

**A CULTURAL CONTEXTS ANALYSIS IN THE 'MOANA'  
MOVIE BY USING KIMBALL YOUNG THEORY**

**A Thesis**

Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of The Requirement  
For The S1- Degree

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**ENGLISH EDUCATION PROGRAM**

**TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY  
STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF RADEN INTAN  
LAMPUNG  
1445 H/ 2024 M**

**ABSTRACT**  
**A Cultural Contexts Analysis of ‘Moana’ Movie**  
**By Using Kimball Young Theory**

By:  
Rindhu Windy Arselly

Sociolinguistic is the study of language and society, one of them is culture. Culture how people's lives are transmitted to the next generation through various learning to create the best living environment. The researcher analyzed cultural contexts and social value that can be represented in the real-life activity of the movie. The movie contains characters that are attached to the characters so guide, not just a spectacle. Like in the ‘Moana’ movie. The Moana film displays a verry smart in the characters in terms of visuals and characterizations. In addition, the characters action, are also prominent and attract the attention of the audience. The object of the research was to find out the cultural contexts presented in the ‘Moana’ movie.

The reasearcher utilized the qualitative research with the descriptive method, using Kimball Young’s theory in their cultural contexts, she analyzed cultural contexts in the script of ‘Moana’ movie. There are three aspects of society to analyzed the cultural contexts. The researcher gethered data though documentation. Moreover, the researcher follows the three processes in using the data collected by Miles and Huberman such as: data condantion, data display, and drawing and verifying conclusion.

The finding of the result analysis is form of cultural contexts in the ‘Moana’ movie. There are three elements of society such as habits, attitude, and ideas from that we can know the cultural contexts in the ‘Moana’ movie. Not only that, but this research also explains the social values contained in main characters “Moana’ film. The social values in the ‘Moana’ film include cooperation, mutual help, tolerance, caring for others, and discipline. This research also elaborated the story that occurs in the 'Moana' movie with the facts in Indonesia, namely that a leader does not have to be a man but can also be a woman; this is what is meant by gender equality. It can be concluded that the leadership in Indonesia is the same as in the 'Moana' movie, only the film 'Moana' uses bloodlines, whereas, in Indonesia, it is elected by the people.

***Keywords: Analysis, Cultural Contexts, Descriptive Qualitative Research, Moana’ movie Sociolinguistics, Social value.***

## DECLARATION

The researcher's identity, the under signed below:

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There by declared that thesis entitled **“A Cultural Contexts Analysis in the 'Moana' Movie by Using Kimbl Young Theory”** is truly the researcher's own original work. The researcher fully responsible for the publication of the thesis. The sources nd structure of the writings in this research hve complied with the provisions and ethical standards.

Bandar Lampung, 11 June 2024  
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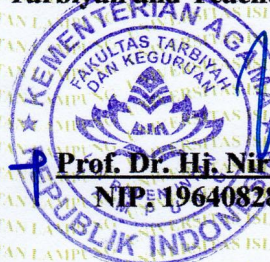
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## MOTTO

وَمِنْ آيَاتِهِ خَلْقَ السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ وَأَخْتَلَفُ الْأَلْسِنَةَ وَالْوَأْنِكُمْ إِنَّ

فِي ذَلِكَ لآيَاتٍ لِلْعَلَمِينَ ﴿٢٢﴾

And one of His signs is the creation of the heavens and earth, and the diversity of your language and colours. Surely in this are signs for those of knowledge.<sup>1</sup>

(Qs. Ar-Rum 22)



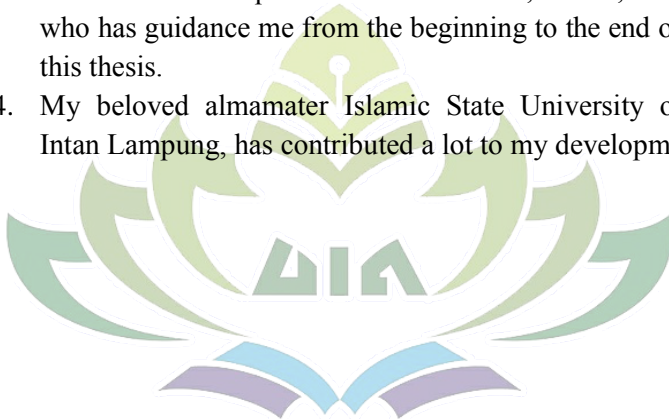
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<sup>1</sup> Link of Motto <https://rb.gy/4lao2>

## 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. Rusman Effendi and Mrs. Wike Devitayanti, A.Md., Keb Thanks for your patience, sacrifice, love and support endlessly, pray for my success, and advice you have put me through all of my life.
2. My beloved sisters, Effsa Windy Arselly and Sabrina Windy Arselly. Thanks, for your help and support.
3. My supervisor, Mr. M. Ridho Khold, S.S., M.Pd., and my co-advisor Mrs. Istiqomah Nur Rahmawati, M.Pd., thanks a lot who has guidance 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.

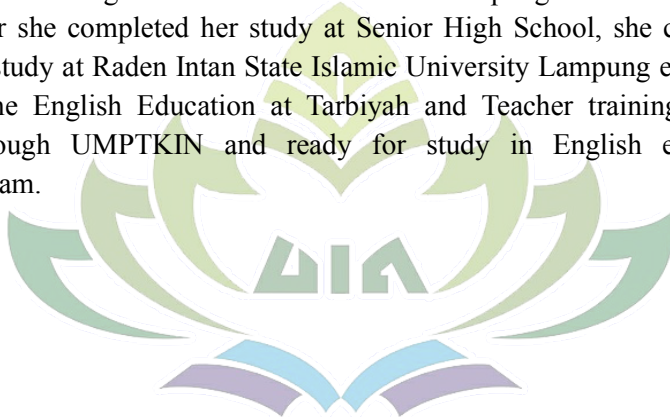




## **CURRICULUM VITAE**

The name of the researcher is Rindhu Windy Arselly, she is called by Rindhu. She was born on 03 may 2001 in Pringsewu, Lampung. She is second daughter from Mr. Rusman Effendi and Ms. Wike Devitayanti. She has one older sister and younger sister, her name is Effsa Windy Arselly and Sabrina Windy Arselly.

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The thesis is written as one of requiments of S1-degree. This thesis could not be done well except with others’ support and guidance. Therefore, the researcher would like to thanks to the following people for their ideas, time, support, encouragement, and guidance for this thesis accomplishment:

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12. All people who cannot be mention one by one, for your concern and contribution to finish this thesis.
13. Last but not least, I want to thank me for believing in me, for doing all this hard work, having no days off and for never quitting.  
Finally, none or nothing is perfect and neither in this thesis. Any correction and suggestion for this thesis is always open heratedly welcome.

Bandar Lampung, 2024  
The Researcher

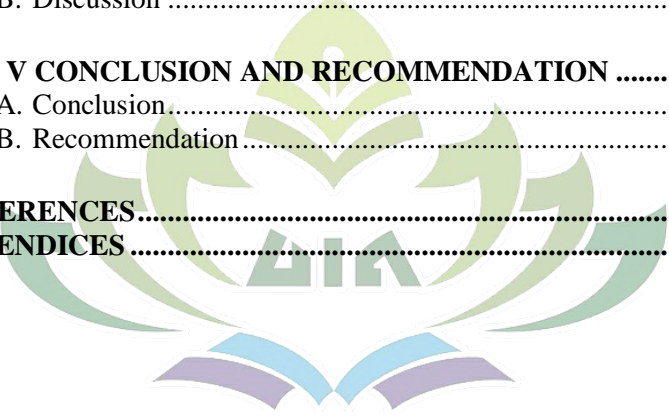
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## CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

This chapter contains title confirmation, background of the problem, focus and sub-focus of the research, problem formulation, objective of the research, significance of the research, relevant research, research method, and systematics of the discussion.

### A. Title Confirmation

In this research, to avoid misunderstanding, toward researcher with the title "A Cultural Contexts Analysis in the 'Moana' Movie by Using Kimball Young Thory. The researcher explained the research title point. Culture is a complex whole that includes knowledge, beliefs, arts, morals, laws, customs, and all the skills and habits that members of society can acquire and achieve.<sup>1</sup> The cultural contexts include how people think, act, and possess. It means culture is a more critical aspect of life acquired by man as a member of society. Culture has three components: ideas, norms, and things.<sup>2</sup> Cultural is the result of humans which a sense and knowledge of social interaction. An analysis is a thorough of anything complicated to comprehend its nature or establish its essential characteristics.<sup>3</sup> Analysis of this research can help the researcher find and understand the cultural context in the 'Moana' movie.

Everyone has a different culture these differences show a person's personality, because of culture, we can see the customs, norms and laws that apply where the person lives with cultural knowledge, a person can also make communication easier. One of cultural value is social value. As define by Max weber social value is social values involve shared beliefs regarding what is considered valuable and essential.<sup>4</sup> It can be concluded social value social values are considered necessary in a society, are

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<sup>1</sup> "Educational Research," n.d.

<sup>2</sup> William E. (William Edwin) Thompson, Joseph V. Hickey, and Mica L. Thompson, *Society in Focus : An Introduction to Sociology*, n.d.

