



The Analysis Of Interjection Used In “Turning Red” Movie Script

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Abstract

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This study aims to determine the types and meanings of the interjections used in the movie script Turning Red. This study uses a qualitative descriptive research design because it investigates the interjection utterances used in the movie script Turning Red. In data analysis, the researcher found dialogue interjection in the movie script Turning Red. Then, the researcher identified the types and meanings of the interjection in each utterance based on the theory. After that, the researcher classifies the types and meanings of the dominant interjection in the movie script Turning Red and the researcher also calculates the data and makes conclusions based on the data analysis from the data analysis, the results showed that: there were 197 interjection words in the Turning Red movie script. The types of interjection that stands out in the Turning Red movie script is Primary Interjection while the most dominant meanings of interjection is dismay.

Keywords: *Interjection, movie script, turning red*

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INTRODUCTION

Every language has basic units of meanings and sound, as well as rules for combining words to form new sentences. The grammar of the language is made up of these elements. One needs to understand a language's grammar in order to learn it. But, every now and then, in a conversation, someone will say something that, grammatically, has nothing to do with the line before or after. They perform an action or express a mood by using what is referred to as an interjection.

Crystal cited in Saputra () define that Interjection a term used in the conventional taxonomy of parts of speech to describe a class of unproductive words with solely emotive functions that do not have syntactic links with other classes. Strewth, blast, tut tut, yuck! The line separating these expressions from other exclamation kinds, where referential meanings may be present and where there may be many words, such as "oh my god," is not always clear. Wonderful, Lucky Devil, Salutations, Nicely done! The

analysis of these items has been approached in a variety of diverse ways, utilizing ideas like minor sentences, formulaic language, etc.

Ameka () define that interjection can be divided into two types they are; Primary interjections are little words or ‘nonwords,’ which in terms of their distribution can constitute an independent nonelliptical utterance by themselves and do not normally enter into construction with other word classes (English Gee!, Oops!, etc., French Aï’e!, Hem!, Longgu (Austronesian) sss ‘I want you here’, and nnn ‘I feel relaxed’). Secondary interjections are those words that have an

independent semantic value but which can be used conventionally as nonelliptical utterances by themselves to express a mental attitude or state. Under secondary interjections fall such alarm calls and attention-getters as English Help!, Fire!, swear and taboo (see Taboo Words) words such as English Fuck!, Screw! French Bordel!, Chiotte!, and other words used emotively such as English Bother!, Drat!, etc. According to Susiana () interjection have 29 meanings such as: Acceptance, anger, admiration, annoyance, approval, attention, confusion, contempt, delight, disgust/horror, dismay, enthusiasm, fear, greting, impatience, indignation, irritation, joy, pain, pity, pleasure, relief, silence, sorrow, surprise, sympathy, triumph, upset, and wonder. According to Manfred () movie script/screenplay: Text that narrates the conversation and events of a movie. A movie screenplay is either a written account of a completed movie, or a recipe for making a movie, to use a phrase from Searle's play.

Vierra () also explained that in a nutshell, a screenplay connects to movie and television only. It's considered a visual outline of what a production's bringing to life on the screen. On the other hand, a script is a generic, broad term that you can use in various contexts. Sometimes, its usage doesn't even fall into the visual medium.

The American computer-animated fantasy comedy picture *Turning Red* will be released on streaming services on March. 11, 2022. It was created by Pixar Animation Studios and distributed by Walt Disney Studios Motion Pictures. It was written by Domee Shi and Julia Cho, was directed by Shi in her feature movie debut, and was produced by Lindsey Collins.

Based on the background, it's formulated are the following questions: (1) What are the types of interjection used by turning red movie script? (2) what are the meanings of interjection used by turning red movie script?

METHODS

This study uses a qualitative descriptive research design because it investigates the interjection utterances used in the movie script turning red, line with Leavy () that the descriptive qualitative method is concerned with describing individuals, groups, activities, events, or situations. The common features of qualitative research are approaching what happens in the world instead of approaching it in special settings such as laboratories Moleong () qualitative research is research that seeks to understand the phenomenon of what the subject of the study experiences, such as behavior, perception, motivation, and action, holistically and through description in the form of words and language, in a specific natural context, and by employing a variety of natural methods. It refers to the approach explanation describing the facts and characteristics of study data. Data was collected using two data instruments, namely documents and observations. Document to identify interjection words in turning red movie scripts. The observation is intended to find out the types and meanings of the interjections in the turning red movie script.

