

**A DISCOURSE ANALYSIS OF INTONATION IN
“THE LION KING” MOVIE MANUSCRIPT**



RESEARCH PAPER

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CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

People converse to others as the way they get in touch with them. In delivering their speech people are usually influenced by situation which play important role in conversation in order to be understood easily by the next speakers. While the speakers are uttering something, however, they send their message not only by using verbal language but also show their emotion within the utterances. Speaker's emotions as non-verbal language can be seen from their use of intonation during uttering their speech.

As soon as the writer who looks closely at conversation in general, the writer sees that conversation involves much more than using language to state propositions or convey facts. Through conversation, the writer establishes relationship with others, achieve a measure of cooperation (or fail to do so), keeps channels open for further relationship and so on (Wardhaugh 1998:280).

Intonation is part of discourse analysis. Discourse analysis is sometimes contrasted with the analysis, which focuses on the formal properties of language (Renkema 1993:34). Discourse is language about the sentences that may begin to expect discourse exhibit a structure on the sentence, which is compression of expectation that may unwarranted (Stubbs, 1983:5).

Studying intonation needs intelligible listening. The hearer must be listen carefully to know the meaning of the speakers' said. If the hearer changes the intonation of a sentence, the hearer changes its mean. The writer suggests that intonation choices carry two kinds of information. Firstly, the relative importance of different parts of the message determined and it is conveyed by decisions about when and where to make major pitch movements; secondly, the choices of one pitch contour rather than another relates to grammatical "mood" (kinds of statement, question, etc), modality (assessment of the possibility, probability, validity, relevance, etc of what is being said) and key (speakers' attitude of politeness, assertiveness, indifference, etc) (Halliday 1970).

There are many variations of intonations used in spoken communication. These enable the hearer to identify what the speaker wants the interlocutors to do and to be. So that misunderstandings and misperceptions can be avoided. Besides, the conversation is able to flow smoothly and comfortably in line with this case, the aim of analyzing intonation is not upon building structural models but on the close observation of the behavior of participants in talk and on patterns that recur over a wide range of natural data, for example:

A: (wishing to attract B's attention via calling): excuse me

B: Yes

(B's replay is perhaps equivalent to "what do you want?")

The rise “yes” used by B indicates that B may invite A to continue what A wants to say later.

A (wishing to attract B’s attention via calling): Excuse me

B: Yes

(B’s reply will be understood that A’s question is now answered and there is nothing more to be said)

The fall “yes” said by B to give an impression of ‘acceptance’

Other example, rising intonation in declarative questions, “*He found it on the street?*”, and a falling intonation for *wh*- questions “*Where did he find it?*” and statements “*He found it on the street.*” “Yes” or “no” questions, “*Did he find it on the street?*” often have rising ends, but not always. These enable the hearer to identify what the speakers want the interlocutors to do and to be. So that misunderstanding and misperception of message due to certain intonation can be avoided. Besides, the conversations are able to flow smoothly and comfortably.

In this study, the writer discusses the types of intonation used by the actors and actress in “The Lion King movie” and their intention by saying utterances in certain intonation. That is why the writer applies her study on the title of “**A DISCOURSE ANALYSIS OF INTONATION IN THE LION KING MOVIE MANUSCRIPT.**”

B. Previous Study

Some researches have been conducted before, first by Ladd and Arvanity (Co-Principal Investigators); Mennen (R.A) that is phonetic and phonological Properties of Targets in Modern Greek Intonation (1995-1997). This research is to investigate in depth certain problematic aspect of the autosegmental/metrical approach to intonation by studying their realization in the Greek intonation system. The objectives were to provide a detailed phonetic description and phonological analysis of these aspects of Greek intonation and to contribute to the understanding of intonation structure in general.

Second, “A Study on the Roles of Intonation in Conversational of Pretty Woman Film” by Deny Merdekawati (2006). Deny’s research of intonation in Pretty Woman Film has function to reveal the speakers’ intention that speakers’ intentions vary based on the kinds of intonation in Pretty Woman Film. Having analysis all of the data, she finds evidences from the analysis. The function of intonations in her research are attitudinal function showing impressed (expressive of impression), regretful (expressive of regret), angry (expressive of anger), surprised (expressive of surprise), annoyed (expressive of annoyance), grammatical function (noun phrase and verb phrase, independent clause), accentuation function and discourse function (indicating new information and giving turn to the next speaker). 44 quotations from Pretty Woman film contain 60 data. The data consist of 30 items of attitudinal function (3 items of impressed, 1 item of regretful, 12

items of angry, 4 items of surprised, 5 items of annoyed, 2 items of sad, 1 item of upset and 2 items of happy), 6 items of grammatical function (3 items of noun phrase and verb phrase, 3 items of independent clause), 6 items of accentuation, and 19 items of discourse function (9 items of showing new information, and 10 items of indicating turn taking).

From the summary above it can be seen that the most function of intonation used in *Pretty Woman* film is attitudinal function. It is so because the speakers employ their speech in various kinds of intonation to show their feelings.

After analyzing the data, she finds the speaker's intention by using the speech act theory namely illocutionary act. In this research, she finds 18 intentions of the speaker while uttering their speech in 41 data of 26 quotations.

C. Limitation of Study

In conducting this study, the writer limits her description of the intonation in "The Lion King" which includes the prominent intonation; the writer will analyze the meaning of intonation in "The Lion King movie" from the perspective of Discourse Analysis in the intonation theory.

D. Problem Statements

Based on the background of the study, she proposed the problem of this study as follows:

1. What are the types of intonation “The Lion King” movie?
2. What are the different functions of intonations used by the speaker in “The Lion King” movie?

E. The Objectives of the Study

Related to the composition of the problem statement above the objectives of the study are as stated bellows:

1. To reveal the types of intonation in “The Lion King” movie.
2. To explains the different functions of intonation of the speakers in their speech in “The Lion King” movie.

F. Benefit of the Study

The writer expects that this research will be significant in the study of analysis intonation, the benefit of the study as follow:

1. Theoretically, the result of this study will enlarge the scope of knowledge of intonation in conversation.
2. Practically, by doing the research the writer will obtain a better understanding about the meaning of intonation in conversation.

Moreover, hopefully this finding will be useful to the readers who are

interested in this study, so that it will increase their knowledge and help them interpret the intention of the speakers they talk with.

G. Paper Organization

The research paper divided into five chapters:

Chapter I is introduction. It covers the background of the study, previous study, limitation of the study, problem statement, the objectives of the study, and benefits of the study and paper organization.

Chapter II is the underlying theory. It covers the definition of discourse analysis, notion of intonation and animal gesture.

Chapter III is research method covers type of the study, research object, data and data source, method of collecting data and technique of data analysis.

Chapter IV is research finding and discussion.

Chapter V is conclusion and suggestion.