etc.).

3. Idiomatic Phrasal Verb

An idiomatic phrasal verb is to figure out the meaning of the verb by combining the separate purposes of its parts. Idiomatic phrasal verbs are quite difficult to define since the particles do not contribute to the meaning of verbs but rather give different sense along with its fixed-combination of a verb and a particle, such as bring about, walk into, etc. cognitive linguistics holds that even idiomatic phrasal verb may be understood as compositional and, such as are conceptually motivated.

3. Types of Meaning in Phrasal Verbs

Leech asserts that distinguishing types of meaning can be done carefully to fit them into the total composite effect of linguistic communication. Leech has broken down the basic types of meaning into seven: conceptual, connotative, social, affective, reflected, collocative and thematic.²⁹ Each has its specification to define meanings according to speakers' or writers' intentions.

a. Conceptual Meaning

Conceptual meaning (sometimes called 'denotative' or 'cognitive') is widely assumed to be the central factor in linguistics communication. Conceptual means that the implied meaning in a word gives a basic meaning/concept, and it is logical to be translated. Leech states that it can be shown to be integral to the essential functioning of language in a way that other types of meaning are not (which is not to say that conceptual meaning is the most important element of every act of linguistics communication).

²⁹ Geoffrey Leech, *Semantics the Study of Meaning Second Ed.* (Britain: Penguin Books, 1981), 9.

b. Connotative Meaning

Connotative meaning is an expression's communicative value by what it refers to, over and above its purely conceptual content. Connotative represents what a word refers to and refers to people's beliefs about the word and its meaning in society. Connotative meaning is peripheral compared with conceptual meaning in that connotations are relatively unstable: they vary considerably.

c. Social Meaning

Social meaning is what a piece of language conveys about the social circumstance of its use. In part, Leech 'decodes' the social meaning of a text through their recognition of different dimensions and levels of style within the same language. Social meaning connects the purpose of utterance, which can be interpreted as requesting, asserting, apologizing, etc.

d. Affective Meaning

Affective meaning, as this sort of meaning can be called, is often explicitly conveyed through the conceptual or connotative content of the word use. It reflects the speaker's true feelings that could affect the listeners. Thus, affective meaning is largely a parasitic category in the sense that to express emotions that rely upon the mediation of other categories of meaning – conceptual, connotative, or stylistic. Emotional expression through style comes about, for instance, when Leech adopts an impolite tone to express displeasure or when Leech adopts a casual tone to express friendliness.

e. Reflected Meaning

Reflected meaning arises in cases of multiple conceptual meanings, when one sense of a word forms part of our response to another. Reflected meaning has multiple meanings where one sense influences our response to another sense.

f. Collocative Meaning

Collocative meaning consists of the associations a word acquires on account of the meanings of words which tend to occur in the environment. Collocative means that the meaning sets the word to have its pair, such as pretty and handsome that share common ground in the meaning ‘good-looking.’

g. Thematic Meaning

Thematic meaning is when a speaker or writer organizes the message in order, focus, and emphasis. Thematic is where the message is organized in order or emphasis (the use of passive and active voice can influence the aim and the focus of the speaker or writer).

F. Concept of Movie

1. Definition of Movie

As we all know, the movie is one of the types of literature. A movie is a story or event recorded by a camera as a set of moving images and shown in a theatre or on television; a motion picture. Susanto states that the movie is one of the entertainments of this era. The movie is simply the motion of the picture.³⁰ Movies are pictures in a frame, where frame by frame is projected through the projector lens so that the image looks alive on the screen. Movies move quickly and alternately, providing continuous visuals.³¹

Thus, the movie is the most popular entertainment media for children to adults. It happens because, in the movie, there is not only audio but also visuals. Audah states that movie is the most famous entertainment media around the world. The movie has many exciting sides we can see. Start from action, audio, visual, location, situation, technology and many more. The motion picture

³⁰Susanto, “An Analysis on Intrinsic Elements of Kungfu Panda 3 Movie”, 156.