RESULTS & DISCUSSION

Results

The results from this study indicate that there are various interjections used in the movie script Turning Red. The number of interjections used in the Turning Red script is 197 words. There are two types of interjections, namely primary interjections having 123 words and secondary interjections having 74 words.

Tabel 1 Interjection types finding

No	Types of interjection	Total	Percentage
1.	Primary interjection	123	62,5%
2.	Secondary interjection	74	37,5%
	Total	197	100%

And other findings from this study there are 21 meanings of interjection, including: 28 (14,2%) words acceptance, 16 (8,1%) words admiration, 4 (2,0%) words approval, 8 (4,0%) words attention, 16 (8,1%) words confusion, 3 (1,6%) words contempt, 3 (1,6%) words delight, 1 (0,5%) words disgust/horror, 32 (16,2%) words dismay, 3 (1,6%) words enthusiasm, 28 (14,2%) words fear, 17 (8,6%) words greeting, 4 (2,0%) words indignation, 5 (2,5%) words joy, 4 (2,0%) words pain, 3 (1,6%) words pity, 7 (3,5%) words relief, 3 (1,6%) words silence, 1 (0,5%) words surprise, 2 (1,0%) words upset, and 9 (4,6%) words wonder.

The data for this study were collected from transcriptions in the movie script Turning Red. The researcher recorded all the dialogues, so that the data found in this study were 197 words of different forms of interjection in the movie script Turning Red. The table below shows the script from turning red movie.

Tabel 2 The script from turning red movie

No	Time	The script from turning red movie
1.	0:01:45	(Grunts) <i>Oops.</i>
2.	0:03:17	<i>Whoa.</i> Can I have some?
3.	0:03:34	<i>Shh.</i> Come on come on!
4.	0:04:23	<i>Hey!</i>
5.	0:06:37	<i>Hello</i> Meilin
6.	0:35:58	Oh, <i>my gosh!</i> I stayed calm
		...

Tabel 3 The types of interjection in turning red movie script

No	Time	Script	Types of interjection	
			Primary	Secondary
1.	0:03:17	<i>Whoa.</i> Can I have some?	✓	

2.	0:03:34	Shh. Come on, come on!	✓
3.	0:06:37	Hello Meilin	✓
4.	0:35:58	Oh, my gosh! I stayed calm	✓
...			

Primary interjection is a word or sound that can stand alone which has no other meanings. As stated by Ameka 2006 primary interjections are words that cannot be used in any other sense than as an interjection. It can be classified that columns 1 to 2 are the words "Whoa. Can I have some?" "Shh. Come on, come on!" included in the primary interjection types. *Secondary interjections* are words with independent semantic value that can alter or qualify the meanings of another word or phrase. As stated by Ameka 2006 secondary interjections are those words that have independent semantic values but can be used conventionally as utterances by themselves to express a mental attitude or state. It can be classified that columns 3 to 4 are the words "Hello Meilin" "Oh, my gosh! I stayed calm" included in the secondary interjection types.

Table 4 the meanings of interjection in turning red movie script

No	Time	Script	The meanings of interjection					
			Acceptanc	Admiratio	Attention	Confused	Disgust	Etc...
1	0:03 :55	Whoa , Can I have some ?		✓				
2	0:03 :58	Ugh! He looks like a hobo					✓	
3	0:04 :44	Ah, fudge	✓					

		sicles ! I gotta go	
4	0:28	Liste	✓
.	:28	n! There 's a cure!	
5	0:34	Huh?	✓
.	:56	somet hing feels differ ent	
...			

Interjection of acceptance

Researchers just found 28 words for the interjection of acceptance. The majority of the terms in this category express universal agreement that something is satisfactory or correct. For example, the remark at minute 0:38:51 and 01:16:49 "Okay, well, thanks for listening. Good night", "Oh, i'll keep her busy" because Meilin accepted her parents' agreement and took orders from her grandmother.