<sup>3</sup> Mariam Webster.com. Analysis. Available at <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/analysis>

<sup>4</sup> *ibid*,

believed to be good values, and can be imitated by the entire community. In this research analyzing cultural contexts and the social value from the movie.

A movie script is a script or document containing dialogue and directions the actor, designers, directors, and producers use to make the film. It means a movie script is a document containing a discussion for directing the actor, and the director and producer are used to make the film.

## **B. Background of the Problem**

Sociolinguistics is the study of language it effects by social relation. Sociolinguistics includes the aspect of linguistics applied toward the connection between language and society and how we use it in different social situations. It ranges from the study of the wide variety of dialects across a given region to the analysis of how men and women speak to one another. Sociolinguistics often shows us the humorous realities of human speech and how a dialect of a given language can often describe the age, sex, and social class of the speaker, which codes the social function of a language. It can be concluded sociolinguistics is the study of language, society, and culture. One country that has a lot of culture is Indonesia.

Indonesia has a variety of cultural diversity, such as ethnicity, race, religion, and language. Culture is how people's lives are transmitted to the next generation through various learning to create the best living environment. Culture is embodying; it is a collection of the best ideas showing different classic works of painting, literature, music, etc.<sup>5</sup> As well as culture describes socially acquired knowledge, to be precise, as the knowledge that someone has by his being a member particular of society. Sapir said culture that a system of behaviors and modes

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<sup>5</sup> Alshammari Sultan Hammad, "The Relationship Between Language, Identity and Cultural Differences : A Critical Review," *Research on Humanities and Social Sciences* 8, no. 4 (2018): 98–101.

that depend on unconsciousness in society.<sup>6</sup> Culture is the way the life of people, from generation to generation, various learning and collecting ideas from mixed arts. One of the closest cultural relations is language.

Language means carrying out our social life, reflecting our cultural identity to others, generating meaning, and creating sense from different objects because the purpose of speech is the most critical structure, word, sound, and physical movement. As explain by Chess, the purpose of language is to communicate with others, think, and shape one's point of view and outlook on life.<sup>7</sup> All actions are only possible to complete with the use of language. Education is the education or teaching process to develop the student's knowledge, skills, or character. Hoffer said that education is to implant will and facility for learning; it should produce not learned but learning people.<sup>8</sup> A truly human society is a learning society.

There are the relationship between culture and language, culture and education, and culture and English education. The first, relationship between culture and language is that culture directly affects language. Language is the symbolic presentation of a nation or specific community; in other words, language is the extended presentation of culture. Language is a component of culture perceived and an instrument of culture. Therefore, culture and language cannot be separate because that influence each other. The second, relationship between culture and education is prominent in human life. Give booth of color to life and express concretely. We have seen the development of civilization in the educational environment. Change is a human society towards the academic environment. Especially in the field of technology, have

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<sup>6</sup> Tengku Sepora Mahadi and Sepideh Moghaddas Jafari, "Language and Culture," *International Journal of Humanities and Social Science* 2, no. 17 (2012): 230–35, [https://www.ijhssnet.com/journals/Vol\\_2\\_No\\_17\\_September\\_2012/24.pdf](https://www.ijhssnet.com/journals/Vol_2_No_17_September_2012/24.pdf).

<sup>7</sup> Jabbarova Shoira Boltayevna, "Language and Culture: Problems of Interaction The Relationship between Language and Culture" 3, no. Xii (2020): 141–42.

<sup>8</sup> Brendan H O Connor and Norma González, "Language Policy and Political Issues in Education," *Language Policy and Political Issues in Education*, 2016, 1–12, <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-02320-5>.



resulted in many findings and innovations in almost all aspects of human life.<sup>9</sup> The third, relationship between culture and English education is can explain the diversity of views on language use, influences culture of people's life perceptions and cultural knowledge to assess perceptions. Language can affect others significantly, impact the direction and motivation for language study, interpersonal relationships, and could great inside value to language education planning program and curriculum development.<sup>10</sup> Language can impact the direction and motivation for interpersonal relationships and language study, and we greatly value language education programs. The researcher chose the title because culture is important for us, especially in English education. It can be the development of language is very closely related to culture. That's what causes you to have to learn language and culture, not only were seen from behavior, convictions and traditions, but culture can be seen from an individual's physical appearance. Culture moreover has values that have been concurred upon by society. One of value in society is social value.

Value is always desired, aspired to, and considered essential by all humans as members of society. Therefore, something is to have value if it is valid and valuable. Values are meaningful for human life, individuals, communities, nations, and countries. Values in human life action and reaction so that humans will accept or reject their presence. Demir and Kilic said's values determine the common behavior petterns that must be followed in the society by creating social solidarity.<sup>11</sup> It can be concluded value common behavior that must be follow in society by creating solidarity. In this aspect culture and values are interconnected with each other so as to from human insight about the meaning of life that is useful. It can be concluded value common behavior that

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<sup>9</sup> Liliana Tolchinsky and Naymé Salas, "Culture and Education," *Cultura y Educacion* 30, no. 4 (2018): 601–4, <https://doi.org/10.1080/11356405.2018.1528728>.

<sup>10</sup> Roland Baddeley and David Attewell, "The Relationship between Language and the Environment: Information Theory Shows Why We Have Only Three Lightness Terms," *Psychological Science* 20, no. 9 (2009): 1100–1107, <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-9280.2009.02412.x>.

<sup>11</sup> *Ibid.*,

must be follow in society by creating solidarity. Salah satu nilai yang terdapat dalam masyarakat adalah nilai sosial.

As mentioned by Green, social value is an effective awareness that occurs accompanied by conditions regarding objects, ideas, and individuals.<sup>12</sup> So, it can be concluded that social values are good actions given to society as a reference for behaviour and instructions that society must be obey. Kimball Young said social values are abstract and often unconscious assumptions about what is good and right and what society considers necessary.<sup>13</sup> So, it can be concluded that social values are attitudes and feelings widely accepted by society and are the basis for formulating something true and essential. So overall, social values are the qualities of behaviour, thoughts, and character considered excellent and correct by society and worthy of being imitated by others. This research analyzes the social values contained in the 'Moana' movie.

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A movie or mentioned picture includes photographs, diagrams, or photos in a series projected on the screen by a

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<sup>12</sup> Core Metadata, "CORE Metadata, *Definition of Social Value*, Citation and Similar Papers at Core.Ac.Uk" 7, no. 2016 (1945): 161–77.

<sup>13</sup> *Ibid...*2

<sup>14</sup> Zubaedi, " Theory of Sosial value," 2016, 1–23.

projector to turn the screen to look natural movement.<sup>15</sup> There are types of movies, such as action movies, adventure movies, animated movies, buddy movies, comedies, documentaries, dramas, tragedies, film noir, family movies, Horror movies, Western movies, Romantic comedies, and Fantasy. One of animated movies is 'Moana'.

The researcher used the 'Moana' movie to analyze the data in this research. Since 'Moana' film is one of the famous movies by Ron Clements and John Musker history about Adventure teenager sails out on a daring mission to save her people. There are phenomenon that occur, namely, a culture that changes due to violations and injustice in society. So, the cultural context and social value can improve these cultural problems: egoism, difficulty respecting each other, lack of tolerance, as well as loss of identity. It was published in 2016, and the trailer of movie talks about Family, friendship, love, and mission on the future.<sup>16</sup> Therefore, it is important to carry out this research. The aim is to provide solutions to problems that occur in the research object. As explain in the background of the problem, the researcher is Interested In analyzing cultural contexts and social value main characters in the 'Moana' movie.

### **C. Focus and Sub-focus of the Research**

As explain in the background of the problem, the researcher focuses on the cultural contexts 'Moana' movie by Kimball Young theory.

Sub focus of the research is analyzing the social value in the main characters are Moana and Mui in the movie. The researcher is interested in analyzing the social value because the main characters in the movie are significant in the film and so that they can be used as examples for society to act and behave well.

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<sup>15</sup> Weldon Wenger F, Easy to teach a Quick Reference for Teacher. *Definition of Movie*, (California: Crescent Publication, 1977),57.

<sup>16</sup> Trailer of 'Maona' Movie <https://bitly.ws/333yy>



#### **D. Problem Formulation**

As mention in the Focus and sub-focus of the research, the formulation of the problem is as follows:

1. What are the cultural contexts in the script of 'Moana' movie?
2. What the social values are in the main characters 'Moana' movie?

#### **E. The Objective of the Research**

1. To know the cultural contexts in the script 'Moana' movie.
2. To find out the social values in the main characters 'Moana' movie.

#### **F. Significance of the Research**

1. Theoretically

This research can increase information about sociolinguistics for similar research. In addition, providing an understanding of cultural context and the result of the research theory can develop knowledge, especially in the cultural contexts.

2. Practically

- a. For Readers

Hopefully, it is helpful for readers who want to know about the cultural contexts and social value in the 'Moana' movie, increase their knowledge of sociolinguistics, listening, and critical thinking.