³¹AzharArsyad, *Media Pembelajaran* (Jakarta: PT Raja GrafindoPersada, 2006), 49.

combines movement, words, music and colours.³² So it can be concluded that the movie is a work of art and culture in the form of a series of moving images that can be shown through visual media. Thus, hundreds of millions of people watch movies in theatres, movies on TV, and laser movies every week. The movie is a thin membrane made from celluloid to place the negative image (to be made a portrait) or positive image spots (which will be played in theatres). In his book, Cangara defines movies in a narrow and broad sense. Movie, in the narrow sense, is the presentation of images through the screen wide, but in a more general sense also includes that broadcast on TV. Since TV presents movies that are screened in cinema buildings, there is a tendency for viewers to prefer to watch at home because, apart from being more practical, there is also no need to pay.³³ Besides, according to Cambridge Dictionary, the film is “a series of moving pictures, usually shown in a cinema or on television and often telling a story”.

In addition, movies, also known as films, are a type of visual communication that uses moving pictures and sound to tell stories or inform (help people to learn). People in every part of the world watch movies as entertainment, away from having fun. For some people, fun movies can mean movies that make them laugh, while for others, it can mean movies that make them cry or feel afraid.

2. Types of Movies

The movie itself has different genres. Below are the genres of the movie:

- a. Action films usually include fighting in the movie. It usually needs big-budget physical stunts and chases, battles, escapes, and possibly rescues. This story from this movie is related to struggle plays with a clash of physical action.

³² Hamid Audah, *A Study of Social Values in The Legend of Korra*, 2016, p. 4 (On Line), available on: <http://fkipunram.rf.gd/uploads/E1D110031.pdf>.

³³ Kerrigan, F. *Consumption Markets and Culture*, (2018), 503– 509.

- b. Adventure movie is interesting films with new experiences or exotic locales. The adventure includes serialized, traditional swashbucklers and historical spectacles. The actor in this movie has stories about struggling to go somewhere.
- c. Comedy is a genre of movies with jokes. It makes people laugh, funny and happy.
- d. Crime (gangster) is storying whose central struggle is between a criminal and society. This movie includes various killer serials.
- e. Romance is a movie that is a central struggle between men and women. It always tells love stories.
- f. A social drama is a story in which a central struggle is a societal problem. The story from this drama is related to social life stories.
- g. Epic/myth is the story in which a central struggle plays out during a clash of great forces or the sweep of significant historical change.
- h. The horror movie is designed scary the story. It will shock the viewer because this movie will create a terrible situation. Sometimes this movie combines science fiction, monsters, corruption-related politics and others.
- i. A fantasy film is a movie that has stories related to magic or fantasy. It gives impossible things.
- j. A musical movie has cinematic forms that emphasize song and dance. So, in this movie, there is a combination between music, choreography and dance.
- k. Science fiction is a movie where a central struggle relates to technology and scientific things.
- l. Thriller is storying the central struggle pits an innocent hero against a lethal enemy who is out to kill them.³⁴

³⁴ Rani Violeta, *Speech Acts Analysis of the Main Character in Maleficent Movie Script by Jane McTee* (Thesis, Islamic State University of RadenIntan Lampung, 2019), 19-21.

Based on the types of those movies, *The Foxtrot Six* is an action movie. This movie shows the increasing climate change that is turning the world economy upside down. With crops dying and food prices soaring, food has replaced oil as the world's most valuable commodity. The *Foxtrot Six* movie was released in 2019, resulting from a collaboration between Indonesia and America. The script of this movie contains many conversations that can be analyzed, especially the phrasal verb.

G. Definition of Movie script

Kooperman states movie script is a film script, or document (regardless of the length), containing dialogue and directions the actor, designers, directors, and producers use to make a film; it is called a screenplay". It means a movie script is a document that contains dialogue to direct the actor and is used by the director and producer to make a film.³⁵

Dethredge states the screenplay often begins as a unique idea - the passionate outcome of the writer's solitary labour or collaboration between the writer and another writer, director or producer. The movie script is the outcome of an idea and collaboration from one writer to another writer, even a director or producer.³⁶

Based on the definitions above, a movie script is a document containing dialogue to direct the actor and outlines elements required to tell a story and the outcome of the idea and collaboration from one writer to another, even the director or producer.