Interjection of admiration

Researchers just found 16 words for the interjection of admiration. The majority of the words in this category express admiration for someone or something. For example, the remark at minute 0:32:31 and 0:34:33 "Aw, we love you, Mei" "Whoa. Mei!" where Meilin's friends were very impressed with her.

Interjection of approval

Researchers just found 4 words for the interjection of approval. The majority of the words in this category are due to the speaker being glad for the circumstance they are in or something they have, as well as the speaker agreeing or praising something or answering to the request. For example, the remark at minute 01:03:07 "Hear, hear!". where there is a woman who agrees with her mother's story.

Interjection of attention

Researchers just found 8 words for interjection of attention. The majority of the terms fall into this category since the speaker is calling or interrupting someone, as well as providing directions to catch someone's attention. For example, for example, the greeting at minute 0:56:38 "Hi, has anyone seen Mei?" because Tyler is looking for Meilin.

Interjection of confusion

Researchers just found 16 words for interjection of confusion. Most words fall into this category, where individuals are unsure of what is going on, what they should do, or who someone or something is. For example, the greeting at minute 0:34:56

"*Huh?* Something feels different" because Meilin was confused why she didn't turn into a red panda.

Interjection of contempt

Researchers just found 3 words for interjection of contempt. The majority of the words express a deep hate and scorn for someone or something. For example, the greeting at minute 0:59:13 "*Oh, snap!* You want to take that, Tyler?" a friend of Tyler taunts him because he has received news from Meilin.

Interjection of delight

Researchers just found 3 words for interjection of delight. The majority of the terms fall into this category (something or someone that provides) great joy, fulfillment, or happiness. For example, the greeting at minute 01:11:45 "*Whoo!* Yeah!" because they are happy to be able to watch concerts with their friends.

Interjection of disgust/horror

Researchers just found 1 word for interjection of disgust. The majority of the words in this category are used when the speaker is disgusted with someone. For example, For example, the remark at minute 0:03:58 "*Ugh!* He looks like a hobo." because Meilin doesn't like Devon.

Interjection of dismay

Researchers just found 32 words for interjection of dismay. The majority of the terms in this category convey a sense of unhappiness and disappointment. For example, the remark at minute 0:53:46 "(sighs) Guys, it's hard to explain, but just, *hmm...* Just trust me on this. I can't panda anymore. I'm sorry" because Meilin is worried that she can't turn into a red panda again like her friends want her to.

Interjection of enthusiasm

Researchers just found 3 words for interjection of enthusiasm. The majority of the terms in this category express a lively interest in a certain subject or activity and a desire to participate in it. For example, the remark at minute 0:24:48 "*Awooga!* (gasps)" where Meilin is very enthusiastic and happy to see Devon working at the supermarket.

Interjection of fear

Researchers just found 29 words for interjection of fear. The majority of the words in this category refer to an unpleasant emotion or thinking that you experience when you are scared or worried about anything hazardous, painful, or nasty that is happening or might happen. For example, the remark at minute 0:03:19 "*Aah!*" where Meilin was scared because she had damaged Tyler's basketball and Tyler was very angry with her.

Interjection of greeting

Researchers just found 17 words for the interjection of greeting. The majority of the words in this category are a result of the speaker delivering a polite greeting to someone. For example, the remark at minute 0:06:33, 0:06:37, 0:59:06 "*Hey, Bart. Hey, Lisa, "Hello, Meilin", "Hey, panda girl"* where they say when meeting friends, greet them warmly.

Interjection of indignation

Researchers just found 3 words for interjection of indignation. The majority of the terms in this category express rage at a situation that you believe is incorrect or

unfair. For example, the remark at minute 0:03:18 "*Hey!*" where tyler was very angry because his basketball was damaged by being run over by a car by Meilin.

Interjection of joy

Researchers just found 5 word for interjection of joy. The majority of the words in this category refer to a circumstance in which a person is happy and cheerful. For example, the remark at minute 0:05:58 "*Who!*" where they are happy because they can sing and dance together accompanied by their favorite music.

Interjection of pain

Researchers just found 4 word for interjection of pain. The majority of the words in this category refer to physical pain induced by accident or illness. For example, the remark at minute 0:12:14 "*Ow! Ah!*" where Meilin felt sick because her head hit her bed.