- b. For English Education Students

Hopefully, this research will help students as a reference, which will support understanding sociolinguistics and critical thinking, especially the use of cultural contexts and social value in 'Moana' movie, and help language use, so that it can be a contribution in education.

- c. For English Teacher Educators

Hopefully, this research contributes to English Teacher Educators in sociolinguistic, critical thinking and listening are that learn in our major. English teacher educators can develop students' knowledge sociolinguistics, critical thinking, and media for learning listening skill through this research.

d. For the other Researchers

Hopefully, this research used as an example and provide benefits that inspire other researchers to find information about the cultural contexts and social value in the movie.

## G. Relevant Research

Before this research, there were some studies related to this research. The first study was done by the Singapore Management University, from Angela K. Y. MAK, with the title **Understanding Organizational and Socio-Cultural Contexts: A communicative Constitutive Approach to Social License to Operate among top Hong Kong Companies**. This study focuses on explores how organizations in Hong Kong make sense of and negotiate their corporate societal commitment. It does that by examining how the considered organizations construct their engagement in society and talk of their aspirations on identified society-oriented doings by cultural discourse analysis. Findings show that the studied Hong Kong companies constructed their engagement by communicationally relating to other societal actors, establishing we-ness in community engagement actions, incorporating elements of the local cultures (languages and places) and in their reasoning and disclosing emotion-rich considerations. Aspirations were instead presented through a constant reference to stakeholders' interests and concerns and local and international standards' precepts. Companies also tended to recognize that interventions had to be undertaken steps by steps, while searching for credibility in "more-balanced" visionstatements. This Study offers a socio-cultural perspective complementary to studying social license to operate in public relations research.<sup>17</sup>

The second study was done by University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign students from Harry C. Triandis, with the title **The**

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<sup>17</sup> Suwichit Sean Chaidaroon and Alessandro Poroli, "Institutional Knowledge at Singapore Management University Understanding Organizational and Socio-Cultural Contexts: A Communicative Constitutive Approach to Social License to Operate among Top Hong Kong Companies Understanding Organizational and Socio-C," 2021, 1-9, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pubrev.2021.102055>.

**Self and Social Behavior in Differing Cultural Contexts.** This study focuses on the recognition in most of these discussions that the self is shaped, in part, through interaction with groups. However, although there is evidence about variations of the self across cultures the specification of the way the self determines aspects of social behavior in different cultures is undeveloped. This research will examine first, aspects of the self; second, dimensions of variation of cultural contexts that have direct relevance to the way the self is defined; and third, the link between culture and self.

The third study was done by Sananta Dharma University students from Kunjana Rahardi with the title **Cultural Contexts as Determinants of Speaker's Meaning in Culture Specific Pragmatics.** This study focuses on explore the roles of cultural contexts in the culture specific pragmatics. The research data uses excerpts of utterances taken from the conversational texts in different domains containing in the elements and function of cultural contexts. The data is gathered using the observation and speaking methods, employing note-taking and recording techniques. The gathered data is analyzed using the distributional analytical method and pragmatic identity method. This research is theoretically beneficial to develop the study of pragmatics, especially the culture-specific pragmatics.<sup>18</sup>

The fourth Study was done by Della Rizky Ananda with title **Situational Context and Cultural Context Found in William Shakespeare's "Sonnet XVIII."** This study focuses on using the grammar of the Halliday functional because sequentially, this is studied the text in terms of the language the text functions and the way the process relates to the context, which includes the context of the situation and the cultural context. They found it was in this cultural context, the aim is to express admiration, the structure begins with comparison, explanation, and contradiction in the middle and ends with affirmation, and the design of the sonnet has

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<sup>18</sup> R. Rahardi, "Cultural Contexts as Determinants of Speaker's Meaning in Culture-Specific Pragmatics," 2020, <https://doi.org/10.4108/eai.12-10-2019.2292181>.

linguistic characteristics indicating that the genre of this text is literary; poetry in sonnet form.<sup>19</sup>

The fifth study was done by Ernita Arif titled **Culture of Verbal and Nonverbal Family Communication in the Rural Areas: Case Study Agam Regency, West Sumatra Province**. This study focuses on the communication culture of parents and children in rural areas. The results showed that the culture of this family is a form of verbal communication that occurs in the family by using the local language when calling children, telling children, advising children, telling stories with children, or chatting with children.<sup>20</sup>

As mentioned in the relevant study above, this research is similar to the researcher's analysis of cultural contexts. The differences between this research and other researchers above are the researcher analyzed cultural contexts using Kimball Young's theory and social value main characters in the 'Moana' movie. This research used the movie as an object to find the cultural contexts and the social value main characters. At the same time, other researchers above use the real-life situation as object research and the others theory.

## H. Research Method

### 1. Research Design

The descriptive method is a research method that tries to describe phenomena. Creswell said the illustrative process of the research is to gather information about the present existing condition. Creswell said, qualitative research is a type of research method that describes the phenomena the researcher is interested in, the process, meaning, and recognition of the result through word predictions.<sup>21</sup> As mentioned in the

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<sup>19</sup> Della Rizky Ananda, Ridwan Syahputra, Ulpah Maisari, Atma Jonar Asih, Juniar. *Situational Context and Cultural Context Found in William Shakespeare's "Sonnet XVIII,"* Journal of Language and Literature, Vol.2, (2022)

<sup>20</sup> Ernita Arif and Rahmi Surya Dewi. "Culture Of Verbal And Nonverbal Family Communication In Rural Areas: Case Study In Agam Regency, West Sumatra Province," *Anthropological Journal: Issue of Sociocultural*,(2022).

<sup>21</sup> John W. Creswell and J. David Creswell, *Mixed Methods Procedures, Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches*, 2018.

explanation above, the research used a descriptive qualitative method to analyze the data. Descriptive qualitative is relevant for this research.

2. The Focus of the research

The researcher used the 'Moana' movie as the research object. The researcher only focuses on the cultural context and social value main characters and contained in the 'Moana' movie.

3. Technique and data collection

Collecting data is the main activity in every research. As mentions by Miles and Huberman, in qualitative research, data is collected by observation, documentation/ interviewing, or a combination of the three (triangulation). In this research, the researcher used observation as a data collection technique, and the researcher used the documentation for the script from the 'Moana' movie.

To obtain the data, several steps are:

- a. The first, the researcher download the original movie of 'Moana' by Ron Clements and John Musker on the Netflix.<sup>22</sup>
- b. The second, the researcher watch the original movie of 'Moana' movie on the Netflix.
- c. The third, download the 'Moana' movie script from the AI Video Script Generator.<sup>23</sup>
- d. The fourth, identifying the 'Moana' movie script, which contains cultural contexts.
- e. The fifth, identifying the social value main characters in the 'Moana' movie.
- f. The sixth, categorizing the data analysis.
- g. The seventh, describing data
  - h. The next, elaborate data analysis with the fact.
  - i. The last, make conclusion from the analysis data.

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<sup>22</sup> Link of 'Moana' movie <https://rb.gy/87dhle>

<sup>23</sup> Link of 'Moana' movie script <https://bitly.ws/33TSw>



#### 4. Instrument of the Research

Relate to Milles and Huberman, qualitative research instrument validity and reliability issues ride mainly on the researcher's skills.<sup>24</sup> The researcher is the main instrument in the research. The researcher used herself as the instrument to conduct the research, for qualitative research, the researcher used the instrument of collect and categorize data using table as the data in a descriptive way. Whether the data to get the cultural context and social value in the main character 'Maona' movie. In this case, the researcher used the elements of cultural context as mention by Kimball Young and types of social value using Moron theory.

**Table 1**  
***The Cultural Context Analysis of 'Moana' Movie***

No	Dialog	Times	Setting	Elements of society		
				Habits	Attitude	Ideas
1.						

**Table 2**  
***The social value in the Main characters 'Moana' Movie***

No	Dialog	Times	place	Types Social value
1.				

#### 5. Data analysis

Data analysis is organizing data to achieve the regularity of patterns in the research form. In this research, the researcher analyzes the data using the theory of Miles and Huberman, which has three major phases: data condensation, data display, and drawing and verifying conclusions.<sup>25</sup> The

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<sup>24</sup> Milles and Huberman dkk, *Qualitative Data Aanlysis 3 Edition, A Method Shource Book* (Wachington Dc: Arizona State University 2013) 250

<sup>25</sup> *Ibid.*

researcher identifies the 'Moana' movie script, which consists of cultural contexts.