H. Synopsis of Movie

Foxtrot Six is a 2019 action movie collaboration between Indonesia and America. This movie is the first Indonesian movie supported with full CGI (computer graphics interface technology). This movie is directed by a well-known director named Randy

³⁵Kooperman, *Writing Short Film Scripts*, 1.

³⁶Lisa Dethridge, *Writing your Screenplay* (Sydney: Griffin Press.,2003), 1.

Korompis, who also doubles as a screenwriter for the story. This movie will tell about the increasing climate change that is turning the world economy upside down. With crops dying and food prices soaring, food has replaced oil as the world's most valuable commodity. Among the few remaining fertile lands, Indonesia is rapidly rising as the next economic superpower when its rule is suddenly and ruthlessly overtaken by the popular rogue political organization: the Piranas.

Angga Saputra, an ambitious ex-Navy turned Piranas-Congress, has the main directive: maintain the morale and obedience of the people, and stop the underground rebel groups that might rise against the Piranas Organization. One large group in particular, called themselves: the Reformation. Angga is forced to join forces with an old enemy, the ruthless paramilitary leader, Vishnu. The lone Angga is intercepted, captured, and dragged underground during the mission by a group of Reformers. But instead of meeting the enemy, Angga meets his supposed dead fiancé, the award-winning former field journalist, Sari Nirmala. There, Angga learned that the Organization had lied and exported many of its products at the expense of its people.

When Vishnu suddenly breaches the Reformasi safe house, Angga has no choice but to save Sari and the others and flee, thereby declaring him a traitor and enemy of the Piranas Organization. There is no one that Angga can trust except his four former Marine Teammates: Oggi, Bara, Ethan, and Tino, plus the very mysterious, secretive Reform assassin, known only by his nickname, Spec. Together, they discover Piranas and Vishnu's new nefarious plan, the False Flag attack, to wipe out all Reformation and their sympathizers in a nationwide government-sanctioned genocide. In three days, they must work together, find their long-lost brotherhood, stop the False Flag attacks across the land, and save millions of lives for one last shot at redemption. Or die trying.

I. The Correlation Between Movie and Education

Movies or a film is a series of moving pictures recorded with a sound that tells a story, shown on television or at the cinema or movie theatre. A movie is a multimedia narrative form based on the physical record of sound and moving pictures. It's also a performed genre because it is primarily designed to be shown in a public performance. Whereas a dramatic play is realized as a live performance by actors on a stage, a movie directed in a cinema (film theatre) is not a live event. It can theoretically be repeated infinitely without any change. Like drama, a movie is a narrative because it presents a story (a sequence of action units).³⁷

Meanwhile, in education, movies are limited to production and can be seen from aspects of language, representation, and the public. These aspects are explored through understanding movie literacy. The movie gives an inclusive meaning to every story it wants to tell. Through film, it will also provide new experiences that have never been experienced by the teachers and students they teach. This is because movies use imagination, stories, and meaning to make learning more enjoyabl

³⁷Nicole Mossing Caputoand DonnaRouner, *Narrative Processing of Entertainment Media and Mental Illness Stigma* (Health Communication, 26(7), 2011), 595–604.