Interjection of pity

Researchers just found 2 word for interjection of pity. The majority of the terms in this category express sadness or pity for someone else's unhappiness or tough position. For example, the remark at minute 0:49:56 "*Poor dear.* It must be so difficult keeping that unruly beast at bay. Your family is here" where grandma meilin tries to make her calm about her condition at that time.

Interjection of relief

Researchers just found 7 word for interjection of relief. The majority of the words in this category convey a sense of relief that something terrible has not occurred or has come to an end. For example, the remark at minute 1:03:13 "*Uh...* It's almost time. (chuckles)" where Mr.gao informs that it is time to perform the ritual.

Interjection of silence

Researchers just found 3 word for interjection of silenceThe majority of the words in this category have no sound and are completely silent. For example, the remark at minute 1:23:55 "*Shh!* You don't have to apologize" where the grandmother ordered Ming to be silent, no need to apologize because it was not her fault.

Interjection of surprise

The first is 2 words for a surprised kind of interjection. Most of the words in this category are used because the speaker's context is constantly confounded by the circumstance they are in, and the speaker is also astonished by things they do not expect. For example, the remark at minute 0:53:12 "*Yo!* What up, peeps?" because Meilin surprised her friends at Tyler's birthday party.

Interjection of upset

Researchers just found 2 word for interjection of upset. The majority of the words in this category are intended to make someone concerned, dissatisfied, or angry. For example, the remark at minute 0:12:40 "*Huh?* (gaps) *huh?*" where Meilin is not happy because her mother will check Meilin's notebook.

Interjection of wonder

Researchers just found 9 word for interjection of wonder. The majority of the terms in this category are used to ask yourself questions or indicate a desire to learn more about something. For example, the remark at minute 0:35:08 "*Oh, my gosh!* I stayed calm. Something about you guys, like, neutralizes the panda" where meilin was very happy because she didn't turn into a red panda when she felt panick.

Discussion

The most common types of interjection used is the primary interjection. Primary interjections are small words or not words that can stand alone and are not included in other word classes such as verbs, nouns, adjectives, etc. Researchers found 123 primary interjections in the movie script. This primary interjection is depicted by almost all the characters in the movie.

The second types is secondary interjection. Secondary interjections are words that have independent semantic value but can be used conventionally as self-speech to express attitudes or mental states. Researchers found 74 secondary interjections in the movie script. This secondary interjection is depicted only in part of the characters in the movie.

After analyzing the types of interjection, the researcher also found the meanings of the interjection in the movie script, there are 21 meanings, namely; acceptance, admiration, approval, attention, confusion, contempt, delight, disgust/horror, dismay, enthusiasm, fear, greeting, indignation, joy, pain, pity, relief, silence, surprise, upset, and wonder.

The researcher found almost the same meanings of interjection but different types of interjection words, such as: Acceptance with approval. Acceptance has the meanings of expressing approval that something is satisfactory or correct, while approval means the word agreeing or praising something or answering the request.

Furthermore, the researcher also found a different meanings of interjection, namely Greeting with indignation, but it has the same types of interjection word, Greeting has the meanings of conveying a polite greeting to someone, while Indignation expresses anger at a situation that you think is wrong or unfair. researchers can distinguish the types of interjection words through the expressions on the characters in the movie, so researchers can easily analyze these words into the meanings of greeting or indignation interjections.

In conducting this research, the author describes several relevant previous studies conducted by other researchers such as Willyana Ramlan () "Types of interjection (A descriptive analysis in dragon ball super english comic book", the second is Ambar Wulan Sari (2020) "Interjection in Tangled Movie script", and the third is Kafa Bella Nabila (2022) "The analysis of interjection types and emotional states used in Sam & Cat sitcom.

The similarities between this research and previous studies are focused on interjection. Meanwhile, the difference between this research and previous research lies in the topic and object to be analyzed. In this study, the researcher chose to analyze the types and meanings of the movie script.

CONCLUSION

Based on these results, the research questions are aimed at knowing the types of interjections and knowing the meanings of the interjections used in the Turning Red movie script. The researcher found 197 interjection words. The types of interjection that stands out in the Turning Red movie script is Primary Interjection while the most dominant meanings of interjection is dismay.

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