Some steps will follow are:

a. Data Condensation

Data condensation is selecting, focusing, choosing, and simplifying data from documents, field notes, interviews, and other sources is data condensation. Data condensation is a form of analysis that sharpens, sorts, focuses, discards, and organizes data so that a conclusion can be drawn and verified.<sup>26</sup> The researcher used documents from the movie script 'Moana' by Ron Clements and John Musker to get the data. Documentation is a process or activity in order to produce evidence of the work process. In this research, the researcher used script 'Moana' movie from the AI Video Script Generator as writing artifacts. While audiovisuals 'Moana' movie from the Netflix, which used as data collection techniques.

b. Data Display

The data display discussion includes many matrices, tables, graphs, charts, and networks. The design organizes information into an immediately accessible, compact form so the analyst can see what is happening, draw conclusions, or move on to the following analysis steps.<sup>27</sup> The data display suggests many helpful. As with data condensation, the following data analysis step is data display. Data display with matrices, tables, graphs, charts, and networks. The data is organizing in the relationship pattern, thus creating a better understanding. This activity also used analysis data by the researcher in data display when the researcher will analyze the cultural context in the script 'Moana' movie by Ron Clements and John Musker. Thus, in this step, the researcher will analyze data using the table to know the cultural context and the

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<sup>26</sup> *Ibid.*, 2

<sup>27</sup> *Ibid.*, 3

influence of the cultural value. The researcher got the conclusion by displaying the data to answer the problem formulation.

c. Conclusion Drawing or Verification

The next step of the analysis activity is drawing and verifying the conclusion. The qualitative analysis evaluates what things mean from the beginning of the data collection by noticing patterns, explanations, causal flows, and assertions.<sup>28</sup> In this step, the researcher will conclude and verify using the tables by Kimball Young's theory and display data by documents (script and audiovisual 'Moana' movie) to answer problem formulation. Documentation is a process or activity to produce evidence of the work process. The explanation related to theory in chapter two on page twenty. In this research, the researcher concludes the cultural contexts and the social value contain from the script and audiovisuals of 'Moana' movie by Ron Clements and John Musker.

d. Trustworthiness of the Data

In this research, the researcher used triangulation to check the trustworthiness of the data analysis. Triangulation is the process of strengthening the finding by cross-checking the information. Triangulation in data validity relate to Milles and Huberman explain, there are types of triangulations of the data such as:

- 1) Triangulation data source, the data is collected from different persons, times, places and etc.
- 2) Methodological triangulation, method the triangulation, includes observation, interview, and documentations.
- 3) Theory triangulation, the data is collected from several theories which related to the research in data analysis such as journal, articles, book, etc.
- 4) Investigator triangulation, researcher triangulation includes investigators, interviewer, observer,

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<sup>28</sup> *Ibid.*

researcher and data analysis in this study. The investigator's regulation is very useful to reduce the data cost of collecting, reporting, and analyzing the data.<sup>29</sup>

After knowing the kind of triangulation as mention by Milles and Huberman theory, the researcher used investigator triangulation as the appropriate type for this research. Furthermore, the researcher validates the data by involving the experts, they are the lecturers of Sastra/linguistics as the research include literature, the lecture of drama as the object of the research used drama/movie, and the previous researcher as a people who has similar research.

## **I. Systematics of Discussion**

The Systematics of the research is a sequence contained in this study, between one Chapter until another is closely related and separated cannot be into parts. To achieve the goals, the systematics of the research divides into five branches, such as:

### **1. Chapter I**

This Chapter contains the title confirmation, background of the problem, the Focus and sub-focus of the research, problem formulation, the objective of the research, significance of the research, relevant research, the research method, and the last one, the systematics of the survey.

### **2. Chapter II**

This Chapter contains a literature review, and the Chapter is about sociolinguistics, definition of culture, component of culture, cultural context, cultural context using Kimball Young theory, definition of movie, types of movies, elements of movie, and 'Moana' movie.

### **3. Chapter III**

This Chapter contains general descriptions of the subject and a presentation of the facts and data display.

### **4. Chapter IV**

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<sup>29</sup> Miles and Huberman, (*Qualitative Data Analysis (second edition)*), 267.

This Chapter contains the result of cultural contexts in 'Moana' movie and the social value. Entitle A Cultural Contexts Analysis in the 'Moana' Movie by Using Kimball Young Theory.

5. Chapter V

This Chapter contains a conclusion and some recommendation from the researcher to the reader.





## CHAPTER II LITERATURE REVIEW

### A. Sociolinguistics

#### 1. Definition of Sociolinguistic

Sociolinguistics is the study of the relationship between language and social. Some others regard sociolinguistics as the sociology of language, the study of language from the perspective of society as linguistics and sociology. Sociolinguistics defines the study concerned with the relationship between language and the context in which it is used. As mention by Holmes sociolinguistics is the study of language and society.<sup>1</sup> It can be concluded the study relationship between language and society. Sociolinguistics focuses on the difference in the use of language in society. Sofunke said, sociolinguistics is another central area of applied linguistics.<sup>2</sup> It can be concluded sociolinguistic aspect of applied linguistics concerns issues that indicate the interaction between language and society. Sociolinguistics attempts to find the correlation between social structure and linguistics structure to observe changes. Community is generally divided along class occupational lines, these divisions being, in most cases, reflected in language. Sociolinguistic the study how, a person speaks explain many factors like gender, rase, and culture. Sali's said sociolinguistics is the interaction between language, culture, and society.<sup>3</sup> Depending on the focus, virtually any study of language implicates a social connection because, without this human component, language itself would not exist to the

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<sup>1</sup> Janet Holmes, "An Introduction to Sociolinguistics" Fourth Edition n.d, no.5 (2013): 12-15, <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315833057>

<sup>2</sup> Mesthrie Rajend et al., "Introducing Sociolinguistics," *Introducing Sociolinguistics*, no. 2 (2009): 36-44, <https://doi.org/10.31559/baes2021.6.2.2>.

<sup>3</sup> Ahmad Faizin, "Sociolinguistics in Language Teaching (Sociolinguistics)," *Mabasan* 9, no. 2 (2015): 66-77.

<https://dx.doi.org/10.26499/mab.v9i2.159>

interaction between language and culture, language and social phenomenon.

Sociolinguistics can be concluded that the relationship between language and society can be grouped into three forms, the first is a communicative-instrumental relationship, the second is a romantic relationship, and the third is a cultural relationship. The first type is an instrumental relationship, namely language as a means of human communication to achieve specific social goals, namely the communicative goal of conveying messages, feelings, and thoughts from individuals to other people. The second type is the romantic relationship in this relationship, language can influence people's thinking. Namely, language is used for human thinking and can also influence human thinking, that means every language has its logic. The third is a cultural relationship; language is a cultural artefact in which values are stored, such as good and evil, right and wrong, and good and bad things. In this case, the community is used to convey the values contained in the community so that it can influence people's thinking because each language has different values that will be used as a way of life for the community. Sociolinguistics shows how groups in a given society are separated by certain social like ethnicity, region, status social, gender, age, level of education and this is used to categorize individuals in social class. There are also the types of sociolinguistic.

## **2. Types of Sociolinguistics**

- a. The first, lives and develops over time, social life is very influential on language development. The movement of a community group to another place and the mixing of immigrant groups with the support of the local community can create new linguistic interactions. Thus, language and culture go hand in hand and cannot be separated.
- b. The second, language as a communicative event namely language, is a communication tool often used in interactions. Communication is a means of exchanging

information between two individuals. It can be concluded that language is a communication event because language is used as a means of communication/exchanging information between two individuals.

- c. The third, speech events in social communication are the occurrence or ongoing interaction in one form of speech or more which involves two parties, namely the speaker and the interlocutor, with one subject of discourse, in a specific time, place, and situation. So, speech events in social communication are the language used as a means of communication and the occurrence of interactions in particular times, businesses, and conditions.
- d. The fourth, the level of speech in social communication is the code system in a speech community. The code in this type has a determining factor: the relationship between the speaker and the interlocutor. If that a speaker needs to be respected, then the other person used a speech code that has a respectful meaning. Likewise, with others, it will always go hand in hand with what will be discussed with the speaker.
- e. The fifth, language and social class are groups in society that have social groups, but every community has different types of social groups. Social class refers to people with certain social similarities, such as economy, occupation, education, position, caste, etc.
- f. The sixth, language and gender, Tannen's opinion, the language of men and women has a fundamental difference, namely that men, because using their language, tend to show an independent side, or in other words, focus on their thoughts. In contrast, women focus more on relationships, about their closeness to other people, namely feelings. Language also pays attention to the acceptance of other people. As explain observations on social media, which is a new media, women's language styles are grouped into two types, namely masculine language styles and feminist language styles. Maslin style is the style of women's language that adopts the style of

men's language. Men's language style tends to be in their status, which ends in winning a competition in conversation.

- g. The seventh, ethnography of communication means people, race, or cultural groups. So, ethnography is the science that discusses the life and culture of a society and ethnicity, such as customs, habits, law, art, religion, and language. Ethnography of language focuses on the use of language or communication that uses culture.<sup>4</sup> There is also the benefits of sociolinguistics.

### 3. The Benefits of Sociolinguistics

The benefits of sociolinguistics for life are as a means of human verbal communication and have rules for its use. Sociolinguistics provides knowledge about how to use language. Sociolinguistics explains how to use language in certain aspects or aspects. First, sociolinguistic knowledge can be utilized in communicating or interacting. Sociolinguistics provides guidelines for us in communicating by showing what language, variety of language or style of language we should use when we talk to certain people.

Sociolinguistics is an interdisciplinary science, namely sociology and linguistics, which have different roles. Sociology focuses on social relations between humans in society, as individuals and groups. Sociology is an objective and scientific study of human beings in society and the social institutions and social processes that exist in society. Sociology tries to find out how society happened, took place and persisted. As explain by Rokhman, from studying social institutions and all social problems in a society.<sup>5</sup> It will be known how humans socialize in their society. Meanwhile, linguistics Is a field of science that studies language or a field of science that takes language as its object of study.