REFERENCES

- Ahmad, Pupu Saeful. *Penelitian Kualitatif*. Equilibrium vol. 5 (9). 2009.
- Akmal, Saiful and Yusny, Rahmat. *Introduction to Linguistics for English Language Teaching*. Banda Aceh: Ar-Raniry State Islamic University.
- Altmann, T. M. Gerry. *Psycholinguistics in Review British Journal of Psychology*. Great Britain the British Psychological Society. 2001.
- Alwi, Hasan. *Tata Bahasa Baku Bahasa Indonesia*. Jakarta: Balai Pustaka. 2000.
- American Encyclopedia.com. Semantics.
- Aoudah, Hamid. *A Study of Social Values in the Legend of Korra*. 2016.
- Arsyad, Azhar. *Media Pembelajaran*. Jakarta: PT Raja Grafindo Persada. 2006.
- Caputo, Nicole Mossingand Rouner, Donna. *Narrative Processing of Entertainment Media and Mental Illness Stigma* (Health Communication, 26(7), 2011, 595–604.
- Chaer, Abdul. *Pengantar Semantik*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta. 2002.
- Chen, Shuai. *The Two-to Three-Second Time Window of Shot Durations in Movies*. PsyCh Journal. 2020.
- F, Kerrigan. *Consumption Markets and Culture*. 2018.
- Givon, T. *Syntax: A Functional Typological Introduction: Volume I*. Amsterdam: John Benjamin Publishing Company. 1984.
- Hamka. *Phonetics and Phonology in Teaching English as the Theory of Language Production*. Proceedings of the Fourth

International Seminar on English Language and Teaching (ISELT-4).

Hancock, Beverley. *An Introduction to Qualitative Research*. Britain: Trent Focus. 1998.

Jacobsen, Thorkild. *Studies in the History of Linguistics: Traditions and Paradigms*. Bloomington: Indiana University Press. 1974.

Jodai, Hojat. *An Introduction to Psycholinguistics*. The University of Guilan. 2011.

Leech, Geoffrey N. *The Principles of Pragmatics*. Oxford: Longman Group Limited. 1983.

Lim, Kiat Boey. *An Introduction to Linguistics for the Language Teacher*. Singapore: Singapore University Press. 1975.

Longman, John Richard. *Dictionary of Applied Linguistics*. Hongkong: Longman. 1985.

Mariam Webster.com. Analysis.

Mariani, Nanik and Mu'in, Fatchul. *An Introduction To Linguistics*. Jurusan PBS FKIP Universitas Lambung Mangkurat Banjarmasin: Kalimantan Selatan. 2019.

Matthew, B Miles. and A Michael, Huberman. *Qualitative Data Analysis (second edition)*.

_____. *Qualitative Data Analysis (third edition)*. Phoenix: Arizona State University. 2014.

Miller, D. L., Creswell, J. W., & Olander, L. S. *Writing and Retelling Multiple Ethnographic Tales of A Soup Kitchen for the Homeless*. Qualitative Inquiry. 1998

Nisa. Sarwat Un M.A. *English Course II, Introduction to Linguistics*. School of Distance Education. The English and Foreign Languages University. Oxford Dictionary.com. Verb.

- Radford, Andrew. *Minimalist Syntax Exploring the Structure of English*. USA: Cambridge University Press. 2008.
- Rao, Parupalli Srinivas, *The Role of English as A Global Language. The Research Journal of English* Vol-4. 2019.
- Salmiah, Maryati. *Verb in English Grammar Subject*. Jurnal Vision Vol. XI. 2017.
- Sanjaya, Wina. *Perencanaan Design Pembelajaran*. Jakarta: Kencana Prenada Media Group. 2008.
- Satyendra. "Establishing Reliability and Validity in Qualitative Inquiry: A Critical Examination" Vol. 12 No. 1. 2014.
- Sri, Sreekumar P. *Language and Linguistics*, S.V. College of Advanced Studies. Cheruvannur: Farook College. 2011.
- Sugiyono. *Memahami Penelitian Kualitatif*. Bandung: Alfabeta.
- Sugiyono. *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif and R&D*. Bandung: Alfabeta, 2012.
- Susanto. *An Analysis on Intrinsic Elements of Kungfu Panda 3 Movie*. Journal of English Language and Pedagogy. 2019.
- T, Vanderwal. J, Eilbott and F. X, Castellanos. *Movies in the Magnet: Naturalistic Paradigms in Developmental Functional Neuroimaging*. Developmental Cognitive Neuroscience. 2019.
- V.S, Gerlach & D. P, Ely. *Teaching and Media: A Systematic Approach (2nd ed)*. Englewood Cliffs. NJ: Prentice-Hall Incorporated. 1980.
- Vera, Nawiroh. *Semiotika dalam Riset Komunikasi*. Bogor: Penerbit Ghalia Indonesia. 2014.