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<sup>4</sup> H Agus Tricahyo and C V Nata Karya, "Sociolinguistics" : Cultural Study in Language Analysis" n.d.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*,3

Thus, sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics that is interdisciplinary with sociology and the object of research on the relationship between language and social factors in a speech community. -social factors that are reciprocated by language or dialect. Relate to Bram and Dickey state that sociolinguistics focuses on how language functions in society, explaining the human ability to play language rules appropriately in various situations. One of scope sociolinguistics is culture.

## **B. Culture**

### **1. Definition of Culture**

Culture consists of everything we learn in groups during the life course from infancy to old age. Culture includes ideas about what is real and what is not; culture shapes our understanding of good and evil, health and sickness, and life and death. Culture is much more than ideas and rules of behavior. However, it gives our lives meaning, telling us why we should get out of bed each morning, obey the rules, and live from infancy to old age.

Condon's said culture can be defined as a way of life; no matter where people live, their behaviors and thoughts follow and are generally explain in their cultures.<sup>6</sup> It is clear culture is a way of life, it doesn't matter where people life, behaviors and thoughts are generally explained in their cultures. Culture has many different dimensions, including ideas, customs, skills, arts, and tools that characterize a group of people in a given period; beliefs, values, and material objects also create our way of life. With culture, we can understand the lives and motivations of others and connect with their concerns and interests.

Herskovits's said that culture is essentially a construct that describes the total body of beliefs, behavior, and knowledge, sanction, value and goals that mark the way of life

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<sup>6</sup> Ming-mu Kuo, "Linguistics across Cultures : The Impact of Culture on Second Language Learning," 1961, 1-10.



of any people.<sup>7</sup> It can be concluded that culture is essentially constructed that describes the body of belief, behavior, knowledge, value, and goals and the way of life any people. Belief is where each person has their own beliefs for the religion they profess, and that belief is also very influential for a person's behavior. Behavior can be interpreted as a human activity that arises because of stimulation and response and can be enjoyed directly by oneself or others, knowledge is information that is known from one's experience, and knowledge will increase to the process of experience experienced, value is a person's belief that becomes a guide in behaving or making decisions and Goals are a goal that everyone wants to achieve because everyone already has different goals.

It can be concluding culture encompasses all aspects of our lives, from infancy to old age, and influences our understanding of good and evil, health and sickness, and life and death. It provides meaning and guides us to follow the rules and live a fulfilling life. Culture is a way of life, with beliefs, values, and material objects shaping our way of life, and culture describes the beliefs, behavior, knowledge, value, and goals that shape a person's way of life. Beliefs, behavior, knowledge, value, and goals are all influenced by culture, shaping our understanding of the world and our actions. There is different among human cultures.

## **2. The Dissimilar Human Cultures**

Each group's set of solutions, that is, culture, is different from another's because of differences in the ecological contexts in which each. Culture, Context, and Behavior, a group exists in the physical environment, resources available, social factors, history, and types and sizes of their families and communities. Because different cultures exist in different ecological contexts, cultures differ in the specific contents of

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<sup>7</sup> Boltayevna, "Language and Culture: Problems of Interaction The Relationship between Language and Culture."

their meaning and information systems. As mentions by Kroeber & Kluckhohn, Cultural differences in meaning and information systems can be observed in two broad aspects of culture the objective or explicit elements of culture and the subjective or implicit elements.<sup>8</sup> It can be clear that cultural differences in meaning and information systems can be observed as aspects of culture explicit elements of culture. The former refers to the physical objects of cultural architecture, clothing, utensils, and the like, while the latter refers to the psychological aspects of culture.

As explain by Hofstede, several lines of evidence support the idea that ecological context influences culture. 1. Country-level prosperity, for example highly correlated with individualism 2. Climate average temperature, rainfall, and degrees of extreme weather can influence culture. 3. Country-level correlation between capital latitude and shown that climate-related leadership behavior and volunteer work across countries.<sup>9</sup> Population density affects culture; members of groups with high population densities, especially if characterized by low availability of resources (prosperity), may be necessary to cooperate for the group to function effectively. These groups may need greater rules, norms, and rituals to prevent social disorder, thus encouraging greater conformity and homogeneity. There is also different cultural product.

### 3. The Differences in Cultural Income

Cultures influence socially transmitted behaviors, in the form of cultural practices and specific ways of understanding the world and themselves, in the form of cultural worldviews. Cultural practices refer to the behavioral responses that groups produce to live culturally. Co-sleeping arrangements in child rearing, for instance, is an example of cultural practice, as are

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<sup>8</sup> David Matsumoto, "Culture, Context, and Behavior," *Journal of Personality* 75, no. 6 (2007): 1285–1320, <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-6494.2007.00476.x>.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid.,

ways of dealing with bosses or subordinates at work, playing sports, or arranging flowers. Cultural worldviews refer to ideological beliefs that people endorse about any domain, even their culture. As ideological beliefs, they may have little to do with the actual cultural practices or other behaviors that occur in real life. Cultural worldviews exist because humans have a universal need for explanations of their behaviors, causal attribution, and self- and group enhancement. Cultural practices are rather flexible and adapted for each family and individual. However, Cultural worldviews are stereotypic, harbored to some degree by most in a culture and different of setting.

#### **4. The Different Cultural Regulations**

Different settings are associated with different cultural meanings, influencing behavior. Being in public, for example, is different from being in private, and individuals rule that behavior more in public than in private. Related by Baumeister & Tomasello, Regulatory effects in public settings may be because being in public is associated with the cognitive representation that others know about oneself and can make causal attributions and judgments. About oneself. So, people watch what they do because they worry that how they will do it will be judged by others. This worry is also likely activated by a mirror effect—individuals often control multiple aspects of their behavior when they see themselves as others see them. Human culture helps ascribe these meanings to settings, and different cultures ascribe different meanings to the same arrangement. There are also the types of culture.

#### **5. Types of Culture**

There are types of culture such as:

1. Symbols are anything to which a group of members assigns meaning. It is an object, color, sound, gesture, person, or anything else. Symbols can be interpreted as a sign of a culture in society, which distinguishes some cultures from others.

2. Language is a complex system of symbols with conventional meanings that people use for communication. Language is a sign that is interconnected and is often used to communicate with society. Language can also distinguish culture in society because each culture has a different language.
3. Beliefs are assertions about the nature of reality. We can know that belief is a statement about what happened, where the attitude of a person's belief to uphold something that is considered authentic and follow because it is of good truth value and is considered accurate for many people. Beliefs can also affect a person's mindset and daily behavior—for example, religion.
4. Values are shared ideas about what is socially desirable. Value is part of what is desired and agreed upon by the community in the form of habits as a form of behavior and response to a situation after or before it occurs.
5. Norms are expectations and rules paper conduct that guide the behavior of group members. It can be interpreted that the norm is a way of life made perfect, owned by a group of people, and passed on to the next generation.
6. Laws are formal rules enacted and enforced by the state's power, which apply to members of society. Cultural law examines the roles and regulations in society relating to permissible and prohibited things.

As explain in the types culture there are cultural contexts.

## **6. Cultural Contexts Using Kimball Young Theory (Theory of Society)**

The cultural environment of individuals is an essential factor to consider. Culture can be defined as a set of personal values, beliefs, and behaviours shared by a group of people, be it a country or a region. In general, culture is something different from personality, an individual-level concept. Culture is a social-level concept and a group phenomenon. Cultural Contexts refer to a social, cultural-historical, and cultural background that shapes how people think, behave,

and communicate. It is the set of beliefs, values, customs, traditions, and practices shared by a group and passed down from generation to generation. Beck said, cultural context can be easily changed by showing the idea or images of activity formed by the ongoing flow of everyday activities of the society.<sup>10</sup> The daily activities of a group of people create the cultural context. These activities included the identity of a particular community. It can be clear cultural context is shaped by everyday activities from a group of people. This activity forms an identity for a certain society. Cultural contexts are critical in shaping people's worldviews, attitudes, and behaviours. It influences how people perceive themselves and others, their understanding of the world, and their approach to various aspects of life, such as religion, politics, and social interactions.

Understanding cultural contexts is essential because it helps people to appreciate and respect different cultures, avoid cultural misunderstandings, and communicate effectively with people from diverse backgrounds. Cultural contexts can also influence the interpretation of texts, artworks, and other cultural products. As explain by James H. Liu, cultural contexts include historical, environmental, technological, and political factors that influence the values, attitudes, and behaviour of individuals. It can be clear cultural contexts is about historical, technological and political factors they are value, attitude, and behaviour of individuals. Society takes big part of life. Society is important in human life because human in social being. Society is the systematics study of human society, and social interaction. Kimball Young said, a society is the broadest association of people with a standard set of habits, attitudes, and ideas sufficient to hold them together, who live a definite territory, and who are often set off from other societies by attitudes and habits of difference or

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<sup>10</sup> Les Back, Andy Bennett, Laura Desfor Edles, Margaret Gibson, David English, Ronald Jacob, Ian Woodward. *An Introduction Cultural Sociology*. West Sussex: Wiley-Blackwell, 2012 <http://bitly.ws/Roiw>.



antagonism.<sup>11</sup> The meaning of society is a set of patterns, perspectives, and ideas that come together in a particular area. A society is a large social grouping that shares the same geographical authority and the subject to the same political authority and dominant culture expectation.

From the theory of three experts above, the researcher used the theory of society, because it helps understand the phenomenon in this research, and when discussing society, something that needs to be understood the cultural context. Therefore, she used the theory of society from Kimball Young to analysis the cultural context.

In the theory of Young, there are theory of society to analyze the cultural context in this research. Society is the is a big part of life. Society is essential for human life because the human being is a social being in the personality and problem of adjustment. As explain by Kimball Young's, a society is the broadest association of people with a standard set of habits, attitudes, and ideas sufficient to hold them together, who live a definite territory, and who are often set off from other societies by attitudes and habits of difference or antagonism.<sup>12</sup> The meaning of society is a set of patterns, perspectives, and ideas that come together in a particular area. A society consists of a person or a group of people who have their habits, attitudes, and opinions. These elements create the identity of a particular group or society they are:

***Table 3 Kimball Young Theory***

No	Elements of Society
1.	Habits
2.	Attitude
3.	Ideas

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<sup>11</sup> Kimbal Young, *Personality, Problem of Adjustment and Cultural Sociology*. New York: F.S. Crofts & Co, 1947.

<sup>12</sup> *Ibid.*,2

### Indicator Element of society by Kimball Young Theory

1. Habits are what a person often does, so they will unconsciously do them continuously. Cultural habits include a group's daily activity, actions, and manners. As well as habits exist in society that are found in various regions.
2. Attitude is a person's behaviour in interacted with other people. Attitude also refers to individuals' general perspective, feeling, and positions with a culture. One of the attitudes have to exist in society is tolerance, which is needed so that people can respect each other and appreciate the differences that exist. Do not humiliate, insult each other's culture and live with people of different ethnicities, religions, and races.
3. Ideas are thoughts in arguing about an understanding. Ideas encapsulate the beliefs, values, and ideologies that shape a culture because every community in a specific area has different thoughts from other areas.

That is not all, culture can also be seen from a person's appearance: as Desmond Morris said, clothing can also play a role in expressing culture because it is associated with culture. Our culture, identify a person's country or a region of origin by what they wear, as clothing can express their identity and culture. The phenomenon of this research is about cultural context in the Polynesian of 'Moana' movie and for analysis the data, she used the table as the instrument of the research. In this research, the researcher used the elements of society to analyze the cultural context in the 'Moana' movie, and there is concept of value.

## 7. Concept of Value

Values are standards or ideals with which we evaluate actions, people, things, or situations. The value of something, such as a quality, attitude, or method, is its importance or usefulness. Thomas gave us this definition: A value is thus any object, real or imaginary, which has a meaning and which may

be the object of activity.<sup>13</sup> That means that value is the object of something or activity, both real and imaginary. Value in life depends on our likes and dislikes, our attitude, our mentality, and our behavior. Values serve as standards of behavior as well as criteria for judging and choosing. They are in effect, abstract ideas and concepts revealed and expressed through human action and speech.

In line with the statement above, Halstead and Taylor assumed value as things that are considered good in themselves and as personal or social preferences.<sup>14</sup> value must be related to something that is considered good. They assumed that everything has a positive impact, both for them and on the social environment, such as society. The principle presented above can help to achieve peace and also prevent the loss or hardship either to themselves or others people because this is an effective way to establish a clear and strong moral child. Different groups of people may hold or prioritize different kinds of values influencing social behavior. Furthermore, values are part of the intrinsic nature of things or simply a matter of how humans respond to things, which is controversial. Thus, value is very important in society.

## **8. Concept of Social Value**

Social value are criteria shared by the majority of social in an ideal sense, all of which led them to the better society. Social values regulated and organize daily life. Such value as cooperation, discipline, responsibility and tolerance. Social value is the value adopted by acommunity, about what is considered good and what is considered bad by the community. Someone who has good society will have a better life. it is because they can put themselves wherever they are. Then, they can live in togetherness, peacefull and kindness.

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<sup>13</sup> George B Neumann, Educational Values: Whence and Whither. The Journal of Educational Sociology, Vol. 7 No. 2 (1933), p.97

<sup>14</sup> J. Mark Halstead and Monica J. Taylor, Value in Education and Education in Value (London: Taylor & Francis e-Library, 2005), p. 4

Social values are various principles, assumptions and beliefs that apply in a society. These values are a guide to life for members of society and are considered good and correct and must be obeyed. Social values are not written, but are verbal and are known and agreed upon by every member of society.

The inheritance of social values is carried out from the old generation to the new generation from generation to generation. In a society, social values can vary greatly and always change following developments in society itself. Social values are needed to regulate relationships between members of society. Society will behave in accordance with applicable social norms and determine what is right and important as on their social values. The embodiment of social values in everyday life will form a view of life and cultural identity that differentiates a particular society from other societies. As mentioned by Merton, Social values include ideas and beliefs that are recognized and valued in society, which influence individual and group behaviour.<sup>15</sup> It can be concluded social values are general guidelines that lead to behaviour in everyday life.

Indicator Social values include:

1. Cooperation is a business activity to achieve a common goal. Collaboration includes social interaction, interaction to achieve goals and involves more than one person. Therefore, cooperation emphasizes the importance of working together with other people to achieve common goals. Cooperation is also an important component that must exist in society so that society can prosper.
2. Discipline is a condition that is formed through the process of a series of behaviours that show a person's orderliness. Forming a person's discipline cannot be separated from the encouragement that influences him. Therefore, discipline is essential for an individual. Discipline can also arise because an individual's

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<sup>15</sup> Anomie Author and Robert K Merton, "Social Structure And," *Source: American Sociological Review* 3, no. 5 (1938): 672–82.

awareness realizes that discipline will achieve success in all things. So that it will not harm other parties and relations with others will be good and smooth.

3. Tolerance is a person's ability to understand other people's beliefs as long as they do not violate the norms that apply in society. Tolerance creates an environment where everyone is respected and accepted.
4. Responsibility, namely, a person's attitude to carry out his duties and obligations, which he should do. Responsibility is "daring to take risks from an act or action taken". Responsibility is significant in everyday life because a person will experience failure for themselves and others without it. Therefore, everyone must have an attitude of responsibility so they can easily rely on themselves, and responsibility can form a strong character.<sup>16</sup>

This study has a sub focus on social values because the movie provides more insight into the culture that exists in society. The film *Moana* revolves around the social value of ego control, which is employed to safeguard everyone who lives on island it has been cursed from the time of its forefathers. Social value come in a variety of forms, including responsibility, discipline, tolerance, and cooperation.

### C. Theory of Literature

Literature is the daily life of someone who can think more creatively. As a mention by Wellek and Warren Literature is creative activity.<sup>17</sup> It is closely related to all aspects of human beings and the natural world. Jones said literature is another way we can experience the words around us through our imagination.<sup>18</sup> It can be concluded literature provides a picture of life, and life itself is a social reality that occurs in the world. Literature is created by authors to be watched, felt, understood, and utilized by

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<sup>16</sup> *Ibid.*,5

<sup>17</sup> Rene Wellek and Austin Warren, "Wellek-Theory of Literature," 1956, <http://depts.washington.edu/Wellek-Theory of Literature>.

<sup>18</sup> Declaração de Salamanca, "Analysis of Characters in the Children with Special Needs" 23, no. 2 (1994): 1994.

its positive parts so that literature can be called a work whose purpose is to make entertainment in which there are values of life lessons and as a tool to convey neatly arranged goals in a beautiful product. Literature is a form of the work of thought of human imagination about life in the universe and society. In other words, literature is a personal expression of feeling, including experience, idea, motivation, and confidence in the concrete description by using language. Ima's said literature is a medium through which the person can convey his or her ideas or protest against different norms of society.<sup>19</sup> It can be concluded literature is can convey ideas against different norms of society.

Literature is an expression of human in the form of written or spoken works through language media. Literature is produced from experiences, opinions, imaginatif thoughts, and real reflection of life. Literature is imaginative work that pictures the human life in society, which society can enjoy, understand, and use. Literature is a means of social expression, a mirror of life, and an interpretation of human expression that helps one know how to live. Literature can be divided into two majors: fiction and nonfiction. Fiction is a literary work that is not by a true story. Nonfiction is a literary work that Is not in a true story.

**a. There are examples of fiction:**

1. The first, Novels the word comes from the Italian Novella, which means the new staff that small. The novel developed in England and America. The novel was initially introduced in the region by other forms of narrative nonfiction, such as letters, biographies, and history. But with a shift in society and development time, the novel is not only explaining data nonfiction. The novel's author can change, as mentioned by the desired imagination. A novel is a work of fiction that contains over 50,000 words or 120 pages. Novels are even more complex than novellas, and they usually have more than

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<sup>19</sup> Putri Anggraeni, Mujiyanto Januarius, and Sofwan Ahmad, "The Implementation of Transposition Translation Procedures in English-Indonesian Translation of Epic Movie Subtitle," *Journal of English Language Teaching* 6, no. 1 (2019): 1–7, <http://journal.unnes.ac.id/sju/index.php/elt>.



one plot or storyline and many well-developed characters. Novels can be as long as their authors want them to be. As mentioned by Wellek & Warren these two elements are intrinsic and extrinsic, the state of individual subjectivity authors who have attitudes, beliefs, and outlooks on life, all of which will affect their work. In short, elements of the author's biographies will also determine the pattern of works it produces. The extrinsic element next is psychology, the psychology of the author either in the form (which includes the process of creativity), psychology readers, or the application of psychological principles in the works. The division of the intrinsic elements of the structure works belonging to traditional Martial Arts is mentioned in the form and content elements dichotomous division of real people with little objection received. There is no outer limit to their length. Sumardjo says that a novel is a story with prose form in a shape. This long shape means the novel has a complex plot, many characters and various settings. A novel is a narrative text informing of prose with a long shape that includes figures and fictional events. The intrinsic elements of the novel are plot, setting, characterization, point of view, and theme.

2. The second, A short story is typically a brief fictional work, usually written in prose. The earliest precursors to the short story can be identified in the oral storytelling tradition and episodes from ancient Mediterranean epics, such as 'The Epic of Gilgamesh' and Homer's 'Iliad.' Anecdotes, fables, fairy tales, and parables are all examples of the oral storytelling tradition that helped to shape the short story, such as 'The Painting of the Dog and His Reflection' from 'Aesop's Fables'. In fact, 'Aesop's Fables,' first collected in the 4<sup>th</sup> century B.C., may have been the first anthology of short stories in Western literature. Over time, genres and writers all around the world have influenced the development of the short story. For example, Norse legends, Irish ballads, and

Gothic ghost stories have all played a major role in directing both its structure and subject matter.

3. The third, Poetry is any verbal or written language structured rhythmically to tell a story or express emotion, idea, or state of being. Poetry is used to achieve this artistic expression in several ways. There are certain forms and patterns that poets follow in the composition process of their work. These different was forms identified out of separate artistic and cultural movements. Most of these forms coincide with the previously mentioned definition of poetry; the most popular forms are elegy, narrative, ode, ballad, sonnet, villanelle, sestina, free verse, and epic.
4. The fourth, dramas an imitation of life. Drama is different from other forms of literature because of its unique characteristics. It is read, but basically, it is composed to be performed, so the ultimate aim of dramatic composition is for it to be presented on stage before an audience. This implies that it a medium of communication. It has a message to communicate to the audience. It uses actors to convey this message. This brings us to the issue of mimesis or imitation.
5. The five, movie are the result of creating works of art that have the integrity of the number of art components in order to fulfill phycological needs. Art components that are available, and help a movie including fine arts, photography arts, architectural arts, dance, literary poetry, theater arts, music arts, pantomime arts etc. movie also consider powerful communication medium for messes they target, because of their audio-visual nature, namely living images and sounds. With picture and sound, movie can tell a lot in a short time. When watching movie, the audience seems to be able to penetrate space and time that can tell life and can even influence the audience.

**b. Nonfiction of Literature**

1. The first, essay is identified from the French word *essayer*, which means to attempt or to try. An essay is a short form of literary composition explain a single subject matter and often gives the personal opinion of an author. A famous English essayist, Aldous Huxley, defines an essay as “a literary device for saying almost everything about almost anything and it as a short piece of writing on a particular subject.” In simple words, we can define it as a scholarly work in writing that provides the author’s argument.
2. The second, biography is a life story of a human being done by other people. Sometimes, it is written from a second or third point of view. The reasons for writing a biography are to satisfy the curiosity of famous people and sometimes to become involved in their situation. It enriches our knowledge as readers or listeners of life’s core values. Meanwhile, autobiography is a life story written by the individual, told from a personal point of view. It tells a personal point of view or someone’s life story without being Influenced by others.
3. The third, autobiography is the practice of writing an individual’s life story by its subject. By nature, it is subjective, offering an individual’s unique and felt experience as written by that person. Many autobiographies are written by public figures – statesmen, politicians, writers, artists, and, latterly, celebrities, but this is not exclusively so. The genre has developed into a writing approach encompassing memoir, testimonial, historical, and eyewitness accounts. It is more valued for the specificity of the account than the public importance of its subject or writer.
4. The fourth, history is the study of life in society in the past, in all its aspects, about present developments and future hopes. It is the story of man in time, an inquiry into the past as mention evidence. Indeed, evidence is the raw material of history teaching and learning. It is an Inquiry

into what happened in the past, when, and how it happened. It is an inquiry into the inevitable changes in human affairs in the past and how these changes affect, influence, or determine the life patterns in society. History is, or should be, an attempt to re-think the past. Collingwood said is particularly interested in this concept of history. History aims at helping students to understand the present existing social, political, religious, and economic conditions of the people. We need the knowledge of history to have the background of our religion, customs, institutions, administration, and so on. The teaching of history helps the students to explain the present, to analyze it, and to trace its course. The cause-and-effect relationship between the past and the present is widely presented in history. History thus helps us understand the present-day problems at the national and international levels accurately and objectively. In this unit, we will deal with history's meaning, nature, and scope, the aims and objectives of teaching history at the secondary level, and the values of teaching history.

One of the literature fictions is a movie, but the 'Moana' is chosen from a true story culture in the Polinesia Samudra Pasific of movie.

### **1. Movie**

In today's era, movies are not something foreign anymore, many people know and watch movie, noth from children and adults. Movie can be watched anywhere such as on laptop, television, phone, and cinemas. Movie are made for certain purpose entertainment, visually appealing, social construct, to express human relation, communication and culture. As explains by Bordwell and Thompson, movie is a method of communication that it uses to communicate ideas and information, as well as to show us locations and ways of life that we may not otherwise see.<sup>20</sup> As mention in the

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<sup>20</sup> Putri Qurota Ayuni, "An Anasysis of Moral Values in 'Onward' Movie by and Scanlon c.s.Andreson. A Thesis," 2023.

explanation above, it can be concluding movie is a communication method use ideas and information, to show us locations and ways of life. The literary work has its definition taken from each different literature experts. The movie is one type of literature. A movie is a story or event by the camera as a set of moving images shown in the theater or on television a mention pictures. The film is simply the motion picture and the most popular entertainment media from children to adults. It is happiness because, in the movie, there is not only audio but also visual. The film has many exciting sides, such as action, audio, visual, location, situation, technology, etc. Sobor said, movie is always recording the reality that develop and expend in society than project it into a screen.<sup>21</sup> It can be clear movie always recording the reality in society into the screen. The mentioned picture combines movement, words, music, and color, and the movie is a work of art and culture in front of a series of moving images it can be shown through visual media.

As mention by Hornby, movie is a story recorded as a set of moving pictures to be shown television or at the cinema.<sup>22</sup> It can be concluded movie is a set of pictures and shown in television or the cinema. The literary work has its definition taken from each different literature experts. Movie is a cobination of efforts to convey messages through moving images, the use of camera technology, color and sound, where the elements of the movie are motivated by a story that contains the message the director wants to convey to the audience, because the movie is a fiction and in movie there are also all elements of literature works such as theme, character, plot, setting, and others. Audio visual or movie is very helpful in teaching and learning, because with these media the audience can make closer observation, and though observation will give a deep impression that will improve memory.

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<sup>21</sup> Andreas Reichenbach et al., "An Analysis of Moral Aspect in 'Beauty and The Beast; Movie,'" *Progress in Retinal and Eye Research* 561, no. 3 (2019): S2–3.

<sup>22</sup> *Ibid*,

From the explanations above, a movie is from a literary work and has the benefit of entertaining and teaching those who watch it. By watching a movie, the audience will get cultural contexts, which can be used to establish socialization for the future. The film also teaches people about history, human science behavior, and many other things. Therefore, watching movies, especially ones that describe life, will give humans an established socialization that can also be applied to their lives. There are many types of movies.

## 2. Types of Movies

The movie has different genres. There are genres of the movie:

- a. Action films usually include fighting in the movie. It usually needs big-budget physical stunts, chases, battles, escapes, and possibly rescues. This story from this movie is related to struggle plays with a clash of physical action.
- b. An adventure movie is an exciting film with new experiences or exotic locales. This genre mostly set in period background and include adapted stories with the historical context. The adventure includes serialized traditional swashbucklers and historical spectacles. The actor in this movie has stories about the struggle to go somewhere.
- c. Comedy is a genre of movies with jokes. It makes people laugh, funny, and happy which emphasizes physically humorous antics, body language and oftentimes exasperating situation.
- d. Crime (gangster) is storying whose central struggle is between a criminal and society. This movie includes various killer serials.
- e. A social drama is a story in which a central struggle is a social problem. The report from this drama is related to social life stories.
- f. The horror movie is designed to scare the story. It will shock the viewer because this movie will create a terrible



- situation. Sometimes this movie combines science fiction, monsters, corruption-related policies, and others.
- g. Science fiction is a movie where a central struggle relates to technology and scientific things. This movie often takes place in a setting that differs from reality, futuristic societies, space travel, and features.
  - h. A fantasy movie is a story related to magic or Fantasy; it gives impossible things.
  - i. Romance is a movie that is a central struggle between men and women. This movie always often depicts the development of love stories.
  - j. The musical movie has cinematic forms that emphasize song and dance; in this movie, there is a combination between music, choreography, and dance.
  - k. Epic/myth is the story of a central struggle during a clash of great forces or the sweep of significant historical change.
  - l. Thriller is the story the central struggle pits an innocent hero against a lethal enemy who is out to kill them.<sup>23</sup>

As explain in the types of movies above, 'Moana' is a collaboration between adventure and fantasy movies. This movie shows culture, Family, and social. In the movie, there is also Farming elements of movie.

### 3. Farming Elements of Movie

film in general can be divided into two constituent elements namely the narrative elements and the cinematic elements the two elements are mutually interacting and continuous with each other.

#### a. Narrative Element

The narrative element relates to aspects for the story or theme film. In this case, element such as characters, problem, conflict, location, time are the elements. They are mutually interacting with each other to form a link

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<sup>23</sup> Dwiki Aditya, "An Analysis of Phrasal Verb in Movie Script 'Foxtrot Six' By Randy Korompis," *Phrasal Verb* 4, no. 1 (2023): 88–100. <https://rb.gy/msa5h5>

event that have a purpose are tied to a rule that is the law of causality (Logic of cause and effect).

b. Cinematic Element

Cinematic elements are the technical aspect in production of a film such as first, mise and scene have four main elements: setting or background, lighting, costumes, and make-up. Second, cinematography. Third, editing namely transitions an image (shot) to another image and the last, sound, it is everything in film that we can perceive through our senses hearing.

#### 4. The Intrinsic Elements of Movie

Interinsic elements are the elements that build the literary work itself. In literary works, there are several elements that must be considered, but still many people do not understand these elements. To create a good structure for a literary work, an author has to be able to creat plot, character, tone, conflict, and other artistic elements of the story that are related dynamically. Interinsic elements are the elements that make up the literary work itself. Literary works such as novels, poetry, dramas, and movies are works that stand because of two elements, namely intrinsic and extrinsic, that make the work have value and meaning in the eyes of the audience. Every literary work such as novels, movies, and dramas, has the same intrinsic elements. Nugiyantoro states that the intrinsic elements include plot theme, characterization, and setting. But Klarer stated that the important elements are plot, character, setting, theme, and poin of view. The explanation of each element is below:

a. Plot

A plot is a way to arrange the steps in a literary work. In the book by David Browell and Kristin Thompson, the plot describes and shows everything seen and heard in a story.<sup>24</sup> It can be clear plot is used and show everything

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<sup>24</sup> Dinah Indriani, Surya Sili, and Setya Ariani, “An Analysis of Intrinsic Elements” 3, no. 1 (2019): 13–24.

in a story. In every story, there will be a conflict experienced by the main character. External and internal factors can contribute to conflicts, such as an arrogant mother, and internal factors, such as loss of identity and overconfidence.

b. Character

In every film, two contexts are usually used: the first, which refers to the individuals in the story, and the second, which refers to the mixing of interests. The main character will always be related to all the events that are taking place. As mentioned by Robert DiYanni, the characters are classified as follows: The first is the protagonist. The protagonist is the character because he always conveys a sense of honesty and truth. This protagonist will present something that story connoisseurs expect, and the audience will be swept away in the protagonist's problem and sadness. However, the problem inflicted on the protagonist is sometimes not only personal. The problem faced by the protagonist can be natural disasters or accidents. Usually, the protagonist is the main character.

The second is the antagonist. An antagonist is a character that causes conflict. The antagonist character usually always conflicts with all matters relating to the protagonist's character. Antagonist characters are typically described as humans who are arrogant, jealous, lose, and seek vengeance on other characters, particularly the protagonist.

The third is a dynamic personality. The dynamic character can undergo significant internal changes throughout the story, such as the poor becoming rich and the ugly becoming handsome or beautiful. They are not a change in character. Dynamic characters can also learn how good can get better and bad can get worse.

The last is a static character. The static characters have a character type that will remain the same in the storyline,

even when the plot develops, but whose personality, beliefs, and character will not change.<sup>25</sup>

c. Setting

The setting is a situation in which the environment surrounding an event in a story interacts directly with the events experienced. Robert W. Boynton said, in his book *Introduction to the story, place, and time*. In a story are the whole contest: where, when, and in the circumstances and action. Different settings, such as the first, are set in place. Setting as place indicates the location of the events described in a story. Place elements are used, such as places with certain initials, names, and locations, where all descriptions of places point towards importance.

The second is time setting time. Setting time relates to the event in the story told in a literary work. Setting time in a work of literature or fiction will become more dominant when viewed carefully, especially in matters related to historical time.

The third is set in the cultural context. The cultural setting refers to the behavior and social life of the people in a place described in a work of fiction. Socio-cultural background plays a role in determining whether a setting, especially a place setting, becomes distinctive, typical and functional, or vice versa, is neutral.<sup>26</sup>

d. Theme

The time is directly related to the elements of fiction. In literary work, as explain by Nicholas, the theme is important subjects in public life and in the personal lives of humans, such as matters of death, marriage, hope, love, and decision.<sup>27</sup> The author also writes a message to communicate through a story. If the elements of

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<sup>25</sup> *Ibid.*,2

<sup>26</sup> *Ibid.*.,2

<sup>27</sup> *Ibid.*...,3

character, plot, and setting are like a theme, they may become one cohesive unit because the theme gives meaning to the other four elements of fiction.

e. Point of View

Point of view is the angle from which the story is told. Point of view is through whose eyes we see the fictional world and whose voice tells us the story. Point of view is one element of fiction classified as a means of storytelling. The presence must be considered because it will affect the story's presentation. Point of view in literary work also asks who tells the story or from what position the action can be seen. There is also about the extrinsic element of movie.

## 5. The Extrinsic Elements of Movie

The way of analyzing a story by using the suitable theory and relating the content of the works in order to get better is called extrinsic elements. Semi said, extrinsic elements are outside elements of a literary work that gives influence for the literary work itself.<sup>28</sup> Social aspect, cultural aspect, aesthetical aspect are included as extrinsic elements. These elements cannot be found in the movie because it is advised life experiences, inspiration, and so fort. There are some external points are discussed in study of literature. But setting and environment are more often discussed. Sometimes, the extrinsic study only connects the literature to the social context and the previous growth. In most cases, it becomes a 'causal' explanation, professing to account for literature, to explain it, and finally to reduce it to its origins (the 'fallacy of origins'). It is clear that causal study can never dispose of problems of description, analysis, and evaluation of an object such as work of literary art. As explains Wellek and Warren Cause and effect are incommensurate: the concrete result of these extrinsic causes the work of art is always

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<sup>28</sup> Samuel J. Meisels, "Document Resume IEARN," *Issues of Video Recording in Ethnographic Studies.*, 1999, 1–22. <https://rb.gy/tgdfdc>

unpredictable.<sup>29</sup> It can be concluded cause and effect are the valid result of the extrinsic causes always indeterminable.

There are some opinions about the extrinsic factors influence the literary works such as the biography, psychology, social life, causal explanation of literature largely in such other collective creations, and some quintessential spirit of the time, but either how far these factors determine the production process of literary works, or how far the extrinsic method supposed to be able in measuring the external influence, depends on the approach which is used. The scientists who use the social approach tend to come to determine in straight. Their radicalism is the influence of positivism. This occurs to the proponents of *geistgeschichte*, which is combined with *hegelianism* and *romanticism*. Moreover, they are more radical than the scientists who use the social approach. On the other hand, there are some of scientists who are more modest. They do not depend only on one factor. The other factors may give effects as well.

#### **D. Movie as a Media Teaching**

Teaching media is not only print media but films also can be used as teaching media. Audiovisual is modern instructional media following the times and the progress of science and technology, including what can be seen and heard. Audiovisual media is a media intermediary of using materials and absorption through sight and hearing to establish conditions to enable the pupils to acquire knowledge, skills, or attitude.

As explain by Riyana there are some kinds of audio-visual media.

- a. Audio visual media movement, for example television, video tape and film.
- b. Audio visual media silence, for example film strip, voice, sound slide, and comic voice.
- c. Media audio semi motion, for example media board.
- d. Media visual motion, for example silent film.<sup>30</sup>

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<sup>29</sup> Mima Fauziyah (2018), Introduction of Literature, "The Extrinsic Elements of Literature :,". no 2 12-14 2018. <https://rb.gy/v6y17n>



Different dimensions appear when watching a film, Students will see unique views. Students do not just listen to the sound, but students are also served by seeing motion pictures. Motion pictures talk to the students in a significant way and them. They enable viewers to connect with the information in a way that might vary from person to person, ultimately resulting in a higher percentage of people learning from a single source.



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<sup>30</sup> Riyana, C. (2012), *Media of Teaching*. Jakarta: Director General of Islamic Education Ministry of Religion of the Republic of Indonesia, p.41

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